

## OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures

## Modals:

review  
special exercises with may

## Adjectives:

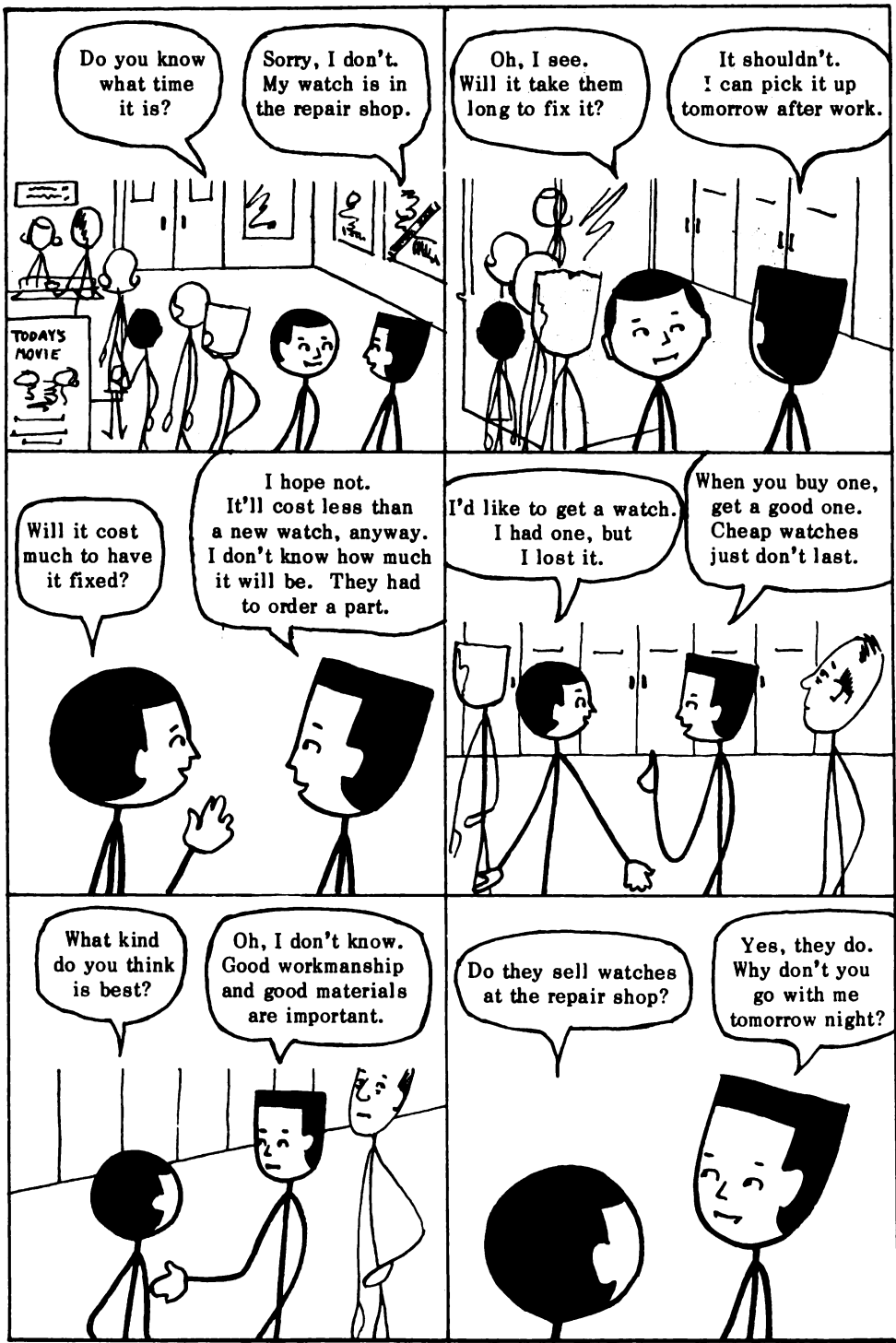
comparative and superlative

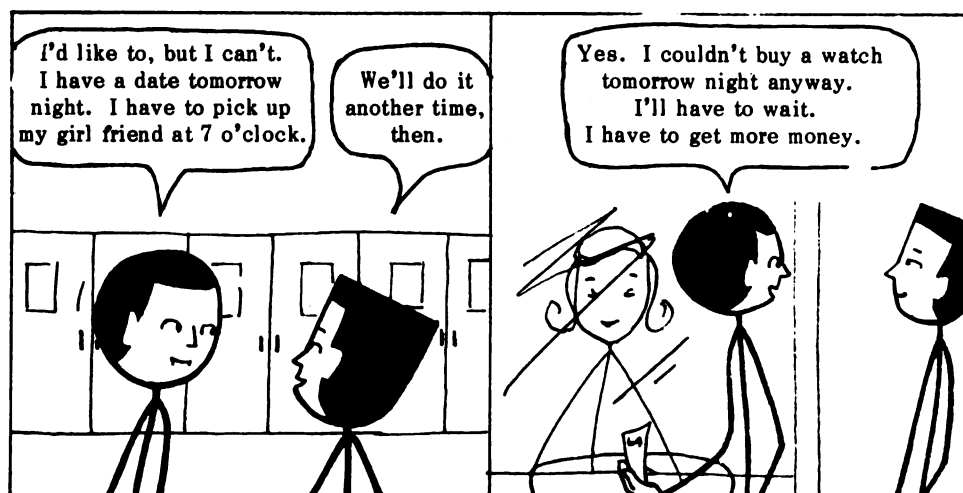
Sound and Intonation

## Consonants:

exercises:  
/r/ and /l/

ABOUT WATCHES





## UNIT 1302

## CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

Dialog

## About Watches

A: Do you know what time it is?

B: Sorry, I don't. My watch is in the repair shop.

A: Oh, I see. Will it take them long to fix it?

B: It shouldn't. I can pick it up tomorrow after work.

A: Will it cost much to have it fixed?

B: I hope not. It'll cost less than a new watch, anyway. I don't know how much it will be. They had to order a part.

A: I'd like to get a watch. I had one, but I lost it.

B: When you buy one, get a good one. Cheap watches just don't last.

A: What kind do you think is best?

B: Oh, I don't know. Good workmanship and good materials are important.

A: Do they sell watches at the repair shop?

B: Yes, they do. Why don't you go with me tomorrow night?

A: I'd like to, but I can't. I have a date tomorrow night. I have to pick up my girl friend at 7 o'clock.

B: We'll do it another time, then.

A: Yes. I couldn't buy a watch tomorrow night anyway. I'll have to wait. I have to get more money.

Vocabulary

anyway  
cheap  
long  
order (v)

part (n)  
work (n)  
workmanship

### Vocabulary Practice

1. anyway  
I couldn't buy it anyway. I don't have the money.  
He won't need it but he'll buy it anyway.  
You shouldn't go to town. Are you going anyway?
2. cheap  
This pencil costs five cents. It is cheap.  
That pen costs ten dollars. It is not cheap; it is expensive.  
Cheap things are not always good.
3. long  
It takes a long time to learn English.  
Is it a long trip from here to your home?  
This is too long to read.
4. order (v)  
Did you order a suit from the store?  
