

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Talking about past events

already

The word **already** is used to indicate that something has happened earlier and is in some way relevant to the present. It is used in the mid-position of the sentence, and is usually used with Present Perfect.

EXERCISE K1.1



Repetition Drill

1. I have already discussed the topic with my students.
2. She has already cooked dinner for the family.
3. He has already talked to the teacher.
4. They have already studied the lesson.
5. John has already left home.
6. I have already watched a movie this month.

EXERCISE K1.2



Mixed Drill

1. I have discussed the topic with my students. Repeat.
2. I have discussed the topic with my students. Add: **already**.
3. I have already discussed the topic with my students. Change: **friend**.
4. I have already discussed the topic with my friend. Change: **father**.
5. I have already discussed the topic with my father. Change: **they**.

EXERCISE K1.3



Mixed Drill

1. She cooked dinner for the family. Repeat.
2. She cooked dinner for the family. Add: **has**.
3. She has cooked dinner for the family. Add: **already**.
4. She has already cooked dinner for the family. Change: **he**.
5. He has already cooked dinner for the family. Change: **I**.
6. I have already cooked dinner for the family. Change: **breakfast**.
7. I have already cooked breakfast for the family. Change: **she**.

EXERCISE K1.4



Transformation Drill

1. I have already discussed the topic with my students. Repeat.
2. I have already discussed the topic with my students. Transform: who.
3. I have already discussed the topic with my students. Transform: what.
4. He has already talked to the teacher. Repeat.
5. He has already talked to the teacher. Transform: who.
6. He has already passed the test. Repeat.
7. He has already passed the test. Transform: who.
8. He has already passed the test. Transform: what.
9. I have already watched a movie this month. Repeat.
10. I have already watched a movie this month. Transform: who.
11. I have already watched a movie this month. Transform: what.

EXERCISE K1.5



Questions and Answer With Prompt Drill

1. Has he already passed the test?
Yes, he has ...
2. Has she already gone home?
Yes, she has ...
3. Have I discussed the topic with my students?
Yes, you've already ...
4. Have you already cleaned the house?
Yes, I have already ...
5. Have they already cooked dinner for the family?
Yes, they have ...

EXERCISE K1.6



Questions and Answer Drill

1. Has he already passed the test?
2. Has she already gone home?
3. Have I discussed the topic with my students?
4. Have you already cleaned the house?
5. Have they already cooked dinner for the family?

EXERCISE K1.7

 Open Questions Exercise

1. Have you already eaten (breakfast/lunch)?
2. What have you eaten for (breakfast/lunch)?
3. Have you already studied about the present perfect tense?
4. What have you learned about it?
5. Have you already watched a movie this month?
6. What movie have you already watched this month?

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Talking about past experience

Present perfect

We use the present perfect when talking about past experience. For example, “I have been to America”, “She has been to Japan”, etc. We can also use “already” with the present perfect to talk about past experience. For example, “I have already been to America”, “She has already been to Japan”, etc.

EXERCISE K2.1



Repetition Drill

1. I have visited America.
2. She has already been to England.
3. He has been to Paris.
4. They have visited the Philippines.
5. You have already been to other places.
6. I haven't been to China.
7. She hasn't visited South Korea.
8. I have eaten chocolate.

EXERCISE K2.2



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. I have visited America.
2. I have already visited America.
3. I have already visited America with my family.
4. I have already visited America with my family and friends.

EXERCISE K2.3



Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. I have visited America. Repeat.
2. I have visited America. Add: with my family.
3. I have visited America with my family. Add: friends.
4. I have visited America with my family and friends. Add: already.

EXERCISE K2.4

 Mixed Drill

1. She has been to England. Repeat.
2. She has been to England. Add: already.
3. She has already been to England. Change: I.
4. I have already been to England. Change: they.
5. They have already been to England. Change: my parents.
6. My parents have already been to England. Change: visited.
7. My parents have already visited England. Change: friend.
8. My friend has already visited England. Add: and I.

EXERCISE K2.5

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. She has been to Japan. Repeat.
2. She has been to Japan. Change: South Korea.
3. She has been to South Korea. Change: they.
4. They have been to South Korea. Change: China.
5. They have been to China. Change: America.
6. They have been to America. Change: England.
7. They have been to England. Change: visited.
8. They have visited England. Change: we.
9. We have visited England. Change: not.
10. We haven't visited England. Change: Brazil.

EXERCISE K2.6

 Mixed Drill

1. I have been to other places. Repeat.
2. I have been to other places. Transform: who.
4. I have been to other places. Change: she.
5. She has been to other places. Change: they.
6. They have been to other places. Change: England.
7. They have been to England. Change: visited.
8. They have visited England. Transform: where.
9. They have visited England. Transform: who.
10. They have visited England. Change: I.
11. I have visited England. Add: family.
12. My family and I have visited England. Change: America.

EXERCISE K2.7

 Open Questions Exercise

1. Have you been to America?
2. Have you visited Japan?
3. What other places have you been to?
4. What places have you visited with your family?

EXERCISE K2.8

 Open Questions Exercise

1. Have you been to England?
2. Have you visited the Philippines?
3. What other places have you been to?
4. What places have you visited with your friends?

VOCABULARY

examine	examination	arrange	arrangement	calculate	calculation
purchase (v)	purchase (n)	introduce	introduction	attend	

EXERCISE K3.1

 Repetition Drill

1. The teacher arranged the chairs in the room.
2. The arrangement of the chairs is nice.
3. They examined the papers and stamped them.
4. The noun of the verb “examine” is “examination”.
5. She attended the meeting last week.
6. My father calculated the cost of the food.
7. His calculation was correct.
8. Her family purchased a car last year.
9. The woman opened her bag and looked at her purchases.
10. I introduced myself at the beginning of the lesson.
11. The professor introduced me to the students.
12. The introduction was short and simple.

EXERCISE K3.2

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. I attended a meeting yesterday. Repeat.
2. I attended a meeting yesterday. Change: professor.
3. The professor attended a meeting yesterday. Change: teacher.
4. The teacher attended a meeting yesterday. Change: conference.
5. The teacher attended a conference yesterday. Change: mall owner.
6. The mall owner attended a conference yesterday. Change: woman.

EXERCISE K3.3

 Mixed Drill

1. The student bought some pens and pencils. Repeat.
2. The student bought some pens and pencils. Change: purchased.
3. The student purchased some pens and pencils. Add: calculated the cost.

4. The student purchased some pens and pencils and calculated the cost. Change: girl.
5. The girl purchased some pens and pencils and calculated the cost. Change: mother.
6. The mother purchased some pens and pencils and calculated the cost. Change: my.

EXERCISE K3.4

 Transformation Drill

1. The professor introduced him to the students. Repeat.
2. The professor introduced him to the students. Transform: who.
3. I introduced myself to you at the beginning of the lesson. Repeat.
4. I introduced myself to you at the beginning of the lesson. Transform: when.
5. The teacher's introduction of the lesson was short and simple. Repeat.
6. The teacher's introduction of the lesson was short and simple. Transform: whose.
7. She purchased some books, some pens and a bag last week. Repeat.
8. She purchased some books, some pens and a bag last week. Transform: what.
9. Her purchases are pens, books and a bag. Repeat.
10. Her purchases are pens, books and a bag. Transform: what.
11. He purchased a car last year. Repeat.
12. He purchased a car last year. Transform: who.
13. He purchased a car last year. Transform: when.

EXERCISE K3.5

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The arrangement of the chairs is nice. Repeat.
2. The arrangement of the chairs is nice. Change: flowers.
3. The arrangement of the flowers is nice. Change: books.
4. The arrangement of the books is nice. Change: good.
5. The arrangement of the books is good. Change: lessons.
6. The arrangement of the lessons is good. Change: right.

EXERCISE K3.6

 Question and Answer With Prompt Drill

1. What's the noun of the verb "examine"?
The noun of the verb ...
2. Do doctors examine sick people?
Yes, doctors ...
3. Do teachers give examinations to students?
Yes, teachers ...

4. Did your teacher give you an examination yesterday?
No, my teacher ...
5. Did the students arrange the chairs in the room?
Yes, the students ...
6. What's the noun of the verb "arrange"?
The noun of the verb ...
7. Is the flower arrangement nice?
Yes, ...
8. Do you calculate the price of things?
Yes, I calculate ...
9. What's the noun of the verb "calculate"?
The noun of ...
10. Is your calculation correct?
Yes, ...
11. Did I introduce myself at the beginning of the lesson?
Yes, you introduced ...
12. What's the noun of the verb "introduce"?
The noun of ...

EXERCISE K3.7 Question and Answer Drill

1. What's the noun of the verb "examine"?
2. Do doctors examine sick people?
3. Do teachers give examinations to students?
4. Did your teacher give you an examination yesterday?
5. Did the students arrange the chairs in the room?
6. What's the noun of the verb "arrange"?
7. Is the flower arrangement nice?
8. Do you calculate the price of things you buy?
9. What's the noun of the verb "calculate"?
10. Is your calculation correct?
11. Did I introduce myself at the beginning of the lesson?
12. What's the noun of the verb "introduce"?

EXERCISE K3.8 Freer Exercise

Use the following words to make sentences.

1. examination
2. arrange
3. arrangement
4. purchase (v)
5. attend
6. purchase (n)
7. calculate

EXERCISE K REV1.1



Reading Exercise

1. I have already discussed the topic with my students.
2. She has already cooked dinner for the family.
3. He has already talked to the teacher.
4. They have already studied the lesson.
5. John has already left home.
6. I have already watched a movie this month.

EXERCISE K REV1.2



Reading Exercise

1. The teacher arranged the chairs in the room.
2. The arrangement of the chairs is nice.
3. They examined the papers and stamped them.
4. The noun of the verb “examine” is “examination”.
5. She attended the meeting last week.
6. My father calculated the cost of the food.
7. His calculation was correct.
8. Her family purchased a car last year.
9. The woman opened her bag and looked at her purchases.
10. I introduced myself at the beginning of the lesson.

EXERCISE K REV1.3



Reading Exercise

1. I have visited America.
2. I have already visited America.
3. I have already visited America with my family.
4. I have already visited America with my family and friends.

EXERCISE K REV1.4



Repetition Drill

1. I have visited America.
2. She has already been to England.

3. He has been to Paris.
4. They have visited the Philippines.
5. You have already been to other places.
6. I haven't been to China.
7. She hasn't visited South Korea.
8. I have eaten chocolate.

EXERCISE K REV1.5



Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. I have visited America. Repeat.
2. I have visited America. Add: with my family.
I have visited America with my family.
3. I have visited America with my family. Add: friends.
I have visited America with my family and friends.
4. I have visited America with my family and friends. Add: already.
I have already visited America with my family and friends.

EXERCISE K REV1.6



Mixed Drill

1. I have discussed the topic with my students. Repeat.
2. I have discussed the topic with my students. Add: already.
I have already discussed the topic with my students.
3. I have already discussed the topic with my students. Change: friend.
I have already discussed the topic with my friend.
4. I have already discussed the topic with my friend. Change: father.
I have already discussed the topic with my father.
5. I have already discussed the topic with my father. Change: they.
They have already discussed the topic with my father.

EXERCISE K REV1.7



Mixed Drill

1. She cooked dinner for the family. Repeat.
2. She cooked dinner for the family. Add: has.
She has cooked dinner for the family.

3. She has cooked dinner for the family. Add: already.
She has already cooked dinner for the family.
4. She has already cooked dinner for the family. Change: he.
He has already cooked dinner for the family.
5. He has already cooked dinner for the family. Change: I.
I have already cooked dinner for the family.
6. I have already cooked dinner for the family. Change: breakfast.
I have already cooked breakfast for the family.
7. I have already cooked breakfast for the family. Change: she.
She has already cooked breakfast for the family.

EXERCISE K REV1.8



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. She has been to Japan. Repeat.
2. She has been to Japan. Change: South Korea.
She has been to South Korea.
3. She has been to South Korea. Change: they.
They have been to South Korea.
4. They have been to South Korea. Change: China.
They have been to China.
5. They have been to China. Change: America.
They have been to America.
6. They have been to America. Change: England.
They have been to England.
7. They have been to England. Change: visited.
They have visited England.
8. They have visited England. Change: we.
We have visited England.
9. We have visited England. Change: not.
We haven't visited England.
10. We haven't visited England. Change: Brazil.
We haven't visited Brazil.

EXERCISE K REV1.9



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. I attended a meeting yesterday. Repeat.
2. I attended a meeting yesterday. Change: professor.
The professor attended a meeting yesterday.
3. The professor attended a meeting yesterday. Change: teacher.
The teacher attended a meeting yesterday.

4. The teacher attended a meeting yesterday. Change: conference.
The teacher attended a conference yesterday.
5. The teacher attended a conference yesterday. Change: mall owner.
The mall owner attended a conference yesterday.
6. The mall owner attended a conference yesterday. Change: woman.
The woman attended a conference yesterday.

EXERCISE K REV1.10



Mixed Drill

1. The student bought some pens and pencils. Repeat.
2. The student bought some pens and pencils. Change: purchased.
The student purchased some pens and pencils.
3. The student purchased some pens and pencils. Add: calculated the cost.
The student purchased some pens and pencils and calculated the cost.
4. The student purchased some pens and pencils and calculated the cost. Change: girl.
The girl purchased some pens and pencils and calculated the cost.
5. The girl purchased some pens and pencils and calculated the cost. Change: mother.
The mother purchased some pens and pencils and calculated the cost.
6. The mother purchased some pens and pencils and calculated the cost. Change: my.
My mother purchased some pens and pencils and calculated the cost.

EXERCISE K REV1.11



Transformation Drill

1. The professor introduced him to the students. Repeat.
2. The professor introduced him to the students. Transform: who.
Who introduced him to the students?
3. I introduced myself to you at the beginning of the lesson. Repeat.
4. I introduced myself to you at the beginning of the lesson. Transform: when.
When did I introduce myself to you?
5. The teacher's introduction of the lesson was short and simple. Repeat.
6. The teacher's introduction of the lesson was short and simple. Transform: whose.
Whose introduction of the lesson was short and simple?
7. She purchased some books, some pens and a bag last week. Repeat.
8. She purchased some books, some pens and a bag last week. Transform: what.
What did she purchase last week?
9. Her purchases are pens, books and a bag. Repeat.
10. Her purchases are pens, books and a bag. Transform: what.
What are her purchases?

11. He purchased a car last year. Repeat.
12. He purchased a car last year. Transform: who.
Who purchased a car last year?
13. He purchased a car last year. Transform: when.
When did he purchase a car?

EXERCISE K REV1.12



Transformation Drill

1. I have already discussed the topic with my students. Repeat.
2. I have already discussed the topic with my students. Transform: who.
Who has already discussed the topic with my students?
3. I have already discussed the topic with my students. Transform: what.
What have I already discussed with my students?
4. He has already talked to the teacher. Repeat.
5. He has already talked to the teacher. Transform: who.
Who has already talked to the teacher?
6. He has already passed the test. Repeat.
7. He has already passed the test. Transform: who.
Who has already passed the test?
8. He has already passed the test. Transform: what.
What has he already passed?
9. I have already watched a movie this month. Repeat.
10. I have already watched a movie this month. Transform: who.
Who has already watched a movie this month?
11. I have already watched a movie this month. Transform: what.
What have I already watched this month?

EXERCISE K REV1.13



Questions and Answer With Prompt Drill

1. Has he already passed the test?
Yes, he has ... already passed the test.
2. Has she already gone home?
Yes, she has ... already gone home.
3. Have I discussed the topic with my students?
Yes, you've already ... discussed the topic with your students.
4. Have you already cleaned the house?
Yes, I have already ... cleaned the house.
5. Have they already cooked dinner for the family?
Yes, they have ... already cooked dinner for the family.

EXERCISE K REV1.14



Open Questions Exercise

1. Have you been to England?
2. Have you visited the Philippines?
3. What other places have you been to?
4. What places have you visited with your friends?

EXERCISE K REV1.15



Writing Exercise

1. I have already visited America with my family and friends.
2. My father calculated the cost of the food.
3. The woman opened her bag and looked at her purchases.
4. The arrangement of the chairs is nice.
5. The professor introduced me to the students.
6. The mall owner attended a conference yesterday.
7. The girl purchased some pens and pencils and calculated the cost.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Talking about past events 4

Present Perfect vs Past Simple

The present perfect and past simple can both refer to past events or actions, but the difference between them is important.

Two of the main uses of the **present perfect** are:

(1) To refer to past **experiences**, or to talk about past experiences but without referring to a specific time.



⇐ ... X ... ⇒

Examples:

Jane has visited America. (= Jane has the experience of visiting America in the past but we don't know when.)

Fred has studied Korean. (= Fred has the experience of studying Korean in the past but we don't know when.)

(2) To refer to past events or actions **very relevant to the present**. These past events or actions are almost always in the recent past, and very often occurred earlier in the same day.



X -----

'Already' is commonly used with this use of the present perfect.

Examples:

We have already eaten breakfast. (= we have eaten breakfast today/very recently.)

The boy has finished his homework. (= the boy has his homework today/very recently.)

The main use of the **past simple** is to talk about past actions or events at *a specific time*.



↑
X

Examples:

Jane visited America in 1999. (= Jane visited America and we know when.)

Fred studied Korean last month. (= Fred studied Korean and we know when.)

We ate breakfast this morning. (= we ate breakfast and the exact past time is expressed.)

The finished his homework on Monday. (= the boy finished his homework at a specific past time.)

EXERCISE K4.1



Repetition Drill

1. I went home early last Monday.
2. I saw my friend yesterday.
3. I have seen him this week.
4. I have already eaten breakfast today.
5. The teacher gave him a good comment about his speech.
6. My sister did her homework last night.
7. Their manager has been to America.
8. Their manager went to America on the 22nd of September.
9. His friend has visited South Korea.
10. His friend visited South Korea last month.

EXERCISE K4.2



Transformation Drill

1. I went home early last Monday. Repeat.
2. I went home early last Monday. Transform: who.
3. I went home early last Monday. Transform: when.
4. Their manager has been to America. Repeat.
5. Their manager has been to America. Transform: where.
6. Their manager has been to America. Transform: who.
7. Their manager went to America last year. Repeat.
8. Their manager went to America last year. Transform: when.
9. Their manager went to America last year. Transform: who.
10. Their manager went to America last year. Transform: where.

EXERCISE K4.3



Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. My friend visited Japan. Repeat.
2. My friend visited Japan. Add: I.
3. My friend and I visited Japan. Add: last year.
4. My friend and I visited Japan last year. Add: South Korea.
5. My friend and I visited Japan and South Korea last year. Add: China.

EXERCISE K4.4



Mixed Drill

1. My friend has been to England. Repeat.
2. My friend has been to England. Add: I.
3. My friend and I have been to England. Change: visited.
4. My friend and I have visited England. Add: last year.
5. My friend and I visited England last year. Change: America.
6. My friend and I visited America last year. Add: Japan.
7. My friend and I visited America and Japan last year. Add: have.

EXERCISE K4.5



Correct or Incorrect Exercise

1. I went to my friend's house yesterday.
2. I have been to England last year.
3. They have visited Brazil last month.
4. They have visited England.
5. His parents have been to South Korea for their business.
6. The company owner has been to England.
7. The professor went to America last month.
8. He has bought a mobile phone last week.
9. I have already ate lunch.
10. I have already eaten lunch.
11. She has been to other places.
12. She has been to other places last year.

EXERCISE K4.6



Questions and Answer With Prompt Drill

1. Have you eaten breakfast?
Yes, I have ...
2. Have you been to other countries?
Yes, I have ...
3. Did you study English last week?
Yes, I studied ...

4. Did you go to your friend's house in the past?
Yes, I went ...
5. Have you been to your friend's house?
Yes, I have ...
6. Has she been to China?
No, she ...
7. Has he visited the Philippines?
No, he has ...

EXERCISE K4.7



Questions and Answer Drill

1. Have you eaten breakfast?
2. Have you been to other countries?
3. Did you study English last week?
4. Did you go to your friend's house in the past?
5. Have you been to your friend's house?
6. Has she been to China?
7. Has he visited the Philippines?

VOCABULARY

complain
deny

confirm
explanation

emphasis
argument

emphasize
argue

contact(v)
report

contact(n)
chat

EXERCISE K5.1



Repetition Drill

1. The student complained to the teacher about her grade.
2. The manager confirmed the meeting tomorrow.
3. The teacher emphasized the word “exam”.
4. The teacher gave emphasis to the word “exam”.
5. She is one of my contacts.
6. My father contacted his friend last night.
7. My friend did not do the crime; he denied it.
8. He gave the police his explanation.
9. The man reported the crime.
10. Her sisters argued with each other.
11. They had an argument about something.
12. The teacher’s explanation was simple and clear.
13. I chatted with my friend yesterday.

