

VOCABULARY

net
screw

candle
hook

straw
kit

tablet
ladder

tank
freezer

wire
corridor

GRAMMAR FOCUS

More use of the passive voice 1

Passive Voice

One common use of the passive voice is when we don't know or don't want to mention the doer of the action. For example,

The candle was lit. - Who lit the candle? We don't know.

A tablet has to be taken.

That freezer is stolen.

EXERCISE S1.1



Repetition Drill

1. The net had been dropped into the ocean.
2. I saw that the candle has been used.
3. Drinking straws are sometimes chewed.
4. A small tablet was prescribed.
5. The tank is filled with water.
6. I saw the wire being cut.
7. A tiny screw has been placed in the computer.
8. Hooks are used to catch fish.
9. A small kit was found on the train station.
10. He noticed the ladder had been transferred again.
11. The old freezer is being emptied of its contents.
12. The corridor has been blocked.

EXERCISE S1.2



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. A candle was brought into the room.
2. A screw was brought into the room.

3. A hook was brought into the room.
4. A hook was thrown into the room.
5. A hook was thrown into the ocean.
6. A net was thrown into the ocean.
7. A net was thrown into the lake.
8. A tank was thrown into the lake.

EXERCISE S1.3 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. One straw is needed on the table. Repeat.
2. One straw is needed on the table. Change: tablet.
3. One tablet is needed on the table. Change: required.
4. One tablet is required on the table. Change: kit.
5. One kit is required on the table. Change: corridor.
6. One kit is required on the corridor. Change: ladder.
7. One ladder is required on the corridor. Change: for.
8. One ladder is required for the corridor. Change: was.

EXERCISE S1.4 Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. The freezer in the kitchen was stolen.
2. The wire in the garage was stolen.
3. The wire on the post was stolen.
4. The candle on the table was stolen.
5. The tablet on the table was taken.
6. The tablet in the kit was taken.
7. The screw in the kit was replaced.

EXERCISE S1.5 Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. The straw was cut into pieces. Repeat.
2. The straw was cut into pieces. Change: wire, bits.
3. The wire was cut into bits. Change: net, ripped.
4. The net was ripped into bits. Change: ladder, destroyed.
5. The ladder was destroyed into bits. Change: corridor, blown.
6. The corridor was blown into bits. Change: tank, pieces.
7. The tank was blown into pieces. Change: tanks, are.

EXERCISE S1.6



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. A hook was found.
2. A hook and a screw were found.
3. A hook, a screw and many others were found.
4. A hook, a screw and many other small things were found.
5. A hook, a screw and many other small things were found in a bag.

EXERCISE S1.7



Transformation Drill

1. I saw the net being raised from the ocean. Repeat.
2. I saw the net being raised from the ocean. Transform: where.
3. You said the candle had been lit. Repeat.
4. You said the candle had been lit. Transform: who.
5. The straws are being added to the table. Repeat.
6. The straws are being added to the table. Transform: what.
7. The tablets were placed in the bottle. Repeat.
8. The tablets were placed in the bottle. Transform: where.
9. A tank was put on the tower. Repeat.
10. A tank was put on the tower. Transform: who.
11. A wire was connected to the post yesterday. Repeat.
12. A wire was connected to the post yesterday. Transform: when.
13. A screw was left somewhere in the house. Repeat.
14. A screw was left somewhere in the house. Transform: what.
15. A hook was attached to the string. Repeat.
16. A hook was attached to the string. Transform: not.

EXERCISE S1.8



Grammar Transformation Drill

1. Somebody brought a kit from the hospital. Repeat.
2. Somebody brought a kit from the hospital. Transform: passive voice.
3. A ladder was bought for the house. Repeat.
4. A ladder was bought for the house. Transform: active voice.
5. The freezer was being stored with food. Repeat.
6. The freezer was being stored with food. Transform: active voice.
7. The corridor was patrolled for safety. Repeat.
8. The corridor was patrolled for safety. Transform: present tense.

9. Nobody found a net in the store. Repeat.
10. Nobody found a net in the store. Transform: passive voice.
11. A net wasn't found in the store. Repeat.
12. A net wasn't found in the store. Transform: active voice.
13. Somebody put a candle on the altar. Repeat.
14. Somebody put a candle on the altar. Transform: passive voice.
15. I had to take a tablet a day. Repeat.
16. I had to take a tablet a day. Transform: present tense.

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VOCABULARY

brave	intellectual	junior	dear	visual	firm
get along/on with <i>somebody</i>		get on <i>somebody's</i> nerves		disabled	royal
let <i>someone</i> down		to have a change of heart			

get along/on with somebody
 get on somebody's nerves
 let someone down
 to have a change of heart

- like each other
 - irritate somebody
 - fail someone who is depending on us
 - to change your decision or choice

EXERCISE S2.1



Repetition Drill

1. She is a brave little girl.
2. A scientist is an intellectual person.
3. I'm in junior high school.
4. My father's dear friend is in town.
5. Most of us are visual learners.
6. You have to have a firm voice to be an effective speaker.
7. This organization is protecting the rights of disabled children.
8. His great grandfather has royal blood.
9. My sister gets along with her brother-in-law.
10. Sheila gets on my nerves a lot.
11. He doesn't like to let his father down.
12. My mother had a change of heart when she saw my dad sick.

EXERCISE S2.2



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. He is brave.
2. He is a brave boy.
3. He is a brave and intellectual boy.
4. He is a dear, brave and intellectual boy.
5. He is a dear, brave and intellectual royal boy.

EXERCISE S2.3

 Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. I don't get on with my junior high school brother.
2. She doesn't get on with her disabled high school brother.
3. We don't get on with our intellectual high school brother.
4. They don't get on with our dear high school brother.
5. They get on with their dear high school brother.
6. Johnny gets on with his brave high school brother.
7. Johnny gets on with their brave high school sister.

EXERCISE S2.4

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. He is a visual artist.
2. He is a royal artist.
3. He is a disabled artist.
4. He knows a disabled artist.
5. He knows a disabled dog.
6. He has a disabled dog.
7. They have a disabled dog.
8. They have disabled dogs.

EXERCISE S2.5

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. Mum let me down. Repeat.
2. Mum let me down. Add: and dad.
3. Mum let me and dad down. Add: earlier.
4. Mum let me and dad down earlier. Add: this morning.
5. Mum let me and dad down earlier this morning. Add: after breakfast.

EXERCISE S2.6

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. His firm mouth is her dearest part of him. Repeat.
2. His firm mouth is her dearest part of him. Change: beloved.
3. His firm mouth is her beloved part of him. Change: heart.
4. His firm heart is her beloved part of him. Change: brave.

5. His brave heart is her beloved part of him. Change: aspect.
6. His brave heart is her beloved aspect of him. Change: our.
7. His brave heart is our beloved aspect of him. Change: favorite.
8. His brave heart is our favorite aspect of him. Change: her.

EXERCISE S2.7

 Inflection Drill

1. Shannon gets on Jon's nerves. Add: doesn't.
2. The principal had a change of heart. Change: teacher.
3. His decisions are firm. Add: not.
4. I am a visual learner. Change: we.
5. The disabled man passed by. Change: woman.
6. We saw the royal family. Change: they.
7. I was a junior at work last year. Change: she.
8. We had an intellectual conversation. Change: discussion.

EXERCISE S2.8

 Open Questions Exercise

1. When do you think a person is brave?
2. Do you think intellectual people are boring? Why or why not?
3. Where did you study junior high school?
4. Are you a visual learner?
5. Does your country have a royal family?

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VOCABULARY

obtain
confine

operate
abandon

transfer
elect

withdraw
construct

protest
reject

launch
proceed

EXERCISE S3.1

 Repetition Drill

1. We obtained the permission to enter the building.
2. A business is being operated in that street.
3. Some money has been transferred without my knowledge.
4. A hundred dollars was withdrawn from my account.
5. The promotion of the new manager was being protested.
6. A new phone that not many people use was launched.
7. A lot of us hate being confined in the hospital.
8. She doesn't remember being abandoned as a kid.
9. Nobody actually wanted him to be elected.
10. A new building across the road is being constructed.
11. He got rejected by the girl he likes.
12. The process has to proceed.

EXERCISE S3.2

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. He obtained a small business.
2. He operated a small business.
3. He launched a small business.
4. He abandoned a small business.
5. He rejected a small business.
6. We rejected a small business.
7. We rejected a big business.
8. We didn't reject a big business.

EXERCISE S3.3

 Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. Money was transferred from my account to hers.
2. Money was transferred from his account to mine.

3. Money was withdrawn from their account to mine.
4. Millions were withdrawn from their account to his.
5. Millions are being withdrawn from their account to his.
6. Millions are not being withdrawn from my account to his.
7. Millions have not been withdrawn from my bank to his.

EXERCISE S3.4

 Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. They protested.
2. They protested on the street.
3. They protested on the street last night.
4. They protested on the street last night at 8 pm.
5. They protested on the street last night at 8 pm until midnight.

EXERCISE S3.5

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. The prisoner was confined. Repeat.
2. The prisoner was confined. Add: and murderer.
3. The prisoner and murderer were confined. Add: in the cell.
4. The prisoner and murderer were confined in the cell. Add: in the morning.
5. The prisoner and murderer were confined in the cell in the morning. Add: today.

EXERCISE S3.P1

 Student-led Minimal Pair Column Drill

Read one word from Column A or B. Let the teacher tell you which column it is from.

- | | A | B |
|----|-----------|----------|
| 1. | whole | hole |
| 2. | customer | costume |
| 3. | lamp | lamb |
| 1. | coffee | toffee |
| 2. | leave | live |
| 3. | personnel | personal |

EXERCISE S3.6

 Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. She got elected because there was no one else better. Repeat.
2. She got elected because there was no one else better. Change: didn't, although.

3. She didn't get elected, although there was no else better. Change: got, someone.
4. She got elected, although there was someone else better. Change: he, even though.
5. He got elected even though there was someone else better. Change: rejected, nobody.
6. He got rejected even though there was nobody else better. Change: because, somebody
7. He got rejected because there was somebody else better. Change: gets, is.

EXERCISE S3.7



Advanced Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The government constructed a new school.
2. Change: foundation.
3. Change: clinic.
4. Change: school.
5. Change: abandoned.
6. Change: old.
7. Change: building.

EXERCISE S3.8



Controlled Open Question Exercise

1. Do you proceed in doing something when you don't understand?
2. Can you obtain information from the internet?
3. Is it easy to operate a ship?
4. Did you transfer school when you were studying?
5. Have you withdrawn from an English class before?

EXERCISE S3.P2



Word Stress Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. enterprise
2. criticism
3. ceremony
4. garage
5. personality
6. disabled
7. operation

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EXERCISE S REV1.1



Reading Exercise

1. The net had been dropped into the ocean.
2. I saw that the candle has been used.
3. Drinking straws are sometimes chewed.
4. A small tablet was prescribed.
5. The tank is filled with water.
6. I saw the wire being cut.
7. A tiny screw has been placed in the computer.
8. Hooks are used to catch fish.
9. A small kit was found on the train station.
10. He noticed the ladder had been transferred again.