He ordered a part for my car.  
I'm going to order a watch for my friend.
5. part (n)  
Cars have many parts.  
My car is broken. I need some new parts.  
Did they order a new part for the watch?
6. work (n)  
He does good work for us.  
His work is interesting.  
Does he like his work?
7. workmanship  
This is a good car. The workmanship is good.  
His work is not good. His workmanship is bad.  
A good worker does good work. His workmanship is good.

### Reading

#### Travel in the United States

The United States is a large country. Cities and towns are often far apart. Many people in the United States travel a lot and they often travel long distances. They travel in many different ways.

Most people have cars. The roads are usually good. Traveling by car is often the easiest and cheapest way to go for family travel. A lot of people live in small towns or cities many miles from their work or school. They travel to and from their work or school every day. People often drive long distances to eat in a good restaurant, to go to a show, or to enjoy a picnic in the woods. When they go on vacations they usually travel by car. When they travel by car they can go where they want to, stop where they want to, and see what they want to.

People who are not in a hurry or who don't have much money go by bus. This is cheap but it is often slower than going by car or train. Buses usually stop both in the small towns and in the big cities. Some buses stop only in large cities. These are express buses and are fast. Bus travel in the West is faster than in the East because the towns and cities are farther apart.

Many people travel by train. Train travel is more expensive than bus travel, but it is usually faster and more comfortable. If we make a long trip by train we may want to sleep in a bed, or berth, during the night. Then we ride in a Pullman or sleeping car. For a place in a Pullman we must make reservations in advance.

