

OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures**Special Verbs:**

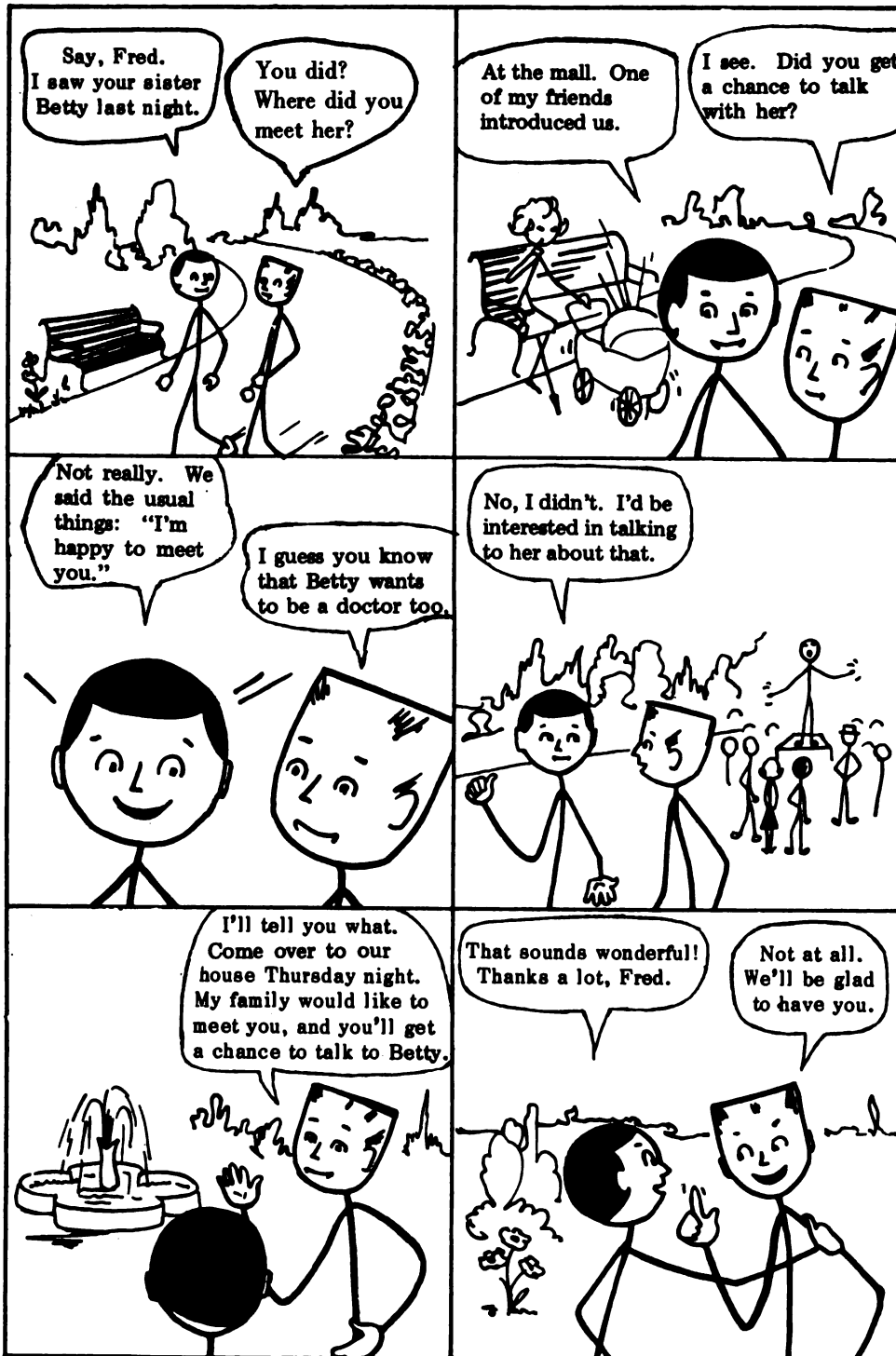
have to
want to
be going to
be able to
ought to

Expressions of Quantity:

a lot of, lots of
a great deal of

Also, Too, Either

TWO FRIENDS



UNIT 1304

CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

Dialog

Two Friends

Jack: Say, Fred. I met your sister Betty last night.