EXERCISE K5.2



Transformation Drill

1. The teacher emphasized the word “exam”. Repeat.
2. The teacher emphasized the word “exam”. Transform: who.
3. The teacher emphasized the word “exam”. Transform: what.
4. The teacher gave emphasis to the word “exam”. Repeat.
5. The teacher gave emphasis to the word “exam”. Transform: what.
6. The teacher gave emphasis to the word “exam”. Transform: who.
7. The student complained to the teacher about her grade. Repeat.
8. The student complained to the teacher about her grade. Transform: who.

9. The student complained to the teacher about her grade. Transform: what.
10. The manager confirmed the meeting tomorrow. Repeat.
11. The manager confirmed the meeting tomorrow. Transform: who.
12. The manager confirmed the meeting tomorrow. Transform: what.
13. Her sisters argued with each other yesterday. Repeat.
14. Her sisters argued with each other yesterday. Transform: who.
15. Her sisters argued with each other yesterday. Transform: when.
16. Her sisters argued with each other yesterday. Transform: what.
17. They had an argument about the lesson. Repeat.
18. They had an argument about the lesson. Transform: who.
19. They had an argument about the lesson. Transform: what.

EXERCISE K5.3

Mixed Drill

1. My friend did not do the crime. Repeat.
2. My friend did not do the crime. Change: professor.
3. My professor did not do the crime. Change: brother.
4. My brother did not do the crime. Add: he denied it.
5. My brother did not do the crime; he denied it. Change: sister.
6. My sister did not do the crime; she denied it. Change: friends.

EXERCISE K5.4

Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The teacher's explanation was simple and clear. Repeat.
2. The teacher's explanation was simple and clear. Change: my.
3. My teacher's explanation was simple and clear. Change: mother.
4. My mother's explanation was simple and clear. Change: cousin.
5. My cousin's explanation was simple and clear. Change: manager.
6. My manager's explanation was simple and clear. Change: his.

EXERCISE K5.5

 Mixed Drill

1. The man reported the crime. Repeat.
2. The man reported the crime. Change: woman.
3. The woman reported the crime. Change: customer.
4. The customer reported the crime. Change: singer.
5. The singer reported the crime. Add: to the police.
6. The singer reported the crime to the police. Change: professor.

EXERCISE K5.6

 Transformation Drill

1. I chatted with my friend yesterday. Repeat.
2. I chatted with my friend yesterday. Transform: who.
3. I chatted with my friend yesterday. Transform: when.
4. She chats with her mother every day. Repeat.
5. She chats with her mother every day. Transform: who.
6. She chats with her mother every day. Transform: when.
7. My father contacted his friend last night. Repeat.
8. My father contacted his friend last night. Transform: when.
9. My father contacted his friend last night. Transform: who.
10. We'll contact him by telephone. Repeat.
11. We'll contact him by telephone. Transform: who.

EXERCISE K5.7

 Mixed Drill

1. She is one of my contacts. Repeat.
2. She is one of my contacts. Change: he.
3. He is one of my contacts. Add: phone.
4. He is one of my phone contacts. Add: mobile.
5. He is one of my mobile phone contacts. Transform: who.
6. I'll add him to my contacts. Repeat.
7. I'll add him to my contacts. Change: them.
8. I'll add them to my contacts. Change: you.

VOCABULARY

medium
ordinary

loud
organized

noisy
plain

comfortable
neat

complicated
fresh

EXERCISE K6.1

 Repetition Drill

1. The size of his shirt is medium.
2. The radio is very loud.
3. The girl in the room is noisy.
4. It is comfortable for her to sit on that chair.
5. The exam is complicated.
6. This is an ordinary pen.
7. There are computers in ordinary schools in some countries.
8. The room is organized.
9. He wrote a letter for her on plain white paper.
10. The baby is wearing white; it's neat.
11. She eats fresh fruits everyday.
12. Fresh air is good for the body.

EXERCISE K6.2

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. It is comfortable for her to sit on that chair. Repeat.
2. It is comfortable for her to sit on that chair. Change: him.
3. It is comfortable for him to sit on that chair. Change: me.
4. It is comfortable for me to sit on that chair. Change: you.
5. It is comfortable for you to sit on that chair. Change: good.
6. It is good for you to sit on that chair. Change: her.

EXERCISE K6.3

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. This is an ordinary pen.
2. This is an ordinary chair.
3. This is an ordinary activity.
4. That is an ordinary meal.
5. That is an ordinary shirt.
6. That is an ordinary house.
7. That is an ordinary job.
8. That is an ordinary lesson.

EXERCISE K6.4

 Mixed Drill


1. The girl is noisy. Repeat.
2. The girl is noisy. Change: child.
3. The child is noisy. Add: in the room.
4. The child in the room is noisy. Change: man.
5. The man in the room is noisy. Change: neat.
6. The man in the room is neat. Change: woman.
7. The woman in the room is neat. Change: students.
8. The students in the room are neat. Change: people.

EXERCISE K6.5

 Transformation Drill

1. The size of his shirt is medium. Repeat.
2. The size of his shirt is medium. Transform: what.
3. His shirt is medium. Repeat.
4. His shirt is medium. Transform: whose.
5. The exam yesterday was complicated. Repeat.
6. The exam yesterday was complicated. Transform: what.
7. The exam yesterday was complicated. Transform: when.
8. She eats fresh fruits everyday. Repeat.
9. She eats fresh fruits everyday. Transform: who.
10. She eats fresh fruits everyday. Transform: when.
11. She eats fresh fruits everyday. Transform: what.

EXERCISE K6.6

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The radio is loud. Repeat.
2. The radio is loud. Change: television.
3. The television is loud. Change: music.
4. The music is loud. Change: man's voice.
5. The man's voice is loud. Change: woman.
6. The woman's voice is loud. Change: nice.

EXERCISE K6.7

 Mixed Drill

1. The room is organized. Repeat.
2. The room is organized. Change: his.
3. His room is organized. Change: her.
4. Her room is organized. Add: clean.
5. Her room is clean and organized. Add: sister.
6. Her sister's room is clean and organized. Change: friend.
7. Her friend's room is clean and organized. Change: my.

EXERCISE K6.8

 Mixed Drill

1. He wrote a letter for her. Repeat.
2. He wrote a letter for her. Add: on white paper.
3. He wrote a letter for her on white paper. Add: plain.
4. He wrote a letter for her on plain white paper. Transform: who.
5. He wrote a letter for her on plain white paper. Change: I.
6. I wrote a letter for her on plain white paper. Change: you.
7. You wrote a letter for her on plain white paper. Add: sheet.

EXERCISE K REV2.1



Reading Exercise

1. I went home early last Monday.
2. I saw my friend yesterday.
3. I have seen him this week.
4. I have already eaten breakfast today.
5. The teacher gave him a good comment about his speech.
6. My sister did her homework last night.
7. Their manager has been to America.
8. Their manager went to America on the 22nd of September.
9. His friend has visited South Korea.
10. His friend visited South Korea last month.

EXERCISE K REV2.2



Reading Exercise

1. The student complained to the teacher about her grade.
2. The manager confirmed the meeting tomorrow.
3. The teacher emphasized the word “exam”.
4. The teacher gave emphasis to the word “exam”.
5. She is one of my contacts.
6. My father contacted his friend last night.

EXERCISE K REV2.3



Reading Exercise

1. My friend did not do the crime; he denied it.
2. He gave the police his explanation.
3. The man reported the crime.
4. Her sisters argued with each other.
5. They had an argument about something.
6. The teacher’s explanation was simple and clear.
7. I chatted with my friend yesterday.

EXERCISE K REV2.4



Repetition Drill

1. The size of his shirt is medium.
2. The radio is very loud.
3. The girl in the room is noisy.
4. It is comfortable for her to sit on that chair.
5. The exam is complicated.
6. This is an ordinary pen.
7. There are computers in ordinary schools in some countries.
8. The room is organized.
9. He wrote a letter for her on plain white paper.
10. The baby is wearing white; it's neat.

EXERCISE K REV2.5



Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. My friend visited Japan. Repeat.
2. My friend visited Japan. Add: I.
My friend and I visited Japan.
3. My friend and I visited Japan. Add: last year.
My friend and I visited Japan last year.
4. My friend and I visited Japan last year. Add: South Korea.
My friend and I visited Japan and South Korea last year.
5. My friend and I visited Japan and South Korea last year. Add: China.
My friend and I visited Japan, South Korea and China last year.

EXERCISE K REV2.6



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. It is comfortable for her to sit on that chair. Repeat.
2. It is comfortable for her to sit on that chair. Change: him.
It is comfortable for him to sit on that chair.
3. It is comfortable for him to sit on that chair. Change: me.
It is comfortable for me to sit on that chair.

4. It is comfortable for me to sit on that chair. Change: you.
It is comfortable for you to sit on that chair.
5. It is comfortable for you to sit on that chair. Change: good.
It is good for you to sit on that chair.
6. It is good for you to sit on that chair. Change: her.
It is good for her to sit on that chair.

EXERCISE K REV2.7



Transformation Drill

1. I went home early last Monday. Repeat.
2. I went home early last Monday. Transform: who.
Who went home early last Monday?
3. I went home early last Monday. Transform: when.
When did I go home early?
4. Their manager has been to America. Repeat.
5. Their manager has been to America. Transform: where.
Where has their manager been to?
6. Their manager has been to America. Transform: who.
Who has been to America?
7. Their manager went to America last year. Repeat.
8. Their manager went to America last year. Transform: when.
When did their manager go to America?
9. Their manager went to America last year. Transform: who.
Who went to America last year?
10. Their manager went to America last year. Transform: where.
Where did their manager go last year?

EXERCISE K REV2.8



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. This is an ordinary pen.
2. This is an ordinary chair.
3. This is an ordinary activity.
4. That is an ordinary meal.
5. That is an ordinary shirt.
6. That is an ordinary house.
7. That is an ordinary job.
8. That is an ordinary lesson.

EXERCISE K REV2.9



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The teacher's explanation was simple and clear. Repeat.
2. The teacher's explanation was simple and clear. Change: my.
My teacher's explanation was simple and clear.
3. My teacher's explanation was simple and clear. Change: mother.
My mother's explanation was simple and clear.
4. My mother's explanation was simple and clear. Change: cousin.
My cousin's explanation was simple and clear.
5. My cousin's explanation was simple and clear. Change: manager.
My manager's explanation was simple and clear.
6. My manager's explanation was simple and clear. Change: his.
His manager's explanation was simple and clear.

EXERCISE K REV2.10



Mixed Drill

1. The girl is noisy. Repeat.
2. The girl is noisy. Change: child.
The child is noisy.
3. The child is noisy. Add: in the room.
The child in the room is noisy.
4. The child in the room is noisy. Change: man.
The man in the room is noisy.
5. The man in the room is noisy. Change: neat.
The man in the room is neat.
6. The man in the room is neat. Change: woman.
The woman in the room is neat.
7. The woman in the room is neat. Change: students.
The students in the room are neat.
8. The students in the room are neat. Change: people.
The people in the room are neat.

EXERCISE K REV2.11



Mixed Drill

1. The man reported the crime. Repeat.
2. The man reported the crime. Change: woman.
The woman reported the crime.

3. The woman reported the crime. Change: customer.
The customer reported the crime.
4. The customer reported the crime. Change: singer.
The singer reported the crime.
5. The singer reported the crime. Add: to the police.
The singer reported the crime to the police.
6. The singer reported the crime to the police. Change: professor.
The professor reported the crime to the police.

EXERCISE K REV2.12



Transformation Drill

1. I chatted with my friend yesterday. Repeat.
2. I chatted with my friend yesterday. Transform: who.
Who chatted with my friend yesterday?
3. I chatted with my friend yesterday. Transform: when.
When did I chat with my friend?
4. She chats with her mother every day. Repeat.
5. She chats with her mother every day. Transform: who.
Who chats with her mother every day?
6. She chats with her mother every day. Transform: when.
When does she chat with her mother?
7. My father contacted his friend last night. Repeat.
8. My father contacted his friend last night. Transform: when.
When did my father contact his friend?
9. My father contacted his friend last night. Transform: who.
Who did my father contact last night?
10. We'll contact him by telephone. Repeat.
11. We'll contact him by telephone. Transform: who.
Who will contact him by telephone?

EXERCISE K REV2.13



Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. My friend visited Japan. Repeat.
2. My friend visited Japan. Add: I.
My friend and I visited Japan.
3. My friend and I visited Japan. Add: last year.
My friend and I visited Japan last year.
4. My friend and I visited Japan last year. Add: South Korea.
My friend and I visited Japan and South Korea last year.
5. My friend and I visited Japan and South Korea last year. Add: China.
My friend and I visited Japan, South Korea and China last year.

EXERCISE K REV2.14

 Correct or Incorrect Exercise

1. I went to my friend's house yesterday.
correct
2. I have been to England last year.
incorrect
3. They have visited Brazil last month.
incorrect
4. They have visited England.
correct
5. His parents have been to South Korea for their business.
correct
6. The company owner has been to England.
correct
7. The professor went to America last month.
correct
8. He has bought a mobile phone last week.
incorrect
9. I have already ate lunch.
incorrect
10. I have already eaten lunch.
correct

EXERCISE K REV2.15

 Writing Substitution Exercise

1. My friend and I have been to England. Write.
Change: visited - **My friend and I have visited England.**
2. The teacher's explanation was simple and clear. Write.
Change: my - **My teacher's explanation was simple and clear.**
3. The customer reported the crime. Write.
Change: singer. - **The singer reported the crime.**
4. I'll add them to my contacts. Write.
Change: you - **I'll add you to my contacts.**
5. It is comfortable for her to sit on that chair. Write.
Change: him - **It is comfortable for him to sit on that chair.**
6. The child in the room is noisy. Write.
Change: man - **The man in the room is noisy.**
7. The woman's voice is loud. Write.
Change: nice - **The woman's voice is nice.**

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Talking about past events w/ time periods and points of time
for and since

We use “for” to measure a period of time up to the present; we use the present perfect tense and not the present tense. For example, “I have been here for 6 months”, “I have known her for a long time”, etc.

We use “since” to give the starting point of actions, events or states. It refers to when things began. For example, “I have been here since June”, “It has been 6 years since I last saw him”, etc.

EXERCISE K7.1



Repetition Drill

1. She has lived here for 25 years.
2. She has lived here since 1991.
3. She has been in the room for 2 hours.
4. She has been in the room since 10 o'clock.
5. The teacher has been here for a long time.
6. It has been 4 years since I last visited America.
7. They have known each other for 10 years now.


EXERCISE K7.2



Basic Sentence Substitution Drill

1. I have lived here for 25 years.
2. They have lived here for 25 years.
3. You have lived here for 25 years.
4. She has lived here for 25 years.
5. He has lived here for 25 years.
6. He has lived here for 10 years.
7. He has lived here for 7 years.
8. They have lived here for 7 years.

EXERCISE K7.3

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. I have been in this room since 10 o'clock.
2. You have been in this room since 10 o'clock.
3. They have been in this room since 10 o'clock.
4. She has been in this room since 10 o'clock.
5. He has been in this room since 10 o'clock.
6. He has been in this room since 7 o'clock.
7. He has been in this room since 2 o'clock.
8. They have been in this room since 2 o'clock.

EXERCISE K7.4

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The teacher has been here for a long time. Repeat.
2. The teacher has been here for a long time. Change: 2 hours.
3. The teacher has been here for 2 hours. Change: my.
4. My teacher has been here for 2 hours. Change: stayed.
5. My teacher has stayed here for 2 hours. Change: at home.
6. My teacher has stayed at home for 2 hours. Change: brother.
7. My brother has stayed at home for 2 hours. Change: father.
8. My father has stayed at home for 2 hours. Change: 5.

EXERCISE K7.5

 Transformation Drill

1. She has lived here since 1991. Repeat.
2. She has lived here since 1991. Transform: who.
3. She has lived here since 1991. Transform: since when.
4. They have been in this room since 10 o'clock. Repeat.
5. They have been in this room since 10 o'clock. Transform: who.
6. They have been in this room since 10 o'clock. Transform: where.
7. It has been 4 years since I last visited America. Repeat.
8. It has been 4 years since I last visited America. Transform: how long.
9. It has been 4 years since I last visited America. Transform: not.

EXERCISE K7.6

 Mixed Drill

1. She has studied English. Repeat.
2. She has studied English. Add: for one year.
3. She has studied English for one year. Change: they.
4. They have studied English for one year. Change: you.
5. You have studied English for one year. Change: seven.
6. You have studied English for seven years. Transform: who.
7. You have studied English for seven years. Transform: how long.
8. You have studied English for seven years. Add: in England.

EXERCISE K7.7

 Mixed Drill

1. My friend has lived in the Philippines. Repeat.
2. My friend has lived in the Philippines. Add: for 12 years.
3. My friend has lived in the Philippines for 12 years. Change: since 2004.
4. My friend has lived in the Philippines since 2004. Change: America.
5. My friend has lived in America since 2004. Change: stayed.
6. My friend has stayed in America since 2004. Change: for 8 years.
7. My friend has stayed in America for 8 years. Add: family.

EXERCISE K7.8

 Open Questions Exercise

1. How long have you lived in your country?
2. Since when have you lived there?
3. Have you visited another country?
4. How long have you stayed in that country?
5. How long have you studied English?
6. Since when have you studied English?

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Still

We use “still” to show that something continues up to a time in the past, present and future. It goes in front of the main verb and is generally used in positive sentences. For example, “She is still studying English”, “They were still talking on the phone”, “She is still going to study English next year”, etc.

“Still” is also used to refer to habitual actions. For example, “He still meets his friend every Friday”, “She still goes shopping on the weekend”, etc.

EXERCISE K8.1



Repetition Drill

1. She still writes a letter for him.
2. They still work as English teachers.
3. His father still visits other countries.
4. The manager still went to the party.
5. My friend still goes shopping every Friday.
6. She still walked to school.
7. The professor still went swimming.
8. Their mother still cooks for them.
9. She will still cook for the family.
10. I will still go to England.

EXERCISE K8.2



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. She still writes a letter for him.
2. She still wrote a letter for him.
3. She is still writing a letter for him.
4. She will still write a letter for him.
5. She will still write a letter for her.
6. She will still send a letter to her.
7. He will still send a letter to her.

EXERCISE K8.3

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. My friend still goes shopping every Friday. Repeat.
2. My friend still goes shopping every Friday. Change: swimming.
3. My friend still goes swimming every Friday. Change: sister.
4. My sister still goes swimming every Friday. Change: his.
5. His sister still goes swimming every Friday. Change: brothers.
6. His brothers still go swimming every Friday. Change: weekend.
7. His brothers still go swimming every weekend. Change: fishing.

EXERCISE K8.4

 Mixed Drill

1. His father still visits other countries. Repeat.
2. His father still visits other countries. Change: mother.
3. His mother still visits other countries. Change: manager.
4. Her mother cooks for their family. Repeat.
5. Her mother cooks for their family. Add: still.
6. Her mother still cooks for their family. Change: our.
7. Our mother still cooks for our family. Change: their.
8. Their mother still cooks for their family. Add: will.

EXERCISE K8.5

 Mixed Drill

1. She still writes a letter for him. Repeat.
2. She still writes a letter for him. Transform: who.
3. She still writes a letter for him. Transform: what.
4. They still work as English teachers. Repeat.
5. They still work as English teachers. Change: my friends.
6. My friends still work as English teachers. Add: I.
7. My friends and I still work as English teachers. Change: sisters.
8. My sisters and I still work as English teachers. Add: will.
9. My sisters and I will still work as English teachers. Change: worked.
10. My sisters and I still worked as English teachers. Add: 2 years ago.

EXERCISE K8.6



Repetition Drill

1. They are still talking to each other on the phone.
2. She is still studying English.
3. The man is still swimming in the sea.
4. The girl is still crying.
5. He is still working now.
6. My friend is still teaching in that school.
7. Her husband is still working as a doctor.

EXERCISE K8.7



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. She is still studying English. Repeat.
2. She is still studying English. Change: I.
3. I am still studying English. Change: they.
4. They are still studying English. Change: we.
5. We are still studying English. Change: teaching.
6. We are still teaching English. Change: I.

EXERCISE K8.8



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The girl is still crying. Repeat.
2. The girl is still crying. Change: woman.
3. The woman is still crying. Change: cooking.
4. The woman is still cooking. Change: sleeping.
5. The woman is still sleeping. Change: man.
6. The man is still sleeping. Change: working.
7. The man is still working. Change: teaching.