If people are in a hurry, they go by plane. This is the fastest way to travel, but it is the most expensive. The flight from New York to San Francisco takes a few hours. Bad weather often delays the planes in winter. When people travel by plane they must make reservations in advance.

### Vocabulary

berth	flight
both	in advance
comfortable	in a hurry
delay	Pullman
express (bus)	to and from

### Vocabulary Practice

1. berth  
A berth is a bed on a train or ship.  
You sleep better in a berth than in a chair.  
If you want a berth you must reserve it in advance.
2. both  
I have two cars. I drive both of them.  
Do you like both this car and that one?  
The bus stops in both large and small towns.
3. comfortable  
Travel in a Pullman is comfortable.  
I like to sit in a comfortable chair to watch TV.  
Is your car comfortable?
4. delay  
The storm will delay the train.  
The plane is late; the weather delayed it.  
Did the bad roads delay you?
5. express (bus)  
An express bus makes few stops.  
Express trains are fast trains.  
Do express buses stop in this town?
6. flight  
A flight is a trip in an airplane.  
Have you ever made any flights?  
It is a long flight across the Pacific ocean.

7. in advance  
 Must you make plane reservations in advance?  
 I bought my tickets for the concert in advance.  
 He gets his car tomorrow but he paid for it in advance.
8. in a hurry  
 I'm late for class; I'm in a hurry.  
 She is always in a hurry.  
 Why are you in a hurry today?
9. Pullman  
 You can sleep in a Pullman.  
 Are Pullmans more expensive than regular trains?  
 Going by Pullman is as expensive as going by plane.
10. to and from  
 They go many miles to and from work.  
 Do you travel to and from school every day?  
 I often make the trip to and from town.

### Pattern Practice

1. Many people have cars.  
 Many people travel by car.  
 Many people like to travel by car.
2. Traveling by car is the easiest way.  
 Traveling by car is the cheapest way.  
 Traveling by car is the easiest and cheapest way.
3. Going by bus is cheap.  
 Going by bus is cheap, too.  
 Going by bus is cheap, but it's slow.
4. It's slower than going by car.  
 It's cheaper than going by car.  
 It's slower than going by car, and it's cheaper.
5. make reservations  
 You have to make reservations.  
 You don't have to make reservations.  
 You don't have to make reservations in advance.
6. The train is more expensive than the bus.  
 The train is more expensive than the bus, but it's faster.  
 Many people think it's more comfortable.  
 Many people think it's more comfortable to travel by train.

7. Where can I pick up my ticket?  
When should I pick up my ticket?
8. Going by plane is the fastest way to travel.  
Going by plane is the most expensive way to travel.
9. Planes are sometimes delayed.  
Planes are sometimes delayed by bad weather.  
Planes are sometimes delayed by bad weather in winter.
10. A bus usually stops.  
A bus usually stops to pick up people.  
A bus usually stops to pick up people in every city and town.

### Word Study Review

Can you understand these statements?

1. Many people have cars.
2. The roads are good.
3. Going by bus is cheap, but it's slow.
4. A bus usually stops to pick up people in every city and town.
5. Going by plane is the fastest way to travel, but it's also the most expensive.
6. You have to make reservations in advance.
7. The train is more expensive than the bus, but it's faster.
8. Many people think it's more comfortable to travel by train.
9. Planes are sometimes delayed by bad weather in winter.
10. She couldn't swim last summer, but now she can.
11. It may rain this afternoon.
12. It might rain this afternoon, but I don't think it will.
13. You shouldn't stay up so late.
14. She ought to write to her family.
15. I have to study.
16. He has to go to the office.
17. You don't have to study tonight.
18. You must stop that noise.
19. You mustn't cross the street here.
20. I feel hungry. It must be lunch time.
21. Mary must look different with her hair short.
22. He won't come with us.
23. They won't help us with the lesson.
24. I would go to the movies with you, but I don't have time.



25. That tree is taller than this one.
26. This lesson is more interesting than the last one.
27. John's book was less expensive than Bob's.
28. This is the most expensive suit that I've ever had.
29. This is the biggest city I've ever seen.
30. One of the tallest buildings in New York is the Empire State Building.

### Conversation Practice

Can you understand these questions? Can you answer them?