Fred: You did? Where did you meet her?

Jack: At the mall. One of my friends introduced us.

Fred: I see. Did you get a chance to talk with her?

Jack: Not really. We said the usual things: "I'm happy to meet you."

Fred: I guess you know that Betty wants to be a doctor too.

Jack: No, I didn't. I'd be interested in talking to her about that.

Fred: I'll tell you what. Come over to our house Thursday night. My family would like to meet you and you'll get a chance to talk to Betty.

Jack: That sounds wonderful! Thanks a lot, Fred.

Fred: Not at all. We'll be glad to have you.

Vocabulary

interested in
come over
introduce

sister
talk
wonderful

Vocabulary Practice1. chance (opportunity)

We didn't get a chance to talk.
Did you have a chance to see this movie?
He would like a chance to meet her.

2. come over

He said, "Come over to our house for dinner."
He enjoyed the visit very much.
He was happy that he came over.

3. mall

You can find many stores in a mall.
People like to go to malls to buy clothes, shoes, watches, and many other things.
There are restaurants, cafeterias, and cafes in the big malls.

4. interested in

Are you interested in learning English?
 He is interested in his work.
 I am interested in sports cars.

5. introduce

My friend introduced her to me.
 I don't know your friend. Will you introduce us?
 The teacher introduced the subject to the class.

6. sister

I have two brothers, but no sisters.
 How many sisters do you have?
 His sister's name is Jenny.

7. talk

The teacher talked to us after class.
 Do you often talk to people in English?
 We often talk about food.

8. wonderful

We had a wonderful time at the party.
 These mountains are wonderful.
 That sounds wonderful! We'll have a good time.

Dialog Drill

1. Where did Jack meet Betty?
2. Who introduced them?
3. What do people usually say when they are introduced?
4. Do you think Fred and Jack are good friends? Why?

Change the following to question forms.

1. I met your sister Betty last night.
2. One of my friends introduced us.
3. Betty wants to be a doctor.
4. He's interested in talking to her.
5. I'd like to meet your family.
6. You'll get a chance to talk to Betty.

Remember the Facts!

1. The girl's name is _____.
2. He met her at _____.
3. One of their friends _____ them.
4. Jack said, "I'm happy _____."
5. Betty wants to be a _____ too.
6. They didn't have a chance _____.
7. Jack is interested in _____ to Betty.
8. Jack will _____ to Fred's house Thursday.

Dialog Practice

Jack: Say, Fred. I met your sister Betty last night.

Fred:

Jack: At the mall. One of my friends introduced us.

Fred:

Jack: Not really. We said the usual things, "I'm happy to meet you."

Fred:

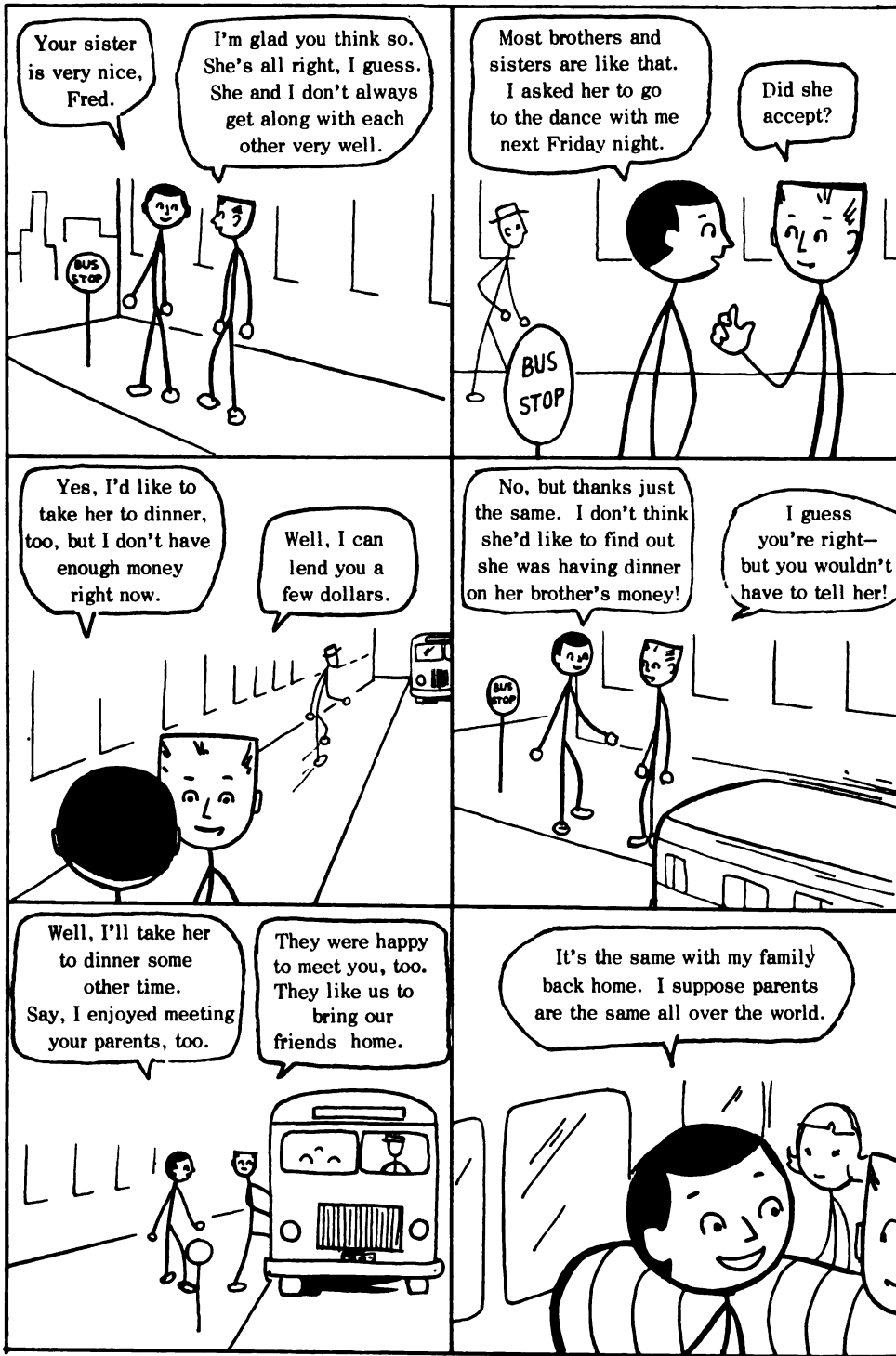
Jack: No, I didn't. I'd be interested in talking to her about that.

Fred:

Jack: That sounds wonderful! Thanks a lot, Fred.

Fred:

A LATER CONVERSATION BETWEEN THE FRIENDS



Dialog

Jack: Your sister is very nice, Fred.

Fred: I'm glad you think so. She's all right, I guess.
She and I don't always get along with each other very well.

Jack: Most brothers and sisters are like that. I asked her to go to the dance with me next Friday night.

Fred: Did she accept?

Jack: Yes. I'd like to take her to dinner, too, but I don't have enough money right now.

Fred: Well, I can lend you a few dollars.

Jack: No, but thanks just the same. I don't think she'd like to find out she was having dinner on her brother's money!

Fred: I guess you're right--but you wouldn't have to tell her.

Jack: Well, I'll take her to dinner some other time. Say, I enjoyed meeting your parents, too.

Fred: They were happy to meet you, too. They like us to bring our friends home.

Jack: It's the same with my family back home. I suppose parents are the same all over the world.

Vocabulary

all over	just the same
find out	lend
get along with	parents

Vocabulary Practice

1. all over
He has been all over the world.
Have you been all over the United States?
She has traveled all over.
2. find out
She found out I knew you.
Did they find out about the money?
I'll find out when the train leaves.
3. get along with
Brothers and sisters don't always get along with each other.
Do you get along well with your parents?
We are friends. We get along with each other.

4. just the same
They haven't any money but they'll go just the same.
I don't like the work but I'll do it just the same.
We didn't help them, but they thanked us just the same.
5. lend
You should never borrow or lend money.
Will you lend me your pen?
John lent him some money yesterday.
6. parents
My father and my mother are my parents.
Parents are the same all over the world.
Are your parents both at home?