EXERCISE S REV1.2



Reading Exercise

1. She is a brave little girl.
2. A scientist is an intellectual person.
3. I'm in junior high school.
4. My father's dear friend is in town.
5. Most of us are visual learners.
6. You have to have a firm voice to be an effective speaker.
7. This organization is protecting the rights of disabled children.
8. His great grandfather has royal blood.
9. My sister gets along with her brother-in-law.
10. Sheila gets on my nerves a lot.

EXERCISE S REV1.3



Reading Exercise

1. We obtained the permission to enter the building.
2. A business is being operated in that street.
3. Some money has been transferred without my knowledge.
4. A hundred dollars was withdrawn from my account.
5. The promotion of the new manager was being protested.
6. A new phone that not many people use was launched.
7. A lot of us hate being confined in the hospital.
8. She doesn't remember being abandoned as a kid.
9. Nobody actually wanted him to be elected.
10. A new building across the road is being constructed.

EXERCISE S REV1.4



Student-led Minimal Pair Column Drill

Read one word from Column A or B. Let the teacher tell you which column it is from.

- | | A | B |
|----|-----------|----------|
| 1. | whole | hole |
| 2. | customer | costume |
| 3. | lamp | lamb |
| | | |
| 1. | coffee | toffee |
| 2. | leave | live |
| 3. | personnel | personal |

EXERCISE S REV1.5



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. A candle was brought into the room.
2. A screw was brought into the room.
3. A hook was brought into the room.
4. A hook was thrown into the room.
5. A hook was thrown into the ocean.
6. A net was thrown into the ocean.
7. A net was thrown into the lake.
8. A tank was thrown into the lake.

EXERCISE S REV1.6



Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. Mum let me down. Repeat.
2. Mum let me down. Add: and dad.
Mum let me and dad down.
3. Mum let me and dad down. Add: earlier.
Mum let me and dad down earlier.
4. Mum let me and dad down earlier. Add: this morning.
Mum let me and dad down earlier this morning.
5. Mum let me and dad down earlier this morning. Add: after breakfast.
Mum let me and dad down earlier this morning after breakfast.

EXERCISE S REV1.7



Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. The prisoner was confined. Repeat.
2. The prisoner was confined. Add: and murderer.
The prisoner and murderer were confined.
3. The prisoner and murderer were confined. Add: in the cell.
The prisoner and murderer were confined in the cell.
4. The prisoner and murderer were confined in the cell. Add: in the morning.
The prisoner and murderer were confined in the cell in the morning.
5. The prisoner and murderer were confined in the cell in the morning. Add: today.
The prisoner and murderer were confined in the cell in the morning today.

EXERCISE S REV1.8



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. One straw is needed on the table. Repeat.
2. One straw is needed on the table. Change: tablet.
One tablet is needed on the table.
3. One tablet is needed on the table. Change: required.
One tablet is required on the table.
4. One tablet is required on the table. Change: kit.
One kit is required on the table.
5. One kit is required on the table. Change: corridor.
One kit is required on the corridor.
6. One kit is required on the corridor. Change: ladder.
One ladder is required on the corridor.
7. One ladder is required on the corridor. Change: for.
One ladder is required for the corridor.
8. One ladder is required for the corridor. Change: was.
One ladder was required for the corridor.

EXERCISE S REV1.9



Inflection Drill

1. Shannon gets on Jon's nerves. Add: doesn't.
Shannon doesn't get on Jon's nerves.
2. The principal had a change of heart. Change: teacher.
The teacher had a change of heart.

3. His decisions are firm. Add: not.
His decisions are not firm.
4. I am a visual learner. Change: we.
We are visual learners.
5. The disabled man passed by. Change: woman.
The disabled woman passed by.
6. We saw the royal family. Change: they.
They saw the royal family.
7. I was a junior at work last year. Change: she.
She was a junior at work last year.
8. We had an intellectual conversation. Change: discussion.
We had an intellectual discussion.

EXERCISE S REV1.10



Advanced Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The government constructed a new school.
2. Change: foundation.
The foundation constructed a new school.
3. Change: clinic.
The foundation constructed a new clinic.
4. Change: school.
The school constructed a new clinic.
5. Change: abandoned.
The school abandoned a new clinic.
6. Change: old.
The school abandoned an old clinic.
7. Change: building.
The school abandoned an old building.

EXERCISE S REV1.11



Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. The freezer in the kitchen was stolen.
2. The wire in the garage was stolen.
3. The wire on the post was stolen.
4. The candle on the table was stolen.
5. The tablet on the table was taken.
6. The tablet in the kit was taken.
7. The screw in the kit was replaced.

EXERCISE S REV1.12



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. His firm mouth is her dearest part of him. Repeat.
2. His firm mouth is her dearest part of him. Change: beloved.
His firm mouth is her beloved part of him.
3. His firm mouth is her beloved part of him. Change: heart.
His firm heart is her beloved part of him.
4. His firm heart is her beloved part of him. Change: brave.
His brave heart is her beloved part of him.
5. His brave heart is her beloved part of him. Change: aspect.
His brave heart is her beloved aspect of him.
6. His brave heart is her beloved aspect of him. Change: our.
His brave heart is our beloved aspect of him.
7. His brave heart is our beloved aspect of him. Change: favorite.
His brave heart is our favorite aspect of him.
8. His brave heart is our favorite aspect of him. Change: her.
Her brave heart is our favorite aspect of her.

EXERCISE S REV1.13



Controlled Open Question Exercise

1. Do you proceed in doing something when you don't understand?
2. Can you obtain information from the internet?
3. Is it easy to operate a ship?
4. Did you transfer school when you were studying?
5. Have you withdrawn from an English class before?

EXERCISE S REV1.14



Word Stress Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. enterprise
2. criticism
3. ceremony
4. garage
5. personality
6. disabled
7. operation

EXERCISE S REV1.15



Writing Exercise

1. The old freezer is being emptied of its contents.
2. He doesn't like to let his father down.
3. He got rejected by the girl he likes.
4. The corridor has been blocked.
5. My mother had a change of heart when she saw my dad sick.
6. The process has to proceed.
7. This organization is protecting the rights of disabled children.

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VOCABULARY

survey
welfare

tax
critic

requirement
democracy

feedback
recovery

fund
satisfaction

admission
capacity

GRAMMAR FOCUS

More use of the passive voice 2

Passive Voice

Another use of the passive voice is when the doer of the action is not important. We use it when we want to focus our attention to the person or thing affected by the action. For example,

A survey about restaurants was done.
Tax has always been considered an issue.
His school requirements are being reviewed.

EXERCISE S4.1



Repetition Drill

1. Our company conducted a survey on our new products.
2. Our tax payment is calculated every year.
3. Finishing all the requirements is demanded to get in the club.
4. His feedback was needed to complete the report.
5. A fund was raised to help the poor children.
6. Admission to that school has become a competition.
7. Child welfare has been neglected in this city.
8. Democracy had been fought for.
9. A critic was not required to do this job.
10. His recovery was assisted by very good doctors.
11. Product satisfaction has to be promoted.
12. His capacity to deal with business was tested.

EXERCISE S4.2



Inflection Drill

1. A survey was created to improve product quality. Change: surveys.
2. Tax exemption should be permitted. Add: not.
3. His requirements were reduced. Change: their.

4. Our feedback was neglected. Change: noticed.
5. Building fund was stolen. Change: hidden.
6. A college admission test was made last year. Change: high school.
7. Government welfare service is usually abused. Change: program.
8. This country's democracy is being challenged. Change: his.

EXERCISE S4.3 Grammar Transformation Drill

1. Critics have to be evaluated too. Repeat.
2. Critics have to be evaluated too. Transform: past simple.
3. My recovery was aided by good food and rest. Repeat.
4. My recovery was aided by good food and rest. Transform: future simple.
5. He told me work satisfaction had to be achieved. Repeat.
6. He told me work satisfaction had to be achieved. Transform: present simple.
7. A person's capacity to learn can be developed. Repeat.
8. A person's capacity to learn can be developed. Transform: future simple.
9. He collected tax for years. Repeat.
10. He collected tax for years. Transform: passive voice.
11. They gave the institution enough funds. Repeat.
12. They gave the institution enough funds. Transform: passive voice.
13. The country was lead with democracy. Repeat.
14. The country was lead with democracy. Transform: active voice.
15. They made my recovery quick. Repeat.
16. They made my recovery quick. Transform: passive voice.

EXERCISE S4.4 Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. A household survey was taken. Repeat.
2. A household survey was taken. Change: tax, charged.
3. A household tax was charged. Change: requirement, implemented.
4. A household requirement was implemented. Change: business, needed.
5. A business requirement was needed. Change: critic, employed.
6. A business critic was employed. Change: food, fired.
7. A food critic was fired. Change: the, reemployed.

EXERCISE S4.5 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The child's recovery from an illness has been made easy. Repeat.
2. The child's recovery from an illness has been made easy. Change: fall.

3. The child's recovery from a fall has been made easy. Change: difficult.
4. The child's recovery from a fall has been made difficult. Change: man.
5. The man's recovery from a fall has been made difficult. Change: accident.
6. The man's recovery from an accident has been made difficult. Change: my.
7. My recovery from an accident has been made difficult. Change: flu.
8. My recovery from the flu has been made difficult. Change: was.

EXERCISE S4.6

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. Their feedback is not demanded.
2. Their satisfaction is not demanded.
3. Their satisfaction is not considered.
4. Their welfare is not considered.
5. Their capacity is not considered.
6. Their capacity is not checked.
7. Our capacity is not checked.
8. Our admission is not checked.

EXERCISE S4.7

 Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. The survey they made was validated.
2. The requirements they made were controlled.
3. The fund they requested was controlled.
4. The fund they offered was accepted.
5. The feedback they gave was criticized.
6. The capacity they had was doubled.
7. The recovery they made was approved.

EXERCISE S4.8

 Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. Democracy was made approved.
2. Democracy was made approved last week.
3. Democracy was made approved last week after the meeting.
4. Democracy was made approved last week after the joint meeting.
5. Democracy was made approved last week after the joint presidential meeting.

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VOCABULARY

so-called nuisance to have butterflies in one's stomach	obvious patience	academic folk to lose track	professional consumer up to something
---	---------------------	-----------------------------------	---

- to have butterflies in one's stomach - to feel very nervous
 to lose track - to no longer know what is happening, or not to remember something
 up to something - planning something in secret, often sneakily

EXERCISE S5.1



Repetition Drill

1. He is a so-called food expert.
2. He is very obvious when he is angry.
3. They like having academic discussions.
4. It is a nuisance to go down the stairs to use the toilet.
5. We are professionals when we work.
6. I am a consumer of tea and coffee.
7. My folks like drinking a lot.
8. You need patience to deal with small children.
9. We get butterflies in our stomachs when we go to job interviews.
10. I lost track of time while watching TV.
11. That look tells me you are up to something.