1. Have you heard the latest news?
2. Would you tell me the time?
3. Would you open the door, please?
4. Will it cost much to have your watch fixed?
5. Do they sell watches here?
6. Why don't you go there with me?
7. Have you ever traveled in the United States?
8. Do you have a car?
9. Does he like to travel by train?
10. Do you know many people here?
11. Which road goes to New York?
12. Is it easy to drive a car?
13. Is New York the largest city in the United States?
14. Is it easy to drive a car in the city?
15. Does the bus stop here?
16. Is it necessary to know English before going to the United States?
17. Did you go by bus?
18. Is it necessary to make reservations in advance?
19. Do you have to pick up your ticket in advance?
20. Is this city bigger than your hometown?
21. Is this girl prettier than her sister?
22. Is this car more expensive than mine?
23. Which is the most interesting lesson in this book?
24. Who is the best student in the class?
25. Is John's writing worse than his brother's?
26. Which is the most expensive, a \$75 suit, a \$90 suit, or a \$99 suit?
27. Which do you think are better, Swiss watches or American watches?
28. Do you have a date tonight?
29. Won't he wait for us?
30. Isn't he traveling in Europe now?

## EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

1. Review of Modals

1. can	could	} + simple form of the verb
2. may	might	
a. Permission		
b. Possibility		
3. might		
4. should		
5. ought to		
6. must		
a. Necessity		
b. Probability		
7. will		
8. would		

a. Examples1. can

Can she swim? Yes, she can swim. She couldn't last summer, but now she can.

Can you speak English? Yes, I can speak a little English.

Could you speak English last year? No, I couldn't speak English then, but now I can.

Can I borrow your pencil? Certainly you can.

2. may

May John go home with us? Yes, he may.

It may rain this afternoon.

He isn't at the office. He may be at home.

3. might

It might rain this afternoon, but I don't think it will.

He isn't at the office. He might be at home, but I think

he went downtown.

4. should

I should study.

He should get a haircut.

She should write to her family.

You shouldn't stay up so late.

He shouldn't drink so much coffee.

5. ought to

I ought to study.  
 He ought to get a haircut.  
 She ought to write to her family.

6. must

You must study.  
 I must call home immediately.  
 You must obey the traffic laws.

I feel hungry. It must be lunch time.  
 This boy looks like John. It must be his brother.  
 When you go to another country for the first time, everything  
 must seem strange.  
 Mary must look different with her hair short.  
 He isn't here. He must be at home.

7. will

Will you come with us?  
 Will you wait for her?  
 Will you explain this lesson to me?  
 Will you open the door, please?  
 He won't go.  
 She won't tell me that.  
 They won't help us with the lesson.

8. would

Would you tell me the time please?  
 Would you please close the window?  
 I would go to the movies with you, but I don't have time.  
 He would help you if he could.  
 Would you like to take a vacation?  
 Yes, I'd like to take a vacation.

When he was a child, he would get up early. He would have  
 breakfast, and then he would go to school.

b. Special exercises with may

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: May generally shows permission. Can generally  
 shows physical or mental ability to perform an act.

Students may smoke here.  
 He can speak English.  
 He can walk to class.

May also shows doubt or possible future action.  
 He may come tomorrow.

Change these sentences so that may can be used.

Example: Possibly the train is late.  
The train may be late.

1. It is possible that he will buy a car.
2. It is possible that she will come later.
3. It is possible that things are more expensive there.
4. Possibly she is going to eat breakfast in the cafe.
5. Perhaps it's going to get cooler.
6. It's possible Fred is sick.
7. It is possible that I'll go to the hospital tonight.
8. It's possible I will buy a new car this year.
9. No, thanks, I'll have some coffee later.
10. There's no answer. It's possible Jean isn't at home.

Answer these questions, using may.

Example: Will he buy a car?  
He may buy a car.  
("I'm not sure." is understood.)

1. Will they come by plane?
2. Will he have any identification
3. Will he buy some gasoline?
4. Does he plan to buy a radio?
5. Does he have a penny?
6. Are things more expensive in the United States?
7. Does he have some money?
8. Is this our room?
9. Will he study this lesson carefully?
10. Will the nurse take them for you?

