

## VOCABULARY

senior	fellow	involved	independent	smart	sexual
shocked	gentleman	female (adj)	female (n)	sex (2)	ill

## EXERCISE O1.1



## Repetition Drill

1. She is my senior manager.
2. Her fellow trainer also lives in the village.
3. Sexual activity is not allowed in the office.
4. She learned to be independent as she grew up.
5. Their teacher is very smart.
6. The involved person in the crime is my friend.
7. Our university professor has been ill.
8. The people were shocked when he died.
9. My best friend is a gentleman.
10. We have two female cats.
11. Sex is not allowed in the office.
12. The two types of sex are male and female.

## EXERCISE O1.2



## Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. We have cats. Repeat.
2. We have cats. Add: two.
3. We have two cats. Add: female.
4. We have two female cats. Add: and one dog.
5. We have two female cats and one dog. Add: male.
6. We have two female cats and one male dog. Add: at home.

## EXERCISE O1.3



## Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The people were shocked when he died.
2. The children were shocked when he died.

3. The children were shocked when she died.
4. The teachers were shocked when she died.
5. The men were shocked when she died.
6. The women were shocked when she died.
7. The managers were shocked when she died.

**EXERCISE O1.4** Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. That is my manager. Repeat.
2. That is my manager. Add: senior.
3. That is my senior manager. Add: woman.
4. That woman is my senior manager. Add: old.
5. That old woman is my senior manager. Add: now.

**EXERCISE O1.5** Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. My teacher is involved in the crime. Repeat.
2. My teacher is involved in the crime. Change: cousin.
3. My cousin is involved in the crime. Change: neighbor.
4. My neighbor is involved in the crime. Change: brother.
5. My brother is involved in the crime. Change: his.
6. His brother is involved in the crime. Change: friend.
7. His friend is involved in the crime. Change: our.

**EXERCISE O1.6** Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. Sex is not allowed in the office. Repeat.
2. Sex is not allowed in the office. Change: school.
3. Sex is not allowed in the school. Change: sexual activity.
4. Sexual activity is not allowed in the school. Change: university.
5. Sexual activity is not allowed in the university. Change: office.
6. Sexual activity is not allowed in the office. Change: church.

## EXERCISE O1.7



## Mixed Drill

1. Our university professor has been ill. Repeat.
2. Our university professor has been ill. Change: their.
3. Their university professor has been ill. Change: college.
4. Their college professor has been ill. Change: friend.
5. Their college friend has been ill. Change: is.
6. Their college friend is ill. Change: smart.
7. Their college friend is smart. Change: my.
8. My college friend is smart. Add: independent.
9. My college friend is smart and independent. Transform: who.
10. My college friend is smart and independent. Change: his.

## EXERCISE O1.8



## Questions and Answer with Prompt Drill

1. What are the two types of sex?  
The two types ...
2. Do you have female cats at home?  
Yes, I have ...
3. Is sex allowed in the office?  
No, sex ...
4. Are sexual activities allowed in the office?  
No, sexual activities ...
5. Are your friends gentlemen?  
Yes, my friends ...
6. Is your friend your fellow worker in your company?  
No, my friend ...

## EXERCISE O1.9



## Questions and Answer Drill

1. What are the two types of sex?
2. Do you have female cats at home?
3. Is sex allowed in the office?
4. Are sexual activities allowed in the office?
5. Are your friends gentlemen?
6. Is your friend your fellow worker in your company?

EXERCISE O1.10



Open Questions Exercise

1. Are you an independent person?
2. Was your professor in university smart?
3. About how many fellow workers do you have in your company?
4. Are you always healthy?
5. Are you sometimes ill?

## VOCABULARY

sweatshirt  
disappointed

brilliant  
confused

confusion  
confusing

citizen  
chap

alive  
clever

blind  
adult

## EXERCISE O2.1



## Repetition Drill

1. My friend's mother gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday.
2. Children should cross the street with an adult with them.
3. That chap across the street is my friend.
4. My fellow citizens are famous for being hardworking.
5. An accident happened yesterday but we are happy we're still alive.
6. I saw a blind man crossing the street yesterday.
7. The company president shared a brilliant plan for the leadership training.
8. I know he is clever because of the way he answers the questions.
9. The lady was confused with the question he asked.
10. The question he asked was confusing.
11. The issue gave the employees confusion.
12. The people were disappointed with the salary they got.

## EXERCISE O2.2



## Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. The president shared a plan with us. Repeat.
2. The president shared a plan with us. Add: company.
3. The company president shared a plan with us. Add: brilliant.
4. The company president shared a brilliant plan with us. Add: for the training.

## EXERCISE O2.3



## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. That boy across the street is my friend. Repeat.
2. That boy across the street is my friend. Change: man.
3. That man across the street is my friend. Change: chap.
4. That chap across the street is my friend. Change: cousin.
5. That chap across the street is my cousin. Change: brother.
6. That chap across the street is my brother. Change: uncle.

## EXERCISE O2.4

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. I saw a man. Repeat.
2. I saw a man. Add: blind.
3. I saw a blind man. Add: crossing the street.
4. I saw a blind man crossing the street. Add: yesterday.
5. I saw a blind man crossing the street yesterday. Add: woman.

## EXERCISE O2.5

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. I crossed the street. Repeat.
2. I crossed the street. Add: the children.
3. The children and I crossed the street. Add: with an adult.
4. The children and I crossed the street with an adult. Add: yesterday.
5. The children and I crossed the street with an adult yesterday. Add: morning.

## EXERCISE O2.6

 Mixed Drill

1. My mother gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday. Repeat.
2. My mother gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday. Change: sister.
3. My sister gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday. Change: father.
4. My father gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday. Add: new phone.
5. My father gave me a sweatshirt and a new phone on my birthday. Transform: what.
6. My father gave me a sweatshirt and a new phone on my birthday. Transform: who.
7. My father gave me a sweatshirt and a new phone on my birthday. Transform: when.

## EXERCISE O2.7

 Mixed Drill

1. The president's speech gave me confusion. Repeat.
2. The president's speech gave me confusion. Change: manager.
3. The manager's speech gave me confusion. Change: shop owner.
4. The shop owner's speech gave me confusion. Change: made me confused.
5. The shop owner's speech made me confused. Change: president.

6. The president's speech made me confused. Change: was confusing.
7. The president's speech was confusing. Transform: whose.
8. The president's speech was confusing. Add: not.
9. The president's speech was not confusing. Add: it was clear.
10. The president's speech was not confusing; it was clear. Change: explanation.

**EXERCISE O2.8** Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. His mother died last year but his father is still alive. Repeat.
2. His mother died last year but his father is still alive. Change: her.
3. Her mother died last year but her father is still alive. Change: their.
4. Their mother died last year but their father is still alive. Change: our.
5. Our mother died last year but our father is still alive. Change: month.
6. Our mother died last month but our father is still alive. Change: his.

**EXERCISE O2.9** Questions and Answer with Prompt Drill

1. Are all your friends clever?  
No, not all my friends ...
2. Do you have a clever friend?  
Yes, ...
3. Are all your fellow citizens clever?  
No, not all ...
4. Are you a good citizen of your country?  
Yes, ...
5. Was there anything you experienced before that disappointed you?  
Yes, there was something ...
6. What do you think usually disappoints people?  
I think \_\_\_\_ ...

**EXERCISE O2.10** Open Questions Exercise

1. What are those things that disappointed you in the past?
2. When can you say that a person is clever?
3. What kind of citizens do you have friendships with?
4. Are there other citizens in your country?
5. If you were to be a different citizen, what citizen would you be? Why?

## EXERCISE O2.P1



## Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences.

1. An accident happened yesterday but we are happy we're still alive.
2. The company president shared a brilliant plan for the leadership training.
3. I know he is clever because of the way he answers the questions.
4. Not all my fellow citizens are clever; some are clever and some are not.
5. The children and I crossed the street with an adult yesterday morning.



## GRAMMAR FOCUS

**a few , few , a little, little**

Few is used with countable nouns, such as, pens, books, chairs, etc. Little is used with things which we can't count (uncountable nouns), such as water, sugar, milk, etc.

A few simply means “not many” whereas few often means “not enough” or “fewer than expected”. For example, “I have a few books” means not many but some whereas “I have few books” means not enough books or fewer than expected.

A little simply means “not much”, whereas little often means “not enough” or “less than expected”. If I say there's a little sugar on the table, it means there's not much but some. If I say there's little sugar on the table, it means not enough sugar and that I need more.

A few and a little often have positive meanings whereas few and little have often negative meanings. However, when a few and a little are used with the words “just” and “only”, they often have negative meanings. For example, “There are just a few books in my bag”, “There are only a few books in my bag”, “There's only a little sugar on the table”, etc.

## EXERCISE O3.1



## Repetition Drill

1. I have a little time to study today.
2. I have little time to study today.
3. There are a few books in my room.
4. There are just a few books in my room.
5. There are few books in my room.
6. There's a little milk in the refrigerator.
7. There's just a little milk in the refrigerator.
8. There's only a little milk in the refrigerator.
9. There's little milk in the refrigerator.
10. There's too little milk in the refrigerator.

## EXERCISE O3.2



## Mixed Drill

1. There's little milk in the refrigerator. Repeat.
2. There's little milk in the refrigerator. Add: too.
3. There's too little milk in the refrigerator. Change: a.
4. There's a little milk in the refrigerator. Add: only.
5. There's only a little milk in the refrigerator. Change: just.
6. There's just a little milk in the refrigerator. Change: food.

## EXERCISE O3.3

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. There are too few books in the room. Repeat.
2. There are too few books in the room. Change: a.
3. There are a few books in the room. Change: tables.
4. There are a few tables in the room. Change: chairs.
5. There are a few chairs in the room. Change: computers.
6. There are a few computers in the room. Change: pencils.

## EXERCISE O3.4

 Mixed Drill

1. There are a few pencils in the room. Repeat.
2. There are a few pencils in the room. Change: pens.
3. There are a few pens in the room. Change: chairs.
4. There are a few chairs in the room. Add: just.
5. There are just a few chairs in the room. Change: only.
6. There are only a few chairs in the room. Change: things.
7. There are only a few things in the room. Change: our.
8. There are only a few things in our room. Change: house.

## EXERCISE O3.5

 Mixed Drill


1. There's little milk in the fridge. Repeat.
2. There's little milk in the fridge. Change: positive meaning.
3. There's a little milk in the fridge. Change: past tense.
4. There was a little milk in the fridge. Change: negative meaning.
5. There was little milk in the fridge. Add: too.
6. There was too little milk in the fridge. Add: and food.

## EXERCISE O3.6

 Questions and Answer with Prompt Drill

1. Is there a little milk in the fridge?  
Yes, there's a little ...

2. Is there little milk in the fridge?  
No, there isn't ...
3. Are there a few books in the room?  
Yes, there are ...
4. Are there just a few pens in the room?  
Yes, there are ...
5. Are there only a few tables in the room?  
Yes, there are ...
6. Are there few people in the office?  
No, there aren't a few ...
7. Is there a little sugar on the table?  
Yes, there's a little ...
8. Do you drink little water?  
No, I don't drink ...
9. Do you drink much milk everyday?  
No, I don't drink ...
10. Do you eat a lot of food for dinner?  
No, I don't eat ...

**EXERCISE O3.7** Questions and Answer Drill


1. Is there a little milk in the fridge?
2. Is there little milk in the fridge?
3. Are there a few books in the room?
4. Are there just a few pens in the room?
5. Are there only a few tables in the room?
6. Are there few people in the office?
7. Is there a little sugar on the table?
8. Do you drink little water?
9. Do you drink much milk everyday?
10. Do you eat a lot of food for dinner?

**EXERCISE O3.8** Freer Exercise

Use the following words to make sentences.


