

## OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures

## Special Expressions:

used to

be used to

get used to

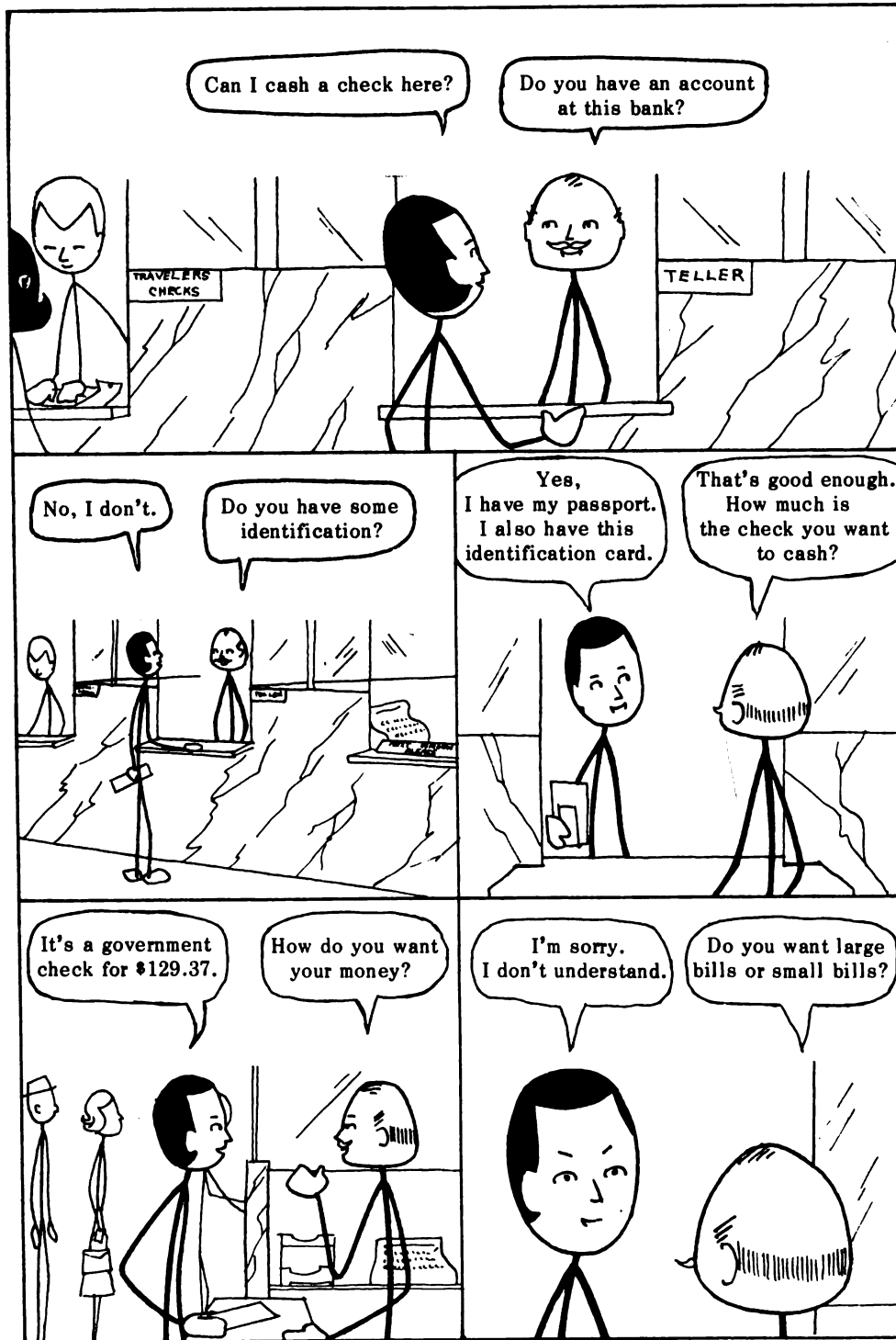
usually

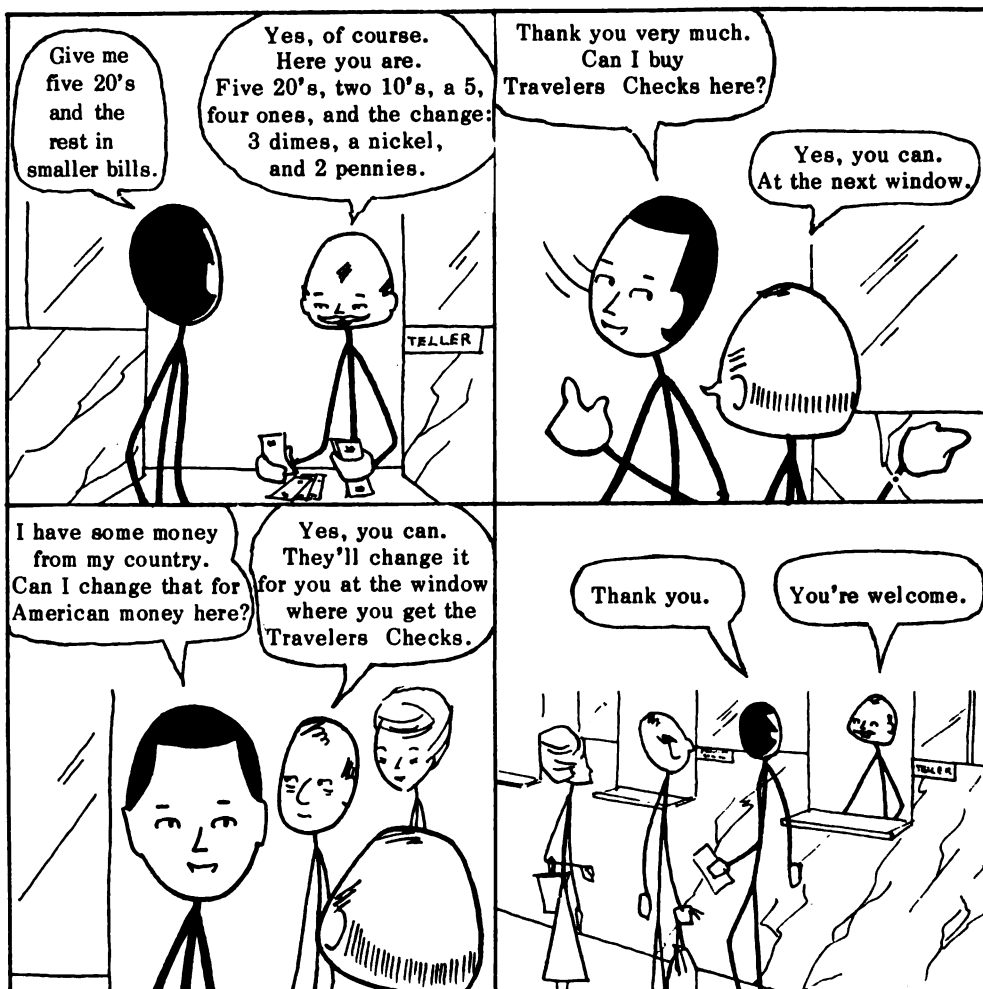
## Pronouns, Possessive

## Few/Little

## Expressions of Money and Measure

AT THE BANK





## UNIT 1303

## CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

Dialog

## At the Bank

- A: Can I cash a check here?
- B: Do you have an account at this bank?
- A: No, I don't.
- B: Do you have some identification?
- A: Yes, I have my passport. I also have this identification card.
- B: That's good enough. How much is the check you want to cash?
- A: It's a government check for \$129.37.
- B: How do you want your money?
- A: I'm sorry. I don't understand.
- B: Do you want large bills or small bills?
- A: Give me five 20's and the rest in smaller bills.
- B: Yes, of course. Here you are. Five twenties, two tens, a five, four ones, and the change: three dimes, a nickel, and two pennies.
- A: Thank you very much. Can I buy travelers checks here?
- B: Yes, you can. At the next window.
- A: I have some money from my country. Can I change that for American money here?
- B: Yes, you can. They'll change it for you at the window where you get the travelers checks.
- A: Thank you.
- B: You're welcome.

Vocabulary

account	check (n)
bill (paper money)	passport
change (coins)	rest
change (v)	travelers check
cash (v)	welcome

Vocabulary Practice

1. account  
I have \$100 in my account at the bank.  
Do you have a bank account here?  
They have a charge account at that store.
2. bill (paper money)  
How large a bill do you have?  
I have a \$20 bill.  
We don't see many two-dollar bills.
3. change (coins)  
He has some bills but no change.  
I only have 35 cents change.  
How much change do you have?
4. change (v)  
Can you change a \$20 bill?  
I want to change my money for American money.  
When you go to a new country, you must change your money.
5. cash  
Will you cash my check?  
You can cash it at the bank.  
This store will cash your check.
6. check (n)  
If you have money in the bank, you can write checks.  
I don't usually carry much money; I use checks.  
I cashed my check at the store.
7. passport  
You need a passport to travel to another country.  
A passport is a very good I.D.  
Do you have your passport with you?
8. the rest (what is left)  
I'll give you the rest of my money.  
He'll read the rest of the time.  
Can I give you the rest of the money in change?
9. travelers check  
We can buy travelers checks at the bank.  
Are travelers checks safe to carry with you?  
Yes, only the owner can cash a travelers check.
10. welcome  
He thanked me and I said, "You're welcome."  
You are welcome to visit class.  
Do you feel welcome here?