## 2. Adjectives in the Comparative and Superlative

### a. The comparative

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: We make the comparative form of adjectives of one or two syllables by adding -er to the simple form of the adjective.

old	⟷	older
young	⟷	younger
tall	⟷	taller
new	⟷	newer
big	⟷	bigger
pretty	⟷	prettier
ugly	⟷	uglier
heavy	⟷	heavier

**INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE:** We make the comparative form of some adjectives of two syllables, and of all adjectives of three or more syllables by putting more or less before the simple form of the adjective.

careful	↔	more careful	↔	less careful
beautiful	↔	more beautiful	↔	less beautiful
interesting	↔	more interesting	↔	less interesting
expensive	↔	more expensive	↔	less expensive

**Examples:** Bob's book cost \$3.  
 John's book cost \$2.  
 John's book was less expensive than Bob's.  
 John's cost less.

**INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE:** We use the word than after the adjective when two things are compared.

**Examples:**

1. This man is older than his brother.
2. This boy is younger than his sister.
3. That tree is taller than this one.
4. This building is newer than that one.
5. This city is bigger than my hometown.
6. This girl is prettier than her sister.
7. This house is uglier than that one.
8. This box is heavier than that one.
9. This girl is more beautiful than Marilyn Monroe.
10. This lesson is more interesting than the last one.
11. This car is more expensive than mine.

b. The Superlative

**INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE:** We make the superlative form of adjectives of one syllable, and of some two-syllable adjectives, by adding -est to the simple form of the adjective.

old	↔	oldest
young	↔	youngest
tall	↔	tallest
new	↔	newest
big	↔	biggest
pretty	↔	prettiest
ugly	↔	ugliest
heavy	↔	heaviest

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: We make the superlative form of some adjectives of two syllables, and of all adjectives of three or more syllables, by putting most or least before the simple form of the adjective.

careful	→	most careful	→	least careful
beautiful	→	most beautiful	→	least beautiful
interesting	→	most interesting	→	least interesting
expensive	→	most expensive	→	least expensive

Examples:

One suit costs \$75.  
 Another costs \$90.  
 Another costs \$99.  
 The one that costs \$75 is the least expensive of the three.  
 The one that costs \$99 is the most expensive.

1. She is the most beautiful girl in the world.
2. This is the most interesting lesson in the book.
3. This is the most expensive suit I have ever had.
4. This is his easiest examination.
5. The tallest building in New York is the Empire State Building.
6. This is the biggest city I have ever seen.
7. That is the prettiest dress you have.
8. Have you heard the latest news?

c. Learn the following irregular comparative and superlative forms.

well		
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
much		
many	more	most
little	less	least

Examples:

John is a good student. Mary is a better student than John.  
 Joe is the best student of all.

John's writing is bad. His sister's writing is worse than his.  
 His older brother's writing is the worst of all.

Many people live in Chicago. More people live in Los Angeles.  
 New York has the most people of all.

d. Exercises using the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives.

Fill in the blanks with the comparative or superlative forms of the adjectives in parentheses.

1. My car is \_\_\_\_\_ (old) yours.
2. Mary is \_\_\_\_\_ (tall) Jane.
3. The weather today is \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) yesterday.
4. This boy is \_\_\_\_\_ (young) his sister.
5. John's book was \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) Bob's.
6. She is the \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful) girl in this city.
7. This is his \_\_\_\_\_ (easy) examination.
8. New York has the \_\_\_\_\_ (many) people of all.
9. This watch is the \_\_\_\_\_ (cheap) in the store.
10. This is the \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) of the two.

Choose the correct form.

1. New York is (more big, bigger) than Washington.
2. A big car is (more expensive, expensiver) than a small one.
3. This lesson is more interesting (than, as) the other.
4. This apple is the (sweeter, sweetest) of all.
5. He's the (best, good) student in the class.
6. John is (taller than, tallest) Mary.
7. This street is the (wider, widest) on the base.
8. This is the (slower, slowest) plane of all.

## TAPE 1302A

Listen to this conversation about watches.