EXERCISE K8.9

 Mixed Drill

1. They are still talking. Repeat.
2. They are still talking. Add: each other.
3. They are still talking to each other. Add: on the phone.
4. They are still talking to each other on the phone. Transform: who.
5. My friend is still teaching. Repeat.
6. My friend is still teaching. Add: English.
7. My friend is still teaching English. Add: in that school.
8. My friend is still teaching English in that school. Change: sister.

EXERCISE K8.10

 Open Questions Exercise

1. Are you still talking to me now?
2. Are you still going to work tomorrow?
3. Do you still spend time with your friends?
4. Are you still going to study English next month?
5. Are your friends still studying English?

VOCABULARY

search
pourstop
lieplan
interview

move

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Yet

We use the word “yet” in negative sentences and in questions to show that something has not happened by a particular time. The word “yet” comes at the end of the sentence. For example, “They have not arrived yet”, “She has not passed the exam yet”, etc.

EXERCISE K9.1



Repetition Drill

1. The students have not searched for information about the lesson yet.
2. My parents have not stopped working yet.
3. They have not planned for the wedding yet.
4. The manager has not interviewed him yet.
5. Her mother has not moved the tables yet.
6. She has not lied to me yet.
7. The man has not poured the water into the glass yet.
8. Have you cooked dinner yet?

EXERCISE K9.2



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. My parents have not stopped working yet. Repeat.
2. My parents have not stopped working yet. Change: their.
3. Their parents have not stopped working yet. Change: studying.
4. Their parents have not stopped studying yet. Change: his.
5. His parents have not stopped studying yet. Change: friends.
6. His friends have not stopped studying yet. Change: my.
7. My friends have not stopped studying yet. Change: teaching.
8. My friends have not stopped teaching yet. Change: playing.

EXERCISE K9.3

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. The manager has interviewed my friend. Repeat.
2. The manager has interviewed my friend. Add: not.
3. The manager has not interviewed my friend. Add: sisters.
4. The manager has not interviewed my friend and my sisters. Add: yet.

EXERCISE K9.4

 Mixed Drill

1. They have planned for the wedding. Repeat.
2. They have planned for the wedding. Add: not.
3. They have not planned for the wedding. Change: we.
4. We have not planned for the wedding. Add: yet.
5. We have not planned for the wedding yet. Change: he.
6. He has not planned for the wedding yet. Transform: who.
7. He has not planned for the wedding yet. Transform: what.

EXERCISE K9.5

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. The students searched for information about the lesson. Repeat.
2. The students searched for information about the lesson. Add: have.
3. The students have searched for information about the lesson. Add: not.
4. The students have not searched for information about the lesson. Add: yet.

EXERCISE K9.6

 Mixed Drill

1. She has lied to me. Repeat.
2. She has lied to me. Add: not.
3. She has not lied to me. Change: he.

4. He has not lied to me. Add: yet.
5. He has not lied to me yet. Change: her.
6. He has not lied to her yet. Transform: who.
7. He has not lied to her yet. Change: I.

EXERCISE K9.7

 Transformation Drill

1. Her mother has not moved the tables to the other room yet. Repeat.
2. Her mother has not moved the tables to the other room yet. Transform: who.
3. Her mother has not moved the tables to the other room yet. Transform: where.
4. My brother has not moved to another house yet. Repeat.
5. My brother has not moved to another house yet. Transform: who.
6. The man has not poured the water into the glass yet. Repeat.
7. The man has not poured the water into the glass yet. Transform: what.
8. The man has not poured the water into the glass yet. Transform: who.

EXERCISE K9.8

 Questions and Answer With Prompt Drill

1. Have you cooked for dinner yet?
No, I haven't ...
2. Have you eaten lunch yet?
No, I haven't ...
3. Have you searched for information about the lesson yet?
No, I have not ...
4. Has he planned for the wedding next year yet?
No, he has not ...
5. Have your parents stopped working yet?
No, my parents ...
6. Have you lied to me yet?
No, I have not ...
7. Has the manager interviewed you yet?
No, the manager ...
8. Have you finished this lesson yet?
No, I have not ...

EXERCISE K9.9

 Questions and Answer Drill

1. Have you cooked for dinner yet?
2. Have you eaten lunch yet?
3. Have you searched for information about the lesson yet?
4. Has he planned for the wedding next year yet?
5. Have your parents stopped working yet?
6. Have you lied to me yet?
7. Has the manager interviewed you yet?
8. Have you finished this lesson yet?

EXERCISE K9.10

 Jumbled Sentences Exercise

1. has / manager / interviewed / the / not / yet / him.
2. the / wedding / for / they / have / planned / not / yet.
3. cooked / have / you / dinner / for / yet?
4. yet / this / lesson / not / have / finished / I.
5. working / yet / my / parents / stopped / not / have.
6. has / not / she / to / me / lied / yet.

EXERCISE K REV3.1



Reading Exercise

1. She has lived here for 25 years.
2. She has lived here since 1991.
3. She has been in the room for 2 hours.
4. She has been in the room since 10 o'clock.
5. The teacher has been here for a long time.
6. It has been 4 years since I last visited America.
7. They have known each other for 10 years now.

EXERCISE K REV3.2



Reading Exercise

1. She still writes a letter for him.
2. They still work as English teachers.
3. His father still visits other countries.
4. The manager still went to the party.
5. My friend still goes shopping every Friday.
6. She still walked to school.
7. The professor still went swimming.
8. Their mother still cooks for them.
9. She will still cook for the family.
10. I will still go to England.

EXERCISE K REV3.3



Reading Exercise

1. I have lived here for 25 years.
2. They have lived here for 25 years.
3. You have lived here for 25 years.
4. She has lived here for 25 years.
5. He has lived here for 25 years.
6. He has lived here for 10 years.
7. He has lived here for 7 years.
8. They have lived here for 7 years.

EXERCISE K REV3.4



Repetition Drill

1. The students have not searched for information about the lesson yet.
2. My parents have not stopped working yet.
3. They have not planned for the wedding yet.
4. The manager has not interviewed him yet.
5. Her mother has not moved the tables yet.
6. She has not lied to me yet.
7. The man has not poured the water into the glass yet.
8. Have you cooked dinner yet?

EXERCISE K REV3.5



Basic Sentence Substitution Drill

1. I have lived here for 25 years.
2. They have lived here for 25 years.
3. You have lived here for 25 years.
4. She has lived here for 25 years.
5. He has lived here for 25 years.
6. He has lived here for 10 years.
7. He has lived here for 7 years.
8. They have lived here for 7 years.

EXERCISE K REV3.6



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. She still writes a letter for him.
2. She still wrote a letter for him.
3. She is still writing a letter for him.
4. She will still write a letter for him.
5. She will still write a letter for her.
6. She will still send a letter to her.
7. He will still send a letter to her.

EXERCISE K REV3.7

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. My parents have not stopped working yet. Repeat.
2. My parents have not stopped working yet. Change: their.
Their parents have not stopped working yet.
3. Their parents have not stopped working yet. Change: studying.
Their parents have not stopped studying yet.
4. Their parents have not stopped studying yet. Change: his.
His parents have not stopped studying yet.
5. His parents have not stopped studying yet. Change: friends.
His friends have not stopped studying yet.
6. His friends have not stopped studying yet. Change: my.
My friends have not stopped studying yet.
7. My friends have not stopped studying yet. Change: teaching.
My friends have not stopped teaching yet.
8. My friends have not stopped teaching yet. Change: playing.
My friends have not stopped playing yet.

EXERCISE K REV3.8

 Mixed Drill

1. She has studied English. Repeat.
2. She has studied English. Add: for one year.
She has studied English for one year.
3. She has studied English for one year. Change: they.
They have studied English for one year.
4. They have studied English for one year. Change: you.
You have studied English for one year.
5. You have studied English for one year. Change: seven.
You have studied English for seven years.
6. You have studied English for seven years. Transform: who.
Who has studied English for seven years?
7. You have studied English for seven years. Transform: how long.
How long have you studied English?
8. You have studied English for seven years. Add: in England.
You have studied English for seven years in England.

EXERCISE K REV3.9

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. I have been in this room since 10 o'clock.
2. You have been in this room since 10 o'clock.
3. They have been in this room since 10 o'clock.

4. She has been in this room since 10 o'clock.
5. He has been in this room since 10 o'clock.
6. He has been in this room since 7 o'clock.
7. He has been in this room since 2 o'clock.
8. They have been in this room since 2 o'clock.

EXERCISE K REV3.10



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The teacher has been here for a long time. Repeat.
2. The teacher has been here for a long time. Change: 2 hours.
The teacher has been here for 2 hours.
3. The teacher has been here for 2 hours. Change: my.
My teacher has been here for 2 hours.
4. My teacher has been here for 2 hours. Change: stayed.
My teacher has stayed here for 2 hours.
5. My teacher has stayed here for 2 hours. Change: at home.
My teacher has stayed at home for 2 hours.
6. My teacher has stayed at home for 2 hours. Change: brother.
My brother has stayed at home for 2 hours.
7. My brother has stayed at home for 2 hours. Change: father.
My father has stayed at home for 2 hours.
8. My father has stayed at home for 2 hours. Change: 5.
My father has stayed at home for 5 hours.

EXERCISE K REV3.11



Mixed Drill

1. His father still visits other countries. Repeat.
2. His father still visits other countries. Change: mother.
His mother still visits other countries.
3. His mother still visits other countries. Change: manager.
His manager still visits other countries.
4. Her mother cooks for their family. Repeat.
5. Her mother cooks for their family. Add: still.
Her mother still cooks for their family.
6. Her mother still cooks for their family. Change: our.
Our mother still cooks for our family.
7. Our mother still cooks for our family. Change: their.
Their mother still cooks for their family.
8. Their mother still cooks for their family. Add: will.
Their mother will still cook for their family.

EXERCISE K REV3.12

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. The manager has interviewed my friend. Repeat.
2. The manager has interviewed my friend. Add: not.
The manager has not interviewed my friend.
3. The manager has not interviewed my friend. Add: sisters.
The manager has not interviewed my friend and my sisters.
4. The manager has not interviewed my friend and my sisters. Add: yet.
The manager has not interviewed my friend and my sisters yet.

EXERCISE K REV3.13

 Jumbled Sentences Exercise

1. has / manager / interviewed / the / not / yet / him.
The manager has not interviewed him yet.
2. the / wedding / for / they / have / planned / not / yet.
They have not planned for the wedding yet.
3. cooked / have / you / dinner / for / yet?
Have you cooked for dinner yet?
4. yet / this / lesson / not / have / finished / I.
I have not finished this lesson yet.
5. working / yet / my / parents / stopped / not / have.
My parents have not stopped working yet.
6. has / not / she / to / me / lied / yet.
She has not lied to me yet.

EXERCISE K REV3.14

 Open Questions Exercise

1. Are you still talking to me now?
2. Are you still going to work tomorrow?
3. Do you still spend time with your friends?
4. Are you still going to study English next month?
5. Are your friends still studying English?

EXERCISE K REV3.15



Writing Exercise

1. It has been 4 years since I last visited America.
2. My friend still goes shopping every Friday.
3. She will still write a letter for him.
4. My sisters and I will still work as English teachers.
5. The students have not searched for information about the lesson yet.
6. The man has not poured the water into the glass yet.
7. My parents have not stopped working yet.
8. The students searched for information about the lesson.

VOCABULARY

enough
broadextra
actualfamiliar
basicfamous
excitingamazing
extraordinary

GRAMMAR FOCUS

*Describing states and events***look, seem, appear + adjective**

The words look, seem and appear can be used not only as main verbs but also as linking verbs. We use those words to express something that we think is true although we are not 100% sure is true, such as “The girl seems sad”, “The girl looks sad”, “The girl appears sad”, etc.

Look, seem and appear are used to express something that can be seen. However, seem can also be used to express something that is not seen but we think is true in another way, for example, through conversation, emotion, etc.

The structure to use for these words is:

subject + look + adjective

subject + seem + adjective

subject + appear + adjective

or: subject + seem + to be/have + adjective

or: subject + appear + to be/have + adjective

EXERCISE K10.1



Repetition Drill

1. I have enough money to buy food.
2. My sister appears to have extra money to buy a dress.
3. The man inside the house seems familiar to me.
4. She knows that singer because she is famous.
5. The street looks broad.
6. The activity was amazing.
7. The actual price of goods appears high.
8. One basic need of people is food.
9. That movie looks exciting.
10. I had an extraordinary professor at university.

EXERCISE K10.2

 Mixed Drill

1. My friend has money to buy a dress. Repeat.
2. My friend has money to buy a dress. Change: sister.
3. My sister has money to buy a dress. Add: enough.
4. My sister has enough money to buy a dress. Change: computer.
5. My sister has enough money to buy a computer. Change: extra.
6. My sister has extra money to buy a computer. Add: new.
7. My sister has extra money to buy a new computer. Change: watch.

EXERCISE K10.3

 Mixed Drill

1. That man is familiar. Repeat.
2. That man is familiar. Add: to me.
3. That man is familiar to me. Change: looks.
4. That man looks familiar to me. Add: inside the house.
5. That man inside the house looks familiar to me. Add: old.
6. That old man inside the house looks familiar to me. Change: woman.

EXERCISE K10.4

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The activity was amazing. Repeat.
2. The activity was amazing. Change: discussion.
3. The discussion was amazing. Change: seems.
4. The discussion seems amazing. Change: my professor.
5. My professor seems amazing. Change: excellent.
6. My professor seems excellent. Change: extraordinary.
7. My professor seems extraordinary. Change: our.

EXERCISE K10.5

 Mixed Drill

1. She is beautiful in her white dress. Repeat.
2. She is beautiful in her white dress. Change: looks.
3. She looks beautiful in her white dress. Change: appears.
4. She appears beautiful in her white dress. Transform: who.
5. My friend is sick today. Repeat.
6. My friend is sick today. Change: seems.
7. My friend seems sick today. Change: appears.
8. My friend appears sick today. Change: tired.
9. My friend appears tired today. Change: father.
10. My father appears tired today. Transform: who.

EXERCISE K10.6

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. She knows that singer. Repeat.
2. She knows that singer. Add: she is famous.
3. She knows that singer; she is famous. Add: because.
4. She knows that singer because she is famous. Add: beautiful.

EXERCISE K10.7

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. That movie seems exciting. Repeat.
2. That movie seems exciting. Change: beautiful.
3. That movie seems beautiful. Change: lady.
4. That lady seems beautiful. Change: looks.
5. That lady looks beautiful. Change: kind.
6. That lady looks kind. Change: seems.
7. That lady seems kind. Change: successful.
8. That lady seems successful. Change: activity.
9. That activity seems successful. Change: is.
10. That activity is successful. Change: exciting.

EXERCISE K10.8

 Mixed Drill

1. The price of goods is high. Repeat.
2. The price of goods is high. Add: actual.
3. The actual price of goods is high. Change: clothes.
4. The actual price of clothes is high. Change: food.
5. One basic need of people is food. Repeat.
6. One basic need of people is food. Transform: what.
7. One basic need of people is food. Change: clothes.
8. One basic need of people is clothes. Change: water.

EXERCISE K10.9

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The street is broad. Repeat.
2. The street is broad. Change: river.
3. The river is broad. Change: lesson.
4. The lesson is broad. Change: his shoulders.
5. His shoulders are broad. Change: wide.
6. His shoulders are wide. Change: their.

EXERCISE K10.10

 Questions and Answer With Prompt Drill

1. Is your friend tired today?
Yes, my friend ...
2. Does he look tired today?
Yes, he looks ...
3. Does he seem tired today?
Yes, he seems ...
4. Does he appear tired today?
Yes, he appears ...
5. Does your friend have extra money to buy a new phone?
No, my friend ...

6. Have you seen an exciting movie?
Yes, I have seen ...
7. Is your friend famous?
No, my friend ...
8. What are the basic needs of people?
The basic needs ...
9. Do you have an extraordinary friend?
Yes, I have ...
10. What amazing thing have you tried doing?
I have tried (doing) _____

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Talking about the same state or event

as well, too, also

The words “as well”, “too” and “also” just mean the same thing. The words “as well” and “too” go at the end of the sentence, but the word “also” usually goes after the first auxiliary verb.

EXERCISE K11.1



Repetition Drill

1. My teacher is kind.
2. My friend is kind too.
3. My sister is kind as well.
4. My mother is also kind.
5. The lady is working hard.
6. The man is working hard too.
7. The woman is working hard as well.
8. The manager is also working hard.

EXERCISE K11.2



Mixed Drill

1. The students went home early yesterday. Repeat.
2. The students went home early yesterday. Change: teachers.
3. The teachers went home early yesterday. Add: too.
4. The teachers went home early yesterday too. Change: as well.
5. The teachers went home early yesterday as well. Change: also.
6. The teachers also went home early yesterday. Change: I.
7. I also went home early yesterday. Change: my father.
8. My father also went home early yesterday. Change: as well.

EXERCISE K11.3

 Transformation Drill

1. I also went to the mall yesterday. Repeat.
2. I also went to the mall yesterday. Transform: who.
3. I also went to the mall yesterday. Transform: when.
4. My sister looks tired today too. Repeat.
5. My sister looks tired today too. Transform: who.
6. My sister looks tired today too. Transform: when.
7. My teacher seems tired today as well. Repeat.
8. My teacher seems tired today as well. Transform: who.
9. My teacher is also tired today. Repeat.
10. My teacher is also tired today. Transform: who.
11. Her professor seems kind as well. Repeat.
12. Her professor seems kind as well. Transform: who.

EXERCISE K11.4

 Mixed Drill

1. She looks beautiful in her white dress. Repeat.
2. She looks beautiful in her white dress. Add: also.
3. She also looks beautiful in her white dress. Change: as well.
4. She looks beautiful in her white dress as well. Change: too.
5. She looks beautiful in her white dress too. Change: looked.
6. She looked beautiful in her white dress too. Change: her sister.
7. Her sister looked beautiful in her white dress too. Add: and friend.
8. Her sister and friend looked beautiful in their white dresses too. Change: also.

EXERCISE K11.5

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. That man also looks familiar to me. Repeat.
2. That man also looks familiar to me. Change: too.
3. That man looks familiar to me too. Change: as well.
4. That man looks familiar to me as well. Change: he.
5. He looks familiar to me as well. Change: they.
6. They look familiar to me as well. Change: seem.
7. They seem familiar to me as well. Change: us.
8. They seem familiar to us as well. Change: seemed.

EXERCISE K11.6



Mixed Drill

1. The manager interviewed my friend too. Repeat.
2. The manager interviewed my friend too. Change: as well.
3. The manager interviewed my friend as well. Change: also.
4. The manager also interviewed my friend. Change: them.
5. The manager also interviewed them. Change: shop owner.
6. The shop owner also interviewed them. Change: too.
7. The shop owner interviewed them too. Change: as well.

EXERCISE K11.7



Jumbled Sentences Exercise

1. lady / the / working / too / is / hard.
2. to / me / also / that / familiar / man / looks.
3. sister / is / my / as / kind / well.
4. father / went / my / home / as / early / well.
5. looks / also / beautiful / she.
6. too / teaching / are / English / they.

VOCABULARY

correct
dirt

current
individual

enjoyable
length

enormous
darkness

dangerous
edge (2)

dirty
due

edge – the boundary of an object
edge – an advantage

EXERCISE K12.1

 Repetition Drill

1. I am a student, it's correct.
2. The movie was enjoyable.
3. They have an enormous house in the city.
4. Going home late at night is dangerous.
5. They did not clean the house; it's dirty.
6. His shoes are full of dirt because it rained.
7. Each student has individual work to do.
8. The boat is 20 feet in length.
9. The room was in total darkness.
10. Don't put the glass near the edge of the table.
11. The bill is due next month.
12. The current issue in my place is poor public transportation.
13. She has an edge of the others in her company.

EXERCISE K12.2

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The movie was nice.
2. The movie was beautiful.
3. The movie was interesting.
4. The movie was enjoyable.
5. The activity was enjoyable.
6. The training was enjoyable.
7. The competition was enjoyable.

EXERCISE K12.3

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The movie was enjoyable. Repeat.
2. The movie was enjoyable. Change: competition.
3. The competition was enjoyable. Change: training.
4. The training was enjoyable. Change: interesting.
5. The training was interesting. Change: activity.
6. The activity was interesting. Change: nice.
7. The activity was nice. Change: movie.
8. The movie was nice. Change: beautiful.

EXERCISE K12.4

 Mixed Drill

1. I am a student. Repeat.
2. I am a student. Add: it's correct.
3. I am a student; it's correct. Change: you, teacher.
4. You are a teacher, it's correct. Add: English.
5. You are an English teacher; it's correct. Change: true.
6. You are an English teacher; it's true. Change: right.
7. You are an English teacher; it's right. Transform: who.