1. a few
2. few
3. little
4. a little
5. just a few

6. only a few
7. too few
8. only a little
9. just a little
10. too little

**EXERCISE O3.9** Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Use the following words to make sentences.

1. are / there / few / a / pens / just / the / room / in.
2. a / little / in / fridge / there / the / milk / is.
3. house / few / a / things / our / are / there / in / only.
4. too / little / fridge / in / there / and / was / food / the / milk.
5. a / dinner / little / for / food / just / eat / I.

**EXERCISE O3.10** Controlled Open Question Exercise

1. Do you eat a lot of food for dinner?
2. Do you drink a lot of water everyday?
3. What's the difference between "a few and few"?
4. What's the difference between "a little and little"?
5. Do you have a lot of time to study English everyday?
6. Do you have a little time to study English everyday?

## EXERCISE O REV1.1



## Reading Exercise

1. My friend's mother gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday.
2. Children should cross the street with an adult with them.
3. That chap across the street is my friend.
4. My fellow citizens are famous for being hardworking.
5. An accident happened yesterday but we are happy we're still alive.
6. I saw a blind man crossing the street yesterday.
7. The company president shared a brilliant plan for the leadership training.
8. I know he is clever because of the way he answers the questions.

## EXERCISE O REV1.2



## Reading Exercise

1. I have a little time to study today.
2. I have little time to study today.
3. There are a few books in my room.
4. There are just a few books in my room.
5. There are few books in my room.
6. There's a little milk in the refrigerator.
7. There's just a little milk in the refrigerator.
8. There's only a little milk in the refrigerator.

## EXERCISE O REV1.3



## Reading Exercise

1. The two types of sex are male and female.
2. The lady was confused with the question he asked.
3. The question he asked was confusing.
4. There's little milk in the refrigerator.
5. There's too little milk in the refrigerator.

## EXERCISE O REV1.4



## Repetition Drill

1. She is my senior manager.
2. Her fellow trainer also lives in the village.
3. Sexual activity is not allowed in the office.
4. She learned to be independent as she grew up.
5. Their teacher is very smart.
6. The involved person in the crime is my friend.
7. Our university professor has been ill.
8. The people were shocked when he died.
9. My best friend is a gentleman.
10. We have two female cats.

## EXERCISE O REV1.5



## Mixed Drill

1. Our university professor has been ill. Repeat.
2. Our university professor has been ill. Change: their.  
*Their university professor has been ill.*
3. Their university professor has been ill. Change: college.  
*Their college professor has been ill.*
4. Their college professor has been ill. Change: friend.  
*Their college friend has been ill.*
5. Their college friend has been ill. Change: is.  
*Their college friend is ill.*
6. Their college friend is ill. Change: smart.  
*Their college friend is smart.*
7. Their college friend is smart. Change: my.  
*My college friend is smart.*
8. My college friend is smart. Add: independent.  
*My college friend is smart and independent.*
9. My college friend is smart and independent. Transform: who.  
*Who is smart and independent?*
10. My college friend is smart and independent. Change: his.  
*His college friend is smart and independent.*

## EXERCISE O REV1.6

 Mixed Drill

1. My mother gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday. Repeat.
2. My mother gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday. Change: sister.  
*My sister gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday.*
3. My sister gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday. Change: father.  
*My father gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday.*
4. My father gave me a sweatshirt on my birthday. Add: new phone.  
*My father gave me a sweatshirt and a new phone on my birthday.*
5. My father gave me a sweatshirt and a new phone on my birthday. Transform: what.  
*What did my father give me on my birthday?*
6. My father gave me a sweatshirt and a new phone on my birthday. Transform: who.  
*Who gave me a sweatshirt and a new phone on my birthday?*
7. My father gave me a sweatshirt and a new phone on my birthday. Transform: when.  
*When did my father give me a sweatshirt and a new phone?*

## EXERCISE O REV1.7

 Mixed Drill

1. There are a few pencils in the room. Repeat.
2. There are a few pencils in the room. Change: pens.  
*There are a few pens in the room.*
3. There are a few pens in the room. Change: chairs.  
*There are a few chairs in the room.*
4. There are a few chairs in the room. Add: just.  
*There are just a few chairs in the room.*
5. There are just a few chairs in the room. Change: only.  
*There are only a few chairs in the room.*
6. There are only a few chairs in the room. Change: things.  
*There are only a few things in the room.*
7. There are only a few things in the room. Change: our.  
*There are only a few things in our room.*
8. There are only a few things in our room. Change: house.  
*There are only a few things in our house.*

## EXERCISE O REV1.8

 Questions and Answer with Prompt Drill

1. What are the two types of sex?  
*The two types ... of sex are male and female.*
2. Do you have female cats at home?  
*Yes, I have ... female cats at home.*
3. Is sex allowed in the office?  
*No, sex ... isn't allowed in the office.*
4. Are sexual activities allowed in the office?  
*No, sexual activities ... aren't allowed in the office.*
5. Are your friends gentlemen?  
*Yes, my friends ... are gentlemen.*
6. Is your friend your fellow worker in your company?  
*No, my friend ... is not my fellow worker in my company.*

## EXERCISE O REV1.9

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. My teacher is involved in the crime. Repeat.
2. My teacher is involved in the crime. Change: cousin.  
*My cousin is involved in the crime.*
3. My cousin is involved in the crime. Change: neighbor.  
*My neighbor is involved in the crime.*
4. My neighbor is involved in the crime. Change: brother.  
*My brother is involved in the crime.*
5. My brother is involved in the crime. Change: his.  
*His brother is involved in the crime.*
6. His brother is involved in the crime. Change: friend.  
*His friend is involved in the crime.*
7. His friend is involved in the crime. Change: our.  
*Our friend is involved in the crime.*

## EXERCISE O REV1.10

 Mixed Drill

1. The president's speech gave me confusion. Repeat.



2. The president's speech gave me confusion. Change: manager.  
*The manager's speech gave me confusion.*
3. The manager's speech gave me confusion. Change: shop owner.  
*The shop owner's speech gave me confusion.*
4. The shop owner's speech gave me confusion. Change: made me confused.  
*The shop owner's speech made me confused.*
5. The shop owner's speech made me confused. Change: president.  
*The president's speech made me confused.*
6. The president's speech made me confused. Change: was confusing.  
*The president's speech was confusing.*
7. The president's speech was confusing. Transform: whose.  
*Whose speech was confusing?*
8. The president's speech was confusing. Add: not.  
*The president's speech was not confusing.*
9. The president's speech was not confusing. Add: it was clear.  
*The president's speech was not confusing; it was clear.*
10. The president's speech was not confusing; it was clear. Change: explanation.  
*The president's explanation was not confusing; it was clear.*

## EXERCISE O REV1.11



## Questions and Answer with Prompt Drill

1. Are all your friends clever?  
*No, not all my friends ... are clever; some are clever and some are not.*
2. Do you have a clever friend?  
*Yes, ... I have a clever friend.*
3. Are all your fellow citizens clever?  
*No, not all ... my fellow citizens are clever; some are clever and some are not.*
4. Are you a good citizen of your country?  
*Yes, ... I'm a good citizen of my country.*
5. Was there anything you experienced before that disappointed you?  
*Yes, there was something ... I experienced before that disappointed me.*
6. What do you think usually disappoints people?  
*I think ... , etc usually disappoint people.*

## EXERCISE O REV1.12



## Mixed Drill

1. There's little milk in the fridge. Repeat.
2. There's little milk in the fridge. Change: positive meaning.  
*There's a little milk in the fridge.*
3. There's a little milk in the fridge. Change: past tense.  
*There was a little milk in the fridge.*
4. There was a little milk in the fridge. Change: negative meaning.  
*There was little milk in the fridge.*

5. There was little milk in the fridge. Add: too.  
*There was too little milk in the fridge.*
6. There was too little milk in the fridge. Add: and food.  
*There was too little milk and food in the fridge.*

## EXERCISE O REV1.13

 Questions and Answers with Prompt Drill

1. Is there a little milk in the fridge?  
*Yes, there's a little ... milk in the fridge.*
2. Is there little milk in the fridge?  
*No, there isn't ... little milk in the fridge.*
3. Are there a few books in the room?  
*Yes, there are ... a few books in the room.*
4. Are there just a few pens in the room?  
*Yes, there are ... just a few pens in the room.*
5. Are there only a few tables in the room?  
*Yes, there are ... only a few tables in the room.*
6. Are there few people in the office?  
*No, there aren't a few ... people in the office; there are many people in the office.*
7. Is there a little sugar on the table?  
*Yes, there's a little ... sugar on the table.*
8. Do you drink little water?  
*No, I don't drink ... little water; I drink a lot of water.*
9. Do you drink much milk everyday?  
*No, I don't drink ... much milk everyday; I drink just a little.*
10. Do you eat a lot of food for dinner?  
*No, I don't eat ... a lot of food for dinner; I eat just a little food for dinner.*

## EXERCISE O REV1.14

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. We have cats. Repeat.
2. We have cats. Add: two.  
*We have two cats.*
3. We have two cats. Add: female.  
*We have two female cats.*
5. We have two female cats. Add: and one dog.  
*We have two female cats and one dog.*
6. We have two female cats and one dog. Add: male.  
*We have two female cats and one male dog.*
7. We have two female cats and one male dog. Add: at home.  
*We have two female cats and one male dog at home.*

## EXERCISE O REV1.15



## Intermediate Single-Slot Substitution Drill

1. That boy across the street is my friend. Repeat.
2. That boy across the street is my friend. Change: man.  
That man across the street is my friend.
3. That man across the street is my friend. Change: chap.  
That chap across the street is my friend.
4. That chap across the street is my friend. Change: cousin.  
That chap across the street is my cousin.
5. That chap across the street is my cousin. Change: brother.  
That chap across the street is my brother.
6. That chap across the street is my brother. Change: uncle.  
That chap across the street is my uncle.

## EXERCISE O REV1.16



## Writing Exercise

1. The involved person in the crime is my friend.
2. She learned to be independent as she grew up.
3. That chap across the street is my friend.
4. The company president shared a brilliant plan for the leadership training.
5. There's only a little milk in the refrigerator.
6. I know he is clever because of the way he answers the questions.
7. Our university professor has been ill.

## VOCABULARY

enthusiasm	enthusiastic	spiritual	logical	polite	tough
terrorist	supporters	stranger	elderly	madam	drunk

## EXERCISE O4.1

 Repetition Drill

1. His enthusiasm for music has stayed strong since he was young.
2. She seemed to be enthusiastic about the movie.
3. A person's religion focuses on the spiritual side of life.
4. Crossing the street with an adult is a logical thing to do.
5. He is very polite to their customers.
6. The child's toys are made of tough plastic.
7. My friend is a tough woman.
8. Many terrorists were killed by their own bombs.
9. Our president has a lot of supporters.
10. Her child was taught not to talk to strangers.
11. There's a new building in my city for the elderly people.
12. He called me madam.
13. A person is not allowed to drive when he is drunk.
14. A person's spiritual aspect is important.

## EXERCISE O4.P1

 Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. enthusiasm
2. spiritual
3. elderly
4. logical
5. terrorist
6. supporters
7. stranger
8. madam
9. drunk
10. polite

## EXERCISE O4.2

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. He is kind to their customers. Repeat.
2. He is kind to their customers. Change: polite.
3. He is polite to their customers. Change: they.
4. They are polite to their customers. Change: teachers.
5. They are polite to their teachers. Change: parents.
6. They are polite to their parents. Change: manager.

## EXERCISE O4.3

 Mixed Drill

1. He called me madam. Repeat.
2. He called me madam. Change: she.
3. She called me madam. Change: the students.
4. The students called me madam. Transform: present tense.
5. The students call me madam. Add: some.
6. Some students call me madam. Transform: who.
7. Some students call me madam. Transform: what.