Word Drill

1. sisters
two sisters
brothers
one brother

He has two sisters and one brother.
2. mother
father
my mother and father

I'd like you to meet my mother and father.
3. girls
boys
girls and boys

Most schools have both girls and boys.
4. dance
dancing
talk
talking
dancing and talking

We had a wonderful time dancing and talking.
5. introduce
to introduce
want to introduce

I want to introduce my mother and father.
6. sounds
sounds wonderful

Your idea for a party sounds wonderful.

7. happy
very happy
very happy to come

We will be very happy to come to the dance.

8. interested
interested in
interested in meeting

He is interested in meeting my sister.

9. again
come again
come again some time

Please come again some time.

Special Expression

Get along with

1. I don't get along with my sister. We always fight!
2. John doesn't get along with people very well. He's too noisy.
3. Mr. Smith gets along with everybody. He's very friendly.
4. How do you get along with your roommate? Are you good friends?
5. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts got along with each other very well.

Drill on the Dialog

Answer these questions about the dialog.

1. Do the brother and the sister like each other?
2. Did the friend ask her to go to a dance?
3. Did she accept?
4. Why can't the friend take her to dinner, too?
5. Who could lend him a few dollars?
6. Why doesn't the friend accept the money?

Change the following to negative statements.

1. Most brothers and sisters are like that.
2. I asked her to go to the dance.
3. I'd like to take her to dinner.

4. I enjoyed meeting your parents.
5. They like us to bring our friends home.

Change the following to affirmative statements.

1. We don't always get along with each other.
2. I don't have enough money right now.
3. I don't think she'd like to find out.

Read these sentences.

1. I have to go.
2. They're going to study.
3. Would you like to go?
4. She isn't able to get up.
5. They had to leave early.
6. You ought to study.
7. I want to learn.
8. Will you have to work?

Pronunciation Drill

I want to go. I want to.
 Does she have to go? Yes, she has to.
 Is John going to leave? Yes, he is going to.
 We ought to leave, but they ought not to.
 I'd like to learn English, and they'd like to, too.
 How do you do?
 What do you do in the evening?
 When do they do their homework?
 Where do you do your lessons?

EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

1. Some Special Verbs

- a. Have to
Want to

I have to go now.
We have to go now.
He has to go now.
I want to go now.
We want to go now.
He wants to go now.

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Simple-Form</u>	<u>3rd Person Singular-Form</u>	<u>ing-Form</u>	<u>Past-Form</u>
HAVE TO	have to	has to	having to	had to
WANT TO	want to	wants to	wanting to	wanted to

Practice

<u>Question</u>	<u>Statement</u>
1. Do you <u>have to</u> go?	Yes, I <u>have to</u> . No, I <u>don't have to</u> .
2. Does he <u>have to</u> study?	Yes, he <u>has to</u> . No, he <u>doesn't have to</u> .
3. Did he <u>have to</u> go?	Yes, he <u>had to</u> . No, he <u>didn't have to</u> .

- b. Be going to

I'm going to read that book.
He's going to have dinner.

Going to is used to indicate a future action.

Practice

- I'm going to have dinner.
- I'm not going to have dinner.
- He's going to go to New York.
- He's not going to go to New York.
- Are you going to read that book?
- Is he going to go to New York?
- They're going to study their lesson.
- They're going to have dinner.

c. Be able to

able to = can
 I'm able to go. = I can go.
 He's able to read. = He can read.

Statements

I'm			
You're			
He's			
She's	able to		go.
We're			
They're			

Questions

Are you				
Am I				
Is he				today?
Is she	able to		go	this afternoon?
Are we				tonight?
Are they				

d. The modal ought to

Ought to = should

I should go. or I shouldn't go.
 I ought to go. I ought not to go.

Practice

1. We ought to study our lesson now.
2. They ought to listen to the tape tonight.
3. She ought to be here at seven o'clock.
4. The students ought to study this lesson.
5. They ought not to study all night.

2. Some Verb Drills

a. Change to past tense.