Reading

## Money

The dollar is the basic unit of United States money. Besides the dollar bills, there are five-dollar bills, ten-dollar bills, and twenty-dollar bills. There are also bills of larger value. These bills are called paper money.

We often call coins change. The smallest coin in value is the one-cent piece or penny. There are one hundred of these in one dollar. Next comes the nickel, worth five cents. The dime is smaller than the nickel, but it is worth twice as much: ten cents. Next comes the quarter, or twenty-five cent piece. Another piece of silver money is the fifty-cent piece or half dollar. There is also a one-dollar piece.

Here is the way we write United States money in figures.

\$20.00	1¢	\$.01
\$10.00	5¢	\$.05
\$ 5.00	10¢	\$.10
\$ 1.00	25¢	\$.25
	50¢	\$.50

It is easy to learn to count United States money. It takes a little longer to learn what it will buy. In general, things are likely to be more expensive in the United States than in other countries, but you may find some things that are cheaper in the United States than in your country.

Here are pictures of the most common United States coins.

Vocabulary

basic  
coin  
common  
count  
dime  
figure  
half dollar  
in general

likely  
nickel  
penny  
piece  
quarter  
unit  
value  
worth

Vocabulary Practice

1. basic  
We learn the basic sentences first.  
What is the basic unit of money in the U.S.?  
What is the basic unit of money in your country?
2. coins  
What is the name of this coin?  
That coin is a quarter.  
There are six kinds of coins in U.S. money.
3. common  
One-dollar bills are common.  
One-hundred-dollar bills are not common.  
The most common U.S. coin is the penny.
4. count  
Have you learned to count American money?  
It's a good idea to count your change.  
Can you count to 100 in English?
5. dime  
A dime is smaller than a nickel.  
Is a phone call still a dime in this city?  
A dime is worth ten cents.
6. figure  
We usually write amounts of money in figures.  
Have you learned to read figures in English?  
What are the figures from 1 to 10?
7. half dollar  
The half dollar is worth fifty cents.  
There are two half dollars in one dollar.  
Do you have a half dollar with you?
8. in general  
In general, roads in the U.S. are good.  
In general, most people are friendly.  
In general, things are not very expensive here.
9. likely  
Is it likely to rain tomorrow?  
It's not likely to rain during this season of the year.
10. nickel  
A nickel is bigger than a dime.  
A nickel is worth five cents.  
What can you buy for a nickel?

11. penny  
There are five pennies in a nickel.  
Will you give me a dime for these ten pennies?  
A penny is the same as a cent in U.S. money.
12. piece  
He wasn't hungry. He ate only a small piece of bread.  
Would like a piece of cake?
13. quarter  
There are four quarters in a dollar.  
A quarter is the same as 25¢.  
A phone call is a quarter in some cities.
14. unit  
What is the basic unit of money in the U.S.?  
The number one is a basic unit in mathematics.  
How many units are there in this book?
15. value  
Two five-dollar bills have the value of a ten-dollar bill.  
What is the value of a fifty-cent piece?  
Five coins in U.S. money have less value than a dollar.
16. worth  
How much is this money worth?  
A dime is worth two nickels.  
You have to learn what money is worth.

### Pattern Practice

For study and drill.

1. the dollar  
The dollar is the basic unit.  
The dollar is the basic unit of United States money.
2. the dollar bill  
besides the dollar bill  
Besides the dollar bill, there are bills of larger value.
3. five-dollar bills  
five-dollar bills and ten-dollar bills  
five-dollar bills, ten-dollar bills, and twenty-dollar bills  
There are five-dollar bills, ten-dollar bills, and twenty-dollar bills.
4. paper money  
These bills are sometimes called paper money.  
Are these bills often called paper money?



5. change  
Coins are called change.  
Do you have any change?  
No, I'm sorry. I don't have any change.
6. penny  
The coin of least value is the penny.  
There are a hundred pennies in a dollar.  
The penny is also called one cent.
7. nickel  
How much is a nickel worth?  
A nickel is worth five cents.  
There are twenty nickels in a dollar.
8. dime  
How much is a dime worth?  
A dime is worth ten cents.  
There are ten dimes in a dollar.
9. quarter  
How much is a quarter worth?  
A quarter is worth twenty-five cents.  
The quarter is often called a twenty-five cent piece.
10. fifty-cent piece  
A fifty-cent piece is worth a half dollar.  
A fifty-cent piece is often called a half dollar.
11. to count money  
Is it easy to count United States money?  
It's easy to count United States money.
12. It takes a little longer.  
It takes a little longer to learn what it will buy.
13. likely  
Things are likely to be more expensive.  
Things are likely to be more expensive in the United States.
14. you may find  
cheaper  
You may find some things that are cheaper.
15. half  
one half  
One half of 100 is 50.

## EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

1. Special Expressions

used to  
 be used to  
 get used to

a. Used to

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: Used to expresses custom or habit in the past. It is followed by the simple form of the main verb.

1. I used to play the piano.
2. We used to see him every day.
3. You used to study English.
4. They used to visit here every year.
5. He used to come here often.
  
6. I didn't use to smoke, but now I do.
7. We didn't use to get up early, but now we must.
8. They didn't use to have so much money.
9. He didn't use to like her, but now he does.
  
10. Did you use to know my mother?
11. Did they use to swim a lot?
12. Didn't we use to come here more often?
  
13. Didn't you use to be a student here?
14. Didn't they use to go to the movies a lot?
15. Didn't he use to speak English very well?

Answer these questions using the right form of used to.

1. Did you use to see him every day?
2. Did they use to study English?
3. Did you use to smoke?
4. Didn't they use to be friends?
5. Didn't he use to visit here every year?
6. Didn't you use to know my father?
7. Did we use to have this book?
8. Didn't they use to go to the movies a lot?
9. Didn't he use to speak English very well?
10. Did you use to be a student here?

b. Be used to and get used to

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: These expressions can be used in the present or in the past tenses. They are followed by a noun, or by the -ing form of the verb.

Be used to means to be accustomed to.

1. I am used to drinking coffee for breakfast.
2. You are used to American food, aren't you?
3. We're used to hearing English now.
4. They're used to a warm climate.
5. He's used to getting up early.
  
6. I'm not used to life in the United States yet.
7. You're not used to driving in heavy traffic.
8. We weren't used to speaking English last year.
9. They haven't been used to studying hard until now.
10. He's not used to life in the city.
  
11. Are you used to the weather here?
12. Are we used to traveling by plane?
13. Are they used to American food yet?
14. Is she used to speaking English?
  
15. Aren't you used to counting American money?
16. Aren't we used to coming to class every day?
17. Aren't they used to the noise on this street?
18. Isn't he used to coffee instead of tea?

Answer these questions using the right form of be used to.

1. Are you used to drinking coffee for breakfast?
2. You're used to American food, aren't you?
3. Are we used to hearing English now?
4. Aren't they used to a warm climate?
5. Is he used to getting up early?
6. Are you used to life in the United States yet?
7. Are they used to traveling by plane?
8. Are you used to counting American money?
9. Aren't they used to the noise on this street?
10. Isn't he used to life in the city?

Get used to means to become accustomed to.

1. I'm getting used to the weather here.
2. You'll get used to American food.
3. We're getting used to speaking English now.
4. They got used to using the streetcar when they didn't have a car.
5. He got used to the hot climate after the first few weeks.

6. I can't get used to washing my own clothes.
7. You don't get used to new foods very quickly.
8. We're not getting used to American money yet.
9. They never got used to living in the country.
10. He can't get used to American music.
  
11. Are you getting used to the food here?
12. Are we getting used to the cold weather?
13. Do they get used to moving from one city to another?
14. Does he get used to meeting people?
15. Don't you get used to new things very quickly?
16. Aren't we getting used to speaking English now?
17. Don't they get used to having class every day?
18. Isn't he getting used to lunch at twelve o'clock?

Answer these questions using the right form of get used to.

1. Are you getting used to the weather here?
2. Have you gotten used to coming to the English class?
3. Are they getting used to speaking English now?
4. Do you get used to new foods quickly?
5. Is he getting used to the cold weather?
6. Does he get used to meeting new people?
7. Do you think you would get used to the noise in New York?
8. Have they gotten used to American money?
9. Are you getting used to the hot climate?

## 2. Usually

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: Usually plus the present tense form of the verb is used to express habitual present activity.  
He usually swims every day. It's a habit.

- a. Contrast and compare these sentences.

<p>I used to drink a lot of tea. play tennis a lot. drive a car. eat a big steak every day. take a nap in the afternoon.</p>	<p>I usually drink coffee now. take it easy now. walk now. don't now. study now.</p>
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- b. Supply the correct form of the verb in parentheses and used to or usually in the following sentences.

Example: I (play ball) when I was a child.  
I used to play ball when I was a child.

1. I (smoke) a pipe before I came here.
2. I (read) a while before I go to sleep at night.
3. We (not eat) a lot of potatoes in my country.
4. Before the war, we (study French), but now we (study) English.