EXERCISE K12.5

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. His shoes are dirty. Repeat.
2. His shoes are dirty. Add: socks.
3. His shoes and socks are dirty. Add: really.
4. His shoes and socks are really dirty. Add: because it rained.
5. His shoes and socks are really dirty because it rained. Add: last night.

EXERCISE K12.6

 Mixed Drill

1. Going home late is dangerous. Repeat.
2. Going home late is dangerous. Change: alone.
3. Going home alone is dangerous. Add: at night.
4. Going home alone at night is dangerous. Transform: what.
5. Going home alone at night is dangerous. Change: late.
6. Going home late at night is dangerous. Change: not good.
7. Going home late at night is not good. Change: safe.
8. Going home late at night is not safe. Add: it's dangerous.

EXERCISE K12.7

 Mixed Drill

1. The boat is 20 feet in length. Repeat.
2. The boat is 20 feet in length. Change: book, 1 foot.
3. The book is 1 foot in length. Change: table, 4 feet.
4. The table is 4 feet in length. Transform: what.
5. The room was in darkness. Repeat.
6. The room was in darkness. Add: total.
7. The room was in total darkness. Change: house.
8. The house was in total darkness. Add: last night.
9. The house was in total darkness last night. Change: our.
10. Our house was in total darkness last night. Transform: when.

EXERCISE K12.8

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. My friend is in a dark room. Repeat.
2. My friend is in a dark room. Change: big.
3. My friend is in a big room. Change: house.
4. My friend is in a big house. Change: enormous.
5. My friend is in an enormous house. Change: lives.
6. My friend lives in an enormous house. Change: has.
7. My friend has an enormous house. Change: brother.

EXERCISE K12.9

 Mixed Drill


1. Each student has work to do. Repeat.
2. Each student has work to do. Add: individual.
3. Each student has individual work to do. Change: worker.
4. Each worker has individual work to do. Change: teacher.
5. The bill is due next month. Repeat.
6. The bill is due next month. Add: phone.
7. The phone bill is due next month. Change: train, tomorrow.
8. The train is due tomorrow. Transform: when.
9. “The train is due tomorrow.” What does this sentence mean?
10. She speaks English well. Repeat.
11. She speaks English well. Add: it’s her edge over the others.
12. She speaks English well; it’s her edge over the others. Add: in the company.
13. She speaks English well; it’s her edge over the others in the company. Change: he.

EXERCISE K12.10

 Questions and Answer With Prompt Drill

1. Are his shoes really dirty because of the rain?
Yes, his shoes ...
2. What’s the noun of the word “dirty”?
The noun of ...
3. Are their shoes full of dirt because of the rain?
Yes, their shoes ...
4. Is going home late at night safe?
No, going home ...
5. Is going home alone at night dangerous?
Yes, going home ...
6. What is the current issue in their place?
The current issue ...
7. What is the current issue in your place?
The current issue ...
8. What’s the current news in your country?
The current news ...

EXERCISE K12.11

 Questions and Answer Drill

1. Are his shoes really dirty because of the rain?
2. What's the noun of the word "dirty"?
3. Are their shoes full of dirt because of the rain?
4. Is going home late at night safe?
5. Is going home alone at night dangerous?
6. What is the current issue in their place?
7. What is the current issue in your place?
8. What's the current news in your country?

EXERCISE K REV4.1



Reading Exercise

1. I have enough money to buy food.
2. My sister appears to have extra money to buy a dress.
3. The man inside the house seems familiar to me.
4. She knows that singer because she is famous.
5. The street looks broad.
6. The activity was amazing.
7. The actual price of goods appears high.
8. One basic need of people is food.
9. That movie looks exciting.
10. I had an extraordinary professor at university.

EXERCISE K REV4.2



Reading Exercise

1. My teacher is kind.
2. My friend is kind too.
3. My sister is kind as well.
4. My mother is also kind.
5. The lady is working hard.
6. The man is working hard too.
7. The woman is working hard as well.
8. The manager is also working hard.

EXERCISE K REV4.3



Reading Exercise

1. I am a student; it's correct.
2. The movie was enjoyable.
3. They have an enormous house in the city.
4. Going home late at night is dangerous.
5. They did not clean the house; it's dirty.
6. His shoes are full of dirt because it rained.

EXERCISE K REV4.4



Repetition Drill

1. Each student has individual work to do.
2. The boat is 20 feet in length.
3. The room was in total darkness.
4. Don't put the glass near the edge of the table.
5. The bill is due next month.
6. The current issue in my place is poor public transportation.
7. She has an edge of the others in her company.

EXERCISE K REV4.5



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The activity was amazing. Repeat.
2. The activity was amazing. Change: discussion.
The discussion was amazing.
3. The discussion was amazing. Change: seems.
The discussion seems amazing.
4. The discussion seems amazing. Change: my professor.
My professor seems amazing.
5. My professor seems amazing. Change: excellent.
My professor seems excellent.
6. My professor seems excellent. Change: extraordinary.
My professor seems extraordinary.
7. My professor seems extraordinary. Change: our.
Our professor seems extraordinary.

EXERCISE K REV4.6



Transformation Drill

1. I also went to the mall yesterday. Repeat.
2. I also went to the mall yesterday. Transform: who.
Who also went to the mall yesterday?
3. I also went to the mall yesterday. Transform: when.
When did I also go to the mall?

4. My sister looks tired today too. Repeat.
5. My sister looks tired today too. Transform: who.
Who looks tired today too?
6. My sister looks tired today too. Transform: when.
When does my sister look tired too?
7. My teacher seems tired today as well. Repeat.
8. My teacher seems tired today as well. Transform: who.
Who seems tired today as well?
9. My teacher is also tired today. Repeat.
10. My teacher is also tired today. Transform: who.
Who is also tired today?
11. Her professor seems kind as well. Repeat.
12. Her professor seems kind as well. Transform: who.
Who seems kind as well?

EXERCISE K REV4.7



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The movie was nice.
2. The movie was beautiful.
3. The movie was interesting.
4. The movie was enjoyable.
5. The activity was enjoyable.
6. The training was enjoyable.
7. The competition was enjoyable.

EXERCISE K REV4.8



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The movie was enjoyable. Repeat.
2. The movie was enjoyable. Change: competition.
The competition was enjoyable.
3. The competition was enjoyable. Change: training.
The training was enjoyable.
4. The training was enjoyable. Change: interesting.
The training was interesting.
5. The training was interesting. Change: activity.
The activity was interesting.

6. The activity was interesting. Change: nice.

The activity was nice.

7. The activity was nice. Change: movie.

The movie was nice.

8. The movie was nice. Change: beautiful.

The movie was beautiful.

EXERCISE K REV4.9



Mixed Drill

1. That man is familiar. Repeat.

2. That man is familiar. Add: to me.

That man is familiar to me.

3. That man is familiar to me. Change: looks.

That man looks familiar to me.

4. That man looks familiar to me. Add: inside the house.

That man inside the house looks familiar to me.

5. That man inside the house looks familiar to me. Add: old.

That old man inside the house looks familiar to me.

6. That old man inside the house looks familiar to me. Change: woman.

That old woman inside the house looks familiar to me.

EXERCISE K REV4.10



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. She knows that singer. Repeat.

2. She knows that singer. Add: she is famous.

She knows that singer; she is famous.

3. She knows that singer; she is famous. Add: because.

She knows that singer because she is famous.

4. She knows that singer because she is famous. Add: beautiful.

She knows that beautiful singer because she is famous.

EXERCISE K REV4.11



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The street is broad. Repeat.

2. The street is broad. Change: river.

The river is broad.

3. The river is broad. Change: lesson.
The lesson is broad.
4. The lesson is broad. Change: his shoulders.
His shoulders are broad.
5. His shoulders are broad. Change: wide.
His shoulders are wide.
6. His shoulders are wide. Change: their.
Their shoulders are wide.

EXERCISE K REV4.12



Questions and Answer With Prompt Drill

1. Is your friend tired today?
Yes, my friend ... is tired today.
2. Does he look tired today?
Yes, he looks ... tired today.
3. Does he seem tired today?
Yes, he seems ... tired today.
4. Does he appear tired today?
Yes, he appears ... tired today.
5. Does your friend have extra money to buy a new phone?
No, my friend ... doesn't have extra money to buy a new phone.
6. Have you seen an exciting movie?
Yes, I have seen ... an exciting movie.
7. Is your friend famous?
No, my friend ... isn't famous.
8. What are the basic needs of people?
The basic needs ... of people are food, water, clothes, etc.
9. Do you have an extraordinary friend?
Yes, I have ... an extraordinary friend.
10. What amazing thing have you tried doing?
I have tried (doing) _____ and it was amazing!

EXERCISE K REV4.13



Jumbled Sentences Exercise

1. lady / the / working / too / is / hard.
The lady is working hard too.
2. to / me / also / that / familiar / man / looks.
That man also looks familiar to me.
3. sister / is / my / as / kind / well.
My sister is kind as well.

4. father / went / my / home / as / early / well.
My father went home early as well.
5. looks / also / beautiful / she.
She also looks beautiful.
6. too / teaching / are / English / they.
They are teaching English too.

EXERCISE K REV4.14



Questions and Answer Drill

1. Are his shoes really dirty because of the rain?
Yes, his shoes are really dirty because of the rain.
2. What's the noun of the word "dirty"?
The noun of the word "dirty" is "dirt".
3. Are their shoes full of dirt because of the rain?
Yes, their shoes are full of dirt because of the rain.
4. Is going home late at night safe?
No, going home late at night isn't safe; it's dangerous.
5. Is going home alone at night dangerous?
Yes, going home alone at night is dangerous.
6. What is the current issue in their place?
The current issue in their place is poor public transportation.
7. What is the current issue in your place?
The current issue in my place is ____ .
8. What's the current news in your country?
The current news in my country is ____ .

EXERCISE K REV4.15



Writing Substitution Exercise

1. My friend has money to buy a dress. Write.
Change: sister - My sister has money to buy a dress.
2. That old man inside the house looks familiar to me. Write.
Change: woman - That old woman inside the house looks familiar to me.
3. My professor seems excellent. Write.
Change: extraordinary - My professor seems extraordinary.
4. The teachers went home early yesterday too. Write.
Change: as well - The teachers went home early yesterday as well.
5. She looked beautiful in her white dress too. Write.
Change: her sister - Her sister looked beautiful in her white dress too.
6. My friend is in an enormous house. Write.
Change: lives - My friend lives in an enormous house.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

A different way to talk about events

Active and passive

Sentences can be active or passive depending on who does the action. In active sentences, the subject is the doer of the action, such as, “The man kicks the table”, “He washed his car”, etc. Whereas, in passive sentences, the subject is not the doer of the action but the receiver of the action instead. For example, “The table is kicked by the man”, “His car was washed by him”, etc. Also, the doer of the action may not always be stated in passive sentences.

EXERCISE K13.1



Repetition Drill

1. The man eats an apple.
2. An apple is eaten by the man.
3. The boy is kicking the table.
4. The table is being kicked by the boy.
5. I washed my car.
6. My car was washed by me.
7. He took the book from the table.
8. The book was taken from the table.
9. She was writing a letter for her family.
10. A letter for her family was being written by her.

EXERCISE K13.2



Correct or Incorrect Exercise

1. “She is reading that book” is a passive sentence.
2. “The girl is eating a box of chocolate” is an active sentence.
3. “The book is being read by her” is a passive sentence.
4. “The girl ate a box of chocolate” is an active sentence.
5. “Her car was washed” is a passive sentence.
6. “The table is being kicked by the boy” is an active sentence.
7. “The apple was already eaten” is an active sentence.
8. “A letter was being sent to him” is a passive sentence.
9. “I already did my homework” is a passive sentence.
10. “My homework was already done” is an active sentence.

EXERCISE K13.3



Transformation Drill

1. The man eats an apple. Repeat.
2. The man eats an apple. Transform: passive.
3. The man ate an apple. Repeat.
4. The man ate an apple. Transform: passive.
5. The man is eating an apple. Repeat.
6. The man is eating an apple. Transform: passive.
7. The man was eating an apple. Repeat.
8. The man was eating an apple. Transform: passive.
9. The boy is kicking the table. Repeat.
10. The boy is kicking the table. Transform: passive.
11. The boy kicks the table. Repeat.
12. The boy kicks the table. Transform: passive.
13. The boy was kicking the table. Repeat.
14. The boy was kicking the table. Transform: passive.
15. The boy kicked the table. Repeat.
16. The boy kicked the table. Transform: passive.

EXERCISE K13.4



Mixed Drill

1. She writes a letter. Repeat.
2. She writes a letter. Add: for her family.
3. She writes a letter for her family. Transform: passive.
4. A letter for her family is being written by her. Repeat.
5. A letter for her family is being written by her. Transform: active.
6. A letter for her family was written by her. Transform: active.
7. A letter for her family was being written by her. Transform: active.
8. The table is kicked by the boy. Repeat.
9. The table is kicked by the boy. Transform: active.
10. The table is being kicked by the boy. Transform: active.
11. The table was kicked by the boy. Transform: active.
12. The table was being kicked by the boy. Transform: active.

EXERCISE K13.5



Transformation Drill

1. The man took the book from the table. Repeat.
2. The man took the book from the table. Transform: passive.
3. The book is being taken from the table by the man. Repeat.

4. The book is being taken from the table by the man. Transform: active.
5. The man was taking the book from the table. Repeat.
6. The man was taking the book from the table. Transform: passive.
7. The book is taken from the table by the man. Repeat.
8. The book is taken from the table by the man. Transform: active.
9. The apple was eaten by the girl. Repeat.
10. The apple was eaten by the girl. Transform: active.
11. The girl was eating the apple. Repeat.
12. The girl was eating the apple. Transform: passive.
13. The apple is being eaten by the girl. Repeat.
14. The apple is being eaten by the girl. Transform: active.
15. The girl eats the apple. Repeat.
16. The girl eats the apple. Transform: passive.

EXERCISE K13.6**Mixed Drill**

1. My car was washed. Repeat.
2. My car was washed. Add: by me.
3. My car was washed by me. Transform: active.
4. I washed my car. Change: my father.
5. My father washed my car. Transform: passive.
6. My car was washed by my father. Add: being.
7. My car was being washed by my father. Transform: active.
8. My father was washing my car. Change: is.
9. My father is washing my car. Transform: passive.
10. My father is washing my car. Transform: who.

EXERCISE K13.7**Mixed Drill**

1. Your brother is washing your car. Repeat.
2. Your brother is washing your car. Transform: who.
3. Are you washing your car now?
4. Is your car being washed now?
5. Are you eating an apple now?
6. Are you reading that book?
7. Is that book read by you?
8. The apple is being eaten. Repeat.
9. The apple is being eaten. Add: by the girl.
10. The apple is being eaten by the girl. Transform: active.
11. The girl is eating the apple. Transform: who.

VOCABULARY

drop off
shut up

hurry up
pick up

see off
bring somebody up

look forward to something
keep in touch with somebody

- drop off - to take someone or something to a place, an airport, train station, etc and leave him/it there, to deliver
- hurry up - to act speedily, to be quick
- pick up - to meet someone at an airport, train station, etc and collect them and take them somewhere
- see off - to go to an airport, train station, etc with someone who is leaving in order to say goodbye
- shut up - to stop talking, to become silent, (impolite as a command)
- bring somebody up - to raise a child
- look forward to something - to be excited about something
- keep in touch touch with somebody - to exchange personal news with someone regularly

EXERCISE K14.1

 Repetition Drill

1. He dropped me off at the shop.
2. They dropped their daughter off at her school yesterday.
3. Hurry up! You're going to be late.
4. My family picked me up at the airport yesterday.
5. She shut up when he arrived.
6. I look forward to going to other countries.
7. The man keeps in touch with his friend.
8. His parents brought them up very well.
9. We went to the train station to see her off.
10. To bring somebody up is not easy.

EXERCISE K14.2

 Mixed Drill

1. We will go to the train station. Repeat.
2. We will go to the train station. Change: went.
3. We went to the train station. Add: yesterday.

4. We went to the train station yesterday. Add: to see her off.
5. We went to the train station yesterday to see her off. Change: future simple.
6. We will go to the train station to see her off. Change: him.
7. We will go to the train station to see him off. Transform: who.

EXERCISE K14.3 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. He dropped me off at the shop. Repeat.
2. He dropped me off at the shop. Change: home.
3. He dropped me off at home. Change: school.
4. He dropped me off at school. Change: daughter.
5. He dropped his daughter off at school. Change: mall.
6. He dropped his daughter off at the mall. Change: supermarket.
7. He dropped his daughter off at the supermarket. Change: will drop off.

EXERCISE K14.4 Mixed Drill

1. You're going to be late. Repeat.
2. You're going to be late. Add: Hurry up!
3. Hurry up! You're going to be late. Change: miss the train.
4. Hurry up! You're going to miss the train. Change: bus.
5. Hurry up! You're going to miss the bus. Change: plane.
6. What does "hurry up!" mean?
7. What do we say to people when we want them to move quickly?

EXERCISE K14.5 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. I look forward to going to other countries. Repeat.
2. I look forward to going to other countries. Change: England.
3. I look forward to going to England. Change: she.
4. She looks forward to going to England. Change: they.
5. They look forward to going to England. Change: getting married.
6. They look forward to getting married. Change: studying English.
7. They look forward to studying English. Change: visiting his family.

EXERCISE K14.6

 Mixed Drill

1. She shut up. Repeat.
2. She shut up. Add: when he arrived.
3. She shut up when he arrived. Change: shouted.
4. She shut up when he shouted. Change: she.
5. She shut up when she shouted. Change: her sister.
6. Her sister shut up when she shouted. Transform: who.
7. Her sister shut up when she shouted. Change: the man talked.

EXERCISE K14.7

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. My family picked me up at the airport yesterday. Repeat.
2. My family picked me up at the airport yesterday. Change: he.
3. He picked me up at the airport yesterday. Change: they.
4. They picked me up at the airport yesterday. Change: her.
5. They picked her up at the airport yesterday. Change: we.
6. We picked her up at the airport yesterday. Change: last week.
7. We picked her up at the airport last week. Change: them.

EXERCISE K14.8

 Mixed Drill

1. His parents brought them up very well. Repeat.
2. His parents brought them up very well. Change: my, us.
3. My parents brought us up very well. Change: her, her.
4. Her parents brought her up very well. Change: your, you.
5. Your parents brought you up very well. Transform: who.
6. He keeps in touch with me. Repeat.
7. He keeps in touch with me. Change: her.
8. He keeps in touch with her. Change: us.
9. He keeps in touch with us. Change: they.
10. They keep in touch with us. Change: them.
11. They keep in touch with them. Transform: who.
12. They keep in touch with them. Add: have, since last year.

EXERCISE K14.9



Completion Exercise

drop off
hurry up

pick up
seeoff

shut up
bring somebody up

look forward to something
keep in touch with somebody

1. They ____ me ____ at the airport yesterday.
2. She has _____ with him for many years now.
3. You'll be late if you don't _____.
4. We went to the train station to ____ her ____ .
5. I _____ to seeing you in America.
6. He ____ when the manager arrived.
7. His parents ____ him ____ at the supermarket yesterday.
8. They ____ her ____ very well.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

*Describing states***has/needs + to be + past participle**

We use this construction to describe what needs to be done to people, things, objects, etc, or what they need to do. For example, “You need to be examined”, “The car has to be washed”, etc.

EXERCISE K15.1



Repetition Drill

1. She needs to be loved.
2. The baby has to be cared for.
3. His answers need to be corrected.
4. The lesson has to be learned.
5. The plates need to be washed.
6. The letter needs to be sent.
7. The class needs to be extended.

EXERCISE K15.2



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The letter needs to be sent. Repeat.
2. The letter needs to be sent. Change: received.
3. The letter needs to be received. Change: read.
4. The letter needs to be read. Change: book.
5. The book needs to be read. Change: has.
6. The book has to be read. Change: that.
7. That book has to be read. Change: given.

EXERCISE K15.3

 Mixed Drill

1. She needs love. Repeat.
2. She needs love. Add: to be.
3. She needs to be loved. Change: he.
4. He needs to be loved. Change: examined.
5. He needs to be examined. Add: by the doctor.
6. He needs to be examined by the doctor. Transform: who.
7. He needs to be examined by the doctor. Add: tomorrow.

EXERCISE K15.4

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. His answers need to be corrected. Repeat.
2. His answers need to be corrected. Change: her.
3. Her answers need to be corrected. Change: changed.
4. Her answers need to be changed. Change: my.
5. My answers need to be changed. Change: clothes.
6. My clothes need to be changed. Change: design.
7. My design needs to be changed. Change: our.