EXERCISE S5.2



Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. He is a so-called professional.
2. He is a so-called professional. Add: and I
3. He and I are so-called professionals. Add: chefs.
4. He and I are so-called professional chefs. Add: in our city.
5. He and I are so-called professional chefs in our city. Add: on the weekend.

EXERCISE S5.3

 Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. I lose track of time when I'm reading academic books. Repeat.
2. I lose track of time when I'm reading academic books. Change: lost, was.
3. I lost track of time when I was reading academic books. Change: we, papers.
4. We lost track of time when we were reading academic papers. Change: up to something, looking for.
5. We were up to something when we were looking for academic papers. Change: he, while.
6. He was up to something while we were looking for academic papers. Change: they, articles.
7. He was up to something while they were looking for academic articles. Change: unhelpful, I.

EXERCISE S5.4

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. Those folks are big meat consumers.
2. Those folks are big cheese consumers.
3. These folks are big cheese consumers.
4. These folks were big cheese consumers.
5. These people were big cheese consumers.
6. These people were big rice consumers.
7. These people were not big rice consumers.
8. This country was not a big rice consumer.

EXERCISE S5.5

 Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. I lack patience when I'm hungry at work.
2. I lack patience when I'm hungry at school.
3. I lack patience when I have butterflies in my stomach.
4. I lack confidence when I have butterflies in my stomach.
5. I get nervous when I have butterflies in my stomach.
6. She gets nervous when she has butterflies in her stomach.
7. We get nervous when we have butterflies in our stomachs.

EXERCISE S5.6

 Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. He is a consumer.
2. He is a vegetable consumer.

3. He is a vegetable and fruit consumer.
4. He is an obvious vegetable and fruit consumer.
5. He is an obvious vegetable, fruit, and meat consumer.

EXERCISE S5.7 Mixed Drill

1. We are consumers of coffee. Repeat.
2. We are consumers of coffee. Add: tea.
3. We are consumers of coffee and tea. Change: they.
4. They are consumers of coffee and tea. Change: buyers.
5. They are buyers of coffee and tea. Transform: who.
6. They are buyers of coffee and tea. Transform: not.

EXERCISE S5.8 Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. My folks like drinking.
2. My folks like drinking after work.
3. My folks like drinking coffee after work.
4. My folks and boss like drinking coffee after work.
5. My folks and boss like drinking coffee and wine after work.
6. My folks and boss like drinking coffee and wine near the office after work.

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VOCABULARY

break something down	literature	classroom	statistics	psychology	tape
figure something out	certificate	come across	add up	profession	

come across

add up

break something down

figure something out

- find unexpectedly / by chance

- To make sense, seem reasonable

- divide into smaller parts

- understand, find the answer

EXERCISE S6.1



Repetition Drill

1. I found some very good literature in the library.
2. This classroom is always noisy.
3. Not many people understand statistics.
4. He studied psychology in university.
5. He studies well to have a good profession.
6. She needs to finish the program to get a certificate.
7. I always run out of tape at the beginning of the term.
8. We came across a new book character.
9. The arguments he presented did not add up.
10. The teacher needs to break the lesson down.
11. They were asked to figure out the problem in an hour.

EXERCISE S6.2



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. His favorite subject is social literature.
2. His favorite subject is social psychology.
3. His favorite subject is social statistics.
4. His favorite department is social statistics.
5. His least favorite department is social statistics.
6. His preferred department is social science.
7. Her preferred department is social science.
8. Her choice department is social science.
9. Her choice department was social science.

EXERCISE S6.3

 Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. My profession allows me to meet new people.
2. My profession allows me to work with new graduates.
3. My profession doesn't let me to work with new graduates.
4. My certificate doesn't let me to work with old graduates.
5. Her certificate doesn't let her work for old graduates.
6. Her certificate does let her work for old companies.
7. Her diploma does let her apply to old companies.

EXERCISE S6.4

 Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. This is a classroom.
2. This is a huge classroom.
3. This is a huge classroom for English.
4. This is a huge new classroom for English.
5. This is a huge, new and high tech classroom for English.

EXERCISE S6.5

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. Anna came across a new road to her house. Repeat.
2. Anna came across a new road to her house. Change: school.
3. Anna came across a new road to her school. Change: street.
4. Anna came across a new street to her school. Change: will.
5. Anna will come across a new street to her school. Change: work.
6. Anna will come across a new street to her work. Change: church.
7. Anna will come across a new street to her church. Change: Adam.
8. Adam will come across a new street to his church. Change: comes.

EXERCISE S6.6

 Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. Ideas for his literature class don't add up. Repeat.
2. Ideas for his literature class don't add up. Change: numbers, statistics.
3. Numbers for his statistics class don't add up. Change: cases, psychology.
4. Cases for his psychology class don't add up. Change: their, project.


5. Cases for their psychology project don't add up. Change: projects, certificates.
6. Projects for their psychology certificates don't add up. Change: my, math.
7. Projects for my math certificate don't add up. Change: reports, add.

EXERCISE S6.7

 Inflection Drill

1. The professor likes breaking the lessons down for us. Change: them.
2. Sometimes, you need to figure things out on your own. Change: students.
3. Tapes are really useful for school projects. Change: activities.
4. My profession is teaching. Change: medicine.
5. He needs a bigger classroom. Change: smaller.
6. She has to buy tape to wrap a present. Change: package.
7. I don't have to break the details down to him. Change: have.
8. She quickly figured the solution out. Change: slowly.

EXERCISE S6.8

 Questions and Answer Drill

1. Do you like literature?
2. Are we in a classroom?
3. Did you take up statistics at school?
4. Did you get certificates at school?
5. Do you have to break your explanation down to a child?
6. Can you sometimes not figure problems out?
7. Do you have tape at home?
8. Do you have a profession?

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EXERCISE S REV2.1

 Reading Exercise

1. Our company conducted a survey on our new products.
2. Our tax payment is calculated every year.
3. Finishing all the requirements is demanded to get in the club.
4. His feedback was needed to complete the report.
5. A fund was raised to help the poor children.
6. Admission to that school has become a competition.
7. Child welfare has been neglected in this city.
8. Democracy had been fought for.
9. A critic was not required to do this job.
10. His recovery was assisted by very good doctors.

EXERCISE S REV2.2

 Reading Exercise

1. He is a so-called food expert.
2. He is very obvious when he is angry.
3. They like having academic discussions.
4. It is a nuisance to go down the stairs to use the toilet.
5. We are professionals when we work.
6. I am a consumer of tea and coffee.
7. My folks like drinking a lot.
8. You need patience to deal with small children.
9. We get butterflies in our stomachs when we go to job interviews.
10. I lost track of time while watching TV.

EXERCISE S REV2.3

 Reading Exercise

1. I found some very good literature in the library.
2. This classroom is always noisy.
3. Not many people understand statistics.
4. He studied psychology in university.
5. He studies well to have a good profession.
6. She needs to finish the program to get a certificate.
7. I always run out of tape at the beginning of the term.
8. We came across a new book character.
9. The arguments he presented did not add up.
10. The teacher needs to break the lesson down.

EXERCISE S REV2.4

 Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. The survey they made was validated.
2. The requirements they made were controlled.
3. The fund they requested was controlled.
4. The fund they offered was accepted.
5. The feedback they gave was criticized.
6. The capacity they had was doubled.
7. The recovery they made was approved.

EXERCISE S REV2.5

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. He is a so-called professional. Repeat.
2. He is a so-called professional. Add: and I
He and I are so-called professionals.
3. He and I are so-called professionals. Add: chefs.
He and I are so-called professional chefs.
4. He and I are so-called professional chefs. Add: in our city.
He and I are so-called professional chefs in our city.
5. He and I are so-called professional chefs in our city. Add: on the weekend.
He and I are so-called professional chefs in our city on the weekend.

EXERCISE S REV2.6

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. Anna came across a new road to her house. Repeat.
2. Anna came across a new road to her house. Change: school.
Anna came across a new road to her school.
3. Anna came across a new road to her school. Change: street.
Anna came across a new street to her school.
4. Anna came across a new street to her school. Change: will.
Anna will come across a new street to her school.
5. Anna will come across a new street to her school. Change: work.
Anna will come across a new street to her work.
6. Anna will come across a new street to her work. Change: church.
Anna will come across a new street to her church.
7. Anna will come across a new street to her church. Change: Adam.
Adam will come across a new street to his church.
8. Adam will come across a new street to his church. Change: comes.
Adam comes across a new street to his church.

EXERCISE S REV2.7



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. Democracy was made approved.
2. Democracy was made approved last week.
3. Democracy was made approved last week after the meeting.
4. Democracy was made approved last week after the joint meeting.
5. Democracy was made approved last week after the joint presidential meeting.

EXERCISE S REV2.8



Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. I lose track of time when I'm reading academic books. Repeat.
2. I lose track of time when I'm reading academic books. Change: lost, was.
I lost track of time when I was reading academic books.
3. I lost track of time when I was reading academic books. Change: we, papers.
We lost track of time when we were reading academic papers.
4. We lost track of time when we were reading academic papers. Change: up to something, looking for.
We were up to something when we were looking for academic papers.
5. We were up to something when we were looking for academic papers. Change: he, while.
He was up to something while we were looking for academic papers.
6. He was up to something while we were looking for academic papers. Change: they, articles.
He was up to something while they were looking for academic articles.
7. He was up to something while they were looking for academic articles. Change: unhelpful, I.
He was unhelpful while I was looking for academic articles.

EXERCISE S REV2.9



Inflection Drill

1. The professor likes breaking lessons down for us. Change: them.
The professor likes breaking lessons down for them.
2. Sometimes, you need to figure things out on your own. Change: students.
Sometimes, students need to figure things out on their own.
3. Tapes are really useful for school projects. Change: activities.
Tapes are really useful for school activities.
4. My profession is teaching. Change: medicine.
My profession is medicine.
5. He needs a bigger classroom. Change: smaller.
He needs a smaller classroom.

6. She has to buy tape to wrap a present. Change: package.
She has to buy tape to wrap a package.
7. I don't have to break the details down to him. Change: have.
I have to break the details down to him.
8. She quickly figured the solution out. Change: slowly.
She slowly figured the solution out.

EXERCISE S REV2.10

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. Their feedback is not demanded.
2. Their satisfaction is not demanded.
3. Their satisfaction is not considered.
4. Their welfare is not considered.
5. Their capacity is not considered.
6. Their capacity is not checked.
7. Our capacity is not checked.
8. Our admission is not checked.

EXERCISE S REV2.11

 Mixed Drill

1. We are consumers of coffee. Repeat.
2. We are consumers of coffee. Add: tea.
We are consumers of coffee and tea.
3. We are consumers of coffee and tea. Change: they.
They are consumers of coffee and tea.
4. They are consumers of coffee and tea. Change: buyers.
They are buyers of coffee and tea.
5. They are buyers of coffee and tea. Transform: who.
Who are buyers of coffee and tea?
6. They are buyers of coffee and tea. Transform: not.
They aren't buyers of coffee and tea.