3. Exercises in the use of the past tense

a. Change these sentences to the past tense.

1. I come to class every day. (I came to class every day.)
2. He sees a lot of movies in the United States.
3. We know English very well.
4. They ask questions when they don't understand.
5. You study very hard.
6. I don't go there very often.
7. He doesn't work with my father.
8. We don't always get up early.
9. They don't go there every year.
10. It isn't hot.
11. Do I have any mail?
12. Do you find English hard to pronounce?
13. Does she give many parties?
14. Do we give these papers to the teacher?
15. Do they have a pretty house?
16. Don't you have your ticket?
17. Doesn't it rain every day?
18. Don't we have classes in the afternoon?
19. Don't they buy a lot of books?
20. Don't you read the paper?

b. Answer these questions using the past tense.

1. Did you come to class every day?
2. Did he see a lot of movies?
3. Did they know English very well?
4. Did we ask a lot of questions?
5. Didn't we have classes in the afternoon?
6. Didn't they go there every year?
7. Did you get any mail yesterday?
8. Didn't they buy a lot of books?
9. Didn't you remember her name?
10. Wasn't it hot there in the summer?

4. Possessive Pronouns

Mine, yours, hers, etc.

**INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE:** When the possessive adjectives, such as, my, your, our, etc. are used alone as possessive pronouns they have these forms:

my	-	mine	our	-	ours
your	-	yours	your	-	yours
his	-	his	their	-	theirs
her	-	hers			
its			its		

Examples: This is my tape.                      This is your tape.  
                     This tape is mine.                      This tape is yours.

Substitute a pronoun for each underlined adjective.

1. This pencil is my pencil.  
    This pencil is mine.
2. This passport is his passport.
3. These travelers checks are our travelers checks.
4. These large bills are our bills.
5. Those dollar bills are their dollar bills.
6. This quarter is my quarter.

## 5. Few/Little

Few and little should not be confused with the expressions a few and a little.

There are few airplanes in the air today. (not many)  
 There are a few airplanes in the air today. (some, but not many)

There is little hope that he will live. (not much)  
 There is a little hope that he will live. (some, but not much)

A few and a little are more positive statements than few and little.

He ate a little of this cake.  
 He invited a few of the foreign students.  
 He wrote few of the sentences in his notebook.  
 He enjoyed reading a little English every day.

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: We can use all of the above expressions without nouns, but only after we have mentioned the nouns for which they stand in the same conversation.

No matter how little coffee we bring, there is always a little left. When the students are offered drinks, they always take a few.

## 6. Expressions of Money and Measure

- a. Learn the units of measure in English.

inch	ounce	half-pint
foot	pound	pint
yard	half-dozen	quart
mile	dozen	half-gallon
		gallon

b. Here are some conversion tables which you will find helpful.

<u>Pounds (lbs)</u>		<u>Kilos</u>		<u>Ounces (ozs)</u>		<u>Grams (gm)</u>
1	=	.4536		1	=	28.35
50	=	22.68		4	=	113.40
65	=	29.484		8	=	226.80
85	=	38.556		16 (1 lb)	=	453.60
150	=	68.04				
2000 (1 ton)	=	907.18				



<u>Fluid Ounces</u>		<u>Liters</u>
1	=	.029
4	=	.118
8	=	.236
16 (1 pt)	=	.473
32 (1 qt)	=	.946
128 (4 qts)	=	3.785
		(1 U. S. gal)

c. Practice reading these amounts of money.

\$ 1	\$1.05	67¢
\$ 2	\$2.27	98¢
\$ 5	\$4.59	85¢
\$10	\$3.60	43¢
\$20		

d. Learn these expressions relating to money.

- How much does it cost? It's \$1 and 2¢ tax, \$1.02 all together.
- How much is this? It's \$4.98.
- How much is milk? It's 69¢ a quart.
- What do oranges cost? Oranges are 95¢ a dozen.
- How much is steak? Steak is \$2.79 a pound.
- How much does gas cost? Gas is \$1.29 a gallon.
- Can you change \$5 for me? Sorry, I don't have any change.
- Where can I cash a check? You can cash a check at the bank.
- Where can I change my money for U. S. money?  
You can change your money at the bank.

e. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

- Six inches of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Three feet of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A yard of \_\_\_\_\_.
- It's six miles from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.
- I want to buy a pound of \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Please give me a half-dozen \_\_\_\_\_.
7. He wants a dozen \_\_\_\_\_.
8. We need a quart of \_\_\_\_\_.
9. I have to get 10 gallons of \_\_\_\_\_.

Do you understand these expressions?