## EXERCISE O4.4

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. The president has supporters. Repeat.
2. The president has supporters. Add: many.
3. The president has many supporters. Add: company..
4. The company president has many supporters. Add: and his wife.

## EXERCISE O4.5

 Mixed Drill

1. She seems enthusiastic. Repeat.
2. She seems enthusiastic. Add: about the movie.
3. She seems enthusiastic about the movie. Change: is.
4. She is enthusiastic about the movie. Change: conference.

5. She is enthusiastic about the conference. Add: tomorrow.
6. She is enthusiastic about the conference tomorrow. Transform: present perfect tense.

**EXERCISE O4.6** Mixed Drill

1. His enthusiasm affects me. Repeat.
2. His enthusiasm affects me. Add: for music.
3. His enthusiasm for music affects me. Change: teaching.
4. His enthusiasm for teaching affects me. Transform: present perfect tense.
5. His enthusiasm for teaching has affected me. Add: very much.
6. His enthusiasm for teaching has affected me very much. Change: his work.

**EXERCISE O4.7** Transformation Drill

1. A person's religion focuses on the spiritual side of life. Repeat.
2. A person's religion focuses on the spiritual side of life. Transform: what.
3. My friend's spiritual life is strong. Repeat.
4. My friend's spiritual life is strong. Transform: whose.
5. The child's toys are made of tough plastic. Repeat.
6. The child's toys are made of tough plastic. Transform: what.
7. The child's toys are made of tough plastic. Transform: whose.
8. A terrorist was killed by his own bomb yesterday. Repeat.
9. A terrorist was killed by his own bomb yesterday. Transform: who.
10. A terrorist was killed by his own bomb yesterday. Repeat.
11. A terrorist was killed by his own bomb yesterday. Transform: when.
12. A terrorist was killed by his own bomb yesterday. Transform: what.

**EXERCISE O4.8** Mixed Drill

1. The child doesn't talk to strangers. Repeat.
2. The child doesn't talk to strangers. Add: little.
3. The little child doesn't talk to strangers. Transform: future tense.
4. The little child will not talk to strangers. Transform: past tense.
5. The little child did not talk to strangers. Transform: present tense.
6. The little child does not talk to strangers. Change: I.

## EXERCISE O4.9

 Questions and Answer Drill

1. Is it logical for children to cross the street with an adult with them?
2. Is it logical to argue with your manager?
3. Is a drunk person allowed to drive a car?
4. Have you ever tried being drunk before?
5. Are there buildings for the elderly people in your country?
6. Do you know an elderly couple?

## EXERCISE O4.10

 Open Questions Exercise

1. Is the spiritual aspect of a person important? Why or why not?
2. Do you have a lot of elderly people in your place?
3. Are the young people in your place polite to elderly people?
4. Is it logical to say something when we are angry?
5. What logical things do you do when you're angry?
6. Are you afraid of terrorists? Why or why not?
7. Is it logical to drive when people are drunk?
8. Are you enthusiastic about anything? What?
9. Are you a tough person?
10. What makes a person tough?

## EXERCISE O4.P2

 Sentence and Question Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences and questions.

1. A person is not allowed to drive when he is drunk.
2. There's a new building in my city for the elderly people.
3. Are the young people in your place polite to elderly people?
4. It's logical for children to cross the street with an adult with them.
5. His enthusiasm for teaching has affected me very much.

## VOCABULARY

tourist  
beachunemployment  
unemployedwell (adj)  
willingweight  
superweigh  
wild

## EXERCISE O5.1

 Repetition Drill

1. The tourists in the Philippines love to go to the beaches.
2. Unemployment is common in some countries.
3. My friend is still unemployed.
4. The weight of this table is 10 kilograms.
5. The table weighs 10 kilograms.
6. I'm not sick; I am well.
7. Wild animals are dangerous.
8. The workers are willing to stay for the conference.
9. There are a lot of beaches in my country.
10. The people in my city are super friendly.

## EXERCISE O5.P1

 Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. beach
2. willing
3. weight
4. weigh
5. unemployed
6. unemployment

## EXERCISE O5.2

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. I'm sick. Repeat.
2. I'm sick. Add: not.



3. I'm not sick. Add: I'm well.
4. I'm not sick; I'm well. Add: my sister.
5. My sister and I are not sick; we're well. Add: my friend.

**EXERCISE O5.3** Mixed Drill

1. Unemployment is common in some countries. Repeat.
2. Unemployment is common in some countries. Change: my.
3. Unemployment is common in my country. Add: very.
4. Unemployment is very common in my country. Change: super.
5. My friend is unemployed. Repeat.
6. My friend is unemployed. Add: still.
7. My friend is still unemployed. Add: I.
8. My friend and I are still unemployed. Change: have been.
9. My friend and I have been unemployed. Add: since last year.
10. My friend and I have been unemployed since last year. Change: month.

**EXERCISE O5.4** Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. My sister's weight is 40 kilograms. Repeat.
2. My sister's weight is 40 kilograms. Change: friend.
3. My friend's weight is 40 kilograms. Change: daughter.
4. My daughter's weight is 40 kilograms. Change: weighs.
5. My daughter weighs 40 kilograms. Change: 35.
6. My daughter weighs 35 kilograms. Change: purchases.
7. My purchases weigh 35 kilograms. Change: all.

**EXERCISE O5.5** Mixed Drill

1. We spent the holiday on the beach. Repeat.
2. We spent the holiday on the beach. Change: they.
3. They spent the holiday on the beach. Change: the tourists.
4. The tourists spent the holiday on the beach. Add: last week.
5. The tourists spent the holiday on the beach last week. Transform: who.
6. The tourists spent the holiday on the beach last week. Transform: when.

## EXERCISE O5.6

 Mixed Drill

1. The workers are willing to stay. Repeat.
2. The workers are willing to stay. Add: in the office.
3. The workers are willing to stay in the office. Add: for the conference.
4. The workers are willing to stay in the office for the conference. Change: manager.
5. The manager is willing to stay in the office for the conference. Change: president.
6. The president is willing to stay in the office for the conference. Transform: who.
7. The president is willing to stay in the office for the conference. Add: super.
8. The president is super willing to stay in the office for the conference. Change: man.

## EXERCISE O5.7

 Questions and Answer with Prompt Drill

1. Are employees sometimes willing to stay late in the office to finish their tasks?  
Yes employees ...
2. Do you know an unemployed person?  
Yes, I know ...
3. Are wild animals dangerous?  
Yes, wild animals ...
4. Are you sick today?  
No, I'm not ...
5. What is the most beautiful beach you've been to?  
The most beautiful ...

## EXERCISE O5.8

 Open Questions Exercise

1. Are there wild animals in your country?
2. Are you always willing to stay late in the office to finish your task?
3. Are there tourists in your country?
4. What are the tourist spots in your country?
5. Do you think unemployment is a problem?
6. Do you like going to beaches? Why?
7. Do you have beautiful beaches in your place?

## VOCABULARY

get a grip	travel (n)	feel down	distance	laugh one's head off	fish out of water
break up	travel (v)	support	fall out	stand on your own feet	cry (n)

feel down	- to feel unhappy or depressed
fish out of water	- someone who is uncomfortable in a particular situation
stand on your own feet	- to provide yourself with all the things that you need without asking for help
laugh one's head off	- laugh heartily or uncontrollably
fall out	- become loose and unattached
break up	- end a relationship
get a grip (on something)	- to understand how to deal with something

## EXERCISE O6.1



## Repetition Drill

1. They felt down because they didn't win the game.
2. I was a fish out of water when I visited their place.
3. His parents are dead so he just stood on his own feet.
4. She laughed her head off when he said something funny.
5. They have a long distance relationship.
6. A few pages fell out of the book.
7. They broke up because their relationship didn't work anymore.
8. He got a grip on the condition of their relationship.
9. They usually travel together.
10. Their travel was full of fun.
11. I supported his teaching career.
12. She had a good cry last night.

## EXERCISE O6.2



## Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. They felt down because they lost the game.
2. We felt down because they lost the game.
3. We felt down because we lost the game.

4. We felt down because we lost the money.
5. We felt down because they lost the money.
6. They felt down because they lost the money.

**EXERCISE O6.3** Mixed Drill

1. They have a relationship. Repeat.
2. They have a relationship. Add: long distance.
3. They have a long distance relationship. Change: we.
4. We have a long distance relationship. Change: I.
5. I have a long distance relationship. Change: friendship.
6. I have a long distance friendship. Add: with him.
7. I have a long distance friendship with him. Transform: who.

**EXERCISE O6.4** Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. We broke up because of distance. Repeat.
2. We broke up because of distance. Change: they.
3. They broke up because of distance. Change: problems.
4. They broke up because of problems. Change: challenges.
5. They broke up because of challenges. Change: him.
6. They broke up because of him. Change: them.

**EXERCISE O6.5** Mixed Drill

1. They travel together. Repeat.
2. They travel together. Add: usually.
3. They usually travel together. Change: sometimes.
4. They sometimes travel together. Add: with their friends.
5. Their travel was fun. Repeat.
6. Their travel was fun. Add: full of.
7. Their travel was full of fun. Change: excitement.
8. Their travel was full of excitement. Change: our.
9. Our travel was full of excitement. Change: challenges.
10. Our travel was full of challenges. Add: and fun.

## EXERCISE O6.6

 Mixed Drill

1. A few pages fell out of the book. Repeat.
2. A few pages fell out of the book. Change: my.
3. A few pages fell out of my book. Change: many.
4. Many pages fell out of my book. Add: last night.
5. His hair fell out. Repeat.
6. His hair fell out. Add: and teeth.
7. His hair and teeth fell out. Change: my friend's.
8. My friend's hair and teeth fell out. Add: because he's sick.

## EXERCISE O6.7

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. He stands on his own feet. Repeat.
2. He stands on his own feet. Add: needs to.
3. He needs to stand on his own feet. Add: because his parents are dead.
4. He needs to stand on his own feet because his parents are dead. Add: already.

## EXERCISE O6.8

 Mixed Drill

1. She had a good cry last night. Repeat.
2. She had a good cry last night. Change: I.
3. I had a good cry last night. Add: because of the movie.
4. The people heard the mother's cry for help. Repeat.
5. The people heard the mother's cry for help. Change: they.
6. They heard the mother's cry for help. Change: man.
7. "They heard the man's cry for help." What does the word "cry" mean?
8. They heard the man's cry for help. Transform: who.

## EXERCISE O6.9

 Mixed Drill

1. My family supported me in my career. Repeat.
2. My family supported me in my career. Add: always.

3. My family always supported me in my career. Add: teaching.
4. My family always supported me in my teaching career. Transform: who.
5. My family always supported me in my teaching career. Change: they.
6. They always supported me in my teaching career. Change: business.

**EXERCISE O6.10** Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. I was a fish out of water when I visited their place. Repeat.
2. I was a fish out of water when I visited their place. Change: went.
3. I was a fish out of water when I went to their place. Change: his.
4. I was a fish out of water when I went to his place. Change: house.
5. I was a fish out of water when I went to his house. Change: she.
6. She was a fish out of water when she went to his house. Change: office.
7. She was a fish out of water when she went to his office. Change: he.

**EXERCISE O6.11** Mixed Drill

1. They get a grip on the challenge. Repeat.
2. They get a grip on the challenge. Change: problem.
3. They get a grip on the problem. Add: business.
4. They get a grip on the business problem. Change: their.
5. They get a grip on their business problem. Change: family.
6. They get a grip on their family problem. Transform: who.

**EXERCISE O6.12** Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. She laughed her head off when the man said something funny. Repeat.
2. She laughed her head off when the man said something funny. Change: woman.
3. She laughed her head off when the woman said something funny. Change: he.
4. He laughed his head off when the woman said something funny. Change: they.
5. They laughed their head off when the woman said something funny. Change: boy.