EXERCISE S REV2.12

 Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. Ideas for his literature class don't add up. Repeat.
2. Ideas for his literature class don't add up. Change: numbers, statistics.
Numbers for his statistics class don't add up.

3. Numbers for his statistics class don't add up. Change: cases, psychology.
Cases for his psychology class don't add up.
4. Cases for his psychology class don't add up. Change: their, project.
Cases for their psychology project don't add up.
5. Cases for their psychology project don't add up. Change: projects, certificates.
Projects for their psychology certificates don't add up.
6. Projects for their psychology certificates don't add up. Change: my, math.
Projects for my math certificate don't add up.
7. Projects for my math certificate don't add up. Change: reports, add.
Reports for my math certificate add up.

EXERCISE S REV2.13

 Questions and Answer Drill

1. Do you like literature?
Yes, I like / No, I don't like literature.
2. Are we in a classroom?
Yes, we are in a classroom.
3. Did you take up statistics at school?
Yes, I took up / No, I didn't take up statistics at school.
4. Did you get certificates at school?
Yes, I got certificates at school.
5. Do you have to break your explanation down to a child?
Yes, you have to break your explanation down to a child.
6. Can you sometimes not figure problems out?
Yes, I sometimes can't figure problems out.
7. Do you have tape at home?
Yes, I have / No, I don't have tape at home.
8. Do you have a profession?
Yes, I have a profession.

EXERCISE S REV2.14

 Grammar Transformation Drill

1. Critics have to be evaluated too. Repeat.
2. Critics have to be evaluated too. Transform: past simple.
Critics had to be evaluated too.
3. My recovery was aided by good food and rest. Repeat.
4. My recovery was aided by good food and rest. Transform: future simple.
My recovery will be aided by good food and rest.
5. He told me work satisfaction had to be achieved. Repeat.

6. He told me work satisfaction had to be achieved. Transform: present simple.
He tells me work satisfaction has to be achieved.
7. A person's capacity to learn can be developed. Repeat.
8. A person's capacity to learn can be developed. Transform: future simple.
A person's capacity to learn will be developed.
9. He collected tax for years. Repeat.
10. He collected tax for years. Transform: passive voice.
Tax was collected by him for years.
11. They gave the institution enough funds. Repeat.
12. They gave the institution enough funds. Transform: passive voice.
Enough funds were given to the institution.
13. The country was lead with democracy. Repeat.
14. The country was lead with democracy. Transform: active voice.
They led the country with democracy.
15. They made my recovery quick. Repeat.
16. They made my recovery quick. Transform: passive voice.
My recovery was made quick.

EXERCISE S REV2.15



Writing Exercise

1. Product satisfaction has to be promoted.
2. That look tells me you are up to something.
3. They were asked to figure out the problem in an hour.
4. His capacity to deal with business was tested.
5. I lose track of time when I'm reading academic books.
6. My profession doesn't let me to work with new graduates.
7. The child's recovery from an illness has been made easy.
8. These folks were big cheese consumers.

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GRAMMAR FOCUS

More use of the passive voice 2

Passive Voice

Lastly, the passive voice can be used when it is obvious who the doer of the action is or when the doer is *you, we, one, everybody* or *people* in general. For example,

The students have been given their grades. (By the teacher, obviously)

Computers are widely used at school and at work. (by people)

EXERCISE S7.1



Repetition Drill

1. Coffee is usually drunk hot.
2. Tables in a restaurant are regularly cleaned.
3. Fruits and vegetables are best eaten fresh.
4. Bags are used for shopping.
5. Drinks in cafes should be made properly.
6. Children are also taught to be polite at school.
7. Photos are taken all over the world.
8. Furniture is designed in that factory.
9. Malls are visited everyday.
10. Motorcycles are not driven in this city.

EXERCISE S7.2



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. Paintings are sold in galleries. Repeat.
2. Paintings are sold in galleries. Change: shops.
3. Paintings are sold in shops. Change: clothes.
4. Clothes are sold in shops. Change: not.
5. Clothes are not sold in shops. Change: bookstores.
6. Clothes are not sold in bookstores. Change: toys.
7. Toys are not sold in bookstores. Change: made.
8. Toys are not made in bookstores. Change: shopping malls.

EXERCISE S7.3



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The internet is used all over the world.
2. Shoes are used all over the world.

3. Books are used all over the world.
4. Books are read all over the world.
5. Newspapers are read all over the world.
6. News is read all over the world.
7. Calls are made all over the world.
8. Emails are made all over the world.

EXERCISE S7.4 **Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill**

1. The criminal was arrested yesterday.
2. The food was cooked yesterday.
3. The sculpture was sculpted yesterday.
4. The door was repaired yesterday.
5. The car was repaired last night.
6. The house was repaired last week.
7. The tree house was built last week.

EXERCISE S7.5 **Backward Build-up Expansion Drill**

1. tomorrow afternoon.
2. by tomorrow afternoon.
3. their report by tomorrow afternoon.
4. hand in their report by tomorrow afternoon.
5. to hand in their report by tomorrow afternoon.
6. asked to hand in their report by tomorrow afternoon.
7. are asked to hand in their report by tomorrow afternoon.
8. Students are asked to hand in their report by tomorrow afternoon.

EXERCISE S7.P1 **Pronunciation Repetition Drill**

Pronounce the words.

1. limited
2. strictest
3. disappointed
4. butcher
5. representative
6. personnel
7. queue
8. wire

EXERCISE S7.6

 Advanced Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. That driver was caught speeding.
2. Change: lady.
3. Change: stealing.
4. Change: man.
5. Change: this.
6. Change: is.
7. Change: woman.
8. Change: accused of.

EXERCISE S7.7

 Question with Follow up Questions Exercise

1. What are patients asked to do when they go to the hospital?
2. What do we put on our feet before wearing shoes?
3. What are put under the Christmas tree?

EXERCISE S7.8

 Intermediate Student asks the Teacher Exercise

1. What are pens used for?
2. Are knives used for cooking?
3. Are some street names named after people?
4. Are hats worn on the head?
5. What can be bought in stationery shops?

EXERCISE S7.P2

 Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences.

1. Students are asked to hand in their report by tomorrow afternoon.
2. A hook, a screw and many other small things were found in a bag.
3. He noticed the ladder had been transferred again.
4. She doesn't get on with her disabled high school brother.
5. My mother had a change of heart when she saw my dad sick.

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VOCABULARY

go against <i>somebody</i>	delivery	struggle	transfer	replacement	via
get on with <i>something</i>	license	hard up	give out	speaking one's mind	detail

get on with something

give out

go against somebody

hard up

speak one's mind

- to continue to do; to make progress

- to hand out, to distribute something to people

- to disobey, oppose

- with very little money

- to give one's opinion in a strong way

EXERCISE S8.1



Repetition Drill

1. Delivery for the orders will be next week.
2. To make business profit is a struggle.
3. He has to do a money transfer to his business account.
4. Her replacement for her position came yesterday.
5. Profit came via merchandise sales.
6. I give attention to details.
7. You need a license to operate a business.
8. We need to get on with our work.
9. They are tasked to give out flyers.
10. It is hard to go against your boss.
11. People who are hard up can't put up a business.
12. You have to speak your mind in the meeting.

EXERCISE S8.2



Transformation Drill

1. She has to get on with school work before summer ends. Repeat.
2. She has to get on with school work before summer ends. Transform: who.
3. I have a delivery for the next town. Repeat.
4. I have a delivery for the next town. Transform: where.
5. The bulb replacement he bought did not fit. Repeat.
6. The bulb replacement he bought did not fit. Transform: what.
7. He explained every detail clearly. Repeat.
8. He explained every detail clearly. Transform: who.

9. This license enables them to sell alcoholic drinks. Repeat.
10. This license enables them to sell alcoholic drinks. Transform: what.
11. We gave out free product samples this morning. Repeat.
12. We gave out free product samples this morning. Transform: when.
13. Hannah sometimes gets in trouble when she speaks her mind. Repeat.
14. Hannah sometimes gets in trouble when she speaks her mind. Transform: when.
15. This hard up old man lives in the train station. Repeat.
16. This hard up old man lives in the train station. Transform: where.

EXERCISE S8.3

Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. Adam made a delivery to the bank.
2. Adam made a transfer to the bank.
3. Adam made a transfer with the bank.
4. Adam had a transfer with the bank.
5. Adam had a struggle with the bank.
6. We had a struggle with the bank.
7. We had a struggle with the law.
8. We had a struggle with the details.

EXERCISE S8.4

Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. My supervisor advised me to get on with my report.
2. My manager advised me to get on with my presentation.
3. Her manager told her to get on with her presentation.
4. Her co-worker asked her to get on with her presentation.
5. Her co-worker asked him not to get on with his presentation.
6. Dan's co-workers asked Aly not to get on with her presentation.
7. Dan's co-workers asked Aly not to get on with her presentation.
8. Dan's boss asked me not to get on with my presentation.

EXERCISE S8.5

Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. We are hard up.
2. We are so hard up.
3. We are so hard up nowadays.
4. We are so hard up nowadays to go against our boss.
5. We are so hard up nowadays to go against our bad boss.

EXERCISE S8.6



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The employee received the cash replacement via mail. Repeat.
2. The employee received the cash replacement via mail. Change: license.
3. The employee received the license replacement via mail. Change: detail.
4. The employee received the detail replacement via mail. Change: transfer.
5. The employee received the detail transfer via mail. Change: didn't.
6. The employee didn't receive the detail transfer via mail. Change: send.
7. The employee didn't send the detail transfer via mail. Change: email.
8. The employee didn't send the detail transfer via email. Change: employer.

EXERCISE S8.7



Jumbled Sentences Exercise

1. old / replacement / needs / lamp / the.
2. is / before / delivery / morning / the / eight / food / in / always / food.
3. down / building / the / via / he / stairs / came.
4. every / it / approving / I / detail / inspected / menu / of / the / before.
5. license / last / their / they / month / lost / operating.

EXERCISE S8.8



Open Questions Exercise

1. Have you ever went against your manager's decision?
2. Were you ever hard up?
3. In what situation do you speak your mind?
4. What do people on the streets give out?
5. What struggle did you have with the English language?
6. Have you ever had a plane transfer?

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VOCABULARY

stall	construction	fortune	lightning	lake	mud
boiler	commercial	housing	feature	rural	signal

EXERCISE S9.1

 Repetition Drill

1. There are stalls put up for the holidays.
2. The construction of the new office is delayed.
3. This city has a lot of housing projects.
4. Lightning scares most children.
5. Our house is near a lake.
6. There's a lot of mud today because of the rain.
7. Boilers were used as part of the heating system before.
8. There are more houses in the rural areas.
9. Commercial buildings are in demand in the city.
10. We have to wait for their signal before moving into the house.
11. He had good fortune working abroad.
12. The new house features a huge swimming pool.