EXERCISE K15.5

 Mixed Drill

1. The document has to be kept. Repeat.
2. The document has to be kept. Change: sent.
3. The document has to be sent. Add: important.
4. The important document has to be sent. Add: to him.
5. The important document has to be sent to him. Change: needs.
6. The important document needs to be sent to him. Change: them.
7. The important document needs to be sent to them. Transform: what.

EXERCISE K15.6



Mixed Drill

1. The plates need to be washed. Repeat.
2. The plates need to be washed. Change: car.
3. The car needs to be washed. Change: my.
4. My car needs to be washed. Add: by my brother.
5. My car needs to be washed by my brother. Transform: active.
6. My brother needs to wash my car. Transform: who.
7. My car needs to be washed by my brother. Change: clothes.

EXERCISE K15.7



Jumbled Sentences Exercise

1. answers / need / his / to / corrected / be.
2. loved / he / needs / to / be.
3. important / needs / document / sent / him / to / the / be / to.
4. the / doctor / I / need / examined / to / by / be.
5. needs / design / our / be / changed / to.
6. sent / to / be / letter / the / needs.

EXERCISE K REV5.1



Reading Exercise

1. The man eats an apple.
2. An apple is eaten by the man.
3. The boy is kicking the table.
4. The table is being kicked by the boy.
5. I washed my car.
6. My car was washed by me.
7. He took the book from the table.
8. The book was taken from the table.
9. She was writing a letter for her family.
10. A letter for her family was being written by her.

EXERCISE K REV5.2



Reading Exercise

1. He dropped me off at the shop.
2. They dropped their daughter off at her school yesterday.
3. Hurry up! You're going to be late.
4. My family picked me up at the airport yesterday.
5. She shut up when he arrived.
6. I look forward to going to other countries.
7. The man keeps in touch with his friend.
8. His parents brought them up very well.
9. We went to the train station to see her off.
10. To bring somebody up is not easy.

EXERCISE K REV5.3



Reading Exercise

1. She needs to be loved.
2. The baby has to be cared for.
3. His answers need to be corrected.
4. The lesson has to be learned.
5. The plates need to be washed.
6. The letter needs to be sent.
7. The class needs to be extended.

EXERCISE K REV5.4

 Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences.

1. They dropped their daughter off at her school yesterday.
2. My family picked me up at the airport yesterday.
3. We will go to the train station to see him off.
4. They have kept in touch with them since last year.
5. His parents dropped him off at the supermarket yesterday.

EXERCISE K REV5.5

 Transformation Drill

1. The man eats an apple. Repeat.
2. The man eats an apple. Transform: passive.
An apple is eaten by the man.
3. The man ate an apple. Repeat.
4. The man ate an apple. Transform: passive.
An apple was eaten by the man.
5. The man is eating an apple. Repeat.
6. The man is eating an apple. Transform: passive.
An apple is being eaten by the man.
7. The man was eating an apple. Repeat.
8. The man was eating an apple. Transform: passive.
An apple was being eaten by the man.
9. The boy is kicking the table. Repeat.
10. The boy is kicking the table. Transform: passive.
The table is being kicked by the boy.
11. The boy kicks the table. Repeat.
12. The boy kicks the table. Transform: passive.
The table is kicked by the boy.
13. The boy was kicking the table. Repeat.
14. The boy was kicking the table. Transform: passive.
The table was being kicked by the boy.
15. The boy kicked the table. Repeat.
16. The boy kicked the table. Transform: passive.
The table was kicked by the boy.

EXERCISE K REV5.6

 Mixed Drill

1. We will go to the train station. Repeat.
2. We will go to the train station. Change: went.
We went to the train station.
3. We went to the train station. Add: yesterday.
We went to the train station yesterday.
4. We went to the train station yesterday. Add: to see her off.
We went to the train station yesterday to see her off.
5. We went to the train station yesterday to see her off. Change: future simple.
We will go to the train station to see her off.
6. We will go to the train station to see her off. Change: him.
We will go to the train station to see him off.
7. We will go to the train station to see him off. Transform: who.
Who will go to the train station to see him off?

EXERCISE K REV5.7

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The letter needs to be sent. Repeat.
2. The letter needs to be sent. Change: received.
The letter needs to be received.
3. The letter needs to be received. Change: read.
The letter needs to be read.
4. The letter needs to be read. Change: book.
The book needs to be read.
5. The book needs to be read. Change: has.
The book has to be read.
6. The book has to be read. Change: that.
That book has to be read.
7. That book has to be read. Change: given.
That book has to be given.

EXERCISE K REV5.8

 Mixed Drill

1. She writes a letter. Repeat.
2. She writes a letter. Add: for her family.
She writes a letter for her family.

3. She writes a letter for her family. Transform: passive.
A letter for her family is written by her.
4. A letter for her family is being written by her. Repeat.
5. A letter for her family is being written by her. Transform: active.
She is writing a letter for her family.
6. A letter for her family was written by her. Transform: active.
She wrote a letter for her family.
7. A letter for her family was being written by her. Transform: active.
She was writing a letter for her family.
8. The table is kicked by the boy. Repeat.
9. The table is kicked by the boy. Transform: active.
The boy kicks the table.
10. The table is being kicked by the boy. Transform: active.
The boy is kicking the table.
11. The table was kicked by the boy. Transform: active.
The boy kicked the table.
12. The table was being kicked by the boy. Transform: active.
The boy was kicking the table.

EXERCISE K REV5.9



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. He dropped me off at the shop. Repeat.
2. He dropped me off at the shop. Change: home.
He dropped me off at home.
3. He dropped me off at home. Change: school.
He dropped me off at school.
4. He dropped me off at school. Change: daughter.
He dropped his daughter off at school.
5. He dropped his daughter off at school. Change: mall.
He dropped his daughter off at the mall.
6. He dropped his daughter off at the mall. Change: supermarket.
He dropped his daughter off at the supermarket.
7. He dropped his daughter off at the supermarket. Change: will drop off.
He will drop his daughter off at the supermarket.

EXERCISE K REV5.10



Completion Exercise

drop off
shut up

hurry up
pick up

see off
bring somebody up

look forward to something
keep in touch with somebody

1. They ____ me ____ at the airport yesterday.
They picked me up at the airport yesterday.

2. She has _____ with him for many years now.
She has kept in touch with him for many years now.
3. You'll be late if you don't _____.
You'll be late if you don't hurry up.
4. We went to the train station to ___ her ____ .
We went to the train station to see her off.
5. I _____ to seeing you in America.
I look forward to seeing you in America.
6. He _____ when the manager arrived.
He shut up when the manager arrived.
7. His parents _____ him _____ at the supermarket yesterday.
His parents dropped him off at the supermarket yesterday.
8. They _____ her _____ very well.
They brought her up very well.

EXERCISE K REV5.11



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. His answers need to be corrected. Repeat.
2. His answers need to be corrected. Change: her.
Her answers need to be corrected.
3. Her answers need to be corrected. Change: changed.
Her answers need to be changed.
4. Her answers need to be changed. Change: my.
My answers need to be changed.
5. My answers need to be changed. Change: clothes.
My clothes need to be changed.
6. My clothes need to be changed. Change: design.
My design needs to be changed.
7. My design needs to be changed. Change: our.
Our design needs to be changed.

EXERCISE K REV5.12



Sentence and Question Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences and questions.

1. The important document | needs to be sent to them.
2. He needs to be examined | by the doctor tomorrow.
3. Who needs to wash my car? ↘
4. What needs to be sent to them? ↘
5. My car needs to be washed | by my brother.

EXERCISE K REV5.13

 Mixed Drill

1. Your brother is washing your car. Repeat.
2. Your brother is washing your car. Transform: who.
Who is washing your car?
3. Are you washing your car now?
No, I'm not washing my car now.
4. Is your car being washed now?
No, my car is not being washed now.
5. Are you eating an apple now?
No, I'm not eating an apple now.
6. Are you reading that book?
No, I'm not reading this book.
7. Is that book read by you?
No, this book isn't read by me.
8. The apple is being eaten. Repeat.
9. The apple is being eaten. Add: by the girl.
The apple is being eaten by the girl.
10. The apple is being eaten by the girl. Transform: active.
The girl is eating the apple.
11. The girl is eating the apple. Transform: who.
Who is eating the apple?

EXERCISE K REV5.14

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. My family picked me up at the airport yesterday. Repeat.
2. My family picked me up at the airport yesterday. Change: he.
He picked me up at the airport yesterday.
3. He picked me up at the airport yesterday. Change: they.
They picked me up at the airport yesterday.
4. They picked me up at the airport yesterday. Change: her.
They picked her up at the airport yesterday.
5. They picked her up at the airport yesterday. Change: we.
We picked her up at the airport yesterday.
6. We picked her up at the airport yesterday. Change: last week.
We picked her up at the airport last week.
7. We picked her up at the airport last week. Change: them.
We picked them up at the airport last week.

EXERCISE K REV5.15



Writing Exercise

1. A letter for her family was being written by her.
2. The book is being taken from the table by the man.
3. They dropped their daughter off at her school yesterday.
4. We went to the train station yesterday to see her off.
5. The class needs to be extended.
6. The important document has to be sent to him.
7. The apple is being eaten by the girl.
8. His parents brought them up very well.

VOCABULARY

relation team	relative builder	relationship minister	trainer neighbor	visitor enemy	staff role
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EXERCISE K16.1

 Repetition Drill

1. The manager has a good relationship with the workers.
2. What is your relation to Susan? I am her brother.
3. Her relatives are in the city.
4. A trainer's role is to train and help people.
5. There is a visitor outside their house.
6. We have a training team in the company.
7. The builder made a very beautiful house design.
8. The health minister visited our place.
9. Their neighbors are friendly.
10. She had an enemy when she was in university.
11. There is a good relationship between staff and pupils at the school.
12. The staff are happy about their pay increase.

EXERCISE K16.2

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. There's a visitor. Repeat.
2. There's a visitor. Add: outside.
3. There's a visitor outside. Add: the house.
4. There's a visitor outside the house. Add: enormous.
5. There's a visitor outside the enormous house. Add: across the street.

EXERCISE K16.3

 Mixed Drill

1. I have some relatives in the city. Repeat.
2. I have some relatives in the city. Change: they.
3. They have some relatives in the city. Change: you.
4. You have some relatives in the city. Change: friends.
5. The manager has a good relationship with the workers. Repeat.
6. The manager has a good relationship with the workers. Change: my.
7. My manager has a good relationship with the workers. Change: us.

EXERCISE K16.4

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. She has some friends in the university. Repeat.
2. She has some friends in the university. Change: relatives.
3. She has some relatives in the university. Change: enemies.
4. She has some enemies in the university. Change: they.
5. They have some enemies in the university. Change: school.
6. They have some enemies in the school. Change: supermarket.

EXERCISE K16.5

 Mixed Drill

1. The company has many trainers. Repeat.
2. The company has many trainers. Change: our.
3. Our company has many trainers. Change: staff.
4. Our company has many staff. Change: their.
5. Their company has many staff. Change: teams.
6. Their company has many teams. Change: our.
7. Our company has many teams. Change: this.
8. This company has many teams. Add: training.
9. This company has many training teams. Change: male staff.
10. This company has many male staff. Change: doesn't.

EXERCISE K16.6

 Mixed Drill

1. The builder made a house design. Repeat.
2. The builder made a house design. Add: very beautiful.
3. The builder made a very beautiful house design. Change: room.
4. The builder made a very beautiful room design. Transform: who.
5. The minister visited our place. Repeat.
6. The minister visited our place. Add: health.
7. The health minister visited our place. Change: city.
8. The health minister visited our city. Change: church.

EXERCISE K16.7

 Mixed Drill

1. Her role is to train people. Repeat.
2. Her role is to train people. Add: and help.
3. Her role is to train and help people. Change: a trainer's.
4. A trainer's role is to train and help people. Change: the workers.
5. A trainer's role is to train and help the workers. Add: in the company.
6. A trainer's role is to train and help the workers in the company. Transform: whose.

EXERCISE K16.8

 Questions and Answer With Prompt Drill

1. Do you have any relatives in your place?
Yes, I have some ...
2. Do you have a good relationship with your family?
Yes, I have ...
3. What is the role of a trainer?
The role of a trainer ...
4. Do you have neighbors?
Yes, ...
5. Are you a team member?
No, I'm not ...

6. Are you a builder?
No, ...
7. Are you a trainer of your company?
No, ...
8. Do you always have visitors in your house?
No, I don't ...
9. Have you ever met a health minister?
No, I have never ...
10. Did you have an enemy when you were a child?
Yes, I had ...

EXERCISE K16.9 Questions and Answer Drill

1. Do you have any relatives in your place?
2. Do you have a good relationship with your family?
3. What is the role of a trainer?
4. Do you have neighbors?
5. Are you a team member?
6. Are you a builder?
7. Are you a trainer of your company?
8. Do you always have visitors in your house?
9. Have you ever met a health minister?
10. Did you have an enemy when you were a child?

EXERCISE K16.10 Freer Exercise

Use the following words to make sentences.

1. relationship
2. visitor
3. trainer
4. minister
5. role
6. neighbor
7. relative
8. staff
9. relation

VOCABULARY

lonely	emotional	upset	surprised	fun (n)	fun (adj)
glad	emotion	pleasure	laugh (n)	laugh (v)	fear

EXERCISE K17.1

 Repetition Drill

1. She looks lonely.
2. The girl is very emotional.
3. The man was upset because of the lady.
4. They were surprised when she arrived.
5. Learning English is fun.
6. There's fun in learning English.
7. I was glad when I saw him yesterday.
8. He can't always control his emotions.
9. He gave the lady a flower and it gave her pleasure.
10. They laughed at me.
11. Her laugh made me upset.
12. I have a fear of darkness.

EXERCISE K17.2

 Mixed Drill

1. The girl is lonely. Repeat.
2. The girl is lonely. Change: upset.
3. The girl is upset. Change: emotional.
4. The girl is emotional. Change: glad.
5. The girl is glad. Add: to see him.
6. The girl is glad to see him. Change: happy.
7. The girl is happy to see him. Change: was.
8. The girl was happy to see him. Change: surprised.
9. The girl was surprised to see him. Change: her mother.
10. The girl was surprised to see her mother. Change: friend.

EXERCISE K17.3

 Mixed Drill

1. Her laugh made me upset. Repeat.
2. Her laugh made me upset. Add: very loud.
3. Her very loud laugh made me upset. Change: his.
4. His very loud laugh made me upset. Change: their.
5. Their very loud laugh made me upset. Change: surprised.
6. Their very loud laugh made me surprised. Change: emotional.

EXERCISE K17.4

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. I have a fear of darkness. Repeat.
2. I have a fear of darkness. Change: she.
3. She has a fear of darkness. Change: he.
4. He has a fear of darkness. Change: they.
5. They have a fear of darkness. Change: animals.
6. They have a fear of animals. Change: you.
7. You have a fear of animals. Change: birds.

EXERCISE K17.5

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The man was upset because of the lady. Repeat.
2. The man was upset because of the lady. Change: emotional.
3. The man was emotional because of the lady. Change: glad.
4. The man was glad because of the lady. Change: surprised.
5. The man was surprised because of the lady. Change: child.
6. The man was surprised because of the child. Change: laughed.
7. The man laughed because of the child. Change: had fun.
8. The man had fun because of the child. Change: pleasure.

EXERCISE K17.6



Mixed Drill

1. He can't always control his emotions. Repeat.
2. He can't always control his emotions. Change: I.
3. I can't always control my emotions. Change: she.
4. She can't always control her emotions. Change: they.
5. Learning English is fun. Repeat.
6. Learning English is fun. Change: a language.
7. Learning a language is fun. Add: full of.
8. Learning a language is full of fun. Change: English.
9. Learning English is full of fun. Change: pleasure.
10. Learning English is full of pleasure. Change: has been.

EXERCISE K17.7



Controlled Open Question Exercise

1. Are you lonely?
2. Are you an emotional person?
3. What makes you emotional?
4. Have you been upset with someone? Why?
5. What fears do you have?
6. What makes you glad?
7. What makes you laugh?
8. Do you think learning English is fun? Why or why not?

VOCABULARY

smooth	spot	special	specific	specifically	clearly
widely	proper	properly	relatively	basically	greatly

EXERCISE K18.1



Repetition Drill

1. This paper is smooth.
2. There are some black spots on the wall.
3. Our cat has a specific spot where he loves to sleep.
4. Today is her special day because it's her birthday.
5. English is a widely spoken language.
6. She clearly said the word "comfortable".
7. We started from a basically simple idea.
8. I like the idea greatly.
9. I specifically asked him not to be late.
10. We went to England specifically to visit our friends.
11. The teacher taught me the proper pronunciation of the words.
12. She said the words properly.
13. He is a relatively good English teacher.
14. She has relatively good pay.

EXERCISE K18.P1



Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences.

1. The teacher taught me the proper pronunciation of words.
2. We went to England specifically to visit our friends.
3. Our cat has a specific spot where he loves to sleep.
4. There was a beautiful spot in my town that I liked.
5. I started from a relatively good pay in the company.

EXERCISE K18.2

 Mixed Drill

1. This paper is smooth. Repeat.
2. This paper is smooth. Change: her hair.
3. Her hair is smooth. Add: very.
4. Her hair is very smooth. Change: hands.
5. Her hands are very smooth. Change: his.
6. His hands are very smooth. Change: hard.
7. His hands are very hard. Change: the floor.
8. The floor is very hard. Add: it isn't soft.

EXERCISE K18.3

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. English is a language. Repeat.
2. English is a language. Add: spoken.
3. English is a spoken language. Add: widely.
4. English is a widely spoken language. Add: in the world.

EXERCISE K18.4

Mixed Drill

1. There's a spot on the wall. Repeat.
2. There's a spot on the wall. Add: black.
3. There's a black spot on the wall. Change: some.
4. There are some black spots on the wall. Change: board.
5. There is a nice spot in my town. Repeat.
6. There is a nice spot in my town. Add: that I like.
7. There is a nice spot in my town that I like. Change: beautiful.
8. There is a beautiful spot in my town that I like. Change: past tense.
9. There was a beautiful spot in my town that I liked. Change: visited.

EXERCISE K18.5

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. Today is her day. Repeat.
2. Today is her day. Add: special.
3. Today is her special day. Add: it's her birthday.
4. Today is her special day; it's her birthday. Add: because.
5. Today is her special day because it's her birthday. Add: 25th.

EXERCISE K18.6

 Mixed Drill

1. I asked him not to be late. Repeat.
2. I asked him not to be late. Add: specifically.
3. I specifically asked him not to be late. Change: she.
4. She specifically asked him not to be late. Change: you.
5. You specifically asked him not to be late. Change: clearly.
6. You clearly asked him not to be late. Change: I.
7. I clearly asked him not to be late. Change: her.
8. I clearly asked her not to be late. Change: properly.
9. I properly asked her not to be late. Change: told.
10. I properly told her not to be late. Transform: who.

EXERCISE K18.7

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. We talked about a specific problem in the company. Repeat.
2. We talked about a specific problem in the company. Change: issue.
3. We talked about a specific issue in the company. Change: school.
4. We talked about a specific issue in the school. Change: discussed.
5. We discussed about a specific issue in the school. Change: concern.
6. We discussed about a specific concern in the school. Change: they.

EXERCISE K18.8

 Mixed Drill

1. We started from a simple idea. Repeat.
2. We started from a simple idea. Add: basically.
3. We started from a basically simple idea. Change: they.
4. They started from a basically simple idea. Change: I.
5. I started from a basically simple idea. Change: relatively.
6. I started from a relatively simple idea. Change: good.
7. I started from a relatively good idea. Change: job.
8. I started from a relatively good job. Change: pay.
9. I started from a relatively good pay. Add: in the company.
10. I started from a relatively good pay in the company. Change: position.

EXERCISE K18.9

 Mixed Drill

1. The teacher taught me the pronunciation of words. Repeat.
2. The teacher taught me the pronunciation of words. Add: proper.
3. The teacher taught me the proper pronunciation of words. Change: my mother.
4. My mother taught me the proper pronunciation of words. Transform: who.
5. I like the idea very much. Repeat.
6. I like the idea very much. Change: greatly.
7. I like the idea greatly. Change: design.
8. I like the design greatly. Add: house.
9. I like the house design greatly. Change: they.
10. They like the house design greatly. Change: room.

EXERCISE K18.10

 Questions and Answer With Prompt Drill

1. Is English a widely spoken language in the world?
Yes, English ...
2. Does your teacher teach you the proper pronunciation of words?
Yes, my teacher ...
3. Are there any black spots on that wall?
No, there aren't ...