1. My sister has to work tomorrow.
My sister _____ to work yesterday.
2. His father and mother are able to meet the president today.
His father and mother _____ able to meet the president yesterday.
3. The boys are able to dance until twelve o'clock.
The boys _____ able to dance until twelve last night.

4. Paul's brothers have to give talks tonight.
Paul's brothers _____ to give talks last night.

b. Use must or have to.

1. Mrs. Anderson _____ drive 20 miles to her job.
2. The students _____ be in class before 8 A.M.
3. Fred _____ work every other Saturday
4. My brother will _____ introduce the speaker at the next program.
5. I _____ study my lesson tonight.

c. Use will or be + going to.

1. Her parents _____ meet the teachers at the school.
2. Jim _____ introduce his father and mother to his teachers.
3. All of the friends _____ meet at a party.
4. Everyone _____ have a wonderful time at the party.
5. We _____ be very happy when you visit us again.

3. Special Expression Drill

a. get along with

1. Do you _____ everybody?
2. He and I _____ each other very well.
3. She's very nice; she _____ everybody.
4. How do they _____ their teacher?
5. Peter's not very friendly.
He doesn't _____ people very well.

4. Expressions of Quantity: a lot of, lots of, a great deal of.

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: In affirmative sentences, the expressions a lot of, lots of and a great deal of often replace much.

He studies a lot.
He studies a great deal.

In negative sentences, much is often used.
He doesn't study much.

A great deal of can be used only with singular nouns.
A lot of and lots of may be used with both singular and plural nouns.

He has - much work.
 a lot of work.
 a great deal of work.

He has - many plans.
 a lot of plans.
 lots of plans.

Read each of these sentences three times: Use (1) a lot of, (2) lots of, (3) a great deal of, whenever possible. (Remember that a great deal of is not used with plural nouns.)

- a. He has _____ money.
- b. Does he spend _____ time with his family?
- c. He uses _____ sugar in his coffee.
- d. He plays _____ tennis.
- e. They drink _____ wine.
- f. Betty has _____ friends.
- g. They went to _____ dances.
- h. He read _____ English books.
- i. They received _____ telegrams.
- j. She assigned _____ homework.

5. Also, Too, Either

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: We use the words also and too in affirmative sentences. We replace them with the word either in negative sentences.

Example: Betty also speaks French.
 Betty speaks French too.
 Betty doesn't speak French either.

a. Change to the negative form using either.

1. He also likes to dance.
2. She can speak English well, too.
3. The students also walk to class.
4. He goes to the movies, too.
5. I like to eat there, too.
6. He has to go, too.
7. They ought to listen, too.
8. He also met Mary.

b. Read the sentences. Repeat them, and add the phrase and he does, too.

Example: I have a headache.
I have a headache, and he does, too.

I take a walk every morning.
 I read the reports every day.
 I drive a car.

c. Read these negative sentences, and repeat them, adding, and he doesn't, either:

Example: I don't have a headache.
I don't have a headache, and he doesn't, either.

I don't ever change the plans.
 I don't often go to the movies.
 I don't go to bed early.

d. Practice the conversation.

A: I have a date for the dance tonight. Do you have one?

B: No, I don't; my roommate doesn't have one, either.

A: Would he like to have a date? I can get him one.

B: I don't think so. He doesn't usually have any luck with dates.

TAPE 1304A

Listen to this conversation between two friends.

Jack: Say, Fred. I met your sister Betty last night.

Fred: You did? Where did you meet her?

Jack: At the mall. One of my friends introduced us.

Fred: I see. Did you get a chance to talk with her?

Jack: Not really. We said the usual things: "I'm happy to meet you."

Fred: I guess you know that Betty wants to be a doctor too.

Jack: No, I didn't. I'd be interested in talking to her about that.

Fred: I'll tell you what. Come over to our house Thursday night. My family would like to meet you and you'll get a chance to talk to Betty.

Jack: That sounds wonderful! Thanks a lot, Fred.

Fred: Not at all. We'll be glad to have you.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Let's practice some of the new vocabulary in this conversation.

Listen and repeat:

chance

I had a chance to see you.

Did you have a chance to see any movies?

They want a chance to meet you.

mall

You can find many stores in a mall.

People like to go to malls to buy clothes, shoes, watches, and many other things.