## EXERCISE O6.13

 Questions and Answer with Prompt Drill

1. What does the idiom *get a grip on something* mean?  
The idiom *get a grip on something* means ...
2. What does the idiom *feel down* mean?  
The idiom *feel down* means ...
3. What does the idiom *laugh one's head off* mean?  
The idiom *laugh one's head off* means ...
4. What does the idiom *fish out of water* mean?  
The idiom *fish out of water* means ...
5. What does the idiom *break up* mean?  
The idiom *break up* means ...

## EXERCISE O6.14

 Controlled Open Question Exercise

1. Have you ever felt like a fish out of water? When?
2. When was the last time you felt down?
3. Do you always get a grip on your problems? Why or why not?
4. Do you think distance makes a difference in a relationship?
5. What are the usual reasons for relationships to break up?
6. Where do you usually travel?

## EXERCISE O REV2.1



## Reading Exercise

1. There's a new building in my city for the elderly people.
2. He called me madam.
3. A person is not allowed to drive when he is drunk.
4. A person's spiritual aspect is important.
5. I supported his teaching career.
6. She had a good cry last night.
7. There are a lot of beaches in my country.
8. The people in my city are super friendly.

## EXERCISE O REV2.2



## Reading Exercise

1. The tourists in the Philippines love to go to the beaches.
2. Unemployment is common in some countries.
3. My friend is still unemployed.
4. The weight of this table is 10 kilograms.
5. The table weighs 10 kilograms.
6. I'm not sick; I am well.
7. Wild animals are dangerous.
8. The workers are willing to stay for the conference.

## EXERCISE O REV2.3



## Reading Exercise

1. They felt down because they didn't win the game.
2. I was a fish out of water when I visited their place.
3. His parents are dead so he just stood on his own feet.
4. She laughed her head off when he said something funny.
5. They have a long distance relationship.
6. A few pages fell out of the book.
7. They broke up because their relationship didn't work anymore.
8. He got a grip on the condition of their relationship.
9. They usually travel together.
10. Their travel was full of fun.



## EXERCISE O REV2.4



## Repetition Drill

1. His enthusiasm for music has stayed strong since he was young.
2. She seemed to be enthusiastic about the movie.
3. A person's religion focuses on the spiritual side of life.
4. Crossing the street with an adult is a logical thing to do.
5. He is very polite to their customers.
6. The child's toys are made of tough plastic.
7. My friend is a tough woman.
8. Many terrorists were killed by their own bombs.
9. Our president has a lot of supporters.
10. Her child was taught not to talk to strangers.

## EXERCISE O REV2.5



## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. He is kind to their customers. Repeat.
2. He is kind to their customers. Change: polite.  
*He is polite to their customers.*
3. He is polite to their customers. Change: they.  
*They are polite to their customers.*
4. They are polite to their customers. Change: teachers.  
*They are polite to their teachers.*
5. They are polite to their teachers. Change: parents.  
*They are polite to their parents.*
6. They are polite to their parents. Change: manager.  
*They are polite to their manager.*

## EXERCISE O REV2.6



## Repetition Drill

1. The tourists in the Philippines love to go to the beaches.
2. Unemployment is common in some countries.
3. My friend is still unemployed.
4. The weight of this table is 10 kilograms.
5. The table weighs 10 kilograms.

6. I'm not sick; I am well.
7. Wild animals are dangerous.
8. The workers are willing to stay for the conference.
9. There are a lot of beaches in my country.
10. The people in my city are super friendly.

## EXERCISE O REV2.7

 Mixed Drill

1. Unemployment is common in some countries. Repeat.
2. Unemployment is common in some countries. Change: my.  
*Unemployment is common in my country.*
3. Unemployment is common in my country. Add: very.  
*Unemployment is very common in my country.*
4. Unemployment is very common in my country. Change: super.  
*Unemployment is super common in my country.*
5. My friend is unemployed. Repeat.
6. My friend is unemployed. Add: still.  
*My friend is still unemployed.*
7. My friend is still unemployed. Add: I.  
*My friend and I are still unemployed.*
8. My friend and I are still unemployed. Change: have been.  
*My friend and I have been unemployed.*
9. My friend and I have been unemployed. Add: since last year.  
*My friend and I have been unemployed since last year.*
10. My friend and I have been unemployed since last year. Change: month.  
*My friend and I have been unemployed since last month.*

## EXERCISE O REV2.8

 Mixed Drill

1. They have a relationship. Repeat.
2. They have a relationship. Add: long distance.  
*They have a long distance relationship.*
3. They have a long distance relationship. Change: we.  
*We have a long distance relationship.*
4. We have a long distance relationship. Change: I.  
*I have a long distance relationship.*

5. I have a long distance relationship. Change: friendship.  
I have a long distance friendship.
6. I have a long distance friendship. Add: with him.  
I have a long distance friendship with him.
7. I have a long distance friendship with him. Transform: who.  
Who has a long distance friendship with him?

## EXERCISE O REV2.9

 Transformation Drill

1. A person's religion focuses on the spiritual side of life. Repeat.
2. A person's religion focuses on the spiritual side of life. Transform: what.  
What does a person's religion focus on?
3. My friend's spiritual life is strong. Repeat.
4. My friend's spiritual life is strong. Transform: whose.  
Whose spiritual life is strong?
5. The child's toys are made of tough plastic. Repeat.
6. The child's toys are made of tough plastic. Transform: what.  
What is made of tough plastic?
7. The child's toys are made of tough plastic. Transform: whose.  
Whose toys are made of tough plastic?
8. A terrorist was killed by his own bomb yesterday. Repeat.
9. A terrorist was killed by his own bomb yesterday. Transform: who.  
Who was killed by his own bomb yesterday?
10. A terrorist was killed by his own bomb yesterday. Transform: when.  
When was a terrorist killed by his own bomb.
11. A terrorist was killed by his own bomb yesterday. Transform: what.  
What killed a terrorist yesterday?

## EXERCISE O REV2.10

 Sentence and Question Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences and questions.

1. A person is not allowed to drive | when he is drunk.
2. There's a new building in my city | for the elderly people.
3. Are the young people in your place polite | to elderly people? ↗
4. It's logical for children to cross the street | with an adult with them.
5. His enthusiasm for teaching | has affected me very much.

## EXERCISE O REV2.11

 Mixed Drill

1. We spent the holiday on the beach. Repeat.
2. We spent the holiday on the beach. Change: they.  
*They spent the holiday on the beach.*
3. They spent the holiday on the beach. Change: the tourists.  
*The tourists spent the holiday on the beach.*
4. The tourists spent the holiday on the beach. Add: last week.  
*The tourists spent the holiday on the beach last week.*
5. The tourists spent the holiday on the beach last week. Transform: who.  
*Who spent the holiday on the beach last week?*
6. The tourists spent the holiday on the beach last week. Transform: when.  
*When did the tourists spend the holiday on the beach?*

## EXERCISE O REV2.12

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. We broke up because of distance. Repeat.
2. We broke up because of distance. Change: they.  
*They broke up because of distance.*
3. They broke up because of distance. Change: problems.  
*They broke up because of problems.*
4. They broke up because of problems. Change: challenges.  
*They broke up because of challenges.*
5. They broke up because of challenges. Change: him.  
*They broke up because of him.*
6. They broke up because of him. Change: them.  
*They broke up because of them.*

## EXERCISE O REV2.13

 Questions and Answer with Prompt Drill

1. What does the idiom get a grip on something mean?  
*The idiom get a grip on something means ... to understand how to deal with something.*
2. What does the idiom feel down mean?  
*The idiom feel down means ... to feel unhappy or depressed.*

3. What does the idiom laugh one's head off mean?  
The idiom laugh one's head off means ... laugh heartily or uncontrollably.
4. What does the idiom fish out of water mean?  
The idiom fish out of water means ... someone who is uncomfortable in a particular situation.
5. What does the idiom break up mean?  
The idiom break up means ... end a relationship.

## EXERCISE O REV2.14

 Open Questions Exercise

1. Are there wild animals in your country?
2. Are you always willing to stay late in the office to finish your task?
3. Are there tourists in your country?
4. What are the tourist spots in your country?
5. Do you think unemployment is a problem?
6. Do you like going to beaches? Why?
7. Do you have beautiful beaches in your place?

## EXERCISE O REV2.15

 Writing Exercise

1. I was a fish out of water when I visited their place.
2. His enthusiasm for music has stayed strong since he was young.
3. The workers are willing to stay for the conference.
4. They broke up because their relationship didn't work anymore.
5. Crossing the street with an adult is a logical thing to do.
6. Unemployment is common in some countries.
7. He got a grip on the condition of their relationship.
8. Many terrorists were killed by their own bombs.

## GRAMMAR FOCUS

## Relative Clauses

Relative clauses are clauses starting with the relative pronouns *who*, *that* and *which*. We put the relative clauses right after the noun it describes. For example, “The bag *that* is on the floor is mine”, “The man *who* is wearing glasses is my teacher”, “The apple *which* I bought is in the fridge”, “The activity *which* we attended was fun”, etc.

We use “*who*” for people, “*which*” for things and animals, and “*that*” for people, things and animals.

## EXERCISE O7.1



## Repetition Drill

1. The bag that is on the floor is mine.
2. The bag which is on the floor is mine.
3. The man who is wearing a red shirt is my friend.
4. The man that is wearing a red shirt is my friend.
5. The dog which is in the room is ours.
6. The dog that is in the room is ours.

## EXERCISE O7.2



## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The bag that is on the floor is mine. Repeat.
2. The bag that is on the floor is mine. Change: *which*.
3. The bag which is on the floor is mine. Change: *pen*.
4. The pen which is on the floor is mine. Change: *books*.
5. The books which are on the floor are mine. Change: *shoes*.
6. The shoes which are on the floor are mine. Change: *that*.
7. The shoes that are on the floor are mine. Change: *yours*.

## EXERCISE O7.3



## Mixed Drill

1. The lady who is wearing a dress is my friend. Repeat.

2. The lady who is wearing a dress is my friend. Change: woman.
3. The woman who is wearing a dress is my friend. Add: white.
4. The woman who is wearing a white dress is my friend. Change: that.
5. The woman that is wearing a white dress is my friend. Change: sister.
6. The woman that is wearing a white dress is my sister. Change: red.
7. The woman that is wearing a red dress is my sister. Change: lady.
8. The lady that is wearing a red dress is my sister. Change: who.

**EXERCISE O7.4****Mixed Drill**

1. The dog which is in the room is ours. Repeat.
2. The dog which is in the room is ours. Change: cat.
3. The cat which is in the room is ours. Change: that.
4. The cat that is in the room is ours. Change: yours.
5. The cat that is in the room is yours. Add: small.
6. The small cat that is in the room is yours. Change: house.
7. The small cat that is in the house is yours. Change: which.
8. The small cat which is in the house is yours. Change: cats.

**EXERCISE O7.5****Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill**

1. He was the man that I talked to last night. Repeat.
2. He was the man that I talked to last night. Change: woman.
3. She was the woman that I talked to last night. Change: week.
4. She was the woman that I talked to last week. Change: who.
5. She was the woman who I talked to last week. Change: teacher.
6. She was the teacher who I talked to last week. Change: met.
7. She was the teacher who I met last week. Change: yesterday.
8. She was the teacher who I met yesterday. Change: that.

## EXERCISE O7.6

 Completion Exercise

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate relative pronouns.

1. The apple \_\_\_\_\_ is on the table is mine.
2. They were the people \_\_\_\_\_ I wanted to see yesterday.
3. I saw three children \_\_\_\_\_ were crossing the street this morning.
4. The two red horses \_\_\_\_\_ are on the farm are owned by my friend.
5. The man \_\_\_\_\_ is across the building is my father.
6. The red dress \_\_\_\_\_ my mother bought is in my room.