- A: Do you know what time it is?
- B: Sorry, I don't.  
My watch is in the repair shop.
- A: Oh, I see.  
Will it take them long to fix it?
- B: It shouldn't.  
I can pick it up tomorrow after work.
- A: Will it cost much to have it fixed?
- B: I hope not.  
It'll cost less than a new watch, anyway.  
I don't know how much it will be.  
They had to order a part.
- A: I'd like to get a watch.  
I had one, but I lost it.
- B: When you buy one, get a good one.  
Cheap watches just don't last.
- A: What kind do you think is best?
- B: Oh, I don't know.  
Good workmanship and materials are important.
- A: Do they sell watches at the repair shop?
- B: Yes, they do.  
Why don't you go with me tomorrow?
- A: I'd like to, but I can't.  
I have a date tomorrow night.  
I pick up my girl friend at 7 o'clock.
- B: We'll do it another time, then.
- A: Yes, I'll have to wait.  
I couldn't buy a watch tomorrow anyway.  
I have to get more money.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.



Let's practice some vocabulary used in this conversation. Listen and then repeat.

anyway

I shouldn't, but I'll go anyway.  
He said not to; I'll do it anyway.  
It's expensive but I bought it anyway.

cheap

Cheap things are not always good.  
Pencils are cheap.  
Expensive things are not cheap.

long

This book is too long to read.  
We often take long trips.  
Does it take long to learn English?

order (v)

I ordered a suit from the store.  
Did he order a part for my car?  
They'll order the book for you.

part (n)

There are many parts in a car.  
I need new parts for my car.  
Some parts in my watch are new.

work (n)

He does good work.  
They have interesting work.  
Does he like his work?

workmanship

The workmanship in this car is good.  
Is his workmanship good?  
Good workmanship makes good things.

Here are some sentences using modals can and will in the affirmative and negative.  
Listen to them and then repeat.

I can go today.  
I can't go today.

You can listen to the tape.  
You can't listen to the tape.

He can study his lesson.  
He can't study his lesson.

Can she buy a radio?  
Can't she buy a radio?

We can hear an airplane.  
We can't hear an airplane.

They can speak English very well.  
They can't speak English very well.

I'll go tonight.  
I won't go tonight.

You'll leave next week.  
You won't leave next week.

He'll be late.  
He won't be late.

She'll speak English.  
She won't speak English.

We'll get up at six o'clock.  
We won't get up at six o'clock.

They'll listen to the tapes.  
They won't listen to the tapes.

We have learned that have to and must often have the same meaning. Let's practice changing have to to must in these sentences. Repeat them.

We have to go to class every day.  
We must go to class every day.

Do the students have to study English?  
Must the students study English?

Who has to buy a new car?  
Who must buy a new car?

What does the teacher have to do?  
What must the teacher do?

He has to get the students to talk.  
He must get the students to talk.

Does the teacher have to talk much?  
Must the teacher talk much?

What do they have to talk about?  
What must they talk about?

Now let's practice some sentences using the progressive verb forms.

Repeat what you hear.

Are you studying the lesson now?  
 Yes, I'm studying the lesson now.  
 No, I'm not studying the lesson now.  
 Were you studying the lesson last night?  
 Yes, I was studying the lesson last night.

Is he going to class early?  
 Yes, he's going to class early.  
 No, he isn't going to class early.  
 Was he going to class early?  
 Yes, he was going to class early.  
 No, he wasn't going to class early.

Are they reading a book?  
 Yes, they are reading a book.  
 No, they aren't reading a book.  
 Were they reading a book?  
 Yes, they were reading a book.  
 No, they weren't reading a book.

Are you writing a letter?  
 Yes, we are writing a letter.  
 No, we aren't writing a letter.  
 Were you writing a letter?  
 Yes, we were writing a letter.  
 No, we weren't writing a letter.

Here are some sentences using some special expressions we have learned.  
 Listen to them and repeat them.

The doctor looked over his patient.  
 Did you look over your test?  
 John never comes on time.  
 Why can't you get here on time?  
 What's the matter with John?  
 Nothing's the matter with him.  
 Please turn on the light.  
 Will you turn on the radio?  
 Did you turn off the light?  
 He turned off the TV.  
 Please make up your mind about it.  
 She made up her mind to go.  
 She often changed her mind.  
 He never changes his mind.

## TAPE 1302B

Listen to this conversation about travel in the United States.

A: I'll be in the United States six months.  
I want to see all I can.  
How can I travel?

B: Most people travel by car.  
Roads are usually good.  
Many people drive to and from work every day.  
We like to take vacations in cars.  
We can go where we want to, and stop where we want to.

A: But I don't have a car.  
Is there any other way to travel?