\$ 1.00	\$2.98	56¢	\$.37
\$ 3.00	\$3.69	84¢	\$.42
\$ 5.00	\$5.57	98¢	\$.07
\$25.00	\$7.24	49¢	\$.01

Answer these questions.

1. How much is it?
2. How much does it cost?
3. How much is the tax?
4. How much does gas cost?
5. Can you change \$5 for me?
6. Can I cash a check here?
7. Can you lend me \$5?
8. Where can I change my money for U. S. money?
9. Can I buy travelers checks here?
10. What do oranges cost?



## TAPE 1303A

Listen to this conversation in a bank.

A: Can I cash a check here?

B: Do you have an account with us?

A: No, I don't.

B: Do you have some identification?

A: Yes, I have my passport.  
I also have this identification card.

B: That's good enough.  
How much is your check?

A: It's a government check for \$129.37.

B: How do you want your money?

A: I'm sorry. I don't understand.

B: Do you want large bills or small bills?

A: Give me five 20's and the rest in small bills.

B: Yes, of course. Here you are.  
Five twenties, two tens, a five, four ones,  
and the change: three dimes, a nickel, and two pennies.

A: Thank you very much.  
Can I buy travelers checks here?

B: Yes, you can.  
At the next window.

A: I have some money from my country.  
Can I change that for American money?

B: Yes, you can.  
They'll change it at the same window.

A: Thank you.

B: You're welcome.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Practice some of the new vocabulary you heard in this conversation. Listen and repeat.

account

Do you have a bank account?

I have a charge account at the store.

He has \$100 in his bank account.

bill (paper money)

I have a \$20 bill.

How large a bill do you have?

Have you seen a two-dollar bill?

change (coins)

He has some bills but no change.

She has only 45 cents change.

How much change do you have?

cash (v)

They cashed my check.

You can cash it at the bank.

This store will cash your check.

check (n)

May I give you a check for \$10?

I use checks instead of money.

He cashed his check at the store.

the rest (n)

He gave me the rest of the money.

I'll read the rest of the time.

Give me the rest of your change.

welcome

You are welcome to visit class.

Do you feel welcome here?

I'll try to make you welcome.

Here are some sentences in the present tense. Change them to past tense and then repeat the correct response.

Example: Do you come to class every day?  
 Did you come to class every day?  
 Did you come to class every day?

I am cashing a check at the bank.

I was cashing a check at the bank.

We have an account at the bank.

We had an account at the bank.

How much is your check?

How much was your check?

He understands me well.

He understood me well.

He wants large bills.

He wanted large bills.

We buy travelers checks at the bank.

We bought travelers checks at the bank.

The students ask a lot of questions.

The students asked a lot of questions.

We see a movie every week.

We saw a movie every week.

John often reads the newspaper.

John often read the newspaper.

They find English hard to pronounce.

They found English hard to pronounce.

Let's practice some sentences with the special expression used to.  
Listen to the sentences and repeat them.

Mike used to drive a car.

Did he use to drive a car?

Yes, he used to.

Elizabeth didn't use to speak English well.  
Did she use to speak English well?  
No, she didn't use to.

We used to learn lots of new words.  
Did we use to learn lots of new words?  
Yes, we used to.

Robert didn't use to write his homework.  
Did he use to write his homework?  
No, he didn't use to.

The students used to study every night.  
Did the students use to study every night?  
Yes, they used to.

The boys didn't use to go swimming.  
Did they use to go swimming?  
No, they didn't use to.

We used to have classes in the afternoon.  
Didn't we use to have classes in the afternoon?  
No, we didn't use to.

He used to buy a lot of books.  
Did he use to buy a lot of books?  
Yes, he used to.

She used to go there every night.  
Did she use to go there every night?  
Yes, she used to.

Jane used to get a letter every week.  
Did Jane use to get a letter every week?  
Yes, she used to.

Listen to the following sentences.

Bill had a government check for \$129.37.  
He went to the bank to cash it.  
He didn't have an account at the bank.

Bill needed identification to cash the check.  
He used his passport for identification.  
He got \$129 in bills.  
He got the rest in change.  
Bill also bought some travelers checks.

Now listen to the sentences again and repeat them.

Here are some questions about these sentences. Answer the questions, and repeat the correct answer.

Examples: What kind of check did Bill have?  
Bill had a government check.  
Bill had a government check.

How large was the check?

The check was for \$129.37.

Where did Bill go to cash it?

He went to the bank to cash it.

Did he have an account at the bank?

No, he didn't have an account at the bank.

What did he need to cash the check?

He needed identification to cash the check.

What did he use for identification?

He used his passport for identification.

How much did he get in bills?

He got \$129 in bills.

How much change did he get?

He got 37 cents change.

## TAPE 1303B

Listen to this conversation about money.