There are restaurants, cafeterias, and cafes in the big malls.

come over

He said, "Come over to our house for dinner."
 He enjoyed the visit very much.
 He was happy that he came over.

interested in

I am interested in reading books.
 Is he interested in his work?
 John is interested in sports cars.

introduce

My friend introduced her to me.
 Will you introduce me to your friend?
 The teacher introduced the subject to the class.

sister

I have no brothers but I have three sisters.
 What is your sister's name?
 My sister is not at home now.

talk

We talk together after class.
 You should talk English with each other.
 People often talk about houses.

wonderful

It was a wonderful party.
 We had a wonderful time.
 Those plans sound wonderful.

Here are some questions using the verbs in this conversation. Give a complete affirmative answer to these questions. Repeat the correct response.

Example: Does the class meet every day?
 Yes, the class meets every day.
 Yes, the class meets every day.

Did the class meet yesterday?

Yes, the class met yesterday.

Is the class meeting now?

Yes, the class is meeting now.

Remember to answer the question when you hear **.

Does he always introduce new students?

Yes, he always introduces new students.

Did he introduce you to his sister?

Yes, he introduced me to his sister.

Is he introducing the new student now?

Yes, he's introducing the new student now.

Do you often dance?

Yes, I often dance.

Does he dance every night?

Yes, he dances every night.

Did you dance last night?

Yes, I danced last night.

Are they dancing now?

Yes, they are dancing now.

Do you often talk on the telephone?

Yes, I often talk on the telephone.

Does he often talk on the telephone?

Yes, he often talks on the telephone.

Did he talk on the telephone yesterday?

Yes, he talked on the telephone yesterday.

Is she talking to her now?

Yes, she is talking to her now.

Let's practice some more sentences with these same verbs. Again you will hear a question. Answer these questions with negative answers. Repeat the correct response.

Example: Does the class meet every day?
No, the class doesn't meet every day.
No, the class doesn't meet every day.

Did the class meet yesterday?

No, the class didn't meet yesterday.

Is the class meeting now?

No, the class isn't meeting now.

Does he always introduce new students?

No, he doesn't always introduce new students.

Remember to answer the question with a negative answer.

Did he introduce you to his sister?

No, he didn't introduce me to his sister.

Is he introducing the new student now?

No, he isn't introducing the new student now.

Do you often dance?

No, I don't often dance.

Does he dance every night?

No, he doesn't dance every night.

Did you dance last night?

No, I didn't dance last night.

Are they dancing now?

No, they aren't dancing now.

Do you often talk on the telephone?

No, I don't often talk on the telephone.

Does he talk on the telephone every day?

No, he doesn't talk on the telephone every day.

Did he talk to her this morning?

No, he didn't talk to her this morning.

Is she talking to him now?

No, she isn't talking to him now.

Notice the use of must and have to in these sentences. Listen to them and then repeat them.

I must study hard.

I have to study hard.

You must go with me.

You have to go with me.

We must study the lessons.

We have to study the lessons.

He must practice speaking.

He has to practice speaking.

They must leave soon.

They have to leave soon.

We must hurry to the station.

We have to hurry to the station.

They must go to class.

They have to go to class.

We must learn English.

We have to learn English.

TAPE 1304B

Here is a later conversation between our two friends. Let's listen to them.

A: Your sister is very nice, Fred.

B: I'm glad you think so.
She's all right, I guess.
She and I don't always get along, though.

A: Most brothers and sisters are like that.
I asked her to go to a dance with me.

B: Did she accept?
When are you going?

A: Yes, she accepted.
We're going next Friday night.
I'd like to take her to dinner, too,
but I don't have enough money now.

B: I can lend you a few dollars.

A: No, but thanks just the same.
She wouldn't want dinner on your money.

B: I guess you're right.
You wouldn't have to tell her though.

A: I'll take her to dinner some other time.
I enjoyed meeting your parents, too.

B: They were happy to meet you too.
They like us to bring our friends home.

A: It's the same with my family at home.
Parents are the same all over the world.

Listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Practice the use of some new vocabulary in this conversation. Repeat what you hear.

all over

He has been all over the world.

She has traveled all over.