4. Do you like speaking English greatly?
Yes, I like speaking ...
5. Is this a special day for you?
No, this isn't ...
6. What specific spot do you like in your country?
The specific spot ...
7. Are your hands smooth?
Yes, my hands ...

EXERCISE K18.P2 Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. special
2. specific
3. specifically
4. clearly
5. widely
6. properly
7. relatively
8. basically
9. greatly
10. proper

EXERCISE K REV6.1



Reading Exercise

1. The manager has a good relationship with the workers.
2. What is your relation to Susan? I am her brother.
3. Her relatives are in the city.
4. A trainer's role is to train and help people.
5. There is a visitor outside their house.
6. We have a training team in the company.
7. The builder made a very beautiful house design.
8. The health minister visited our place.
9. Their neighbors are friendly.
10. She had an enemy when she was in university.

EXERCISE K REV6.2



Reading Exercise

1. She looks lonely.
2. The girl is very emotional.
3. The man was upset because of the lady.
4. They were surprised when she arrived.
5. Learning English is fun.
6. There's fun in learning English.
7. I was glad when I saw him yesterday.
8. He can't always control his emotions.
9. He gave the lady a flower and it gave her pleasure.
10. They laughed at me.

EXERCISE K REV6.3



Reading Exercise

1. This paper is smooth.
2. There are some black spots on the wall.
3. Our cat has a specific spot where he loves to sleep.
4. Today is her special day because it's her birthday.
5. English is a widely spoken language.
6. She clearly said the word "comfortable".
7. We started from a basically simple idea.
8. I like the idea greatly.
9. I specifically asked him not to be late.
10. We went to England specifically to visit our friends.

EXERCISE K REV6.4



Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. relation
2. relative
3. relationship
4. trainer
5. builder
6. neighbor
7. minister
8. role
9. enemy
10. team

EXERCISE K REV6.5



Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. There's a visitor. Repeat.
2. There's a visitor. Add: outside.
There's a visitor outside.
3. There's a visitor outside. Add: the house.
There's a visitor outside the house.
4. There's a visitor outside the house. Add: enormous.
There's a visitor outside the enormous house.
5. There's a visitor outside the enormous house. Add: across the street.
There's a visitor outside the enormous house across the street.

EXERCISE K REV6.6



Mixed Drill

1. The girl is lonely. Repeat.
2. The girl is lonely. Change: upset.
The girl is upset.
3. The girl is upset. Change: emotional.
The girl is emotional.
4. The girl is emotional. Change: glad.
The girl is glad.
5. The girl is glad. Add: to see him.
The girl is glad to see him.

6. The girl is glad to see him. Change: happy.
The girl is happy to see him.
7. The girl is happy to see him. Change: was.
The girl was happy to see him.
8. The girl was happy to see him. Change: surprised.
The girl was surprised to see him.
9. The girl was surprised to see him. Change: her mother.
The girl was surprised to see her mother.
10. The girl was surprised to see her mother. Change: friend.
The girl was surprised to see her friend.

EXERCISE K REV6.7

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. English is a language. Repeat.
2. English is a language. Add: spoken.
English is a spoken language.
3. English is a spoken language. Add: widely.
English is a widely spoken language.
4. English is a widely spoken language. Add: in the world.
English is a widely spoken language in the world.

EXERCISE K REV6.8

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. We talked about a specific problem in the company. Repeat.
2. We talked about a specific problem in the company. Change: issue.
We talked about a specific issue in the company.
3. We talked about a specific issue in the company. Change: school.
We talked about a specific issue in the school.
4. We talked about a specific issue in the school. Change: discussed.
We discussed about a specific issue in the school.
5. We discussed about a specific issue in the school. Change: concern.
We discussed about a specific concern in the school.
6. We discussed about a specific concern in the school. Change: they.
They discussed about a specific concern in the school.

EXERCISE K REV6.9



Mixed Drill

1. I have some relatives in the city. Repeat.
2. I have some relatives in the city. Change: they.
They have some relatives in the city.
3. They have some relatives in the city. Change: you.
You have some relatives in the city.
4. You have some relatives in the city. Change: friends.
You have some friends in the city.
5. The manager has a good relationship with the workers. Repeat.
6. The manager has a good relationship with the workers. Change: my.
My manager has a good relationship with the workers.
7. My manager has a good relationship with the workers. Change: us.
My manager has a good relationship with us.

EXERCISE K REV6.10



Sentence and Question Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences and questions.

1. The manager has a good relationship | with the workers.
2. There is a good relationship | between staff and pupils | at the school.
3. The role of a trainer is to train and help the workers | in the company.
4. Do you have a good relationship with your family? ↗
5. Are you a team member? ↗
6. What is the role of a trainer? ↘

EXERCISE K REV6.11



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. She has some friends in the university. Repeat.
2. She has some friends in the university. Change: relatives.
She has some relatives in the university.
3. She has some relatives in the university. Change: enemies.
She has some enemies in the university.

4. She has some enemies in the university. Change: they.
They have some enemies in the university.
5. They have some enemies in the university. Change: school.
They have some enemies in the school.
6. They have some enemies in the school. Change: supermarket.
They have some enemies in the supermarket.

EXERCISE K REV6.12



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. I have a fear of darkness. Repeat.
2. I have a fear of darkness. Change: she.
She has a fear of darkness.
3. She has a fear of darkness. Change: he.
He has a fear of darkness.
4. He has a fear of darkness. Change: they.
They have a fear of darkness.
5. They have a fear of darkness. Change: animals.
They have a fear of animals.
6. They have a fear of animals. Change: you.
You have a fear of animals.
7. You have a fear of animals. Change: birds.
You have a fear of birds.

EXERCISE K REV6.13



Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences.

1. The teacher taught me | the proper pronunciation of words.
2. We went to England | specifically to visit our friends.
3. Our cat has a specific spot | where he loves to sleep.
4. There was a beautiful spot in my town | that I liked.
5. I started from a relatively good pay | in the company.

EXERCISE K REV6.14

 Questions and Answer With Prompt Drill

1. Is English a widely spoken language in the world?
Yes, English ... is a widely spoken language in the world.
2. Does your teacher teach you the proper pronunciation of words?
Yes, my teacher ... teaches me the proper pronunciation of words.
3. Are there any black spots on that wall?
No, there aren't ... any black spots on that wall.
4. Do you like speaking English greatly?
Yes, I like speaking ... English greatly.
5. Is this a special day for you?
No, this isn't ... a special day for me.
6. What specific spot do you like in your country?
The specific spot ... I like in my country is ____ .
7. Are your hands smooth?
Yes, my hands ... are smooth.

EXERCISE K REV6.15

 Writing Exercise

1. There is a good relationship between staff and pupils at the school.
2. The builder made a very beautiful house design.
3. He gave the lady a flower and it gave her pleasure.
4. The teacher taught me the proper pronunciation of the words.
5. Our cat has a specific spot where he loves to sleep.
6. He is a relatively good English teacher.
7. The health minister visited our place.
8. The manager has a good relationship with the workers.

VOCABULARY

myself
itselfyourself
yourselvesherself
ourselveshimself
themselves

GRAMMAR FOCUS

*Talking about people***Reflexive Pronouns**

We use reflexive pronouns when we want to refer back to the subject of the sentence or clause. Reflexive pronouns end in “-self” (singular) or “-selves” (plural). For example, “She saw herself in the mirror”, “The doctor examined himself”, “They took care of themselves”, etc.

SINGULAR REFLEXIVE PRONOUNSmyself
yourself
herself
himself
itself**PLURAL REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS**ourselves
yourselves
themselves

EXERCISE K19.1



Repetition Drill

1. I saw myself in the mirror.
2. He saw himself in the mirror.
3. She saw herself in the mirror.
4. You saw yourself in the mirror.
5. The cat saw itself in the mirror.
6. They saw themselves in the mirror.
7. We saw ourselves in the mirror.
8. You saw yourselves in the mirror.
9. My friends saw themselves in the mirror.
10. The bird washed itself in the sea.

EXERCISE K19.P1

 Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. myself
2. yourself
3. herself
4. himself
5. itself
6. ourselves
7. themselves

EXERCISE K19.2

 Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. I can see myself in the mirror. Repeat.
2. I can see myself in the mirror. Change: you, yourself.
3. You can see yourself in the mirror. Change: he, himself.
4. He can see himself in the mirror. Change: she, herself.
5. She can see herself in the mirror. Change: they, themselves.
6. They can see themselves in the mirror. Change: we, ourselves.
7. We can see ourselves in the mirror. Change: you, yourselves.

EXERCISE K19.3

 Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. I am teaching myself how to play the piano. Repeat.
2. I am teaching myself how to play the piano. Change: you, yourself.
3. You are teaching yourself how to play the piano. Change: he, himself.
4. He is teaching himself how to play the piano. Change: she, herself.
5. She is teaching herself how to play the piano. Change: they, themselves.
6. They are teaching themselves how to play the piano. Change: we, ourselves.
7. We are teaching ourselves how to play the piano. Change: you, yourselves.

EXERCISE K19.4

 Correct or Incorrect Exercise

1. She saw myself in the mirror.
2. I saw himself in the mirror.
3. They saw themselves in the mirror.
4. We saw themselves in the mirror.
5. I taught myself how to play the piano.
6. She taught himself English.
7. We are teaching ourselves how to play the piano.
8. He is teaching himself how to play the piano.
9. He laughed at themselves when they made a mistake.
10. The bird washed itself in the sea.

EXERCISE K19.5

 Mixed Drill

1. The doctor examined himself. Repeat.
2. The doctor examined himself. Change: herself.
3. The doctor examined herself. Change: themselves.
4. The doctors examined themselves. Transform: who.
5. The teacher laughed at herself. Repeat.
6. The teacher laughed at herself. Change: himself.
7. The teacher laughed at himself. Change: teachers.
8. The teachers laughed at themselves. Change: I.

EXERCISE K19.6

 Questions and Answer With Prompt Drill

1. Can you see yourself in the mirror?
Yes, I can see ...
2. Do you teach yourself English?
Yes, I sometimes ...
3. Do people see themselves in the mirror?
Yes, people see ...
4. Does your friend teach herself how to play the piano?
Yes, my friend ...
5. Do you laugh at yourself when you make a mistake?
No, I don't laugh ...

EXERCISE K19.7

 Jumbled Sentences Exercise

1. taught / I / myself / to / play / how / piano / the.
2. themselves / examined / doctors / the.
3. see / we / ourselves / in / can / the / mirror.
4. himself / the / laughed / at / teacher.
5. mirror / saw / myself / I / the / in.
6. sea / washed / itself / the / in / bird / the.

VOCABULARY

spin	stare	stay	ignore	mail	maintain
tiny	desire (n)	waste (adj)	wetness	wooden	known

EXERCISE K20.1

 Repetition Drill

1. He likes to spin the bottle on the table.
2. She stared at the lady wearing a red dress.
3. The girl stayed inside the room.
4. The mother ignored the crying baby.
5. She mailed the letter yesterday.
6. Family members need to maintain good relationships with one another.
7. There's a tiny object on the table.
8. My desire is to be a doctor.
9. There's waste paper in the bag.
10. I could feel the wetness of her tears.
11. We have a wooden table at home.
12. That singer is known to young people.

EXERCISE K20.P1

 Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. spin
2. stare
3. stay
4. ignore
5. mail
6. maintain
7. wooden
8. known
9. waste
10. desire

EXERCISE K20.2

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. He likes to spin the bottle on the table. Repeat.
2. He likes to spin the bottle on the table. Change: she.
3. She likes to spin the bottle on the table. Change: I.
4. I like to spin the bottle on the table. Change: we.
5. We like to spin the bottle on the table. Change: they.
6. They like to spin the bottle on the table. Change: want.
7. They want to spin the bottle on the table. Change: you.

EXERCISE K20.3

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. She ignored me.
2. He ignored me.
3. They ignored me.
4. You ignored me.
5. You ignored him.
6. They ignored him.
7. We ignored him.
8. I ignored him.

EXERCISE K20.4

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. She stared at the dirt on the floor. Repeat.
2. She stared at the dirt on the floor. Change: table.
3. She stared at the dirt on the table. Change: I.
4. She stared at the lady wearing a red dress. Repeat.
5. She stared at the lady wearing a red dress. Change: they.
6. They stared at the lady wearing a red dress. Change: white.
7. They stared at the lady wearing a white dress. Change: woman.
8. They stared at the woman wearing a white dress. Change: staring.

EXERCISE K20.5

 Mixed Drill

1. The girl stayed inside the room. Repeat.
2. The girl stayed inside the room. Change: boy.
3. The boy stayed inside the room. Change: his.
4. The boy stayed inside his room. Add: yesterday.
5. The boy stayed inside his room yesterday. Transform: who.
6. The boy stayed inside his room yesterday. Transform: when.
7. The boy stayed inside his room yesterday. Add: didn't.

EXERCISE K20.6

 Mixed Drill

1. My desire is to teach English. Repeat.
2. My desire is to teach English. Change: her.
3. Her desire is to teach English. Change: become a doctor.
4. Her desire is to become a doctor. Add: famous.
5. Her desire is to become a famous doctor. Change: his.
6. His desire is to become a famous doctor. Transform: what.
7. His desire is to become a famous doctor. Change: teacher.

EXERCISE K20.7

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. She already mailed the letter yesterday. Repeat.
2. She already mailed the letter yesterday. Change: the teacher.
3. The teacher already mailed the letter yesterday. Change: man.
4. The man already mailed the letter yesterday. Change: manager.
5. The manager already mailed the letter yesterday. Change: sent.
6. The manager already sent the letter yesterday. Change: trainer.
7. The trainer already sent the letter yesterday. Change: mailed.

EXERCISE K20.8

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. We have a wooden table at home. Repeat.
2. We have a wooden table at home. Change: they.
3. They have a wooden table at home. Change: spoon.
4. They have a wooden spoon at home. Change: chair.
5. They have a wooden chair at home. Change: school.
6. They have a wooden chair at school. Change: we.
7. We have a wooden chair at school. Change: table.

EXERCISE K20.9

 Mixed Drill

1. There is a tiny object on the table. Repeat.
2. There is a tiny object on the table. Change: are.
3. There are tiny objects on the table. Transform: where.
4. There's waste paper on the floor. Repeat.
5. There's waste paper on the floor. Change: chair.
6. There's waste paper on the chair. Transform: where.
7. There's waste paper on the chair. Change: in the bag.

EXERCISE K20.10

 Mixed Drill

1. That singer is famous. Repeat.
2. That singer is famous. Change: known.
3. That singer is known. Add: to young people.
4. That singer is known to young people. Transform: who.
5. I could feel the wetness of her tears. Repeat.
6. I could feel the wetness of her tears. Change: have felt.
7. I have felt the wetness of her tears. Change: she.
8. She has felt the wetness of her tears. Change: skin.

EXERCISE K20.11

 Mixed Drill

1. Family members need to maintain good relationships with one another. Repeat.
2. Family members need to maintain good relationships with one another. Change: they.
3. They need to maintain good relationships with one another. Change: we.
4. He maintained his position in the company. Repeat.
5. He maintained his position in the company. Add: as a manager.
6. He maintained his position as a manager in the company. Change: she.
7. She maintained her position as a manager in the company. Add: has.

EXERCISE K20.12

 Open Questions Exercise

1. What are your desires?
2. Do you have a wooden table at home?
3. Do you think it's important to maintain good relationships with other people? Why? Why not?
4. When you don't have work, where do you usually stay? Why?

GRAMMAR FOCUS

*Imagining situations or events***Second Conditional**

The second conditional is a structure used for talking about unreal situations in the present or in the future. Second conditional sentences consist of two clauses, an “if” clause and a main clause. The structure is: **If + past simple, ...would + infinitive**. For example, “If I had a million dollars, I would buy an enormous house”, “If I were you, I would study English”, etc.

EXERCISE K21.1



Repetition Drill

1. If I were a man, I would marry her.
2. If I were a student, I would study English.
3. If he were a woman, he would always wear a dress.
4. If you were a teacher, you would teach me English.
5. If she were rich, she would visit other countries.

EXERCISE K21.2



Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. If I were a man, I would marry her. Repeat.
2. If I were a man, I would marry her. Change: woman, him.
3. If I were you, I would visit England. Repeat.
4. If I were you, I would visit England. Change: him, go.
5. If I were him, I would go to England. Change: her, visit.
6. If I were her, I would visit England. Change: she, me.

EXERCISE K21.3



Correct or Incorrect Exercise

1. “If you were me, you would speak Filipino” is a second conditional sentence.
2. “If the train breaks down, it will not arrive on time” is a second conditional sentence.

3. “If the weather is pleasant, she will go to school” is a second conditional sentence.
4. “If he were young, he would play basketball” is a second conditional sentence.
5. “If he studies hard, he passes the test” is a second conditional sentence.
6. “If it rained, I would stay at home with my sister” is a second conditional sentence.
7. “If I were a man, I would marry her” is a second conditional sentence.

EXERCISE K21.4**Transformation Drill**

1. If the bus breaks down, it will not arrive on time. Repeat.
2. If the bus breaks down, it will not arrive on time. Transform: 2nd conditional.
3. If it rains, they will get wet. Repeat.
4. If it rains, they will get wet. Transform: 2nd conditional.
5. If it rains, the players will get wet. Repeat.
6. If it rains, the players will get wet. Transform: 2nd conditional.
7. If you get hungry, you will eat. Repeat.
8. If you get hungry, you will eat. Transform: 2nd conditional.
9. If I drink too much coffee, I feel sick. Repeat.
10. If I drink too much coffee, I feel sick. Transform: 2nd conditional.
11. If the weather is pleasant, she will go to school. Repeat.
12. If the weather is pleasant, she will go to school. Transform: 2nd conditional.
13. If I study hard, I will pass the exam. Repeat.
14. If I study hard, I will pass the exam. Transform: 2nd conditional.

EXERCISE K21.5**Mixed Drill**

1. If the bus breaks down, it will not arrive on time. Repeat.
2. If the bus breaks down, it will not arrive on time. Transform: 2nd conditional.
3. If the bus broke down, it would not arrive on time. Change: train.
4. If the train broke down, it would not arrive on time. Change: car.
5. If it rains, the students will get wet. Repeat.
6. If it rains, the students will get wet. Transform: 2nd conditional.
7. If it rained, the students would get wet. Change: teachers.
8. If it rained, the teachers would get wet. Change: I.
9. If I were a man, I would marry her. Repeat.
10. If I were a man, I would marry her. Change: she.
11. If she were a man, she would marry her. Change: you.
12. If you were a man, you would marry her. Add: love.

EXERCISE K21.6



Identification Exercise

Identify whether each sentence is zero, first or second conditional.

1. If you were me, you would speak Filipino.
2. If the train breaks down, it will not arrive on time.
3. If the weather is pleasant, she will go to school.
4. If he were young, he would play basketball.
5. If he studies hard, he passes the test.
6. If it rains, I will stay at home with my sister.
7. If I were a man, I would marry her.

EXERCISE K21.7



Jumbled Sentences Exercise

1. if / were / you / teacher / a / would / teach / English / me / you.
2. Filipino / if / speak / you / me / were / would / you.
3. she / if / rich / were / would / she / other / visit / countries.
4. rained / it / I / would / if / wet / get.
5. school / the / weather / if / pleasant / would / she / to / go / was.

EXERCISE K REV7.1



Reading Exercise

1. I saw myself in the mirror.
2. He saw himself in the mirror.
3. She saw herself in the mirror.
4. You saw yourself in the mirror.
5. The cat saw itself in the mirror.
6. They saw themselves in the mirror.
7. We saw ourselves in the mirror.
8. You saw yourselves in the mirror.
9. My friends saw themselves in the mirror.
10. The bird washed itself in the sea.

EXERCISE K REV7.2



Reading Exercise

1. He likes to spin the bottle on the table.
2. She stared at the lady wearing a red dress.
3. The girl stayed inside the room.
4. The mother ignored the crying baby.
5. She mailed the letter yesterday.
6. Family members need to maintain good relationships with one another.
7. There's a tiny object on the table.
8. My desire is to be a doctor.
9. There's waste paper in the bag.
10. I could feel the wetness of her tears.

EXERCISE K REV7.3



Reading Exercise

1. If I were a man, I would marry her.
2. If I were a student, I would study English.
3. If he were a woman, he would always wear a dress.
4. If you were a teacher, you would teach me English.
5. If she were rich, she would visit other countries.

