

OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures

Pronouns, Relative

Adjectives, Predicate

review

comparative and superlative

Modal Auxiliaries:

past tense

exercises

substitutes for

Future Tense:

review

Sound and Intonation

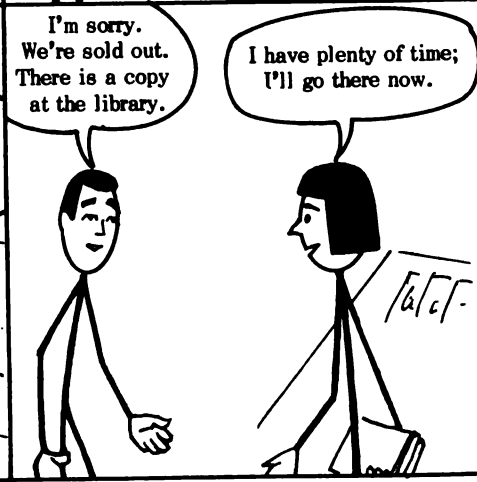
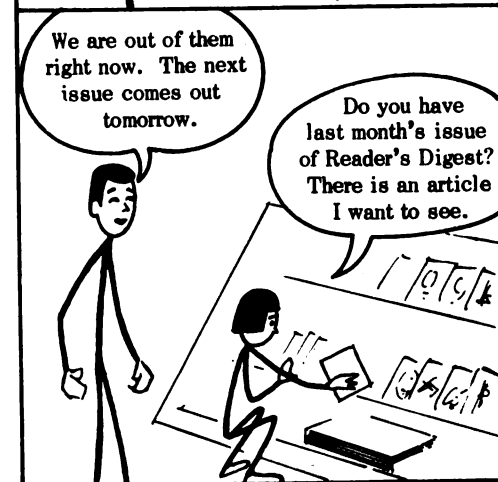
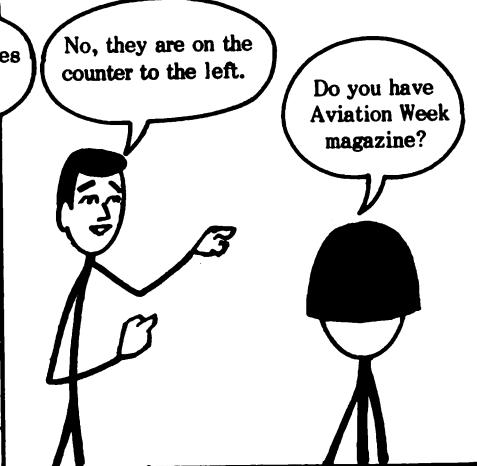
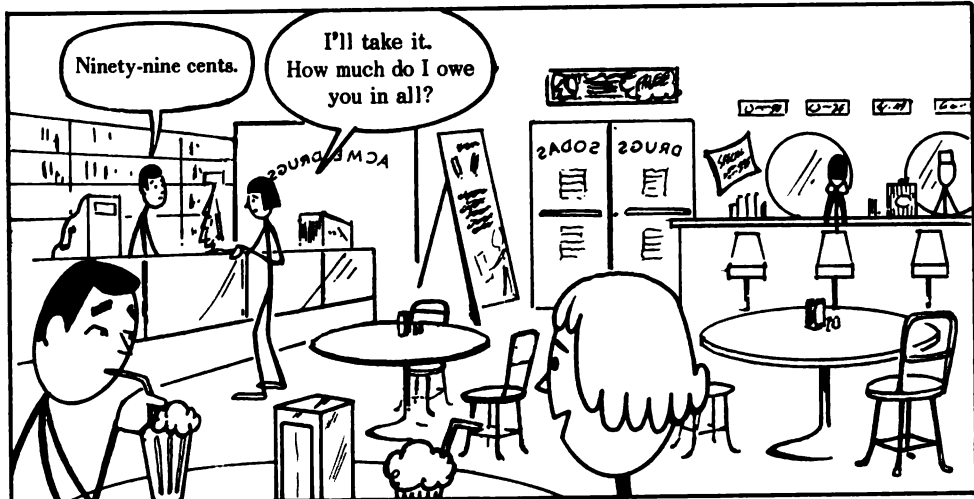
Consonants:

exercises:

/k/ and /g/

IN A DRUGSTORE





UNIT 1305

CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

Dialog

In a Drugstore

Clerk: May I help you?