## EXERCISE O7.7

 Jumbled Sentences Exercise

Reorder the following words to make a grammatical sentence.

1. the / talked / she / that / was / I / night / last / woman / to.
2. shoes / are / floor / on / the / which / the / mine / are.
3. lady / who / the / wearing / is / dress / sister / a / red / my / is.
4. ours / dog / the / is / which / in / room / the / is.
5. borrowed / I / book / the / on / the / that / my / from / friend / is / table.

## EXERCISE O7.P1

 Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences.

1. He was the man that I talked to last night.
2. The woman that is wearing a white dress is my sister.
3. The small cats which are in the house are yours.
4. She was the teacher who I met last week.
5. She was the woman that I talked to last week.



## GRAMMAR FOCUS

*Relative Clauses***Subject and Object Relative Pronouns**

The relative pronouns **who**, **which** and **that** can be used as a subject and an object pronouns. If the relative pronoun is followed by a verb, the relative pronoun is a *subject relative pronoun*. Subject relative pronouns must always be used. For example, “The lady who talked to me yesterday was wearing a red dress”, “The dog which is lying on the floor is mine”, etc. The relative pronouns in the two sentences cannot be dropped or omitted because they are subject relative pronouns.

If the relative pronoun is not followed by a verb but by a noun or a pronoun, the relative pronoun is an *object relative pronoun*. Unlike the subject relative pronouns, the object relative pronouns can be dropped or omitted in sentences. For example, “The man who I talked to last night is my teacher” or “The man I talked to last night is my teacher”; “The dress which she bought was very nice” or “The dress she bought was very nice”, etc. The sentences above are correct with or without the object relative pronouns.

## EXERCISE O8.1

## (SUBJECT RELATIVE PRONOUNS)



## Repetition Drill

1. The man that was talking to me is my teacher.
2. The man who was talking to me is my teacher.
3. The bag that is on the floor is mine.
4. The bag which is on the floor is mine.
5. The lady that is wearing a dress is beautiful.
6. The lady who is wearing a dress is beautiful.

## EXERCISE O8.2



## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The lady that is wearing a dress is beautiful. Repeat.
2. The lady that is wearing a dress is beautiful. Change: who.
3. The lady who is wearing a dress is beautiful. Change: woman.
4. The woman who is wearing a dress is beautiful. Change: pretty.
5. The woman who is wearing a dress is pretty. Change: girls.
6. The girls who are wearing a dress are pretty. Change: friendly.
7. The girls who are wearing a dress are friendly. Change: polite.

## EXERCISE O8.3

## (OBJECT RELATIVE PRONOUNS)

 Repetition Drill

1. The man who I was talking to is my teacher.
2. The man that I was talking to is my teacher.
3. The man I was talking to is my teacher.
4. The dress which I bought is very nice.
5. The dress that I bought is very nice.
6. The dress I bought is very nice.

## EXERCISE O8.4

 Mixed Drill

1. The man I was talking to is my teacher. Repeat.
2. The man I was talking to is my teacher. Change: friend.
3. The man I was talking to is my friend. Add: who.
4. The man who I was talking to is my friend. Change: father.
5. The man who I was talking to is my father. Change: that.
6. The man that I was talking to is my father. Change: brother.
7. The man that I was talking to is my brother. Change: boy.
8. The boy that I was talking to is my brother. Add: yesterday.

## EXERCISE O8.5

 Correct or Incorrect Exercise

Identify if the relative pronouns are subject relative pronouns or object relative pronouns.

1. “The lady who is wearing a dress is beautiful.” The word “who” is a subject relative pronoun.
2. “The dress which I bought yesterday is nice.” The word “which” is an object relative pronoun.
3. “The activity which happened last night was enjoyable.” The word “which” is an object relative pronoun.
4. “She was the person who I loved before.” The word “who” is a subject relative pronoun.
5. “The man that was talking to me is my teacher.” The word “that” is a subject relative pronoun.
6. “The man that I was talking to is my teacher.” The word “that” is a subject relative pronoun.
7. The dog that is lying on the floor is ours. The word “that” is an object relative pronoun.
8. The apples which I put in the fridge are expensive. The word “which” is an object relative pronoun.

## EXERCISE O8.6

 Mixed Drill

1. The shoes I am wearing now are new. Repeat.
2. The shoes I am wearing now are new. Add: which.
3. The shoes which I am wearing now are new. Change: that.
4. The shoes that I am wearing now are new. Change: old.
5. The shoes that I am wearing now are old. Identify the relative pronoun.
6. The shoes that were given to me are new. Repeat.
7. The shoes that were given to me are new. Change: which.
8. The shoes which were given to me are new. Change: dress.
9. The dress which was given to me is new. Change: expensive.
10. The dress which was given to me is expensive. Identify the relative pronoun.

## EXERCISE O8.P1

 Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences.

1. The apples which I put in the fridge are expensive.
2. The boy that I was talking to yesterday is my brother.
3. The shoes that I am wearing now are new and expensive.
4. The activity which happened last night was enjoyable.

## EXERCISE O8.7

 Identification Drill

Identify whether the relative pronoun is a subject or an object relative pronoun.

1. The lady who is wearing a dress is beautiful.”
2. The dress which I bought yesterday is nice.”
3. She was the person who I loved before.
4. The activity which happened last night was enjoyable.
5. The man that was talking to me is my teacher.
6. The man that I was talking to is my teacher.
7. The dog that is lying on the floor is ours.
8. The apples which I put in the fridge are expensive.

## VOCABULARY

couldn't care less  
cheer somebody up  
pull (oneself) together

disappointment  
get you down

care about  
cheer up  
go in one ear and out the other

manage  
relieve

typical  
rely

care about	-	to have concern for or an emotional interest in something
cheer up	-	become happier
cheer somebody up	-	make happier
couldn't care less	-	to not care at all
get you down	-	to make a person very sad
pull (oneself) together	-	to get control of your emotions or actions after being very upset
go in one ear and out the other	-	to be heard but immediately forgotten

## EXERCISE O9.1



## Repetition Drill

1. She was full of disappointment when her son lost the game.
2. He got his mother down when he failed his exam.
3. He was able to pull himself together after the death of his wife.
4. My friend managed to finish his studies.
5. The man gave her flowers to cheer her up.
6. She cheered up because of the gifts she received.
7. She took medicine to relieve the pain she felt.
8. My mother has always cared about me.
9. He is just a typical student.
10. Her parents have always relied on her ability to succeed.
11. Something bad happened to my enemy and I couldn't care less.
12. I told him what to do but it just went in one ear and out the other.

## EXERCISE O9.P1



## Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. relieve
2. typical
3. rely
4. cheer up
5. pull oneself together
6. couldn't care less

## EXERCISE 09.2

 Mixed Drill

1. He is just a typical student. Repeat.
2. He is just a typical student. Change: she.
3. She is just a typical student. Change: worker.
4. She is just a typical worker. Add: in the company.
5. She is just a typical worker in the company. Change: woman.
6. She is just a typical woman in the company. Change: employee.

## EXERCISE 09.3

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. My mother has always cared about me. Repeat.
2. My mother has always cared about me. Change: his.
3. His mother has always cared about me. Change: them.
4. His mother has always cared about them. Change: father.
5. His father has always cared about them. Change: their business.
6. His father has always cared about their business. Change: work.
7. His father has always cared about their work. Change: career.

## EXERCISE 09.4

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. Something happened to my enemy. Repeat.
2. Something happened to my enemy. Add: bad.
3. Something bad happened to my enemy. Add: I couldn't care less.
4. Something bad happened to my enemy; I couldn't care less. Add: and.
5. Something bad happened to my enemy and I couldn't care less. Add: yesterday.

## EXERCISE 09.5

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The man gave her flowers to cheer her up. Repeat.
2. The man gave her flowers to cheer her up. Change: chocolates.

3. The man gave her chocolates to cheer her up. Change: him.
4. She cheered up because of the chocolates she received. Repeat.
5. She cheered up because of the chocolates she received. Change: flowers.
6. She cheered up because of the flowers she received. Change: gifts.
7. She cheered up because of the gifts she received. Change: they.
8. They cheered up because of the gifts they received. Change: I.

## EXERCISE O9.6

 Mixed Drill

1. My friend managed to finish his studies. Repeat.
2. My friend managed to finish his studies. Change: task.
3. My friend managed to finish his task. Change: pull himself together.
4. My friend managed to pull himself together. Add: when his cousin died.
5. My friend managed to pull himself together when his cousin died. Change: left.
6. My friend managed to pull himself together when his cousin left. Add: for England.

## EXERCISE O9.7

 Mixed Drill

1. Her parents relied on her. Repeat.
2. Her parents relied on her. Add: have always.
3. Her parents have always relied on her. Add: ability.
4. Her parents have always relied on her ability. Add: to succeed.
5. Her parents have always relied on her ability to succeed. Change: my, my.
6. My parents have always relied on my ability to succeed. Transform: who.

## EXERCISE O9.8

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. She took medicine. Repeat.
2. She took medicine. Add: some.
3. She took some medicine. Add: to relieve the pain.
4. She took some medicine to relieve the pain. Add: yesterday.
5. She took some medicine yesterday to relieve the pain. Add: in order.
6. She took some medicine yesterday in order to relieve the pain. Add: she felt.

## EXERCISE O9.9

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. She was full of joy when her son won the game. Repeat.
2. She was full of joy when her son won the game. Change: he.
3. He was full of joy when his son won the game. Change: disappointment, lost.
4. He was full of disappointment when his son lost the game. Change: they.
5. They were full of disappointment when their son lost the game. Change: daughter.
6. They were full of disappointment when their daughter lost the game. Change: sister.

## EXERCISE O9.10

 Mixed Drill


1. He got his mother down. Repeat.
2. He got his mother down. Change: I, my.
3. I got my mother down. Add: when I failed the exam.
4. I got my mother down when I failed the exam. Add: father.
5. I got my mother and father down when I failed the exam. Change: test.
6. I got my mother and father down when I failed the test. Change: parents.
7. I got my parents down when I failed the test. Change: friends.

## EXERCISE O9.11

 Mixed Drill

1. I told him what to do but it just went in one ear and out the other. Repeat.
2. I told him what to do but it just went in one ear and out the other. Change: her.
3. I told her what to do but it just went in one ear and out the other. Change: them.
4. I told them what to do but it just went in one ear and out the other. Change: the teacher.
5. The teacher told them what to do but it just went in one ear and out the other. Change: me.

## EXERCISE O9.P2

 Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences.

1. I told him what to do but it just went in one ear and out the other.
2. Something bad happened to my enemy and I couldn't care less.
3. He was able to pull himself together after the death of his wife.
4. She took some medicine yesterday in order to relieve the pain she felt.
5. My friend managed to pull himself together when his cousin left for England.

## EXERCISE O9.12

 Open Questions Exercise

1. How do you pull yourself together when you have a problem?
2. Who usually cheers you up when you're sad or disappointed?
3. Have you got someone down?
4. What disappointment did you recently have?
5. What are the typical problems that young people have these days?




## EXERCISE O REV3.1

 Reading Exercise

1. The man that was talking to me is my teacher.
2. The man who was talking to me is my teacher.
3. The bag that is on the floor is mine.
4. The bag which is on the floor is mine.
5. The lady that is wearing a dress is beautiful.
6. The lady who is wearing a dress is beautiful.

## EXERCISE O REV3.2

 Reading Exercise

1. She was full of disappointment when her son lost the game.
2. He got his mother down when he failed his exam.
3. He was able to pull himself together after the death of his wife.
4. My friend managed to finish his studies.
5. The man gave her flowers to cheer her up.
6. She cheered up because of the gifts she received.