EXERCISE K REV7.4



Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. spin
2. stare
3. stay
4. ignore
5. mail
6. maintain
7. wooden
8. known
9. waste
10. desire

EXERCISE K REV7.5



Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. I can see myself in the mirror. Repeat.
2. I can see myself in the mirror. Change: you, yourself.
You can see yourself in the mirror.
3. You can see yourself in the mirror. Change: he, himself.
He can see himself in the mirror.
4. He can see himself in the mirror. Change: she, herself.
She can see herself in the mirror.
5. She can see herself in the mirror. Change: they, themselves.
They can see themselves in the mirror.
6. They can see themselves in the mirror. Change: we, ourselves.
We can see ourselves in the mirror.
7. We can see ourselves in the mirror. Change: you, yourselves.
You can see yourselves in the mirror.

EXERCISE K REV7.6



Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. I am teaching myself how to play the piano. Repeat.
2. I am teaching myself how to play the piano. Change: you, yourself.
You are teaching yourself how to play the piano.
3. You are teaching yourself how to play the piano. Change: he, himself.
He is teaching himself how to play the piano.

4. He is teaching himself how to play the piano. Change: she, herself.
She is teaching herself how to play the piano.
5. She is teaching herself how to play the piano. Change: they, themselves.
They are teaching themselves how to play the piano.
6. They are teaching themselves how to play the piano. Change: we, ourselves.
We are teaching ourselves how to play the piano.
7. We are teaching ourselves how to play the piano. Change: you, yourselves.
You are teaching yourselves how to play the piano.

EXERCISE K REV7.7



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. She stared at the dirt on the floor. Repeat.
2. She stared at the dirt on the floor. Change: table.
She stared at the dirt on the table.
3. She stared at the dirt on the table. Change: I.
I stared at the dirt on the table.
4. She stared at the lady wearing a red dress. Repeat.
5. She stared at the lady wearing a red dress. Change: they.
They stared at the lady wearing a red dress.
6. They stared at the lady wearing a red dress. Change: white.
They stared at the lady wearing a white dress.
7. They stared at the lady wearing a white dress. Change: woman.
They stared at the woman wearing a white dress.
8. They stared at the woman wearing a white dress. Change: staring.
They are staring at the woman wearing a white dress.

EXERCISE K REV7.8



Transformation Drill

1. If the bus breaks down, it will not arrive on time. Repeat.
2. If the bus breaks down, it will not arrive on time. Transform: 2nd conditional.
If the bus broke down, it would not arrive on time.
3. If it rains, they will get wet. Repeat.
4. If it rains, they will get wet. Transform: 2nd conditional.
If it rained, they would get wet.
5. If it rains, the players will get wet. Repeat.
6. If it rains, the players will get wet. Transform: 2nd conditional.
If it rained, the players would get wet.

7. If you get hungry, you will eat. Repeat.
8. If you get hungry, you will eat. Transform: 2nd conditional.
If you got hungry, you would eat.
9. If I drink too much coffee, I feel sick. Repeat.
10. If I drink too much coffee, I feel sick. Transform: 2nd conditional.
If I drank too much coffee, I would feel sick.
11. If the weather is pleasant, she will go to school. Repeat.
12. If the weather is pleasant, she will go to school. Transform: 2nd conditional.
If the weather was pleasant, she would go to school.
13. If I study hard, I will pass the exam. Repeat.
14. If I study hard, I will pass the exam. Transform: 2nd conditional.
If I studied hard, I would pass the exam.

EXERCISE K REV7.9



Mixed Drill

1. My desire is to teach English. Repeat.
2. My desire is to teach English. Change: her.
Her desire is to teach English.
3. Her desire is to teach English. Change: become a doctor.
Her desire is to become a doctor.
4. Her desire is to become a doctor. Add: famous.
Her desire is to become a famous doctor.
5. Her desire is to become a famous doctor. Change: his.
His desire is to become a famous doctor.
6. His desire is to become a famous doctor. Transform: what.
What is his desire?
7. His desire is to become a famous doctor. Change: teacher.
His desire is to become a famous teacher.

EXERCISE K REV7.10



Questions and Answer With Prompt Drill

1. Can you see yourself in the mirror?
Yes, I can see ... myself in the mirror.
2. Do you teach yourself English?
Yes, I sometimes ... teach myself English.
3. Do people see themselves in the mirror?
Yes, people see ... themselves in the mirror.

4. Does your friend teach herself how to play the piano?
Yes, my friend ... teaches herself how to play the piano.
5. Do you laugh at yourself when you make a mistake?
No, I don't laugh ... at myself when I make a mistake.

EXERCISE K REV7.11

 Mixed Drill

1. The doctor examined himself. Repeat.
2. The doctor examined himself. Change: herself.
The doctor examined herself.
3. The doctor examined herself. Change: themselves.
The doctors examined themselves.
4. The doctors examined themselves. Transform: who.
Who examined themselves?
5. The teacher laughed at herself. Repeat.
6. The teacher laughed at herself. Change: himself.
The teacher laughed at himself.
7. The teacher laughed at himself. Change: teachers.
The teachers laughed at themselves.
8. The teachers laughed at themselves. Change: I.
I laughed at myself.

EXERCISE K REV7.12

 Mixed Drill

1. There is a tiny object on the table. Repeat.
2. There is a tiny object on the table. Change: are.
There are tiny objects on the table.
3. There are tiny objects on the table. Transform: where.
Where are there tiny objects? / Where are the tiny objects?
4. There's waste paper on the floor. Repeat.
5. There's waste paper on the floor. Change: chair.
There's waste paper on the chair.
6. There's waste paper on the chair. Transform: where.
Where is there waste paper? / Where's the waste paper?
7. There's waste paper on the chair. Change: in the bag.
There's waste paper in the bag.

EXERCISE K REV7.13



Open Questions Exercise

1. What are your desires?
2. Do you have a wooden table at home?
3. Do you think it's important to maintain a good relationship with other people? Why? Why not?
4. When you don't have work, where do you usually stay? Why?

EXERCISE K REV7.14



Correct or Incorrect Exercise

1. "If you were me, you would speak Filipino" is a second conditional sentence.
correct
2. "If the train breaks down, it will not arrive on time" is a second conditional sentence.
incorrect
3. "If the weather is pleasant, she will go to school" is a second conditional sentence.
incorrect
4. "If he were young, he would play basketball" is a second conditional sentence.
correct
5. "If he studies hard, he passes the test" is a second conditional sentence.
incorrect
6. "If it rained, I would stay at home with my sister" is a second conditional sentence.
correct
7. "If I were a man, I would marry her" is a second conditional sentence.
correct

EXERCISE K REV7.15



Writing Exercise

1. Family members need to maintain good relationships with one another.
2. They want to spin the bottle on the table.
3. If he were a woman, he would always wear a dress.
4. The bird washed itself in the sea.
5. We are teaching ourselves how to play the piano.
6. His desire is to become a famous doctor.
7. Family members need to maintain good relationships with one another.
8. If the bus breaks down, it will not arrive on time.

VOCABULARY

straight (adv)
separate (adj)

straight (adj)
peaceful

strength
asleep

sufficient
tidy

suitable
tight

terrible
belong

EXERCISE K22.1



Repetition Drill

1. This line is straight.
2. I went straight home last night.
3. He has much strength to do the job.
4. My sister has sufficient money to buy a new car.
5. This method is suitable for students learning English.
6. I had a terrible dream last night.
7. I wrote my letter on a separate paper.
8. My town is beautiful and peaceful.
9. The baby is still asleep.
10. The room is big and tidy.
11. Her blouse is tight.
12. This room belongs to me.

EXERCISE K22.2



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. This line is straight. Repeat.
2. This line is straight. Change: street.
3. This street is straight. Change: road.
4. This road is straight. Change: way.
5. This way is straight. Change: that.
6. That way is straight. Change: her hair.

EXERCISE K22.3

 Mixed Drill

1. This pen is mine. Repeat.
2. This pen is mine. Change: belongs.
3. This pen belongs to me. Change: house.
4. This house belongs to me. Change: blouse.
5. This blouse belongs to me. Add: trousers.
6. These blouse and trousers belong to me. Change: you.
7. These blouse and trousers belong to you. Change: those.

EXERCISE K22.4

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. My town is beautiful. Repeat.
2. My town is beautiful. Change: peaceful.
3. My town is peaceful. Change: our.
4. Our town is peaceful. Change: school.
5. Our school is peaceful. Change: house.
6. Our house is peaceful. Change: room.
7. Our room is peaceful. Change: tidy.
8. Our room is tidy. Change: my.
9. The house across the street is peaceful. Repeat.
10. The house across the street is peaceful. Change: tidy.
11. The house across the street is tidy. Change: building.
12. The building across the street is tidy. Change: buildings.

EXERCISE K22.5

 Mixed Drill

1. I went straight home last night. Repeat.
2. I went straight home last night. Change: she.
3. She went straight home last night. Change: they.
4. They went straight home last night. Transform: future tense.
5. They will go straight home. Change: I.
6. I will go straight home. Add: always.
7. I always go straight home. Add: after working.
8. I always go straight home after working. Change: he.

EXERCISE K22.6

 Mixed Drill

1. Her blouse is tight. Repeat.
2. Her blouse is tight. Change: shoes.
3. Her shoes are tight. Add: trousers.
4. Her shoes and trousers are tight. Add: very.
5. Her shoes and trousers are very tight. Change: my.
6. My shoes and trousers are very tight. Change: our.
7. Our shoes and trousers are very tight. Change: the man's.

EXERCISE K22.7

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. He has enough strength to do the job. Repeat.
2. He has enough strength to do the job. Change: much.
3. He has much strength to do the job. Change: sufficient.
4. He has sufficient strength to do the job. Change: they.
5. They have sufficient strength to do the job. Change: I.
6. I have sufficient strength to do the job. Change: time.
7. I have sufficient time to do the job. Change: money.

EXERCISE K22.8

 Mixed Drill

1. The baby is still asleep. Repeat.
2. The baby is still asleep. Add: mother.
3. The baby and the mother are still asleep. Add: inside the room.
4. The baby and the mother are still asleep inside the room. Transform: who.
5. I had a terrible dream last night. Repeat.
6. I had a terrible dream last night. Change: he.
7. He had a terrible dream last night. Change: did, crime.
8. He did a terrible crime last night. Change: we.

EXERCISE K22.9



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. These toys are suitable for children. Repeat.
2. These toys are suitable for children. Change: books.
3. These books are suitable for children. Change: adults.
4. These books are suitable for adults. Change: movies.
5. These movies are suitable for adults. Change: kids.
6. These movies are suitable for kids. Change: activities.
7. These activities are suitable for kids. Change: lessons.

EXERCISE K22.10



Mixed Drill

1. I wrote my letter on another paper. Repeat.
2. I wrote my letter on another paper. Change: separate.
3. I wrote my letter on separate paper. Change: she.
4. She wrote her letter on separate paper. Add: sheet.
5. She wrote her letter on a separate sheet of paper. Change: you.
6. You wrote your letter on a separate sheet of paper. Transform: where.
7. You wrote your letter on a separate sheet of paper. Add: have.
8. I live in a separate house from my parents. Repeat.
9. I live in a separate house from my parents. Change: she.
10. She lives in a separate house from my parents. Change: he.

EXERCISE K22.11



Freer Exercise

Use the following words to make sentences.

1. sufficient
2. terrible
3. straight (adv)
4. straight (adj)
5. belong
6. separate (adj)
7. strength

EXERCISE K22.P1

 Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. straight
2. strength
3. sufficient
4. terrible
5. separate (adj)
6. asleep
7. sufficient
8. belong

VOCABULARY

get up (1)

get up (2)

grow up

watch out

wake up

wake somebody up

look after someone / something

get up (1)	- get out of bed
get up (2)	- stand
grow up	- to become an adult, to spend someone's childhood somewhere
watch out	- to be careful, (common as a command or warning)
wake up	- to stop sleeping, to awake
wake somebody up	- to cause someone else to stop sleeping or to wake up
look after someone / someone	- take care of

EXERCISE K23.1

 Repetition Drill

1. I sometimes get up at 5:00 in the morning.
2. The basketball players got up when the man arrived.
3. I grew up in a small town.
4. Watch out for cars when you cross the road.
5. My baby wakes up at 4:00 in the morning.
6. I usually wake my husband up at 6:00 in the morning.
7. My friend is looking after her child.

EXERCISE K23.2

 Mixed Drill

1. I get up at 5 o'clock. Repeat.
2. I get up at 5 o'clock. Add: in the morning.
3. I get up at 5 o'clock in the morning. Change: she.
4. She gets up at 5 o'clock in the morning. Add: sometimes.
5. She sometimes gets up at 5 o'clock in the morning. Change: wakes up.
6. She sometimes wakes up at 5 o'clock in the morning. Change: I.
7. I sometimes wake up at 5 o'clock in the morning. Change: 6.

EXERCISE K23.3

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. I sometimes wake my husband up at 6 o'clock in the morning. Repeat.
2. I sometimes wake my husband up at 6 o'clock in the morning. Change: sister.
3. I sometimes wake my sister up at 6 o'clock in the morning. Change: her.
4. I sometimes wake her up at 6 o'clock in the morning. Change: them.
5. I sometimes wake them up at 6 o'clock in the morning. Change: him.
6. I sometimes wake him up at 6 o'clock in the morning. Change: 5.
7. I sometimes wake him up at 5 o'clock in the morning. Change: usually.

EXERCISE K23.4

 Mixed Drill

1. The basketball players got up when the man arrived. Repeat.
2. The basketball players got up when the man arrived. Change: they.
3. They got up when the man arrived. Change: lady.
4. They got up when the lady arrived. Change: after the class.
5. They got up after the class. Change: we.
6. We got up after the class. Add: and went out.
7. We got up and went out after the class. Add: of the room.
8. We got up and went out of the room after the class. Change: the students.

EXERCISE K23.5

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. I grew up in a small town. Repeat.
2. I grew up in a small town. Change: my friend.
3. My friend grew up in a small town. Change: village.
4. My friend grew up in a small village. Change: city.
5. My friend grew up in a small city. Change: she.
6. She grew up in a small city. Change: they.
7. They grew up in a small city. Change: we.
8. We grew up in a small city. Change: I.

EXERCISE K23.6

 Mixed Drill

1. Watch out for cars when you cross the road. Repeat.
2. Watch out for cars when you cross the road. Add: you.
3. You watch out for cars when you cross the road. Change: I.
4. I watch out for cars when I cross the road. Transform: past tense.
5. I watched out for cars when I crossed the road. Change: they.
6. They watched out for cars when they crossed the road. Transform: who.
7. They watched out for cars when they crossed the road. Add: yesterday.

EXERCISE K23.7

 Mixed Drill

1. My friend looks after her child. Repeat.
2. My friend looks after her child. Change: looking.
3. My friend is looking after her child. Change: his.
4. My friend is looking after his child. Change: I, my.
5. I am looking after my child. Add: my husband.
6. My husband and I are looking after our child. Change: children.
7. My husband and I are looking after our children. Add: not.

EXERCISE K23.8

 Open Questions Exercise

1. What time do you usually wake up?
2. What time do you usually get up?
3. Do you watch out for cars when you cross the road? Why?
4. Do you look after someone or something? Who / what?
5. Do you wake your parents up?
6. Where did you grow up?

GRAMMAR FOCUS

*Talking about purpose***in order to, so that, for the purpose of**

We use **so that** and **in order to** to talk about purpose. For example, “I’ll go by train so that I will arrive earlier”, “I sent him a message so that he would know I was going out of the country”, “In order to pass the exam, you need to study hard”, etc. We often leave out “that” after so in informal situations: I cooked for breakfast so we’ll have something to eat.

For the purpose of is followed by a gerund. For example, “I will study hard for the purpose of passing the test”. **For the purpose of** can usually be shortened to **to** and we replace the gerund into an infinitive. For example, “I will study hard to pass the test”.

EXERCISE K24.1



Repetition Drill

1. I need to study hard in order to pass the test.
2. I need to study hard so that I will pass the test.
3. I need to study hard so I will pass the test.
4. I need to study hard for the purpose of passing the test.
5. I need to study hard to pass the test.
6. She needs to go out of the country in order to work.
7. She needs to go out of the country so that she can work.
8. She needs to go out of the country so she can work.
9. She needs to go out of the country for the purpose of working.
10. She needs to go out of the country to work.

EXERCISE K24.2



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. She studies hard in order to pass the test. Repeat.
2. She studies hard in order to pass the test. Change: the girl.
3. The girl studies hard in order to pass the test. Change: so that.
4. The girl studies hard so that she will pass the test. Change: for the purpose of.
5. The girl studies hard for the purpose of passing the test. Change: to.
6. The girl studies hard to pass the test. Change: so.
7. The girl studies hard so she will pass the test. Change: studied.
8. The girl studied hard so she would pass the test. Change: boy.

EXERCISE K24.3

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. She went out of the country so she could work. Repeat.
2. She went out of the country so she could work. Change: in order to.
3. She went out of the country in order to work. Change: so that.
4. She went out of the country so that she could work. Change: for the purpose of.
5. She went out of the country for the purpose of working. Change: to.
6. She went out of the country to work. Change: they.
7. They went out of the country to work. Change: I.

EXERCISE K24.4

 Mixed Drill

1. She woke up early. Repeat.
2. She woke up early. Add: to cook breakfast.
3. She woke up early to cook breakfast. Change: in order to.
4. She woke up early in order to cook breakfast. Change: so that.
5. She woke up early so that she could cook breakfast. Change: for the purpose of.
7. She woke up early for the purpose of cooking breakfast. Change: so.
8. She woke up early so she could cook breakfast. Change: to.
9. She woke up early to cook breakfast. Add: for us.
10. She woke up early to cook breakfast for us. Transform: who.

EXERCISE K24.5

 Mixed Drill

1. The doctor is in our house. Repeat.
2. The doctor is in our house. Add: to examine my child.
3. The doctor is in our house to examine my child. Change: for the purpose of.
4. The doctor is in our house for the purpose of examining my child. Change: to.
5. The doctor is in our house to examine my child. Change: so that.
6. The doctor is in our house so that he can examine my child. Change: in order to.
7. The doctor is in our house in order to examine my child. Change: so.

EXERCISE K24.6

 Mixed Drill

1. The teacher is in the classroom in order to give us an exam. Repeat.
2. The teacher is in the classroom in order to give us an exam. Change: for the purpose.
3. The teacher is in the classroom for the purpose of giving us an exam. Change: to.
4. The teacher is in the classroom to give us an exam. Change: man.
5. The man is in the classroom to give us an exam. Change: so that.
6. The man is in the classroom so that he can give us an exam. Change: in order to.
7. The man is in the classroom in order to give us an exam. Change: so.

EXERCISE K24.7

 Open Questions Exercise

1. For what purpose do you study English?
2. What do you do in order to improve your English?
3. Do you speak English at school?
4. Do you think speaking English at home is helpful in order to improve your English? Why or why not?
5. What should a student do in order to improve his/her English?

EXERCISE K REV8.1



Reading Exercise

1. This line is straight.
2. I went straight home last night.
3. He has much strength to do the job.
4. My sister has sufficient money to buy a new car.
5. This method is suitable for students learning English.
6. I had a terrible dream last night.
7. I wrote my letter on a separate paper.
8. My town is beautiful and peaceful.
9. The baby is still asleep.
10. The room is big and tidy.

EXERCISE K REV8.2



Reading Exercise

1. I sometimes get up at 5:00 in the morning.
2. The basketball players got up when the man arrived.
3. I grew up in a small town.
4. Watch out for cars when you cross the road.
5. My baby wakes up at 4:00 in the morning.
6. I usually wake my husband up at 6:00 in the morning.
7. My friend is looking after her child.

EXERCISE K REV8.3



Reading Exercise

1. I need to study hard in order to pass the test.
2. I need to study hard so that I will pass the test.
3. I need to study hard so I will pass the test.
4. I need to study hard for the purpose of passing the test.
5. I need to study hard to pass the test.
6. She needs to go out of the country in order to work.
7. She needs to go out of the country so that she can work.
8. She needs to go out of the country so she can work.
9. She needs to go out of the country for the purpose of working.
10. She needs to go out of the country to work.

EXERCISE K REV8.4



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. This line is straight. Repeat.
2. This line is straight. Change: street.
This street is straight.
3. This street is straight. Change: road.
This road is straight.
4. This road is straight. Change: way.
This way is straight.
5. This way is straight. Change: that.
That way is straight.
6. That way is straight. Change: her hair.
Her hair is straight.

EXERCISE K REV8.5



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. I sometimes wake my husband up at 6 o'clock in the morning. Repeat.
2. I sometimes wake my husband up at 6 o'clock in the morning. Change: sister.
I sometimes wake my sister up at 6 o'clock in the morning.
3. I sometimes wake my sister up at 6 o'clock in the morning. Change: her.
I sometimes wake her up at 6 o'clock in the morning.
4. I sometimes wake her up at 6 o'clock in the morning. Change: them.
I sometimes wake them up at 6 o'clock in the morning.
5. I sometimes wake them up at 6 o'clock in the morning. Change: him.
I sometimes wake him up at 6 o'clock in the morning.
6. I sometimes wake him up at 6 o'clock in the morning. Change: 5.
I sometimes wake him up at 5 o'clock in the morning.
7. I sometimes wake him up at 5 o'clock in the morning. Change: usually.
I usually wake him up at 5 o'clock in the morning.