Student: Yes, please. I need a small toothbrush.

Clerk: Soft, medium, or hard? And what color do you like - yellow, red, or blue?

Student: I prefer the red one. Medium, please.

Clerk: Here you are. Is there anything else?

Student: Yes. I need some toothpaste.

Clerk: What brand?

Student: Please suggest a good one. I'm not familiar with American brands.

Clerk: This is the kind I use. Do you want a large or a small tube?

Student: How much is the large one?

Clerk: Ninety-nine cents.

Student: I'll take it. How much do I owe you in all?

Clerk: Toothbrush, seventy-nine cents; toothpaste, ninety-nine cents. One dollar and seventy-eight cents altogether. Anything else?

Student: Are the magazines around here?

Clerk: No, they are on the counter to the left.

Student: Do you have Aviation Week magazine?

Clerk: We are out of them right now. The next issue comes out tomorrow.

Student: Do you have last month's issue of Reader's Digest?
There is an article I want to see.

Clerk: I'm sorry. We're sold out. There is a copy at the library.

Student: I have plenty of time; I'll go there now.

Vocabulary

altogether	kind
around (near)	owe
be out of	prefer
brand (name of a product)	soft
come out	suggest
counter (table in a store)	toothbrush
familiar	toothpaste
in all	tube
issue	

Vocabulary Drill

1. altogether
I've read ten books altogether.
We bought many things; they cost \$10.00 altogether.
One hundred people altogether went to the party.
2. around
There are no hotels around here.
Are there any good restaurants around here?
Is there a bank around here?
3. be out of
We're out of cigarettes; we haven't got any more.
Are you out of this magazine?
They're out of bread now; they're expecting some soon.
4. brand (name of a product)
There are many brands of cigarettes in the store.
Which brand of soap do you prefer?
I do not know the American brands.
5. come out
I want to buy this book as soon as it comes out.
When will that magazine come out?
It will come out next week.
6. counter (table in store)
The magazines are on the next counter.
On which counter are the toothbrushes?
We can buy meat at this counter.
7. familiar
Are you familiar with this kind of automobile?
Yes, I'm familiar with it; I have one.
That word doesn't sound familiar; I've never heard it.
8. in all
Yesterday I wrote 10 sentences; today I wrote 12. This is 22 in all.
How much did those things cost in all?
I paid ten dollars in all.

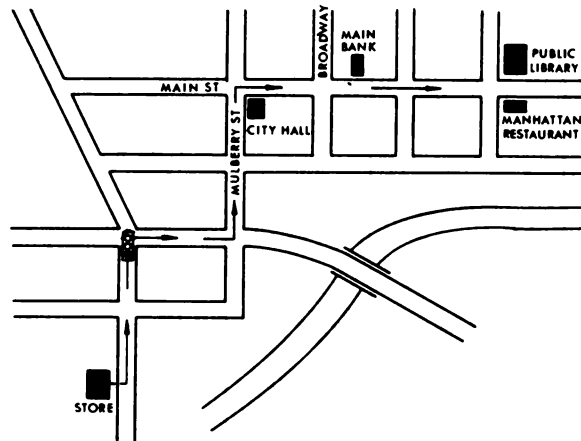
9. issue
Which issue of the magazine do you have?
I have the February issue.
The next issue will come out next month.
10. kind
What kind of cigarette do you like?
This is a good kind.
So many kinds are confusing; I didn't know which to buy.
11. owe
How much money do I owe you?
You owe me \$9.95.
John owes the store for the suit and shirt.
12. prefer
I prefer the blue suit to the brown one.
He prefers to travel by plane.
Do you prefer living in the country to living in the city?
13. soft
A metal chair is hard; a sofa is soft.
Do you like to sleep on a soft bed?
This toothbrush is so soft it will not hurt your mouth.
14. suggest
I asked him to suggest a book for the course.
I suggest you buy travelers checks before you leave.
Can you suggest a good inexpensive restaurant?
15. toothbrush
Why do you want a toothbrush?
I brush my teeth with a toothbrush.
Everyone should have his own toothbrush.
16. toothpaste
There are many brands of toothpaste.
Which brand of toothpaste do you prefer?
We buy toothpaste in a tube.
17. tube
I need a tube of toothpaste.
He also needs a tube of shaving cream.
We buy many things in tubes.