- A: I have just arrived in the United States.  
I see many things in the stores.  
I would like to buy something.  
But I do not understand the money.  
Will you explain it to me?
- B: The basic unit is the dollar.  
This has one hundred cents.
- A: Do you have much paper money?
- B: Yes. We have paper money.  
We call the pieces of paper money bills.  
We see many one-, five-, ten-, and twenty-dollar bills.  
Sometimes you get a two-dollar bill.  
There are also bills of larger value.
- A: Don't you use any coins?
- B: Yes, we use coins for less than a dollar.  
The smallest coin is the penny.  
It is worth one cent.  
The nickel is worth five cents.  
Next is the dime worth ten cents.  
Then there is the quarter.  
This is worth twenty-five cents.  
Another piece is the fifty-cent piece.  
We call this a half dollar.  
There is also a one dollar piece.  
We use this mostly in the West.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Now let's practice some of the new vocabulary in the conversation.  
Listen and repeat.

coin

This coin is a penny.  
How many coins do you have?  
I don't have any one-dollar coins.

count

Can you count American money?  
You should always count your change.  
Can you count to 100 in English?

dime

A dime is smaller than a nickel.

A dime is worth ten cents.

I need a dime to make a phone call.

half dollar

The half dollar is worth fifty cents.

Two half dollars make one dollar.

Do you have a half dollar?

nickel

A nickel is larger than a dime.

A nickel is worth five cents.

What can you buy for a nickel?

penny

There are five pennies in a nickel.

A penny is the same as a cent.

I'll give you ten pennies for a dime.

quarter

There are four quarters in a dollar.

A quarter is the same as 25¢.

Can you lend me a quarter?

unit

The dollar is the basic unit of U.S. money.

How many units are in this book?

The number one is a unit in mathematics.

worth

How much is this money worth?

A dime is worth two nickels.

How much are these things worth?

Here are some questions on the conversation about money. Answer these questions.  
Repeat the correct answer.

Example: How many quarters are in a dollar?

Four quarters are in a dollar.

Four quarters are in a dollar.

How many dimes are in fifty cents?

Five dimes are in fifty cents.

How many nickels are in a dime?

Two nickels are in a dime.

How many pennies are in a nickel?

Five pennies are in a nickel.

What do we sometimes call the penny?

We sometimes call the penny one cent.

How much is a nickel worth?

A nickel is worth five cents.

How much is a dime worth?

A dime is worth ten cents.

How much is a quarter worth?

A quarter is worth twenty-five cents.

What do we call a fifty-cent piece?

We call a fifty-cent piece a half dollar.

What do we call paper money?

We call paper money bills.

We'll now practice some questions and answers about units of measure in the United States. Listen to the sentences and repeat them.

How many inches make a foot?

Twelve inches make a foot.



How many feet make a yard?  
Three feet make a yard.

How many inches are in a yard?  
There are thirty-six inches in a yard.

How many feet are in a mile?  
There are 5,280 feet in a mile.

How many ounces are in a pound of meat?  
A pound of meat has sixteen ounces.

How many eggs are in a dozen?  
Twelve eggs are in a dozen.

How many pints make a quart of milk?  
Two pints of milk make a quart.

How many quarts of milk make a gallon?  
Four quarts of milk make a gallon.

How many pounds are in a ton?  
There are 2,000 pounds in a ton.

Now let's practice some sentences with used to, be used to and get used to.  
Listen to these sentences and then repeat them.

I'm used to life in the United States.  
I'll soon be used to life in the United States.  
I'm getting used to life in the United States.

I used to like the weather here.  
Are you used to the weather here?  
Are you getting used to the weather here?

He used to smoke cigarettes.  
He'll soon be used to smoking cigars.  
He's getting used to smoking cigars.

He used to speak English.  
He will soon be used to speaking English.  
He is getting used to speaking English.

I used to be a student here.  
I'll soon be used to going to school here.  
I'm getting used to going to school here.

We used to get up early.  
I'm used to getting up early.  
I'm getting used to getting up early.

He used to drive to town every day.  
He's used to driving to town every day.  
He's getting used to driving to town every day.

You used to do this all the time.  
You'll soon be used to doing this.  
Are you getting used to doing this?

They used to swim a lot.  
They're used to swimming a lot.  
They're getting used to swimming a lot.

I used to get new things every day.  
I'm used to getting new things all the time.  
I'm getting used to getting new things.

## TAPE 1303C

Note the use of the possessive pronouns in these sentences.

Listen to them and repeat them.

Is this your book?  
Yes, this book is mine.

Are these Jack's letters?  
Yes, they are his.

Whose watch is this?  
This watch is his.

Is this your identification card?  
No, this is not mine.