EXERCISE K REV8.6



Mixed Drill

1. She woke up early. Repeat.
2. She woke up early. Add: to cook breakfast.
She woke up early to cook breakfast.

3. She woke up early to cook breakfast. Change: in order to.
She woke up early in order to cook breakfast.
4. She woke up early in order to cook breakfast. Change: so that.
She woke up early so that she could cook breakfast.
5. She woke up early so that she could cook breakfast. Change: for the purpose of.
She woke up early for the purpose of cooking breakfast.
7. She woke up early for the purpose of cooking breakfast. Change: so.
She woke up early so she could cook breakfast.
8. She woke up early so she could cook breakfast. Change: to.
She woke up early to cook breakfast.
9. She woke up early to cook breakfast. Add: for us.
She woke up early to cook breakfast for us.
10. She woke up early to cook breakfast for us. Transform: who.
Who woke up early to cook breakfast for us?

EXERCISE K REV8.7



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. My town is beautiful. Repeat.
2. My town is beautiful. Change: peaceful.
My town is peaceful.
3. My town is peaceful. Change: our.
Our town is peaceful.
4. Our town is peaceful. Change: school.
Our school is peaceful.
5. Our school is peaceful. Change: house.
Our house is peaceful.
6. Our house is peaceful. Change: room.
Our room is peaceful.
7. Our room is peaceful. Change: tidy.
Our room is tidy.
8. Our room is tidy. Change: my.
My room is tidy.
9. The house across the street is peaceful. Repeat.
10. The house across the street is peaceful. Change: tidy.
The house across the street is tidy.
11. The house across the street is tidy. Change: building.
The building across the street is tidy.
12. The building across the street is tidy. Change: buildings.
The buildings across the street are tidy.

EXERCISE K REV8.8

 Freer Exercise

Use the following words to make sentences.

1. sufficient
2. terrible
3. straight (adv)
4. straight (adj)
5. belong
6. separate (adj)
7. strength

EXERCISE K REV8.9

 Mixed Drill

1. The basketball players got up when the man arrived. Repeat.
2. The basketball players got up when the man arrived. Change: they.
They got up when the man arrived.
3. They got up when the man arrived. Change: lady.
They got up when the lady arrived.
4. They got up when the lady arrived. Change: after the class.
They got up after the class.
5. They got up after the class. Change: we.
We got up after the class.
6. We got up after the class. Add: and went out.
We got up and went out after the class.
7. We got up and went out after the class. Add: of the room.
We got up and went out of the room after the class.
8. We got up and went out of the room after the class. Change: the students.
The students got up and went out of the room after the class.

EXERCISE K REV8.10

 Open Questions Exercise

1. What time do you usually wake up?
2. What time do you usually get up?
3. Do you watch out for cars when you cross the road? Why?
4. Do you look after someone or something? Who / what?
5. Do you wake your parents up?
6. Where did you grow up?

EXERCISE K REV8.11



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. I grew up in a small town. Repeat.
2. I grew up in a small town. Change: my friend.
My friend grew up in a small town.
3. My friend grew up in a small town. Change: village.
My friend grew up in a small village.
4. My friend grew up in a small village. Change: city.
My friend grew up in a small city.
5. My friend grew up in a small city. Change: she.
She grew up in a small city.
6. She grew up in a small city. Change: they.
They grew up in a small city.
7. They grew up in a small city. Change: we.
We grew up in a small city.
8. We grew up in a small city. Change: I.
I grew up in a small city.

EXERCISE K REV8.12



Mixed Drill

1. The teacher is in the classroom in order to give us an exam. Repeat.
2. The teacher is in the classroom in order to give us an exam. Change: for the purpose.
The teacher is in the classroom for the purpose of giving us an exam.
3. The teacher is in the classroom for the purpose of giving us an exam. Change: to.
The teacher is in the classroom to give us an exam.
4. The teacher is in the classroom to give us an exam. Change: man.
The man is in the classroom to give us an exam.
5. The man is in the classroom to give us an exam. Change: so that.
The man is in the classroom so that he can give us an exam.
6. The man is in the classroom so that he can give us an exam. Change: in order to.
The man is in the classroom in order to give us an exam.
7. The man is in the classroom in order to give us an exam. Change: so.
The man is in the classroom so he can give us an exam.

EXERCISE K REV8.13



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. He has enough strength to do the job. Repeat.
2. He has enough strength to do the job. Change: much.
He has much strength to do the job.
3. He has much strength to do the job. Change: sufficient.
He has sufficient strength to do the job.
4. He has sufficient strength to do the job. Change: they.
They have sufficient strength to do the job.
5. They have sufficient strength to do the job. Change: I.
I have sufficient strength to do the job.
6. I have sufficient strength to do the job. Change: time.
I have sufficient time to do the job.
7. I have sufficient time to do the job. Change: money.
I have sufficient money to do the job.

EXERCISE K REV8.14



Freer Exercise

Use the following words to make sentences.

1. get up
2. grow up
3. watch out
4. wake somebody up
5. look after someone/something

EXERCISE K REV8.15



Writing Substitution Exercise

1. This pen belongs to me. Write.
Change: house - *This house belongs to me.*

2. The house across the street is peaceful. Write.

Change: tidy - **The house across the street is tidy.**

3. Our shoes and trousers are very tight. Write.

Change: the man's - **The man's shoes and trousers are very tight.**

4. I sometimes wake my husband up at 6 o'clock in the morning. Write.

Change: sister - **I sometimes wake my sister up at 6 o'clock in the morning.**

5. The basketball players got up when the man arrived. Write.

Change: they - **They got up when the man arrived.**

6. You watch out for cars when you cross the road. Write.

Change: I - **I watch out for cars when I cross the road.**

7. The teacher is in the classroom in order to give us an exam. Write.

Change: for the purpose - **The teacher is in the classroom for the purpose of giving us an exam.**

8. They have sufficient strength to do the job. Write.

Change: I - **I have sufficient strength to do the job.**

VOCABULARY

friendship
note (v)

excitement
state (v)

master (n)
fit (v)

living
develop

nurse
remains (n)

sadness
wonderful

EXERCISE K25.1

 Repetition Drill

1. My friendship with him is strong.
2. I was full of excitement for my friend's wedding.
3. Their professor is a master at teaching young students.
4. England has a high cost of living.
5. The nurse is helping the doctor.
6. The teacher noted the mistakes of the students.
7. She stated her name and address.
8. The red dress fits her.
9. She developed her English because she studied hard.
10. I was full of sadness when she died.
11. The remains of my food were on the table.
12. Her relationship with him is wonderful.

EXERCISE K25.2

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. My relationship with him is strong. Repeat.
2. My relationship with him is strong. Change: friendship.
3. My friendship with him is strong. Change: her.
4. Her friendship with him is strong. Change: wonderful.
5. Her friendship with him is wonderful. Change: their.
6. Their friendship with him is wonderful. Change: exciting.
7. Their friendship with him is exciting. Change: my.

EXERCISE K25.3

 Mixed Drill

1. I was full of excitement for my friend's wedding. Repeat.
2. I was full of excitement for my friend's wedding. Change: our.
3. I was full of excitement for our friend's wedding. Change: birthday.
4. I was full of excitement for our friend's birthday. Change: sadness, death.
5. I was full of sadness for my friend's death. Change: they, their.
6. They were full of sadness for their friend's death. Change: teacher.
7. They were full of sadness for their teacher's death. Change: I, my.

EXERCISE K25.4

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. She stated her name and address. Repeat.
2. She stated her name and address. Change: the nurse.
3. The nurse stated her name and address. Change: student.
4. The student stated her name and address. Change: I, my.
5. The teacher noted the mistakes of the students. Repeat.
6. The teacher noted the mistakes of the students. Change: I.
7. I noted the mistakes of the students. Change: she.
8. She noted the mistakes of the students. Change: they.

EXERCISE K25.5

 Mixed Drill

1. The red dress fits her. Repeat.
2. The red dress fits her. Change: my friend.
3. The red dress fits my friend. Add: and blue.
4. The red and blue dresses fit my friend. Add: me.
5. The red and blue dresses fit my friend and me. Change: shirts.
6. The red and blue shirts fit my friend and me. Add: don't.
7. The red and blue shirts don't fit my friend and me. Change: blouses.

EXERCISE K25.6

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The remains of my food were on the table. Repeat.
2. The remains of my food were on the table. Change: plate.
3. The remains of my food were on the plate. Change: her.
4. The remains of her food were on the plate. Change: his.
5. The remains of his food were on the plate. Change: their.
6. The remains of their food were on the plate. Change: our.
7. The remains of our food were on the plate. Change: are.

EXERCISE K25.7

 Mixed Drill


1. She developed her English. Repeat.
2. She developed her English. Add: because she studied hard.
3. She developed her English because she studied hard. Change: I, my.
4. I developed my English because I studied hard. Change: they, their.
5. They developed their English because they studied hard. Change: you, your.
6. You developed your English because you studied hard. Add: have.
7. You have developed your English because you studied hard. Change: the nurse, her.
8. The nurse has developed her English because she studied hard. Change: his, he.

EXERCISE K25.8

 Open Questions Exercise

1. What countries do you think have a high cost of living?
2. Does your country have a high cost of living?
3. What are you a master at?
4. How can we develop our English?
5. Do you have a wonderful friendship with somebody?

EXERCISE K25.P1

 Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. friendship
2. excitement
3. living
4. develop
5. remains
6. wonderful
7. sadness

VOCABULARY

official (n)
band

leading
per

fine (adv)
type

largely
sort

plenty
set

EXERCISE K26.1

 Repetition Drill

1. The government official is in his office.
2. He is the leading official in our country.
3. I was doing fine when I visited your country.
4. Their success largely depends on their hard work.
5. We have plenty of time to finish the activity.
6. I know the most famous band in my country.
7. The meal costs \$20 per person.
8. That type of car was famous in 1970s.
9. I had that sort of job before.
10. He has a set of false teeth.
11. This lesson has a set of exercises.
12. This sort of weather is good for me.

EXERCISE K26.2

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. I know a band. Repeat.
2. I know a band. Add: in my country.
3. I know a band in my country. Add: famous.
4. I know a famous band in my country. Add: and its members.

EXERCISE K26.3

 Mixed Drill

1. The government official is in his office. Repeat.
2. The government official is in his office. Change: her.

3. The government official is in her office. Add: leading.
4. The leading government official is in his office. Change: will be.
5. The leading government official will be in his office. Add: tomorrow.
6. The leading government official will be in his office tomorrow. Transform: who.

EXERCISE K26.4 Mixed Drill

1. I was doing fine. Repeat.
2. I was doing fine. Add: staying in this place.
3. I was doing fine staying in this place. Change: working.
4. I was doing fine working in this place. Change: she.
5. She was doing fine working in this place. Change: we.
6. We were doing fine working in this place. Change: city.
7. We were doing fine working in this city. Change: are.

EXERCISE K26.5 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. We have plenty of time to finish the activity. Repeat.
2. We have plenty of time to finish the activity. Change: work.
3. We have plenty of time to finish the work. Change: lesson.
4. We have plenty of time to finish the lesson. Change: had.
5. We had plenty of time to finish the lesson. Change: discussion.
6. We had plenty of time to finish the discussion. Change: they.
7. They had plenty of time to finish the discussion. Change: meeting.

EXERCISE K26.6 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The meal costs \$20 per person. Repeat.
2. The meal costs \$20 per person. Change: 30.
3. The meal costs \$30 per person. Change: student.
4. The meal costs \$30 per student. Change: child.
5. The meal costs \$30 per child. Change: family.
6. The meal costs \$30 per family. Change: teacher.

EXERCISE K26.7

 Mixed Drill

1. Their success depends on their hard work. Repeat.
2. Their success depends on their hard work. Add: largely.
3. Their success largely depends on their hard work. Change: my.
4. My success largely depends on my hard work. Change: his.
5. His success largely depends on his hard work. Change: our.
6. Our success largely depends on our hard work. Change: your.

EXERCISE K26.8

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. I had that sort of job before. Repeat.
2. I had that sort of job before. Change: she.
3. She had that sort of job before. Change: he.
4. He had that sort of job before. Change: car.
5. He had that sort of car before. Change: kind.
6. He had that kind of car before. Change: type.
7. He had that type of car before. Change: we.
8. We had that type of car before. Change: they.

EXERCISE K26.9

 Mixed Drill

1. A hot sort of weather is good for me. Repeat.
2. A hot sort of weather is good for me. Transform: what.
3. This lesson has a set of exercises. Repeat.
4. This lesson has a set of exercises. Transform: what.
5. This lesson has a set of exercises. Change: questions.
6. This lesson has a set of questions. Add: and answers.
7. This lesson has a set of questions and answers. Change: our.

EXERCISE K26.10

 Open Questions Exercise

1. What sort of weather do you like?
2. What type of car do you prefer?
3. What famous band in your country do you like?
4. Who is the leading official in your country?
5. Do you have plenty of time to study English?
6. What does your success largely depend on?

EXERCISE K REV9.1



Reading Exercise

1. My friendship with him is strong.
2. I was full of excitement for my friend's wedding.
3. Their professor is a master at teaching young students.
4. England has a high cost of living.
5. The nurse is helping the doctor.
6. The teacher noted the mistakes of the students.
7. She stated her name and address.
8. The red dress fits her.

EXERCISE K REV9.2



Reading Exercise

1. The government official is in his office.
2. He is the leading official in our country.
3. I was doing fine when I visited your country.
4. Their success largely depends on their hard work.
5. We have plenty of time to finish the activity.
6. I know the most famous band in my country.
7. The meal costs \$20 per person.
8. That type of car was famous in 1970s.

EXERCISE K REV9.3



Reading Exercise

1. She developed her English because she studied hard.
2. I was full of sadness when she died.
3. The remains of my food were on the table.
4. Her relationship with him is wonderful.
5. I had that sort of job before.
6. He has a set of false teeth.
7. This lesson has a set of exercises.
8. This sort of weather is good for me.

EXERCISE K REV9.4

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. My relationship with him is strong. Repeat.
2. My relationship with him is strong. Change: friendship.
My friendship with him is strong.
3. My friendship with him is strong. Change: her.
Her friendship with him is strong.
4. Her friendship with him is strong. Change: wonderful.
Her friendship with him is wonderful.
5. Her friendship with him is wonderful. Change: their.
Their friendship with him is wonderful.
6. Their friendship with him is wonderful. Change: exciting.
Their friendship with him is exciting.
7. Their friendship with him is exciting. Change: my.
My friendship with him is exciting.

EXERCISE K REV9.5

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. I know a band. Repeat.
2. I know a band. Add: in my country.
I know a band in my country.
3. I know a band in my country. Add: famous.
I know a famous band in my country.
4. I know a famous band in my country. Add: and its members.
I know a famous band in my country and its members.

EXERCISE K REV9.6

 Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. friendship
2. excitement
3. living
4. develop
5. remains
6. wonderful
7. sadness

EXERCISE K REV9.7

 Mixed Drill

1. I was full of excitement for my friend's wedding. Repeat.
2. I was full of excitement for my friend's wedding. Change: our.
I was full of excitement for our friend's wedding.
3. I was full of excitement for our friend's wedding. Change: birthday.
I was full of excitement for our friend's birthday.
4. I was full of excitement for our friend's birthday. Change: sadness, death.
I was full of sadness for my friend's death.
5. I was full of sadness for my friend's death. Change: they, their.
They were full of sadness for their friend's death.
6. They were full of sadness for their friend's death. Change: teacher.
They were full of sadness for their teacher's death.
7. They were full of sadness for their teacher's death. Change: I, my.
I was full of sadness for my teacher's death.

EXERCISE K REV9.8

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. She stated her name and address. Repeat.
2. She stated her name and address. Change: the nurse.
The nurse stated her name and address.
3. The nurse stated her name and address. Change: student.
The student stated her name and address.
4. The student stated her name and address. Change: I, my.
I stated my name and address.
5. The teacher noted the mistakes of the students. Repeat.
6. The teacher noted the mistakes of the students. Change: I.
I noted the mistakes of the students.
7. I noted the mistakes of the students. Change: she.
She noted the mistakes of the students.
8. She noted the mistakes of the students. Change: they.
They noted the mistakes of the students.

EXERCISE K REV9.9



Mixed Drill

1. The government official is in his office. Repeat.
2. The government official is in his office. Change: her.
The government official is in her office.
3. The government official is in her office. Add: leading.
The leading government official is in his office.
4. The leading government official is in his office. Change: will be.
The leading government official will be in his office.
5. The leading government official will be in his office. Add: tomorrow.
The leading government official will be in his office tomorrow.
6. The leading government official will be in his office tomorrow. Transform: who.
Who will be in his office tomorrow?

EXERCISE K REV9.10



Mixed Drill

1. The red dress fits her. Repeat.
2. The red dress fits her. Change: my friend.
The red dress fits my friend.
3. The red dress fits my friend. Add: and blue.
The red and blue dresses fit my friend.
4. The red and blue dresses fit my friend. Add: me.
The red and blue dresses fit my friend and me.
5. The red and blue dresses fit my friend and me. Change: shirts.
The red and blue shirts fit my friend and me.
6. The red and blue shirts fit my friend and me. Add: don't.
The red and blue shirts don't fit my friend and me.
7. The red and blue shirts don't fit my friend and me. Change: blouses.
The red and blue blouses don't fit my friend and me.

EXERCISE K REV9.11



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. We have plenty of time to finish the activity. Repeat.
2. We have plenty of time to finish the activity. Change: work.
We have plenty of time to finish the work.

3. We have plenty of time to finish the work. Change: lesson.
We have plenty of time to finish the lesson.
4. We have plenty of time to finish the lesson. Change: had.
We had plenty of time to finish the lesson.
5. We had plenty of time to finish the lesson. Change: discussion.
We had plenty of time to finish the discussion.
6. We had plenty of time to finish the discussion. Change: they.
They had plenty of time to finish the discussion.
7. They had plenty of time to finish the discussion. Change: meeting.
They had plenty of time to finish the meeting.

EXERCISE K REV9.12



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The remains of my food were on the table. Repeat.
2. The remains of my food were on the table. Change: plate.
The remains of my food were on the plate.
3. The remains of my food were on the plate. Change: her.
The remains of her food were on the plate.
4. The remains of her food were on the plate. Change: his.
The remains of his food were on the plate.
5. The remains of his food were on the plate. Change: their.
The remains of their food were on the plate.
6. The remains of their food were on the plate. Change: our.
The remains of our food were on the plate.
7. The remains of our food were on the plate. Change: are.
The remains of our food are on the plate.

EXERCISE K REV9.13



Mixed Drill

1. She developed her English. Repeat.
2. She developed her English. Add: because she studied hard.
She developed her English because she studied hard.
3. She developed her English because she studied hard. Change: I, my.
I developed my English because I studied hard.
4. I developed my English because I studied hard. Change: they, their.
They developed their English because they studied hard.

5. They developed their English because they studied hard. Change: you, your.
You developed your English because you studied hard.
6. You developed your English because you studied hard. Add: have.
You have developed your English because you studied hard.
7. You have developed your English because you studied hard. Change: the nurse, her.
The nurse has developed her English because she studied hard.
8. The nurse has developed her English because she studied hard. Change: his, he.
The nurse has developed his English because he studied hard.

EXERCISE K REV9.14



Open Questions Exercise

1. What sort of weather do you like?
2. What type of car do you prefer?
3. What famous band in your country do you like?
4. Who is the leading official in your country?
5. Do you have plenty of time to study English?
6. What does your success largely depend on?

EXERCISE K REV9.15



Writing Substitution Exercise

1. My relationship with him is strong. Write.
Change: friendship - *My friendship with him is strong.*
2. I was full of excitement for my friend's wedding. Write.
Change: our - *I was full of excitement for our friend's wedding.*
3. The nurse stated her name and address. Write.
Change: student - *The student stated her name and address.*
5. The leading government official is in his office. Write.
Change: will be - *The leading government official will be in his office.*
6. We have plenty of time to finish the activity. Write.
Change: work - *We have plenty of time to finish the work.*
7. The meal costs \$30 per family. Write.
Change: teacher - *The meal costs \$30 per teacher.*
8. Our success largely depends on our hard work. Write.
Change: your - *Your success largely depends on your hard work.*