Reading

Giving Directions

"I'm looking for the public library. Can you tell me how to find it?"

"Just step outside the store and turn to your left. Walk to the second street and turn right at the traffic light. Turn left again at Mulberry Street. Walk two blocks down to Main Street. At the City Hall turn right. Let's see, then cross Broadway and pass the Main Bank. The library is two blocks farther down, on the left side of the street opposite the Manhattan Restaurant."



Look at the map. Follow the route from the store to the library.

Vocabulary

block (n)
City Hall
cross
down
farther
find
follow

map
opposite
public
route
step (v)
traffic light

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: The following exercises are designed to improve classroom participation and to enable the students to acquire the learning objectives for 1305. Two optional procedures are suggested.

(1) Use Exercises A & B as regular question-answer exercises for all the students.

(2) Divide the class into two teams (Team A and Team B). Assign Exercise A to Team A and Exercise B to Team B. Make the supplementary exercises into a contest between Team A (Ex. A) and Team B (Ex. B). The team which gets the most correct answers wins the contest. A time limit is recommended.

1305

"Giving and Following Directions"

NORTH

C O L O R S T A T E C I T Y F A C I L I T Y B O O K	red	yellow	orange	green	white	blue
	Texas	California	Ohio	New Jersey	Maryland	Georgia
	Atlanta	Washington D.C.	Chicago	San Francisco	Dallas	Houston
	Bank	Post Office	BX	Gym	Snack Bar	Library
	2300	1400	1200	2500	700	1300

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SOUTH

Exercise A: Can you find the following?

1. Find orange. From orange go 2 blocks west. Which block is it?
2. From Gym go east to the next block. Turn north and go 3 blocks. Which block is it?
3. From 2500 turn north. Go straight ahead 4 blocks. Which block is it?
4. From Washington D.C. go west 1 block. Turn north and go up 1 block. Which block is it?
5. From 1300 go north 3 blocks. Turn west and go straight ahead 3 blocks. Which block is it?
6. From San Francisco go south 1 block. Turn east and go straight 2 blocks. Turn north, go straight ahead 2 blocks. Turn west and go 2 blocks. Go down 1 block. Which block is it?
7. From California go east 2 blocks. Turn south and go straight ahead 2 blocks. Which block is it?
8. From orange go west 2 blocks. Turn south and go straight 3 blocks. Turn east and go straight ahead 4 blocks. Which block is it?
9. From 1300 go north 2 blocks. Turn west. Go straight ahead 3 blocks. Which block is it?
10. From New Jersey go south 3 blocks. Turn west and go 1 block. Go up 4 blocks. Which block is it?
11. From the Library go west 4 blocks. Turn north and go 2 blocks. Go 1 block west. Which block is it?
12. From Dallas go 3 blocks west. Turn north and go up 2 blocks. Turn east and go 3 blocks. Which block is it?
13. From New Jersey go 2 blocks west. Turn south and go 1 block. Which block is it?
14. From San Francisco go 1 block south. Turn east and go 2 blocks. Turn north and go 2 blocks. Which block is it?
15. From 2300 go 4 blocks east. Turn north and go 3 blocks. Which block is it?