## EXERCISE O REV3.3

 Reading Exercise

1. She took medicine to relieve the pain she felt.
2. My mother has always cared about me.
3. He is just a typical student.
4. Her parents have always relied on her ability to succeed.
5. Something bad happened to my enemy and I couldn't care less.
6. I told him what to do but it just went in one ear and out the other.

## EXERCISE O REV3.4

 Repetition Drill

1. The bag that is on the floor is mine.
2. The bag which is on the floor is mine.

3. The man who is wearing a red shirt is my friend.
4. The man that is wearing a red shirt is my friend.
5. The dog which is in the room is ours.
6. The dog that is in the room is ours.

## EXERCISE O REV3.5



## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The bag that is on the floor is mine. Repeat.
2. The bag that is on the floor is mine. Change: which.  
The bag which is on the floor is mine.
3. The bag which is on the floor is mine. Change: pen.  
The pen which is on the floor is mine.
4. The pen which is on the floor is mine. Change: books.  
The books which are on the floor are mine.
5. The books which are on the floor are mine. Change: shoes.  
The shoes which are on the floor are mine.
6. The shoes which are on the floor are mine. Change: that.  
The shoes that are on the floor are mine.
7. The shoes that are on the floor are mine. Change: yours.  
The shoes that are on the floor are yours.

## EXERCISE O REV3.6



## Completion Exercise

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate relative pronouns.

1. The apple \_\_\_\_ is on the table is mine.  
The apple **which** / **that** is on the table is mine.
2. They were the people \_\_\_\_ I wanted to see yesterday.  
They were the people **who** / **that** I wanted to see yesterday.
3. I saw three children \_\_\_\_ were crossing the street this morning.  
I saw three children **who** / **that** were crossing the street this morning.
4. The two red horses \_\_\_\_ are on the farm are owned by my friend.  
The two red horses **which** / **that** are on the farm are owned by my friend.
5. The man \_\_\_\_ is across the building is my father.  
The man **who** / **that** is across the building is my father.
6. The red dress \_\_\_\_ my mother bought is in my room.  
The red dress **which** / **that** my mother bought is in my room.

## EXERCISE O REV3.7



## Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences.

1. He was the man that I talked to | last night.
2. The woman that is wearing a white dress | is my sister.
3. The small cats which are in the house | are yours.
4. She was the teacher who I met | last week.
5. She was the woman that I talked to | last week.

## EXERCISE O REV3.8



## Mixed Drill

1. The man I was talking to is my teacher. Repeat.
2. The man I was talking to is my teacher. Change: friend.  
*The man I was talking to is my friend.*
3. The man I was talking to is my friend. Add: who.  
*The man who I was talking to is my friend.*
4. The man who I was talking to is my friend. Change: father.  
*The man who I was talking to is my father.*
5. The man who I was talking to is my father. Change: that.  
*The man that I was talking to is my father.*
6. The man that I was talking to is my father. Change: brother.  
*The man that I was talking to is my brother.*
7. The man that I was talking to is my brother. Change: boy.  
*The boy that I was talking to is my brother.*
8. The boy that I was talking to is my brother. Add: yesterday.  
*The boy that I was talking to yesterday is my brother.*

## EXERCISE O REV3.9



## Identification Drill

Identify whether the relative pronoun is a subject or an object relative pronoun.

1. The lady who is wearing a dress is beautiful.”  
*subject relative pronoun*
2. The dress which I bought yesterday is nice.”  
*object relative pronoun*
3. She was the person who I loved before.  
*object relative pronoun*

4. The activity which happened last night was enjoyable.  
subject relative pronoun
5. The man that was talking to me is my teacher.  
subject relative pronoun
6. The man that I was talking to is my teacher.  
object relative pronoun
7. The dog that is lying on the floor is ours.  
subject relative pronoun
8. The apples which I put in the fridge are expensive.  
object relative pronoun

## EXERCISE O REV3.10



## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The man gave her flowers to cheer her up. Repeat.
2. The man gave her flowers to cheer her up. Change: chocolates.  
The man gave her chocolates to cheer her up.
3. The man gave her chocolates to cheer her up. Change: him.  
The man gave him chocolates to cheer him up.
4. She cheered up because of the chocolates she received. Repeat.
5. She cheered up because of the chocolates she received. Change: flowers.  
She cheered up because of the flowers she received.
6. She cheered up because of the flowers she received. Change: gifts.  
She cheered up because of the gifts she received.
7. She cheered up because of the gifts she received. Change: they.  
They cheered up because of the gifts they received.
8. They cheered up because of the gifts they received. Change: I.  
I cheered up because of the gifts I received.

## EXERCISE O REV3.11



## Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences.

1. I told him what to do | but it just went in one ear | and out the other.
2. Something bad happened to my enemy | and I couldn't care less.
3. He was able to pull himself together | after the death of his wife.
4. She took some medicine yesterday | in order to relieve the pain she felt.
5. My friend managed to pull himself together | when his cousin left for England.

## EXERCISE O REV3.12



## Open Questions Exercise

1. How do you pull yourself together when you have a problem?
2. Who usually cheers you up when you're sad or disappointed?
3. Have you got someone down?
4. What disappointment did you recently have?
5. What are the typical problems that young people have these days?

## EXERCISE O REV3.13



## Mixed Drill

1. The lady who is wearing a dress is my friend. Repeat.
2. The lady who is wearing a dress is my friend. Change: woman.  
*The woman who is wearing a dress is my friend.*
3. The woman who is wearing a dress is my friend. Add: white.  
*The woman who is wearing a white dress is my friend.*
4. The woman who is wearing a white dress is my friend. Change: that.  
*The woman that is wearing a white dress is my friend.*
5. The woman that is wearing a white dress is my friend. Change: sister.  
*The woman that is wearing a white dress is my sister.*
6. The woman that is wearing a white dress is my sister. Change: red.  
*The woman that is wearing a red dress is my sister.*
7. The woman that is wearing a red dress is my sister. Change: lady.  
*The lady that is wearing a red dress is my sister.*
8. The lady that is wearing a red dress is my sister. Change: who.  
*The lady who is wearing a red dress is my sister.*

## EXERCISE O REV3.14



## Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences.

1. The apples which I put in the fridge | are expensive.
2. The boy that I was talking to yesterday | is my brother.
3. The shoes that I am wearing now | are new and expensive.
4. The activity which happened last night | was enjoyable.

## EXERCISE O REV3.15



## Writing Substitution Exercise

1. The bag that is on the floor is mine.

Change: which - *The bag which is on the floor is mine.*

2. The pen which is on the floor is mine.

Change: books - *The books which are on the floor are mine.*

3. The shoes which are on the floor are mine.

Change: that - *The shoes that are on the floor are mine.*

4. The cat that is in the room is ours.

Change: yours - *The cat that is in the room is yours.*

5. She was the woman that I talked to last night.

Change: week - *She was the woman that I talked to last week.*

6. I told him what to do but it just went in one ear and out the other.

Change: her - *I told her what to do but it just went in one ear and out the other.*

## VOCABULARY

can't make head or tail of a load off one's mind	fill something up be into (something)	lips are sealed black out	grammar drop off	poetry essay	poet poem
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black out	-`	to become unconscious suddenly but for a short period
be into (something)	-	be interested in or involved with (something)
a load off one's mind	-	relief from a mental burden or anxiety
can't make head or tail of something	-	to not be able to understand something at all
fill something up	-	fill to the top
lips are sealed	-	said when you are promising to keep a secret
drop off	-	to fall asleep

## EXERCISE O10.1

 Repetition Drill

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

## EXERCISE O10.P1

 Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences.

1. She blacked out right after the accident.
2. We finally had a serious talk last night; that was a load off my mind.
3. She usually drops off when she listens to music.

4. She filled the glass up with water.
5. He filled the two glasses up with orange juice.
6. I can't make head or tail of what he said to me last night.

**EXERCISE O10.2** Mixed Drill

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

**EXERCISE O10.3** Mixed Drill

1. Her favorite poet is William Shakespeare. Repeat.
2. Her favorite poet is William Shakespeare. Change: his.
3. His favorite poet is William Shakespeare. Change: my.
4. My favorite poet is William Shakespeare. Change: your.
5. He is famous for his love for poetry. Repeat.
6. He is famous for his love for poetry. Add: very.
7. He is very famous for his love for poetry. Transform: who.
8. He is very famous for his love for poetry. Transform: past tense.

**EXERCISE O10.4** Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

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



## EXERCISE O10.5

 Mixed Drill

1. She filled the glass up with water. Repeat.
2. She filled the glass up with water. Change: milk.
3. She filled the glass up with milk. Change: he.
4. He filled the glass up with milk. Change: juice.
5. He filled the glass up with juice. Add: orange.
6. He filled the glass up with orange juice. Add: two.

## EXERCISE O10.6

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

## EXERCISE O10.7

 Mixed Drill

1. She drops off when she listens to music. Repeat.
2. She drops off when she listens to music. Add: usually.
3. She usually drops off when she listens to music. Change: I.
4. I usually drop off when I listen to music. Change: watch a movie.
5. I usually drop off when I watch a movie. Change: my sister.
6. My sister usually drops off when she watches a movie. Add: sad.

## EXERCISE O10.8

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. We had a talk. Repeat.
2. We had a talk. Add: last night.

3. We had a talk last night. Add: that was a load off my mind.
4. We had a talk last night; that was a load off my mind. Add: finally.
5. We finally had a talk last night; that was a load off my mind. Add: serious.

**EXERCISE O10.9****Mixed Drill**

1. I can't tell you his problem. Repeat.
2. I can't tell you his problem. Add: my lips are sealed.
3. I can't tell you his problem; my lips are sealed. Change: their.
4. I can't tell you their problem; my lips are sealed. Add: big.
5. I can't tell you their big problem; my lips are sealed. Change: our.
6. I can't tell you our big problem; my lips are sealed. Change: task.

**EXERCISE O10.10****Mixed Drill**

1. His teaching was not clear. Repeat.
2. His teaching was not clear. Add: I don't understand.
3. His teaching was not clear; I don't understand. Change: I can't make head or tail of it.
4. His teaching was not clear; I can't make head or tail of it. Change: they.
5. I don't understand what he said to me last night. Repeat.
6. I don't understand what he said to me last night. Change: can't make head or tail of.
7. I can't make head or tail of what he said to me last night. Change: we, us.

**EXERCISE O10.11****Open Questions Exercise**

1. What are you into?
2. Which do you prefer writing: poems or essays? Why?
3. When do we say "my lips are sealed"?
4. Do you sometimes drop off when you listen to music?
5. Do you consider yourself a poet? Why or why not?
6. Who is your favorite poet? Why?

## EXERCISE O10.12

 Freer Exercise

Use the following idioms to make sentences.

1. drop off
2. lips are sealed
3. a load off one's mind
4. can't make head or tail of
5. black out

## VOCABULARY

vacation	book (v)	check out	novel	theory	golf
location	drop out	check in	tale	highway	slip one's mind

drop out	-	quit a class or leave a school
check in	-	arrive and register at a hotel or airport
check out	-	leave a hotel
slip one's mind	-	to be forgotten

## EXERCISE O11.1



## Repetition Drill

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

## EXERCISE O11.2



## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

## EXERCISE O11.3

 Mixed Drill

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

## EXERCISE O11.4

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

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

## EXERCISE O11.5

 Mixed Drill

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

## EXERCISE O11.6

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

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

## EXERCISE O11.7

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

## EXERCISE O11.8

 Mixed Drill

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

## EXERCISE O11.9

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

## EXERCISE O11.10

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. I wanted to go to the supermarket but it slipped my mind. Repeat.
2. I wanted to go to the supermarket but it slipped my mind. Change: hospital.