EXERCISE S9.2

 Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. He found a bad fortune when he worked in construction. Repeat.
2. He found a bad fortune when he worked in construction. Change: we, invested.
3. We found a bad fortune when we invested in construction. Change: good, housing.
4. We found a good fortune when we invested in housing. Change: they, after.
5. They found a good fortune after they invested in housing. Change: had, boilers.
6. They had a good fortune after they invested in boilers. Change: I, restaurants.
7. I had good fortune after I invested in restaurants. Change: Dave, cafes.

EXERCISE S9.3

 Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. The lightning was visible from the house.
2. The lake was visible from the stall.

3. His signal was visible from the stall.
4. His signal was visible from the construction site.
5. His signal was not visible from the housing site.
6. His stall was not clear from the housing site.
7. His stalls were clear from the commercial site.

EXERCISE S9.4 **Backward Build-up Expansion Drill**

1. the Christmas season.
2. during the Christmas season.
3. vendors during the Christmas season.
4. for vendors during the Christmas season.
5. stalls for vendors during the Christmas season.
6. commercial stalls for vendors during the Christmas season.
7. features commercial stalls for vendors during the Christmas season.
8. The city center features commercial stalls for vendors during the Christmas season.

EXERCISE S9.5 **Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill**

1. Rural places may have more housing.
2. Commercial places may have more housing.
3. Commercial places may have less housing.
4. Commercial places may have less boilers.
5. Commercial places may have more boilers.
6. Commercial buildings may have more boilers.
7. Commercial buildings may have more people.
8. Commercial buildings may have more furniture.

EXERCISE S9.6 **Questions and Answer with Prompt Drill**

1. Does lightning come before thunder?
Yes, lightning ...
2. Can you swim in the lake?
Yes, you can ...
3. Is there much mud during rainy season?
Yes, there is ...

4. Are there farms in the rural area?
Yes, there are ...
5. Is it safe to give a signal when crossing the street?
Yes, it is ...
6. Do magazines feature popular products?
Yes, magazines ...

EXERCISE S9.7

 Correct or Incorrect Exercise

1. Everyone have to wait for the coach's signal.
2. Is the lake near your house?
3. You don't want mud in your house.
4. There are stalls in street markets.
5. Great fortune can run out.
6. Animals need housing too.
7. Construction are going on.
8. This room doesn't have good lightning.

EXERCISE S9.8

 Controlled Open Question Exercise

1. Have you seen a lake up close?
2. Do you often get mud on your shoes?
3. Does your house have a boiler?
4. Do you live in a rural area?
5. Does your city feature a huge shopping mall?
6. Does it have a commercial area?

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EXERCISE S REV3.1

 Reading Exercise

1. Coffee is usually drunk hot.
2. Tables in a restaurant are regularly cleaned.
3. Fruits and vegetables are best eaten fresh.
4. Bags are used for shopping.
5. Drinks in cafes should be made properly.
6. Children are also taught to be polite at school.
7. Photos are taken all over the world.
8. Furniture is designed in that factory.
9. Malls are visited everyday.
10. Motorcycles are not driven in this city.

EXERCISE S REV3.2

 Reading Exercise

1. Delivery for the orders will be next week.
2. To make business profit is a struggle.
3. He has to do a money transfer to his business account.
4. Her replacement as manager came yesterday.
5. Profit came via merchandise sales.
6. I give attention to details.
7. You need a license to operate a business.
8. We need to get on with our work.
9. They are tasked to give out flyers.
10. It is hard to go against your boss.

EXERCISE S REV3.3

 Reading Exercise

1. There are stalls put up for the holidays.
2. The construction of the new office is delayed.
3. This city has a lot of housing projects.
4. Lightning scares most children.
5. Our house is near a lake.
6. There's a lot of mud today because of the rain.
7. Boilers were used as part of the heating system before.
8. There are more houses in the rural areas.
9. Commercial buildings are in demand in the city.
10. We have to wait for their signal before moving into the house.

EXERCISE S REV3.4



Pronunciation Repetition Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. limited
2. strictest
3. disappointed
4. butcher
5. representative
6. personnel
7. queue
8. wire

EXERCISE S REV3.5



Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. Paintings are sold in galleries. Repeat.
2. Paintings are sold in galleries. Change: shops.
Paintings are sold in shops.
3. Paintings are sold in shops. Change: clothes.
Clothes are sold in shops.
4. Clothes are sold in shops. Change: not.
Clothes are not sold in shops.
5. Clothes are not sold in shops. Change: bookstores.
Clothes are not sold in bookstores.
6. Clothes are not sold in bookstores. Change: toys.
Toys are not sold in bookstores.
7. Toys are not sold in bookstores. Change: made.
Toys are not made in bookstores.
8. Toys are not made in bookstores. Change: shopping malls.
Toys are not made in shopping malls.

EXERCISE S REV3.6



Transformation Drill

1. She has to get on with school work before summer ends. Repeat.
2. She has to get on with school work before summer ends. Transform: who.
Who has to get on with school work before summer ends?
3. I have a delivery for the next town. Repeat.
4. I have a delivery for the next town. Transform: where.
Where do I have a delivery for?

5. The bulb replacement he bought did not fit. Repeat.
6. The bulb replacement he bought did not fit. Transform: what.
What did not fit?
7. He explained every detail clearly. Repeat.
8. He explained every detail clearly. Transform: who.
Who explained every detail clearly?
9. This license enables them to sell alcoholic drinks. Repeat.
10. This license enables them to sell alcoholic drinks. Transform: what.
What enables them to sell alcohol drinks?
11. We gave out free product samples this morning. Repeat.
12. We gave out free product samples this morning. Transform: when.
When did you give out free sample products?
13. Hannah sometimes gets in trouble when she speaks her mind. Repeat.
14. Hannah sometimes gets in trouble when she speaks her mind. Transform: when.
When does Hannah sometimes get in trouble?
15. This hard up old man lives in the train station. Repeat.
16. This hard up old man lives in the train station. Transform: where.
Where does the hard up old man live?

EXERCISE S REV3.7

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The internet is used all over the world.
2. Shoes are used all over the world.
3. Books are used all over the world.
4. Books are read all over the world.
5. Newspapers are read all over the world.
6. News is read all over the world.
7. Calls are made all over the world.
8. Emails are made all over the world.

EXERCISE S REV3.8

 Backward Build-up Expansion Drill

1. tomorrow afternoon.
2. by tomorrow afternoon.
3. their report by tomorrow afternoon.
4. hand in their report by tomorrow afternoon.
5. to hand in their report by tomorrow afternoon.
6. asked to hand in their report by tomorrow afternoon.
7. are asked to hand in their report by tomorrow afternoon.
8. Students are asked to hand in their report by tomorrow afternoon.

EXERCISE S REV3.9

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The employee received the cash replacement via mail. Repeat.
2. The employee received the cash replacement via mail. Change: license.
The employee received the license replacement via mail.
3. The employee received the license replacement via mail. Change: detail.
The employee received the detail replacement via mail.
4. The employee received the detail replacement via mail. Change: transfer.
The employee received the detail transfer via mail.
5. The employee received the detail transfer via mail. Change: didn't.
The employee didn't receive the detail transfer via mail.
6. The employee didn't receive the detail transfer via mail. Change: send.
The employee didn't send the detail transfer via mail.
7. The employee didn't send the detail transfer via mail. Change: email.
The employee didn't send the detail transfer via email.
8. The employee didn't send the detail transfer via email. Change: employer.
The employer didn't send the detail transfer via email.

EXERCISE S REV3.10

 Advanced Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. That driver was caught speeding.
2. Change: lady.
That lady was caught speeding.
3. Change: stealing.
That lady was caught stealing.
4. Change: man.
That man was caught stealing.
5. Change: this.
This man was caught stealing.
6. Change: is.
This man is caught stealing.
7. Change: woman.
This woman is caught stealing.
8. Change: accused of.
This woman is accused of stealing.

EXERCISE S REV3.11

 Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences.

1. Students are asked to hand in their report by tomorrow afternoon.

2. A hook, a screw and many other small things were found in a bag.
3. He noticed the ladder had been transferred again.
4. She doesn't get on with her disabled high school brother.
5. My mother had a change of heart when she saw my dad sick.

EXERCISE S REV3.12

 Intermediate Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. He found a bad fortune when he worked in construction. Repeat.
2. He found a bad fortune when he worked in construction. Change: we, invested.
We found a bad fortune when we invested in construction.
3. We found a bad fortune when we invested in construction. Change: good, housing.
We found a good fortune when we invested in housing.
4. We found a good fortune when we invested in housing. Change: they, after.
They found a good fortune after they invested in housing.
5. They found a good fortune after they invested in housing. Change: had, boilers.
They had a good fortune after they invested in boilers.
6. They had a good fortune after they invested in boilers. Change: I, restaurants.
I had a good fortune after I invested in restaurants.
7. I had a good fortune after I invested in restaurants. Change: Dave, cafes.
Dave had a good fortune after he invested in cafes.

EXERCISE S REV3.13

 Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. We are hard up.
2. We are so hard up.
3. We are so hard up nowadays.
4. We are so hard up nowadays to go against our boss.
5. We are so hard up nowadays to go against our bad boss.

EXERCISE S REV3.14

 Jumbled Sentences Exercise

1. old / replacement / needs / lamp / the.
The old lamp needs replacement.
2. is / before / delivery / morning / the / eight / food / in / always / food.
Food delivery is always before eight in the morning.
3. down / building / the / via / he / stairs / came.
He came down the building via stairs.

4. every / it / approving / I / detail / inspected / menu / of / the /before.

I inspected every detail of the menu before approving it.

5. license / last / their / they / month / lost / operating.

They lost their operating license last month.

EXERCISE S REV3.15



Writing Substitution Exercise

1. Paintings are sold in galleries. Write.

Change: shops - Paintings are sold in shops.

2. This woman is caught stealing. Write.

Change: accused of - This woman is accused of stealing.

3. Toys are not made in bookstores. Write.

Change: shopping malls - Toys are not made in shopping malls.

4. The employee received the license replacement via mail. Write.

Change: detail - The employee received the detail replacement via mail.

5. He found a bad fortune when he worked in construction. Write.

Change: invested - He found a bad fortune when he invested in construction.

6. That driver was caught speeding. Write.

Change: lady - That lady was caught speeding.

7. I had a good fortune after I invested in restaurants. Write.

Change: cafes - I had a good fortune after I invested in cafes.

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GRAMMAR FOCUS

More about past habits

Would

We can use *would* to describe a repeated past action or habit. For example,

I would often go to the park and read last summer.

Would + always can mean an extreme habit in the past or willingness to do an action repeatedly but had already stopped. The opposite is expressed by would + never.