B: If you have a lot of time  
and need to travel cheaply,  
you can go by bus.  
You can see the country,  
and meet some interesting people.

A: Can't I travel by train?

B: Train travel is more expensive,  
but it is faster than bus travel.  
It is also more comfortable.  
If you travel at night,  
you can sleep in a berth on a Pullman.

A: I really don't have much time.

B: Then you should go by plane.  
This is expensive but it is fast.  
It takes a few hours to fly across the country.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Let's practice some vocabulary from this conversation.  
Listen and repeat.

berth

A berth is a bed on a train.  
You must reserve a berth in advance.  
Can you sleep comfortably in a berth?

comfortable

Travel by train is comfortable.  
 This is a comfortable car.  
 Is that chair comfortable?

gasoline

A car runs on gasoline.  
 Gasoline is expensive in many countries.  
 How much gasoline is in your car?

Pullman

You can sleep in a Pullman.  
 Pullmans are more expensive than other cars.  
 You must reserve a Pullman berth in advance.

to and from

I go to and from work by car.  
 Do you travel to and from school every day?  
 He made the trip to and from town.

Listen carefully to the following sentences.

There are four ways to travel in the U. S.  
 These are by bus, car, train, or plane.  
 Bus travel is cheap but slow.  
 Train travel is comfortable.  
 Air travel is fast but expensive.  
 Most people like to travel by car.

Now listen to the sentences again and repeat them.

You will now hear some questions about these sentences. Listen to them carefully and answer the questions, then repeat the correct answer.

Example: How can I travel in the United States?  
 I can travel by bus, car, train, or plane.  
 I can travel by bus, car, train, or plane.

What is the cheapest way to travel?

The cheapest way to travel is by bus.

Is bus travel fast or slow?

Bus travel is slow.

Is train travel comfortable?

Yes, train travel is comfortable.

Which is the most expensive way to travel?

The most expensive way to travel is by plane.

What is the fastest way to travel?

The fastest way to travel is by plane.

How do most people like to travel?

Most people like to travel by car.

Let's practice some sentences using the comparative and superlative forms of the adjective. Listen to the sentences and repeat them.

My car is old.

My car is not as old as yours.

Your car is older than mine.

John's car is the oldest.

The weather was bad yesterday.

The weather is not as bad today as yesterday.

The weather was worse yesterday than today.

The weather last week was the worst this month.

Jane is a beautiful girl.

Mary is not as beautiful as Jane.

Jane is more beautiful than Mary.

Alice is the most beautiful girl.

This food tastes good.

This food doesn't taste as good as that.

That food tastes better than this.

That is the best food we've had.

I have little time.

He hasn't as little time as I have.

I have less time than he has.

I have the least time.

Your problem is difficult.

My problem is not as difficult as yours.

My problem is less difficult than yours.

John has the least difficult problem.

How much money do you have?  
 I don't have as much money as John.  
 John has more money than I.  
 Bill has the most money.

We've learned two ways to form the future tense. In the following sentences change the "going to" form to "will." Repeat the correct response.

Example:     John's going to go to Denver soon.  
               John will go to Denver soon.  
               John will go to Denver soon.

The mechanic is going to fix the car.

The mechanic will fix the car.

They're going to go swimming tomorrow.

They'll go swimming tomorrow.

We're going to go dancing next Saturday.

We'll go dancing next Saturday.

The students are going to listen to a tape.

The students will listen to a tape.

Are you going to read some books?

Will you read some books?

It isn't going to snow next week.

It won't snow next week.

Who is going to see the doctor today?

Who will see the doctor today?

What are they going to do tonight?

What will they do tonight?

Where is he going to live next?

Where will he live next?

Which program are you going to listen to?

Which program will you listen to?

Let's practice some questions and answers in the future tense. Listen and then repeat them.

Will you leave next week?

Yes, we'll leave next week.

No, we won't leave next week.

Will he be late?

Yes, he'll be late.

No, he won't be late.

Will she speak English?

Yes, she'll speak English.

No, she won't speak English.

Will they get up at six?

Yes, they'll get up at six.

No, they won't get up at six.

Will you travel by bus?

Yes, I'll travel by bus.

No, I won't travel by bus.



## TAPE 1302C

Practice the pronunciation of the sounds /r/ and /l/.