Have you been all over the United States?

find out

She found out I knew you.
 Did they find out about the money?
 I'll find out when the train leaves.

get along

Brothers and sisters don't always get along.
 Do you get along well with your parents?
 We get along well with each other.

just the same

They don't have money; they go just the same.
 It's difficult but we do it just the same.
 It's just the same to me.

lend

You should never lend money.
 Will you lend me your pen?
 John lent him some money yesterday.

parents

My father and my mother are my parents.
 Parents are the same all over.
 Are both your parents at home?

Now we'll practice the use of some special verbs. Notice the verbs in these sentences.
 Do you know the difference in meaning? Repeat what you hear.

We have to study our lesson now.
 We don't want to study our lesson now.
 We're going to study our lesson now.
 Are you able to study your lesson now?
 We ought to study our lesson now.

They have to be here at seven.
 They want to be here at seven.
 They're going to be here at seven.
 They'll be able to be here at seven.
 They ought to be here by seven.

We have to go to class.
 We don't want to go to class.
 We're going to go to the movies.
 We're not able to go to class.
 We ought to go to class.

He has to write a story.
 He wants to play football.
 He's going to read the book tonight.
 He's not able to play football.
 He ought to write a story.

They have to eat dinner at seven.
 They want to eat dinner at six.
 They're going to eat dinner at seven.
 They're able to eat dinner any time.
 They ought to eat dinner at seven.

I have to wait for her here.
 I want to wait for her here.
 I'm going to wait for her here.
 I'm able to wait for her here.
 I ought to wait for her here.

Here are some sentences in the present tense. Change them to the past tense.

Examples: I have to study tonight.
 I had to study yesterday.
 I had to study yesterday.

They are able to meet me today.

They were able to meet me yesterday.

He has to eat at noon today.

He had to eat at noon yesterday.

We are going to visit them today.

We were going to visit them yesterday.

I want to visit them today.

I wanted to visit them yesterday.

Each boy is going to introduce his father today.

Each boy was going to introduce his father yesterday.

We want to have a good time today.

We wanted to have a good time yesterday.

He is able to send the money today.

He was able to send the money yesterday.

She has to see him today.

She had to see him yesterday.

Here are some sentences based on the conversation. Listen to them carefully.

Fred's sister Betty is very nice.
 Fred and Betty don't always get along.
 She is going to a dance on Friday.
 She is going with Fred's friend.
 The friend wants to take her to dinner,
 but he doesn't have enough money.
 Fred will lend him some money.
 He does not take Fred's money.

Now listen to the sentences again and repeat them.

Here are some questions based on these sentences. Listen to the questions and answer them. Repeat the correct answer.

Example: What is the name of Fred's sister?
 Her name is Betty.
 Her name is Betty.

Who doesn't always get along with Betty?

Fred doesn't always get along with Betty.

When is Betty going to a dance?

She is going to a dance on Friday.

Who is taking her to the dance?

Fred's friend is taking her to the dance.

Why doesn't the friend take her to dinner?

He doesn't have enough money.

Who will lend him some money?

Fred will lend him some money.

Does he take Fred's money?

No, he doesn't take Fred's money.

Let's practice some sentences with also, too, or either.

Repeat what you hear.

He likes to dance.

I like to dance, too.

We also like to dance.

They don't like to dance.

She doesn't like to dance, either.

John speaks English.

Bill speaks English, too.

Henry also speaks English.

Bob doesn't speak English.

Nick and Manuel don't speak English, either.

We met him last night.

John met him, too.

Our friends also met him.

You didn't meet him.

Betty didn't meet him, either.

TAPE 1304C

Listen to a conversation about swimming.

I was at the beach yesterday.

So was I, but I didn't see you.
Where were you all the time?

I was swimming.
It was a hot day.
The water was very pleasant.

I was in the water, too.
But I didn't see you.

I didn't see you, either.
You were probably at the north beach.

Yes, I was.
Were you there, too?

No, I stayed at the south beach.

Now listen to the conversation again
and repeat the sentences.

Note the use of too and either, so and neither.

Repeat the following sentences.

I am tired today.
My roommate is, too.

Bill wasn't here yesterday.
George wasn't either.

The students have new books.
So does our instructor.