**She would always say no to everything when we were little.
As a teenager, he would never allow anyone in his room.**

You cannot use would to describe past states, only with action verbs.

Brian would cook breakfast when he was at home. - correct
We would live in town when we were there. - incorrect. (We used to...)

EXERCISE S10.1



Repetition Drill

1. Those children would rarely play separately last year.
2. In 1989, he would go out every Friday and party all night.
3. We would stay in our pajamas the whole day last winter.
4. In the past, ships would sail in the ocean for months.
5. I would clean the cupboard every weekend when I was living alone.
6. Clara would sell her clothes to buy new ones when she was younger.
7. Abie would buy a drink with every meal after she got promoted.
8. When this happened in the past, Allison would get angry.
9. They would come over to our house when we were there.
10. When you were five, you would just grab sweets from the counter.

EXERCISE S10.2



Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. He would swim everyday when he was in Spain.
2. They would swim everyday when they were in Spain.
3. They would bike every weekend when they were in Spain.
4. We would bike every weekend when we were in Spain.
5. We would talk every other day when we were in Spain.
6. We would go dancing every other day when we were in Cuba.
7. We would go clubbing every other day when we were in America.

EXERCISE S10.3 Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. I would wash up.
2. I would wash up every day.
3. I would wash up every day and every night.
4. I would wash up every day and every night before we moved.
5. I would wash up every day and every night before we moved house.

EXERCISE S10.4 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. Ten years ago, I would eat a lot of junk food.
2. Ten years ago, I would eat a lot of bad food.
3. Five years ago, I would eat a lot of bad food.
4. Five years ago, I would eat lots of bad food.
5. Five years ago, I would buy lots of bad food.
6. Five years ago, I would order lots of bad food.
7. Two years ago, I would order lots of bad food.
8. Twenty years ago, I would order lots of bad food.

EXERCISE S10.5 Backward Build-up Expansion Drill

1. before her fall.
2. the bed before her fall.
3. make the bed before her fall.
4. always make the bed before her fall.
5. would always make the bed before her fall.
6. grandma would always make the bed before her fall.
7. His grandma would always make the bed before her fall.

EXERCISE S10.P1 Middle Syllable Pronunciation Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. beloved
2. democracy
3. capacity
4. disabled
5. garage

EXERCISE S10.6 **Mixed Drill**

1. Last year, Shaun would make drinks for everyone. Repeat.
2. Last year, Shaun would make drinks for everyone. Change: food.
3. Last year, Shaun would make food for everyone. Add: at the center.
4. Last year, Shaun would make food for everyone at the center. Change: month.
5. Last month, Shaun would make food for everyone at the center. Change: Susan.
6. Last month, Susan would make food for everyone at the center. Transform: where.
7. Where would Susan make food for everyone last month? Transform: past simple.
8. Where did Susan make food for everyone last month? Change: soup.

EXERCISE S10.7 **Jumbled Sentences Exercise**

1. little / Adam / when / display / was / toys / he / all / his / would.
2. put up / living / Christmas / a / room / before / our / be / tree / in / would / every.
3. we / when / would / little / presents / who / give / were?
4. gifts / Jenny / wrap / all / would / for / Christmas.
5. would / distributed / last / to / until / everyone / gifts / be / year.
6. he / he / anything / reached / eat / would / thirty / until/
7. she / alive / would / still / flowers / on / put / mum / table / when / the / was.
8. lived / my / mum / brother / cook / would / when / he / not / our / with.

EXERCISE S10.8 **Correct or Incorrect Exercise**

1. She would listen to music in her car in high school.
2. They would smell bad when they were young.
3. Before getting married, Hannah would not throw away all left over food after Christmas.
4. I would drink less water when I was young.
5. As a kid, he would be whining if you didn't listen to him.
6. They would always drive home from the airport before their car got stolen.
7. Two years ago, she would dress badly.
8. He would never act like that before the accident.

EXERCISE S10.P2



Word Stress Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. screw
2. blocked
3. bombed
4. aspect
5. welfare
6. obvious
7. nuisance
8. bulb
9. visible
10. cupboard

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VOCABULARY

out of one's mind
on one's mind

let yourself go
steer clear of

violence
back away

tension
work someone up

pity
pride
anger

work up

back away

let yourself go

on one's mind

out of one's mind

steer clear of

- to make someone feel angry, excited or upset

- to move backwards, in fear or dislike

- relax and enjoy yourself

- to be thinking or worrying about something

- to be thinking crazily or to be crazy

- not go near it because it could harm you or cause you a problem

EXERCISE S11.1



Repetition Drill

1. Violence will not solve anything.
2. Tension builds up when two people strongly disagree with each other's opinion.
3. I pity the sick.
4. He takes pride in his success.
5. I think she feels a lot of anger towards his father.
6. This kind of food is a threat to my health.
7. He works the girl up when he asked her out.
8. You need to back away when someone starts getting aggressive.
9. It is healthy to let yourself go sometimes.
10. My work is always on my mind.
11. The man shouting on the street is out of his mind.
12. Steer clear of negative people.

EXERCISE S11.2



Inflection Drill

1. Please back away when you see a violent man. Change: men.
2. Street violence is a big problem in some cities. Change: was.
3. Learn to let yourself go to live healthier. Change: happier.
4. Put problems out of your mind when you sleep. Change: worries.
5. My mum told me to steer clear of Danny. Change: dad.
6. She works me up so I don't hang out with her anymore. Change: go out.
7. We backed away from the old bridge. Change: they.
8. Andy danced a lot and let herself go at the party. Change: sang.

EXERCISE S11.3

 Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. I have lots of homework.
2. I have lots of homework on my mind.
3. I have lots of homework and projects on my mind.
4. I have lots of homework and projects on my mind; I can't think.
5. I have lots of homework and projects on my mind; I can't think properly.

EXERCISE S11.4

 Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. Emily has anger for her brother.
2. Emily had pride for her brother.
3. Trish had pity for her brother.
4. Trish had a threat from her brother.
5. Trish received a threat from her ex-boyfriend.
6. She received a threat from her boyfriend.
7. He got a threat from his girlfriend.

EXERCISE S11.5

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. Too much pride is destroying one's self.
2. Too much anger is destroying one's self.
3. Too much anger is destroying yourself.
4. Too much tension is destroying yourself.
5. Too much pity is destroying yourself.
6. Too much pity can destroy yourself.

EXERCISE S11.6

 Jumbled Sentences Exercise

1. is / someone / helpful / anger / to / sometimes.
2. important / take / what / have / pride / it / for / you / in / achieved / you / to / is.
3. result / and / threats / frequently / violence / to / tension.
4. people / some / not / respond / to / well / pity / do.

5. remind / to / her / herself / on / let / weekend / have / to / we / go / weekend.
6. minded / people / closed / really / him / up / works.
7. away / when / a / backed / they / man / wielded / the / knife.
8. if / you / are / think / out / that / reasonable / is / of / your / you / mind / price.

EXERCISE S11.7

 Advanced Sentence Expansion Drill

1. You have to relax. Repeat.
2. Add: when there's a problem.
3. Add: on your mind.
4. Add: that is always
5. Add: to solve it.

EXERCISE S11.8

 Intermediate Student asks the Teacher Exercise

1. What is always on your mind?
2. What do you have to steer clear of?
3. How do you manage your anger?
4. When was the last time you had a tension with somebody?
5. Is there a constant threat of earthquake in your country?
6. What works you up?
7. Do you feel pity for the disabled?
8. Have ever witnessed an act of violence?

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VOCABULARY

arise
hunt

go on and on
get together

hook
bang

for good
drag on

flow
flood

suck

get together
go on and on
drag on
for good

- meet (usually for social reasons)
- to continue excessively
- to last longer than expected, often longer than seems necessary
- completely, never to return to the original state or condition

EXERCISE S12.1



Repetition Drill

1. The internet is a place where some weird trends arise.
2. Pots bang on the wall.
3. The umbrella is hooked on the edge of the table.
4. Water flows out to the ocean.
5. This street floods when it rains.
6. Babies suck their mother's breast for milk.
7. The deer used to be hunted.
8. We are staying in this office for good.
9. My friends and I are planning to get together.
10. She doesn't shut up and just goes on and on.
11. The meeting dragged on for hours.

EXERCISE S12.2



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. We got together.
2. We got together for a project.
3. We got together for a project last night.
4. We got together for a project last night and the meeting dragged on.
5. We got together for a project last night and the meeting dragged on until dawn.

EXERCISE S12.3

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. People flow into the streets from the station. Repeat.
2. People flow into the streets from the station. Change: smoke.
3. Smoke flows into the streets from the station. Change: rises.
4. Smoke rises into the streets from the station. Change: fire.
5. Fire rises into the streets from the station. Change: buildings.
6. Fire rises into the streets from the buildings. Change: smog.

EXERCISE S12.4

 Advanced Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. Danny went on and on about a game. Repeat.
2. Change: Alice.
3. Change: website.
4. Change: goes.
5. Change: guy.
6. Change: she.
7. Change: some.
8. Change: shop.

EXERCISE S12.5

 Question with Follow up Questions Exercise

1. What floods the market during the weekend?
2. How often do you get together with your friends?
3. What may arise if you and another person do not agree?

EXERCISE S12.6

 Controlled Open Question Exercise

1. Are lions hunted in your country?
2. Does a river flow through your city?
3. Are you going to live in that country for good?
4. Do you know anyone who goes on and on when talking?

5. What meeting have you been to that dragged on?
6. What hooks on a coat hanger?
7. Do doors bang when it is windy?
8. What do we use a vacuum cleaner for?

EXERCISE S12.7

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. It floods in our place so we will move.
2. It floods in our city so we will move.
3. It floods in our village so we will move.
4. It floods in our village but we will move.
5. It floods in our village but we will not move.
6. It flooded in our village but we will not move.
7. It flooded in their village but they will not move.
8. It will flood in their village but they will not move.

EXERCISE S12.8

 Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. Some animals are hunted for their meat.
2. Some animals were hunted for their horns.
3. Some mammals were hunted for their horns.
4. Some mammals were hunted for their skin.
5. Some mammals are still hunted for their skin.
6. Many mammals are still hunted for their skin.
7. Many mammals are still hunted for their fur.

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EXERCISE S REV4.1

 Reading Exercise

1. Those children would rarely play separately last year.
2. In 1989, he would go out every Friday and party all night.
3. We would stay in our pajamas the whole day last winter.
4. In the past, ships would sail in the ocean for months.
5. I would clean the cupboard every weekend when I was living alone.
6. Clara would sell her clothes to buy new ones when she was younger.
7. Abie would buy a drink with every meal after she got promoted.
8. When this happened in the past, Allison would get angry.
9. They would come over to our house when we were there.
10. When you were five, you would just grab sweets from the counter.