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

**EXERCISE O11.11** Mixed Drill

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

**EXERCISE O11.12** Mixed Drill

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

**EXERCISE O11.13** Open Questions Exercise

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

## VOCABULARY

work out  
attract

hang out  
attraction

focus on  
candidate

recall  
afford

skill  
menu

focus on  
work out  
hang out

- to concentrate on something
- to exercise
- spend time relaxing (informal)

## GRAMMAR FOCUS

*Relative Adverb 1***Where**

A relative adverb introduces a group of words, or a clause, that tells more about a noun. Relative adverbs can be used instead of a relative pronoun plus a preposition. The three main relative adverbs are where, when, and why.

The relative adverb where means “in which” or “at which” and is used to refer to a place. For example:

That is the room in which we have our classes.

That is the room where we have our classes.

This is the place at which we met.

This is the place where we met.

## EXERCISE O12.1



## Repetition Drill

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



## EXERCISE O12.2



## Repetition Drill

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

## EXERCISE O12.3



## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

## EXERCISE O12.4



## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

## EXERCISE O12.5



## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

## EXERCISE O12.6



## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

## EXERCISE O12.7



## Mixed Drill

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

## EXERCISE O12.8

 Mixed Drill

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

## EXERCISE O12.9

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

## EXERCISE O12.10

 Mixed Drill

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

## EXERCISE O12.11

 Mixed Drill

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

## EXERCISE O12.12

 Open Questions Exercise

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

## EXERCISE O REV4.1



## Reading Exercise

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

## EXERCISE O REV4.2



## Reading Exercise

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

## EXERCISE O REV4.3



## Reading Exercise

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

## EXERCISE O REV4.4



## Repetition Drill

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

## EXERCISE O REV4.5



## Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences.

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

## EXERCISE O REV4.6



## Mixed Drill

1. She is interested in reading books. Repeat.
2. She is interested in reading books. Change: my friend.  
*My friend is interested in reading books.*
3. My friend is interested in reading books. Change: into.  
*My friend is into reading books.*
4. My friend is into reading books. Change: poems.  
*My friend is into reading poems.*

5. My friend is into reading poems. Change: writing.  
*My friend is into writing poems.*
6. My friend is into writing poems. Change: sister.  
*My sister is into writing poems.*
7. My sister is into writing poems. Change: essays.  
*My sister is into writing essays.*
8. My sister is into writing essays. Change: daughter.  
*My daughter is into writing essays.*
9. My daughter is into writing essays. Change: his.  
*His daughter is into writing essays.*
10. His daughter is into writing essays. Add: poems.  
*His daughter is into writing essays and poems.*
11. His daughter is into writing essays. Transform: who.  
*Who is into writing essays?*
12. His daughter is into writing essays and poems. Transform: who.  
*Who is into writing essays and poems?*

## EXERCISE O REV4.7



## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

## EXERCISE O REV4.8



## Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

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

## EXERCISE O REV4.9



## Mixed Drill

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

## EXERCISE O REV4.10



## Mixed Drill

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



## EXERCISE O REV4.11



## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

## EXERCISE O REV4.12



## Repetition Drill

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

## EXERCISE O REV4.13



## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. This is the room *in which* I usually work out. Repeat.
2. This is the room *in which* I usually work out. Change: where.  
This is the room *where* I usually work out.
3. This is the room *where* I usually work out. Change: building.  
This is the building *where* I usually work out.
4. This is the building *where* I usually work out. Change: place.  
This is the place *where* I usually work out.
5. This is the place *where* I usually work out. Change: hang out.  
This is the place *where* I usually hang out.

6. This is the place *where* I usually hang out. Change: they.  
*This is the place where they usually hang out.*
7. This is the place *where* they usually hang out. Change: sometimes.  
*This is the place where they sometimes hang out.*
8. This is the place *where* they sometimes hang out. Change: we.  
*This is the place where we usually hang out.*

## EXERCISE O REV4.14

 Open Questions Exercise

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

## EXERCISE O REV4.15

 Writing Substitution Exercise

1. She is interested in reading books.  
Change: my friend - *My friend is interested in reading books.*
2. My daughter is into writing essays.  
Change: his - *His daughter is into writing essays.*
3. His favorite poet is William Shakespeare.  
Change: my - *My favorite poet is William Shakespeare.*
4. The man has his own idea of the beginning of the world.  
Change: theory - *The man has his own theory of the beginning of the world.*
5. The novel that I bought yesterday was cheap.  
Change: expensive - *The novel that I bought yesterday was expensive.*
6. They crossed the highway yesterday to avoid the heavy traffic.  
Change: last night - *They crossed the highway last night to avoid the heavy traffic.*
7. This is the place where I usually hang out.  
Change: they - *This is the place where they usually hang out.*

## GRAMMAR FOCUS

## Relative Adverb 2

**When**

The relative adverb when means “in which”, “on which”, or “at which” and is used to refer to a time expression. The following are the examples:

I remember the day *on which* we first met.

I remember the day when we first met.

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

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

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

8 a.m. is the time when I get up.

Sometimes, another word such as “time” or “point” needs to be used with “at which” to make e.g. “at which time” or “at which point”. “When” replaces all 3 words in such cases.

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

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

## EXERCISE O13.1



## Repetition Drill

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

## EXERCISE O13.2



## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. I remember the day *on which* we first met. Repeat.
2. I remember the day *on which* we first met. Change: when.
3. I remember the day *when* we first met. Change: year.

4. I remember the year *when* we first met. Change: in which.
5. I remember the year *in which* we first met. Change: last.
6. I remember the year *in which* we last met. Change: when.
7. I remember the year *when* we last met. Change: talked.

## EXERCISE O13.3

 Mixed Drill

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

## EXERCISE O13.4

 Mixed Drill

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

## EXERCISE O13.5

 Mixed Drill

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

## EXERCISE O13.6

 Correct or Incorrect Exercise

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

## EXERCISE O13.7

 Freer Exercise

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

1. I arrived home at 10 o'clock *on which* my parents were already asleep.
2. June 21st was the time *at which* they had an accident.
3. I remember the year *on which* we last met.
4. There are times *in which* it's dangerous to walk alone at night in my town.
5. December is the month *where* most people in my country gather together.
6. December is the month *on which* most people in my country gather together.
7. There are days *in which* my children are lazy.
8. There are times *which* it's safe to walk alone at night in my town.

## VOCABULARY

warn  
tendencywarning  
believe inblame  
assumeassumption  
disappointall work and no play  
give something your best shotbelieve in  
all work and no play

give something your best shot

- to be confident that something is effective and right
- used about a situation in which someone spends a lot of time working and has no time for other activities
- to do something as well as you possibly can, although you are not sure whether you will be able to succeed

## GRAMMAR FOCUS

*Relative Adverb***Why**

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

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

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

## EXERCISE O14.1



## Repetition Drill

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

## EXERCISE O14.2

 Repetition Drill

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

## EXERCISE O14.3

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

## EXERCISE O14.4

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

## EXERCISE O14.5

 Mixed Drill

1. Bad things disappoint people. Repeat.
2. Bad things disappoint people. Add: usually.
3. Bad things usually disappoint people. Change: always.

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

## EXERCISE O14.6

 Mixed Drill

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

## EXERCISE O14.7

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

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

## EXERCISE O14.8

 Mixed Drill

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



## EXERCISE O14.9

 Mixed Drill

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

## EXERCISE O14.10

 Mixed Drill

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

## EXERCISE O14.11

 Mixed Drill

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

## EXERCISE O14.12

 Correct or Incorrect Exercise

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

## EXERCISE O14.P1

 Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these questions.

1. Danger is the reason why my father gave me a warning about walking alone in the evening.
2. The players gave the competition their best shot in order to win.
3. An accident happened in the office; that's the reason why he blamed me.
4. My mother warned me that it's dangerous to walk alone in the evening.
5. My father gave me a warning of the danger of walking alone in the evening.

## VOCABULARY

terror	benefit (v)	attempt (v)	attempt (n)	balance (v)
trick	benefit (n)	work out (2)	account for	balance (n)
find out / find something out		check out somebody/something		

account for	-	to explain, give a reason
work out (2)	-	to solve a problem, to calculate something
check out somebody/ something	-	to look at
find out/ find something out	-	to discover

## GRAMMAR FOCUS

## Preparatory It

An infinitive (“to + verb”) can be used as the subject of a clause; however, it is not very common. We usually prefer to start the sentence with an “it” if the subject of a clause is an infinitive (this “it” is often referred to as “preparatory it”).

For example:

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

*To go* to England is my friend’s dream.  
**It** is my friend’s dream to go to England.

## EXERCISE O15.1

 Repetition Drill

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

## EXERCISE O15.2

 Repetition Drill

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

## EXERCISE O15.3

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

## EXERCISE O15.4

 Mixed Drill

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

## EXERCISE O15.5

 Mixed Drill

1. The teacher checked out my paper. Repeat.
2. The teacher checked out my paper. Add: when I was answering.

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

## EXERCISE O15.6

 Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

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

## EXERCISE O15.7

 Mixed Drill

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

## EXERCISE O15.8

 Mixed Drill

1. The government attempted to stop the crime in my country. Repeat.
2. The government attempted to stop the crime in my country. Change: president.

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

## EXERCISE O15.9

 Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

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

## EXERCISE O15.10

 Mixed Drill

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

## EXERCISE O15.11

 Mixed Drill

1. To find out his problem is difficult. Repeat.
2. To find out his problem is difficult. Add: a little.
3. To find out his problem is a little difficult. Transform: preparatory it.
4. It is a little difficult to find out his problem. Change: very.
5. It is very difficult to find out his problem. Transform: whose.

6. To go to England is my friend's dream. Repeat.
7. To go to England is my friend's dream. Transform: preparatory it.
8. It is my friend's dream to go to England. Change: sister.
9. It is my sister's dream to go to England. Change: America.
10. It is my sister's dream to go to America. Transform: what.

## EXERCISE O15.12



## Freer Exercise

Transform the sentences below by making use of preparatory it.

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

## EXERCISE O REV5.1



## Reading Exercise

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

## EXERCISE O REV5.2



## Reading Exercise

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

## EXERCISE O REV5.3



## Reading Exercise

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



## EXERCISE O REV5.4

 Repetition Drill

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

## EXERCISE O REV5.5

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

## EXERCISE O REV5.6

 Correct or Incorrect Exercise

1. I arrived home at 10 o'clock *on which* my parents were already asleep.  
incorrect
2. There are days *on which* students are lazy.  
correct
3. She arrived home at 11 o'clock *at which* her parents were already asleep.  
correct

4. June 21st was the time *at which* they had an accident.  
incorrect
5. There are times *when* it's dangerous to walk alone at night in my town.  
correct
6. I remember the year *on which* we last met.  
incorrect
7. January is the month *in which* I visit my relatives' place.  
correct

## EXERCISE O REV5.7



## Freer Exercise

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

1. I arrived home at 10 o'clock *on which* my parents were already asleep.  
I arrived home at 10 o'clock *at which* my parents were already asleep.
2. June 21st was the time *at which* they had an accident.  
June 21st was the time *on which* they had an accident.
3. I remember the year *on which* we last met.  
I remember the year *in which* we last met.
4. There are times *in which* it's dangerous to walk alone at night in my town.  
There are times *at which* it's dangerous to walk alone at night in my town.
5. December is the month *where* most people in my country gather together.  
December is the month *when* most people in my country gather together.
6. December is the month *on which* most people in my country gather together.  
December is the month *in which* most people in my country gather together.
7. There are days *in which* my children are lazy.  
There are days *on which* my children are lazy.
8. There are times *which* it's safe to walk alone at night in my town.  
There are times *when* it's safe to walk alone at night in my town.