John wasn't absent last Friday.
Neither were Tom and Joe.

The students don't have any pencils.
The teachers don't have them, either.

Our friends have a new car.
I do too.

Fred won't be in lab at nine.
Neither will Harry and Jack.

The director is in a hurry.
So is the liaison officer.

The new students won't go to
the club.
Neither will the graduates.

They should attend the school
party.
Their wives should, too.

Smith would like to go to the dance.
So would Harris and Brown.

Capt. Griffin didn't fly yesterday.
Capt. Fagin didn't, either.

Note the use of many, much, and a lot
of.

Repeat the following sentences.

I like to drink coffee.
I like to drink a lot of coffee.

There's sugar in this tea.
There's too much sugar in this
tea.

There are glasses on the table.
There are many glasses on the
table.

My roommate doesn't drink milk.
He doesn't drink much milk.

John can eat ice cream.
He can eat a lot of ice cream.

He smokes cigarettes.
He smokes a lot of cigarettes.

My friend has money.
He has a lot of money.

Fred has friends in town.
He has many friends in town.

Joe has trouble with his English.
He has much trouble with his English.

We learn new words every day.
We learn many new words every day.

We can use long sentences.
We can use many long sentences.

There's confusion in the hallway.
There's much confusion in the hallway.

Listen to this conversation between two students.

A: Do you have many friends in town?

B: Yes, I do.
I have many friends now.
You see, I go there every weekend.
I meet new ones each time.

A: Do they invite you to their homes?

B: Oh, yes, I get many invitations.
I can't spend too much time with them.

A: Why can't you?

B: I have many other things to do.

A: What other things?

B: I buy a lot of clothes and presents.

Listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Note the use of have to and had to to express necessity.

Repeat the following questions and answers.

Will you have to study tonight?
Yes, I'll have to study tonight.

Do you have to go to the store now?
No, I don't have to go right now.

Did you have to see the commander?
Yes, I had to see him.

Will you have to phone your friend?
No, I won't have to.

Do you have to write your homework?
Yes, I have to write it.

Do you have to finish it today?
No, I don't have to.

Do you have to go now?
Yes, I have to go now.

Did you have to leave early?
Yes, I had to leave early.

Will we have to return our books?
Yes, you'll have to return them.

Do you have to write home often?
Yes, I have to write every week.

Did you have to send a telegram?
Yes, I had to send one.

Do you have to take the final exam?
Yes, I have to take it.

Listen to this conversation as a student introduces himself to a cafe owner.

Good morning.
May I speak to Mr. Black, the manager?

Good morning. I'm Mr. Black.

Mr. Black, I'm a student going to school here.

I'm glad to know you.
Mrs. Jones called me about you.

Did she tell you our problem?

Yes, you miss the food of your country.

That's right.
There are eight of us here.
We are all hungry for food from home.

My chef can fix you up.
 He was born in your country.
 He can cook all kinds of dishes.

This would solve our problem.
 When we're hungry, we can't study
 well.

You'll have to give him some notice.
 Let me know early.
 When would you like to come?

How about tomorrow night?

That's fine. Any time after six o'clock.

Thank you very much.
 Good-bye.

Good-bye.

Now listen to the conversation again
 and repeat it.

Listen to a conversation between two
 students.

Are you going to the picnic?

I'd like to, but I have to study.

What did you say?

I said I can't go.
 I've got to study today.

Yeh! I see. You have to study.
 Do you have to study all the time?

Not all the time.
 But I must finish this assignment.

Listen to the conversation again and
 repeat it.

Let's practice the use of the indirect
 object and the phrases with to or for.
 Listen to these sentences and repeat
 them.

My roommate sold me his car.
 He sold his car to me.

The policeman gave him a traffic
 ticket.
 The policeman gave a traffic ticket
 to him.

He gave me the book.
 He gave the book to me.

I threw him the ball.
 I threw the ball to him.

She sent me the letter.
 She sent the letter to me.

Did he give you your book?
 Did he give your book to you?

The teacher told him a story.
 The teacher told a story to him.

We bought him a shirt.
 We bought a shirt for him.

She cooked him a dinner.
 She cooked a dinner for him.

Will you buy me some bread?
 Will you buy some for me?