EXERCISE S REV4.2

 Reading Exercise

1. Violence will not solve anything.
2. Tension builds up when two people strongly disagree with each other's opinion.
3. I pity the sick.
4. He takes pride in his success.
5. I think she feels a lot of anger towards his father.
6. This kind of food is a threat to my health.
7. He works the girl up when he asked her out.
8. You need to back away when someone starts getting aggressive.
9. It is healthy to let yourself go sometimes.
10. My work is always on my mind.

EXERCISE S REV4.3

 Reading Exercise

1. The internet is a place where some weird trends arise.
2. Pots bang on the wall.
3. The umbrella is hooked on the edge of the table.
4. Water flows out to the ocean.
5. This street floods when it rains.
6. Babies suck their mother's breast for milk.
7. The deer used to be hunted.
8. We are staying in this office for good.
9. My friends and I are planning to get together.
10. She doesn't shut up and just goes on and on.

EXERCISE S REV4.4

 Middle Syllable Pronunciation Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. beloved
2. democracy
3. capacity
4. disabled
5. garage

EXERCISE S REV4.5

 Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. He would swim everyday when he was in Spain.
2. They would swim everyday when they were in Spain.
3. They would bike every weekend when they were in Spain.
4. We would bike every weekend when we were in Spain.
5. We would talk every other day when we were in Spain.
6. We would go dancing every other day when we were in Cuba.
7. We would go clubbing every other day when we were in America.

EXERCISE S REV4.6

 Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. I have lots of homework.
2. I have lots of homework on my mind.
3. I have lots of homework and projects on my mind.
4. I have lots of homework and projects on my mind; I can't think.
5. I have lots of homework and projects on my mind; I can't think properly.

EXERCISE S REV4.7

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. People flow into the streets from the station. Repeat.
2. People flow into the streets from the station. Change: smoke.
Smoke flows into the streets from the station.

3. Smoke flows into the streets from the station. Change: rises.
Smoke rises into the streets from the station.
4. Smoke rises into the streets from the station. Change: fire.
Fire rises into the streets from the station.
5. Fire rises into the streets from the station. Change: buildings.
Fire rises into the streets from the buildings.
6. Fire rises into the streets from the buildings. Change: smog.
Smog rises into the streets from the buildings.

EXERCISE S REV4.8



Mixed Drill

1. Last year, Shaun would make drinks for everyone. Repeat.
2. Last year, Shaun would make drinks for everyone. Change: food.
Last year, Shaun would make food for everyone.
3. Last year, Shaun would make food for everyone. Add: at the center.
Last year, Shaun would make food for everyone at the center.
4. Last year, Shaun would make food for everyone at the center. Change: month.
Last month, Shaun would make food for everyone at the center.
5. Last month, Shaun would make food for everyone at the center. Change: Susan.
Last month, Susan would make food for everyone at the center.
6. Last month, Susan would make food for everyone at the center. Transform: where.
Where would Susan make food for everyone last month?
7. Where would Susan make food for everyone last month? Change: past simple.
Where did Susan make food for everyone last month?
8. Where did Susan make food for everyone last month? Change: soup.
Where did Susan make soup for everyone last month?

EXERCISE S REV4.9



Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. Emily has anger for her brother.
2. Emily had pride for her brother.
3. Trish had pity for her brother.
4. Trish had a threat from her brother.
5. Trish received a threat from her ex-boyfriend.
6. She received a threat from her boyfriend.
7. He got a threat from his girlfriend.

EXERCISE S REV4.10



Advanced Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. Danny went on and on about a game. Repeat.
2. Change: Alice.
Alice went on and on about a game.
3. Change: website.
Alice went on and on about a website.
4. Change: goes.
Alice goes on and on about a website.
5. Change: guy.
Alice goes on and on about a guy.
6. Change: she.
She goes on and on about a guy.
7. Change: some.
She goes on and on about some guys.
8. Change: shop.
She goes on and on about some shops.

EXERCISE S REV4.11



Advanced Sentence Expansion Drill

1. You have to relax. Repeat.
2. Add: when there's a problem.
You have to relax when there's a problem.
3. Add: on your mind.
You have to relax when there's a problem on your mind.
4. Add: that is always
You have to relax when there's a problem that is always on your mind.
5. Add: to solve it.
You have to relax when there's a problem that is always on your mind to solve

EXERCISE S REV4.12



Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. Some animals are hunted for their meat.

2. Some animals were hunted for their horns.
3. Some mammals were hunted for their horns.
4. Some mammals were hunted for their skin.
5. Some mammals are still hunted for their skin.
6. Many mammals are still hunted for their skin.
7. Many mammals are still hunted for their fur.

EXERCISE S REV4.13



Word Stress Drill

Pronounce the words.

1. screw
2. blocked
3. bombed
4. aspect
5. welfare
6. obvious
7. nuisance
8. bulb
9. visible
10. cupboard

EXERCISE S REV4.14



Jumbled Sentences Exercise

1. little / Adam / when / display / was / toys / he / all / his / would.
Adam would display all his toys when he was little.
2. put up / living / Christmas / a / room / before / our / be / tree / in / would / every.
A tree would be put up every Christmas in our living room before.
3. we / when / would / little / presents / who / give / were?
Who would give presents when we were little?
4. gifts / Jenny / wrap / all / would / for / Christmas.
Jenny would wrap all gifts for Christmas.
5. would / distributed / last / to / until / everyone / gifts / be / year.
Gifts would be distributed to everyone until last year.
6. he / he / anything / reached / eat / would / thirty / until/
He would eat anything until he reached thirty.
7. she / alive / would / still / flowers / on / put / mum / table / when / the / was.
Mum would put flowers on the table when she was still alive.
8. lived / my / mum / brother / cook / would / when / he / not / our / with.
My brother would not cook when he lived with our mum.

EXERCISE S REV4.15



Mixed Writing Exercise

1. The man shouting on the street is out of his mind. Write.
2. Steer clear of negative people. Write.
3. Last year, Shaun would make drinks for everyone. Change: food.
Last year, Shaun would make food for everyone.
4. Learn to let yourself go to live healthier. Change: happier.
Learn to let yourself go to live happier.
5. You have to relax when there's a problem. Add: on your mind.
You have to relax when there's a problem on your mind.
6. Last month, Susan would make food for everyone at the center. Transform: where.
Where would Susan make food for everyone last month?
7. Danny went on and on about a game. Change: Alice.
Alice went on and on about a game.

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GRAMMAR FOCUS

Common uses of the gerund

Gerund

The first common use of a gerund is to act as the subject of the sentence. For example,

Swimming is a very good exercise.

Running is not enjoyable for everyone.

Certain verbs are followed by gerunds in place of nouns. For example,

He anticipates waiting for another hour.

She denied lying to her mother.

Since prepositions are always followed by nouns or a noun phrases, then gerunds can also be used after preposition.

I look forward to meeting you.

They will call us after seeing the presentation.

EXERCISE S13.1

 Repetition Drill

1. Biking is a popular hobby.
2. Annie began shaking as soon as she goes outside.
3. She ate a cookie before going to school.
4. Sleeping is very relaxing and necessary for the brain.
5. He completed filling in the document.
6. I have to work hard before going on vacation.
7. Cleaning is one of my past times.
8. I hate segregating trash.
9. You have to pay the bill before leaving.
10. Changing clothes is so easy.

EXERCISE S13.2

 Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. I don't mind riding the train to work.
2. I don't mind using the train to school.
3. I don't mind using the car to France.

4. I mind using the boat to France.
5. I despise using the bike to France.
6. I despise using a bike in France.
7. He considered using a bike in France.

EXERCISE S13.3 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The center encourages helping each other. Repeat.
2. The center encourages helping each other. Change: group.
3. The group encourages helping each other. Change: enjoys.
4. The group enjoys helping each other. Change: keeps.
5. The group keeps helping each other. Change: family.
6. The family keeps helping each other. Change: starts.
7. The family starts helping each other. Change: others.
8. The family starts helping others. Change: stopped.

EXERCISE S13.4 Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. Teaching helps.
2. Teaching helps children.
3. Teaching helps young children.
4. Teaching helps young children learn.
5. Teaching helps young children learn to understand.
6. Teaching helps young children learn to understand life.

EXERCISE S13.5 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. We are really bad at calculating money.
2. We are really bad at saving money.
3. We are really good at saving money.
4. We are really good at getting money.
5. We are really good at losing money.
6. They are really good at losing money.
7. They are really good at spending money.
8. They are really experts at spending money.

EXERCISE S13.6

 Open Questions Exercise

1. What do you prefer to do on a weekend?
2. What habit did you stop this year?
3. What do you remember eating as a child?
4. What did you begin doing lately?
5. What can't you help noticing when you commute to work?
6. Where do you consider moving to when you retire?
7. Why do some people dislike drinking beer?
8. Do you dislike eating spicy food? Why or why not?

EXERCISE S13.7

 Questions and Answer Drill

1. Is frying food not healthy?
2. Does dreaming mean you are sleeping deeply?
3. Is looking at the computer for too long unhealthy?
4. Is learning English fun?
5. Is studying sometimes tiring?
6. Can driving a car be tiring?
7. Can resting help cure a cold?
8. Does walking by the beach help you relax?

EXERCISE S13.8

 Intermediate Student asks the Teacher Exercise

1. Do you eat before going to bed?
2. Do you look at your phone after going to bed?
3. What do you do after taking a bath?
4. Do you wash the dishes after eating dinner?
5. How long is your commute before reaching your workplace?
6. Do you sometimes go out without taking a shower?
7. Do you worry about getting sick?
8. Are you against working overtime?

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VOCABULARY

to play with fire
bite one's tongue

calm down
break down

incredible
incredibly

sore point
unfortunately

boiling
nonsense

civil
unity

break down

calm down

bite one's tongue

to play with fire

sore point

- get upset

- relax after being angry

- try not to say what you really think or feel

- to take unnecessary risks or behave in a dangerous way

- a subject which makes somebody feel unhappy or angry when it is mentioned

EXERCISE S14.1



Repetition Drill

1. A country's unity is very important to maintain its peace.
2. His painting is incredible.
3. The man on TV is saying a lot of nonsense information.
4. The room is boiling in summer.
5. It is incredibly difficult to get into that school.
6. Even if I don't like him, I'm still acting civil.
7. She lost her job, unfortunately.
8. The woman broke down after her husband's funeral.
9. You have to calm down to be able to talk properly.
10. Even though she didn't like their plan, Viola bit her tongue.
11. He likes to play with fire and make bad decisions.
12. Don't ask about Dom's love life, it's a sore point.

EXERCISE S14.2



Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. We had to bite our tongue.
2. We had to bite our tongue this morning.
3. We had to bite our tongue this morning in the meeting.
4. We had to bite our tongue this morning in the meeting when Joe was talking.
5. We had to bite our tongue this morning in the meeting when Joe was talking nonsense.

EXERCISE S14.3

 Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. It was incredible. Repeat.
2. It was incredible. Add: to watch their play.
3. It was incredible to watch their play. Add: in the theater.
4. It was incredible to watch their play in the theater. Add: and Tina broke down.
5. It was incredible to watch their play in the theater and Tina broke down. Add: at the end.