## EXERCISE O REV5.8



## Repetition Drill

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

## EXERCISE O REV5.9



## Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

## EXERCISE O REV5.10



## Mixed Drill

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

## EXERCISE O REV5.11



## Mixed Drill

1. To find out his problem is difficult. Repeat.
2. To find out his problem is difficult. Add: a little.  
*To find out his problem is a little difficult.*

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

## EXERCISE O REV5.12

 Mixed Drill

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

## EXERCISE O REV5.13

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The man showed us some card tricks. Repeat.
2. The man showed us some card tricks. Change: girl.  
*The girl showed us some card tricks.*
3. The girl showed us some card tricks. Change: boy.  
*The boy showed us some card tricks.*

4. The boy showed us some card tricks. Change: woman.  
*The woman showed us some card tricks.*
5. The woman showed us some card tricks. Change: he.  
*He showed us some card tricks.*
6. He showed us some card tricks. Change: they.  
*They showed us some card tricks*

## EXERCISE O REV5.14



## Freer Exercise

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

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

## EXERCISE O REV5.15



## Writing Substitution Exercise

1. There are days on which students are lazy.  
Change: when - *There are days when students are lazy.*
2. July was the month in which they had an accident.  
Change: March - *March was the month in which they had an accident.*
3. The reason for which she slept early is her tendency to wake up late.  
Change: why - *The reason why she slept early is her tendency to wake up late.*
4. She believes in learning by doing.  
Change: studying - *She believes in learning by studying.*
5. Bad things usually disappoint people.  
Change: always - *Bad things always disappoint people.*
6. To go to England is one benefit I have in our company.  
Change: America - *To go to America is one benefit I have in our company.*
7. The government attempted to stop the crime in my country.  
Change: president - *The president attempted to stop the crime in my country.*

## VOCABULARY

notice (n)	dare	deal (v)	deal (n)	decline(v)	decline (n)
notice (v)	assure	persuade	suppose	beneath	tend

## EXERCISE O16.1

 Repetition Drill

1. The man assured the lady that he's going to her party.
2. I will not dare to walk home alone in the evening.
3. He had a really good deal on his new car.
4. We only deal with companies which have a good record.
5. His father's interest in the project declined when his mother died.
6. She declined the company's job offer.
7. There's a serious decline in sales this month.
8. She carefully tends her garden.
9. Children tend to be like their parents.
10. I waved my hand but he didn't notice.
11. A notice is a written or printed announcement.
12. The man tried to persuade the lady to leave the country.
13. She could feel the soft ground beneath her feet.
14. There's a small drawer beneath the table.
15. I suppose that my friend is now happy with her life.

## EXERCISE O16.2

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

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

## EXERCISE O16.3

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

## EXERCISE O16.4

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The man assured her that he's going to her party. Repeat.
2. The man assured her that he's going to her party. Change: woman.
3. The woman assured her that she's going to her party. Change: wedding.
4. The woman assured her that she's going to her wedding. Change: manager.
5. The manager assured her that she's going to her wedding. Change: lady.
6. The lady assured her that she's going to her wedding. Change: him.

## EXERCISE O16.5

 Mixed Drill

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

## EXERCISE O16.6

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

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

## EXERCISE O16.7

 Mixed Drill

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

## EXERCISE O16.8

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

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

## EXERCISE O16.9

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

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

## EXERCISE O16.10

 Mixed Drill

1. I waved my hand but he didn't notice. Repeat.
2. I waved my hand but he didn't notice. Change: my friend.
3. My friend waved her hand but he didn't notice. Change: called him.



4. My friend called him but he didn't notice. Add: waved her hand.
5. A notice is a written or printed announcement. Repeat.
6. A notice is a written or printed announcement. Transform: what.
7. What is a notice?
8. Are there any notices on the walls of that building?

**EXERCISE O16.11** Mixed Drill

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

**EXERCISE O16.12** Open Questions Exercise

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

## GRAMMAR FOCUS

*Relative Clauses***Defining and Non-defining**

Relative clauses add extra information to a sentence by defining a noun. They are usually divided into two types – defining relative clauses and non-defining relative clauses.

Relative clauses with commas provide additional information which can be omitted are called **non-defining relative clauses**. For example, “My father, who is 45 years old, goes swimming everyday”. “Who is 45 years old” is a non-defining relative clause in this sentence. It adds extra information to the sentence. If we take the clause out of the sentence, the sentence still has the same meaning. When sentences with non-defining relative clauses are spoken, there are slight pauses at the position of the commas.

Other examples:

My sister’s bag, which I don’t like, is very old.

The lady, who is wearing a red blouse, is my friend.

Relative clauses without commas provide important information about the subject or object; they are called **defining relative clauses**. For example, “The bag which she gave me was very old”.

Other examples:

The bag *which* she gave me was very old.

The bag she gave me was very old.

## EXERCISE O17.1

## (NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES)



## Repetition Drill

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

## EXERCISE O17.2

## (DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES)



## Repetition Drill

1. The bag which she gave me was very old.
2. The book that he is reading is mine.
3. The lady who is wearing a red dress is my friend.

4. The company that I'm working for is very nice.
5. The task which they did was difficult.
6. My sister who helped me with my task got sick.

*I'm going to wear the dress that I bought yesterday.  
The dress, which is red and long, is very expensive.*

The first sentence with the defining relative clause tells us which dress. The second sentence, with a non-defining relative clause (with a comma) does not tell us which dress; it only gives us more information about the dress.

### EXERCISE O17.3

#### (NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES)

#### Mixed Drill

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

### EXERCISE O17.4

#### (DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES)

#### Mixed Drill

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

### EXERCISE O17.5

#### Identification Exercise

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

1. I'm going to wear the dress that I bought yesterday.
2. The dress, which I bought yesterday, was very long and nice.

3. The bag which she gave me was very big.
4. The bag, which she gave me, was very big.
5. My father, who is 45 years old, goes swimming everyday.
6. The man who is 45 years old goes swimming everyday.

## EXERCISE O17.6

 Mixed Drill

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

## EXERCISE O17.7

 Transformation Drill

1. The house which my father bought was expensive. Repeat.
2. The house which my father bought was expensive. Transform: what.
3. The house which my father bought was expensive. Transform: who.
4. The computer that my sister uses is heavy. Repeat.
5. The computer that my sister uses is heavy. Transform: who.
6. The computer that my sister uses is heavy. Transform: what.
7. The house, which is across our house, is very big. Repeat.
8. The house, which is across our house, is very big. Transform: defining relative clause.
9. The house which is across our house is very big. Transform: where.

## EXERCISE O17.8

 Correct or Incorrect Exercise

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

## EXERCISE O17.9

 Freer Exercise

Make use of the two short sentences to make one sentence with a defining relative clause. The sentence in italics should be the relative clause in the sentence.

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

## EXERCISE O17.10

 Freer Exercise

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

## VOCABULARY

biscuit	mushroom	potato	predict	reckon	learn by heart
approve	approval	risk	shock (n)	spare	to know inside out
carry on					

rely on	-	to need or depend on something in order to work correctly, to succeed or to survive
learn by heart	-	to have something memorized perfectly
to know inside out	-	to have knowledge of every detail of something
carry on	-	to continue

## EXERCISE O18.1



## Repetition Drill

1. My sister likes eating biscuits.
2. I like potato salad.
3. He likes mushroom soup.
4. The manager can rely on her secretary to do great.
5. My friend predicted that it's going to rain this afternoon.
6. She reckoned that he was going to attend the party.
7. My friend's parents already approved their wedding next year.
8. They needed the approval of their parents.
9. There's a risk of an accident happening in this place.
10. It was a shock that they already broke up.
11. The criminal decided to spare her.
12. He knows the method inside out.
13. The student has learned the poem by heart.
14. The teacher carried on talking when the visitor arrived.

## EXERCISE O18.2



## Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. There's a risk of an accident happening in that place.
2. There's a risk of an accident happening in this place.
3. There's a risk of an accident happening in my place.

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

**EXERCISE O18.3** Mixed Drill

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

**EXERCISE O18.4** Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

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

**EXERCISE O18.5** Mixed Drill

1. The manager can rely on her secretary. Repeat.
2. The manager can rely on her secretary. Change: I, my.
3. I can rely on my secretary. Change: employees.

4. I can rely on my employees. Add: for good marketing.
5. I can rely on my employees for good marketing. Add: always.
6. I always rely on my employees for good marketing. Repeat.
7. I always rely on my employees for good marketing. Transform: present perfect.
8. I have always relied on my employees for good marketing. Transform: past tense.
9. I always relied on my employees for good marketing. Change: friend.

**EXERCISE O18.6** Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

**EXERCISE O18.7** Mixed Drill

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

**EXERCISE O18.8** Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

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



## EXERCISE O18.9



## Mixed Drill

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

## EXERCISE O18.10



## Mixed Drill

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

## EXERCISE O18.11



## Open Questions Exercise

1. What do you predict will happen to the world 20 years from now?
2. Do you reckon that the world will end?
3. Do you need other people's approval for everything that you do? Explain.

4. Is there any poem you learned by heart? What?
5. Who do you most rely on in your life?
6. Can you be relied on in times of difficulty?
7. Do you know the English language inside out?

**EXERCISE O18.12****Jumbled Sentences Exercise**

Reorder the following words to make a grammatical sentence.


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

## EXERCISE O REV6.1

 Reading Exercise


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

## EXERCISE O REV6.2

 Reading Exercise

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

## EXERCISE O REV6.3

 Reading Exercise

1. My sister likes eating biscuits.
2. I like potato salad.
3. He likes mushroom soup.
4. The manager can rely on her secretary to do great.
5. My friend predicted that it's going to rain this afternoon.
6. She reckoned that he was going to attend the party.
7. My friend's parents already approved their wedding next year.
8. They needed the approval of their parents.
9. There's a risk of an accident happening in this place.
10. It was a shock that they already broke up.

## EXERCISE O REV6.4

 Repetition Drill

1. The man assured the lady that he's going to her party.
2. I will not dare to walk home alone in the evening.
3. He had a really good deal on his new car.
4. We only deal with companies which have a good record.
5. His father's interest in the project declined when his mother died.
6. She declined the company's job offer.
7. There's a serious decline in sales this month.
8. She carefully tends her garden.
9. Children tend to be like their parents.
10. I waved my hand but he didn't notice.
11. A notice is a written or printed announcement.
12. The man tried to persuade the lady to leave the country.
13. She could feel the soft ground beneath her feet.
14. There's a small drawer beneath the table.
15. I suppose that my friend is now happy with her life.

## EXERCISE O REV6.5

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

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

## EXERCISE O REV6.6

 Mixed Drill

1. She declined the company's job offer. Repeat.
2. She declined the company's job offer. Change: I.  
*I declined the company's job offer.*
3. I declined the company's job offer. Change: we.  
*We declined the company's job offer.*

4. There's a serious decline in sales this month. Repeat.
5. There's a serious decline in sales this month. Add: our company's.  
*There's a serious decline in our company's sales this month.*
6. There's a serious decline in our company's sales this month. Change: year.  
*There's a serious decline in our company's sales this year.*
7. There's a serious decline in our company's sales this year. Change: little.  
*There's a little decline in our company's sales this year.*

## EXERCISE O REV6.7



## Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

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

## EXERCISE O REV6.8



## Mixed Drill

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

## EXERCISE O REV6.9

 Open Questions Exercise

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

## EXERCISE O REV6.10

 Correct or Incorrect Exercise

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

## EXERCISE O REV6.11

 Freer Exercise

Make use of the two short sentences to make **one** sentence with a defining relative clause. The sentence in italics should be the relative clause in the sentence.

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

## EXERCISE O REV6.12

 Mixed Drill

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

## EXERCISE O REV6.13

 Mixed Drill

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

## EXERCISE O REV6.14



## Open Questions Exercise

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

## EXERCISE O REV6.15



## Writing Exercise

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