The following words contain the sound /r/ as in Romeo. Repeat these words.

rain	brown
race	brief
ride	operation
rest	barracks
ready	hurry

The following words contain the sound /l/ as in Lima. Repeat these words.

lunch	glad
last	flies
long	close
letter	will
leave	until

Now let's compare the sounds /r/ and /l/ in these pairs of words. Repeat them.

rate	late
road	load
rock	lock
wrong	long
royal	loyal
rot	lot
pray	play
crash	clash
crown	clown
correct	collect

Repeat the following sentences.

Will you be ready tomorrow?  
 Will you report to my room?  
 Will you mail my letter?  
 Shall we plan our flight?  
 Children should not play on the road.  
 We can collect at a high rate.

Now we'll practice the pronunciation and use of some basic speech patterns. Listen to these expressions and repeat them.

Let's go downtown tomorrow.

Let us go

Let us go

Let's go

Let's go

Let's go downtown.

Let's go to class.

Let's go to the lab.

Let's go to the restaurant.

Let's go to the drugstore.

I need to get a few things.

I need to get

You need to get

We need to get

They need to get

He needs to get

She needs to get

I need to get a few things.

You need to get a lot of stamps.

We need to get some cigarettes.

They need to get a few tapes.

He needs to get a few pencils.

She needs to get paper and pencils.

The stores will be closed.

The stores are closed.

The stores were closed.

The stores will be closed.

The stores will be closed.

The banks will be closed.

The offices will be closed.

The schools will be closed.

The restaurants will be closed.

The drugstores will be closed.

You mean all the stores are closed?

You mean

I mean

We mean

They mean

He means

She means

You mean = (Do you mean . . . ?)

You mean all the stores are closed?

You mean all the banks are closed?

You mean all the offices are closed?

You mean all the students are studying?

You mean I can get stamps at the drugstore?

You mean Mr. Jones speaks Chinese?

Well, I guess I'll just have to wait.  
 I guess  
 You guess  
 We guess  
 They guess  
 He guesses  
 She guesses  
 I guess I'll just have to wait.  
 I guess you'll just have to wait.  
 I guess he'll just have to wait.  
 I guess we'll just have to wait.  
 I guess I'll have to get some stamps.  
 I guess you'll have to study Chinese.  
 I guess Mrs. Jones is writing a letter.  
 I guess all the stores are closed.  
 I guess that's right.  
 I guess you're right.

Here are some sentences using the special expression What's the matter. Repeat them when you hear them.

What's the matter?  
 What's the matter with you?  
 What's the matter with John?  
 What's the matter with this radio?  
 What's the matter with this car?

Nothing's the matter.  
 Nothing's the matter with me.  
 Nothing's the matter with John.  
 Nothing's the matter with this radio.  
 Nothing's the matter with this car.

I know there's something the matter with John.  
 I know there's something the matter with this car.  
 I know there's something the matter with this telephone.

Now let's practice answering some questions. You will hear a question. Then you should answer the question with a negative statement. Repeat the correct response.

Example: Can you go today?  
 No, I can't go today.  
 No, I can't go today.

Can he speak English?

No, he can't speak English.

May John go home?

No, John may not go home.

Should I get a new car?

No, you shouldn't get a new car?

Must you travel by train?

Yes, I must travel by train.

Will they wait for her?

No, they won't wait for her.

Would he tell you the time?

No, he wouldn't tell me the time.

Here are some affirmative and negative sentences in different tenses. Notice their construction. Listen to them and repeat them.

I feel well today.

I don't feel well today.

I felt well yesterday.

I didn't feel well yesterday.

I have felt well for a long time.

I haven't felt well for a long time.

I'll feel well tomorrow.

I won't feel well tomorrow.

They have to work all the time.

They don't have to work all the time.

They had to work last week.

They didn't have to work last week.

They've had to work for weeks.

They haven't had to work for weeks.

They'll have to work next month.

They won't have to work next month.

Do you usually go to the concert?

Don't you usually go to the concert?

Did you often go to the concert?

Didn't you often go to the concert?

Have you always gone to concerts?

Haven't you always gone to concerts?

Are you going to go to the concert?

Aren't you going to go to the concert?

He has a bad cold.

He doesn't have a bad cold.

He had a bad cold.

He didn't have a bad cold.

He has had a bad cold for a week.

He hasn't had a bad cold for a year.

He'll have a bad cold before long.

He won't have a bad cold.