EXERCISE S14.4

 Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. Tim and I had an incredible talk.
2. Tim and I had a civil talk.
3. Tim and I had a civil meeting.
4. Tim and I had a nonsense meeting.
5. Tim and I had an interesting meeting.
6. Tim and I will have an interesting meeting.
7. Tim and I will have an interesting project.
8. Tim and I shall have an interesting project.

EXERCISE S14.5

 Transformation Drill

1. I don't want to go to the beach since it is boiling. Repeat.
2. I don't want to go to the beach since it is boiling. Transform: who.
3. It was incredibly amusing to watch the ballet. Repeat.
4. It was incredibly amusing to watch the ballet. Transform: what.
5. He was unfortunately accused of a serious crime. Repeat.
6. He was unfortunately accused of a serious crime. Transform: what.
7. You need to calm down before your report tomorrow. Repeat.
8. You need to calm down before your report tomorrow. Transform: when.
9. Let's not discuss what happened in France since it is a sore point. Repeat.
10. Let's not discuss what happened in France since it is a sore point. Transform: why.
11. It was boiling hot in Spain last month. Repeat.
12. It was boiling hot in Spain last month. Transform: where.
13. Andrea wants to be civil when she sees her ex-husband. Repeat.

14. Andrea wants to be civil when she sees her ex-husband. Transform: who.
15. There is peace when there is unity. Repeat.
16. There is peace when there is unity. Transform: what.

EXERCISE S14.P1

 Student-led Minimal Pair Column Drill

Read one word from Column A or B. Then, the teacher will tell you which column it is from.

	A	B
1.	ship	sheep
2.	lightning	lighting
3.	protest (v)	protest (n)
4.	proceed (v)	proceed (n)
5.	incredible	incredibly

EXERCISE S14.6

 Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. Janet broke down after talking to her father.
2. Janet calmed down after talking to her mother.
3. She calmed down after talking to her sister.
4. He relaxed after talking to his sister.
5. They relaxed after calling their sister.
6. They broke down before calling their sister.

EXERCISE S14.7

 Jumbled Sentences Exercise

1. we / watched / dramatic / the / was / movie / incredibly.
2. this / he / worst / got / shift / unfortunately / week / the / work.
3. bite / sometimes / you / avoid / your / have / tongue / to / conflict / to.
4. world / there / among / unity / be / of / the / should / leaders / the.
5. playing / decent / Ivan / job / stop / find / fire / and / with / has / a / to.
6. sore / after / resignation / work / his / him / point / become / has / to / a.
7. baking / boiling / the / when / they / shop / is / are.
8. store / are / lot / nonsense / products / a / in / the / there / of.

EXERCISE S14.8

 Why and Because Exercise

1. Why do people break down?
2. Why do people act civil to others they don't like?
3. Why do you think unity is important at school?
4. Why do we do nonsense things?
5. Why is Eiffel Tower incredible?
6. Why do people bite their tongues and not say anything?
7. Why do some people like playing with fire?

EXERCISE S14.P2

 Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences.

1. The prisoner and murderer were confined in the cell in the morning today.
2. Democracy was approved last week after the joint presidential meeting.
3. He was up to something while they were looking for academic articles.
4. The city center features commercial stalls for vendors during the Christmas season.
5. Tension builds up when two people strongly disagree with each other's opinion.
6. You have to relax when there's a problem that's always on your mind.

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iStock: <http://www.istock.com/>

EXERCISE S REV5.1



Reading Exercise

1. Biking is a popular hobby.
2. Annie began shaking as soon as she goes outside.
3. She ate a cookie before going to school.
4. Sleeping is very relaxing and necessary for the brain.
5. He completed filling in the document.
6. I have to work hard before going on vacation.
7. Cleaning is one of my past times.
8. I hate segregating trash.
9. You have to pay the bill before leaving.
10. Changing clothes is so easy.

EXERCISE S REV5.2



Reading Exercise

1. A country's unity is very important to maintain its peace.
2. His painting is incredible.
3. The man on TV is saying a lot of nonsense information.
4. The room is boiling in summer.
5. It is incredibly difficult to get into that school.
6. Even if I don't like him, I'm still acting civil.
7. She lost her job, unfortunately.
8. The woman broke down after her husband's funeral.
9. You have to calm down to be able to talk properly.
10. Even though she didn't like their plan, Viola bit her tongue.

EXERCISE S REV5.3



Reading Exercise

1. I don't mind riding the train to work.
2. I don't mind using the train to school.
3. I don't mind using the car to France.
4. I mind using the boat to France.
5. I despise using the bike to France.
6. I despise using a bike in France.
7. He considered using a bike in France.

EXERCISE S REV5.4

 Student-led Minimal Pair Column Drill

Read one word from Column A or B. Then, the teacher will tell you which column it is from.

- | | A | B |
|----|-------------|-------------|
| 1. | ship | sheep |
| 2. | lightning | lighting |
| 3. | protest (v) | protest (n) |
| 4. | proceed (v) | proceed (n) |
| 5. | incredible | incredibly |

EXERCISE S REV5.5

 Intermediate Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. The center encourages helping each other. Repeat.
2. The center encourages helping each other. Change: group.
The group encourages helping each other.
3. The group encourages helping each other. Change: enjoys.
The group enjoys helping each other.
4. The group enjoys helping each other. Change: keeps.
The group keeps helping each other.
5. The group keeps helping each other. Change: family.
The family keeps helping each other.
6. The family keeps helping each other. Change: starts.
The family starts helping each other.
7. The family starts helping each other. Change: others.
The family starts helping others.
8. The family starts helping others. Change: stopped.
The family stopped helping others.

EXERCISE S REV5.6

 Basic Sentence Expansion Drill

1. We had to bite our tongue.
2. We had to bite our tongue this morning.
3. We had to bite our tongue this morning in the meeting.
4. We had to bite our tongue this morning in the meeting when Joe was talking.
5. We had to bite our tongue this morning in the meeting when Joe was talking nonsense.

EXERCISE S REV5.7



Intermediate Sentence Expansion Drill

1. It was incredible. Repeat.
2. It was incredible. Add: to watch their play.
It was incredible to watch their play.
3. It was incredible to watch their play. Add: in the theater.
It was incredible to watch their play in the theater.
4. It was incredible to watch their play in the theater. Add: and Tina broke down.
It was incredible to watch their play in the theater and Tina broke down.
5. It was incredible to watch their play in the theater and Tina broke down. Add: at the end.
It was incredible to watch their play in the theater and Tina broke down at the end.

EXERCISE S REV5.8



Basic Single-slot Substitution Drill

1. We are really bad at calculating money.
2. We are really bad at saving money.
3. We are really good at saving money.
4. We are really good at getting money.
5. We are really good at losing money.
6. They are really good at losing money.
7. They are really good at spending money.
8. They are really experts at spending money.

EXERCISE S REV5.9



Questions and Answer Drill

1. Is frying food not healthy?
Yes, frying food is not healthy.
2. Does dreaming mean you are sleeping deeply?
Yes, dreaming means you're sleeping deeply.
3. Is looking at the computer for too long unhealthy?
Yes, looking at the computer for too long is unhealthy.
4. Is learning English fun?
Yes, learning English is fun.
5. Is studying sometimes tiring?
Yes, studying is sometimes tiring.

6. Can driving a car be tiring?
Yes, driving a car can be tiring.
7. Can resting help cure a cold?
Yes, resting can help cure a cold.
8. Does walking by the beach help you relax?
Yes, walking by the beach helps you relax.

EXERCISE S REV5.10



Transformation Drill

1. I don't want to go to the beach since it is boiling. Repeat.
2. I don't want to go to the beach since it is boiling. Transform: who.
Who doesn't want to go to the beach since it's boiling?
3. It was incredibly amusing to watch the ballet. Repeat.
4. It was incredibly amusing to watch the ballet. Transform: what.
What is incredibly amusing to watch?
5. He was unfortunately accused of a serious crime. Repeat.
6. He was unfortunately accused of a serious crime. Transform: what.
What was he unfortunately accused of?
7. You need to calm down before your report tomorrow. Repeat.
8. You need to calm down before your report tomorrow. Transform: when.
When is his report?
9. Let's not discuss what happened in France since it is a sore point. Repeat.
10. Let's not discuss what happened in France since it is a sore point. Transform: why.
Why should we not discuss what happened in France?
11. It was boiling hot in Spain last month. Repeat.
12. It was boiling hot in Spain last month. Transform: where.
Where was it boiling hot last month?
13. Andrea wants to be civil when she sees her ex-husband. Repeat.
14. Andrea wants to be civil when she sees her ex-husband. Transform: who.
Who wants to be civil when she sees her ex-husband?
15. There is peace when there is unity. Repeat.
16. There is peace when there is unity. Transform: what.
What is there when there is unity?

EXERCISE S REV5.11



Basic Multiple-slot Substitution Drill

1. Janet broke down after talking to her father.
2. Janet calmed down after talking to her mother.
3. She calmed down after talking to her sister.

4. He relaxed after talking to his sister.
5. They relaxed after calling their sister.
6. They broke down before calling their sister.

EXERCISE S REV5.12



Why and Because Exercise

1. Why do people break down?
People break down because
2. Why do people act civil to others they don't like?
People act civil to others they don't like because
3. Why do you think unity is important at school?
I think unity is important at school because
4. Why do we do nonsense things?
We do nonsense things because
5. Why is Eiffel Tower incredible?
Eiffel Tower is incredible because
6. Why do people bite their tongues and not say anything?
People bite their tongues and not say anything because
7. Why do some people like playing with fire?
Some people like playing with fire because

EXERCISE S REV5.13



Sentence Intonation Drill

Practice the intonation of these sentences.

1. The prisoner and murderer were confined in the cell | in the morning today.
2. Democracy was approved last week | after the joint presidential meeting.
3. He was up to something | while they were looking for academic articles.
4. The city center features commercial stalls for vendors | during the Christmas season.
5. Tension builds up when two people strongly disagree | with each other's opinion.
6. You have to relax when there's a problem | that's always on your mind.

EXERCISE S REV5.14



Intermediate Student asks the Teacher Exercise

1. Do you eat before going to bed?
2. Do you look at your phone after going to bed?

3. What do you do after taking a bath?
4. Do you wash the dishes after eating dinner?
5. How long is your commute before reaching your workplace?
6. Do you sometimes go out without taking a shower?
7. Do you worry about getting sick?
8. Are you against working overtime?

EXERCISE S REV5.15



Writing Exercise

1. He likes to play with fire and make bad decisions.
2. He considered using a bike in France.
3. Teaching helps young children learn to understand life.
4. Don't ask about Dom's love life, it's a sore point.
5. It was incredible to watch their play in the theater and Tina broke down.
6. Tim and I had an incredible talk.
7. They are really experts at spending money.
8. The group encourages helping each other.

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