Whose magazines are these?  
They are yours.

Are these their oranges?  
Yes, these oranges are theirs.

Is this her chewing gum?  
Yes, it's hers.

Is this your room?  
No, it isn't ours.

Whose stamps are these?  
They are mine.

Is this Bill's money order?  
No, it isn't his.

Note the use of question words with the future tense.

Repeat the following questions and answers.

What are you going to do?  
What are you going to have?  
What are you going to make?

Who is going to be there?  
Who is going to visit you?  
Who is going to help him?

When will this class be over?  
When will we have our next exam?  
When will you graduate from here?

Where are you going to study?  
Where are you going to eat breakfast?  
Where are you going to smoke?

When will you be 28 years old?  
When are you coming to see me?  
When is it going to get cooler?

Which car will you buy?  
Which color will you choose?  
Which type will you select?

What time is he going to leave?  
What plane are you going to fly?  
What car are you going to use?

Where are you going to take a break?  
Where are they going to play football?  
Where's he going to have lunch?

Listen to a conversation about getting an insured package.

Hello, George. What's new?

Hi, Jack. Nothing much.  
When are you going to get your package?

Oh, sometime this morning.  
I'll have to go to the post office.  
It's an insured package.

I'm going there now.  
Shall I get it for you?

Well, I'll have to sign for it.  
Thank you just the same.

Listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Note the use of should and ought to in these sentences. Listen to them and repeat.

You should go on sick call.  
I ought to make an appointment.

Tom should bring his book to class.  
He ought to carry paper and pencil.

You should study this lesson carefully.  
I ought to go over this lesson again.

This cadet should get a haircut.  
He ought to go to the barbershop now.

I should send the letter by airmail.  
He should answer by telegram.

We should tell everyone tomorrow.  
We ought to wait until next week.

We should invite them to the party.  
You should ask Martha to come.

You shouldn't stay up so late.  
You shouldn't drink so much coffee.

We shouldn't disturb our neighbors.  
We shouldn't play our radios so loud.

The pilot should fly carefully.  
He ought to check his instruments.

Listen to a conversation about getting a haircut.

Looks like you need a haircut.  
You should get one today.

I know I should, but I can't today.  
I have a dental appointment.  
That'll take the whole afternoon.

It shouldn't take you that long.  
You ought to be through by three.  
You'll have two hours before supper.  
Can't you get a haircut in two hours?

I suppose so. I'll try.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Note the use of should and shouldn't.

Repeat the following questions and answers.

Should we bring our books to class?  
Yes, you should bring them to class.

Should students ask questions in class?  
Yes, they should ask questions in class.

Should Tom study after school?  
Yes, he should study after school?

Should Joe finish his assignment tonight?  
Yes, he should finish it tonight.

Should I get a haircut now?  
No, you shouldn't get one now.

Should I go to the store at two?  
No, you shouldn't go at two.

Should we visit our sick friend today?  
No, you shouldn't visit him today.

Should I carry my ID card at all times?  
Yes, you should carry it at all times.

Shouldn't we stay home tonight?  
No, you shouldn't stay home tonight.

Shouldn't we ask them to leave?  
No, you shouldn't ask them to leave.

Listen to a conversation about visiting a  
sick friend.

My friend went to the hospital this  
morning.  
Should I visit him tonight?

That depends on his illness.  
What is the matter with him?

I think he has a broken leg.  
Is that very serious?

It's very painful.  
You shouldn't visit him right now.  
You ought to wait a few days.

I want to take some things to him.

Give them to the nurse.  
She'll take them for you.

Now listen to the conversation again and  
repeat it.

Now let's review the use of must. We  
cannot use must in the past tense.  
Instead we use had to.

Example: I must study today.  
I had to study yesterday.

Now you will hear some sentences in the  
present tense using must. You should  
say the sentence in the past tense and  
then repeat the correct response.

Example: I must go today.  
I had to go yesterday.  
I had to go yesterday.

They must go to class today.

They had to go to class yesterday.

The students must leave today.

The students had to leave yesterday.

I must erase a tape today.

I had to erase a tape yesterday.

You must stay here today.

You had to stay here yesterday.

He must drive to town today.

He had to drive to town yesterday.

We must speak English today.

We had to speak English yesterday.

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

We are looking forward to the holidays.

Are you looking forward to your trip?

It takes me an hour to drive home.

How long does it take to read a book?

I'll take a look at that suit.

Did he take a look at the car?

What do you have in mind?

I have a regular white shirt in mind.

You can pick it up Friday.

Can he pick it up for me?

Did she make up her mind to go?

Yes, she made up her mind yesterday.

I changed my mind about it.

He doesn't often change his mind.