Exercise B: Can you find the following?

1. Find green. From green go 2 blocks west. Which block is it?
2. From Ohio go east 2 blocks. Turn south and go 1 block. Which block is it?
3. From 1400 go 2 blocks north. Turn east and go 4 blocks. Which block is it?
4. From Georgia go 2 blocks south. Turn west 3 blocks. Turn north and go 2 blocks straight ahead. Turn east and go 3 blocks. Which block is it?
5. From the Post Office go up 3 blocks north. Turn east and go 3 blocks. Which block is it?
6. From 700 go up 2 blocks north. Turn west and go 4 blocks. Which block is it?
7. From San Francisco go down 1 block south. Then turn west and go 3 blocks straight ahead. Which block is it?
8. From Washington D.C. turn north. Go straight ahead 2 blocks. Turn east and go straight ahead 4 blocks. Which block is it?
9. From Chicago go 2 blocks east. Turn north and go up 1 block. Which block is it?
10. From Houston go down 1 block south. Turn west and go 2 blocks straight ahead. Turn south and go 1 block. Which block is it?
11. From yellow go 2 blocks east. Turn south and go down 3 blocks. Which block is it?
12. From 1400 go east 1 block. Turn north and go straight ahead 2 blocks. Turn east and go 1 block. Which block is it?
13. From 1200 go up 3 blocks north. Turn east and go 2 blocks. Which block is it?
14. From red go 1 block east. Turn south and go down 3 blocks. Which block is it?
15. From blue go west 3 blocks straight ahead. Turn south and go 1 block. Turn west and go 2 blocks. Which block is it?

Vocabulary Drill

1. block
A block is the distance from one street to the next.
He lives three blocks from the school.
It is four blocks from your house to mine.
2. City Hall
The city officials have offices in the City Hall.
Where is the City Hall?
The City Hall is the center of city government.
3. cross
This street crosses Broadway.
To get to the bank, walk two blocks and cross the street.
4. down
Go down the street four blocks.
It is easy to go down but difficult to go up.
Water always runs down hill.
5. farther
He lives near the school; I live farther away.
The bookstore's just across the street; the bank is farther down the street.
How much farther down the street are you going?
6. find
Can you find the right address?
He found a ten-dollar bill last night.
Will he find the book I want?
7. follow
I followed the map you gave me.
Did you follow my instructions carefully?
You go first and I'll follow you.
8. map
A road map shows us where to go.
Do you have a map of your country?
We use city maps to find places in town.
9. opposite
White is the opposite of black.
He lives in the house opposite the bank.
Across the street from the school is a hotel; the hotel is opposite the school.
10. public
Everyone may use the public library.
Do you have a public library in your home city?
The City Hall is a public building.
11. route
The road we travel is our route.
I usually take the shortest route to town.
The shortest route is not always the best route.

12. step (v)
 Will you please step into the classroom?
 He stepped into the street.
 Step carefully or you may fall down.
13. traffic light
 We must stop when the traffic light is red.
 If the traffic light is green we may go.
 There are traffic lights at busy street corners.

Pattern Practice

1. toothbrush
 a small toothbrush
 I need a small toothbrush.
2. a good one
 suggest a good one
 Please suggest a good one.
3. in all
 I owe you in all
 How much do I owe you in all?
4. tomorrow
 comes out tomorrow
 The next issue comes out tomorrow.
5. right now
 out of them right now
 We are out of them right now.
6. I want to see
 there is an article I want to see
 In the magazine there is an article I want to see.
7. at the library
 a copy at the library
 There is a copy at the library.
8. to the left
 on the counter to the left
 They are on the counter to the left.
9. the kind I use
 like the kind I use
 She doesn't like the kind I use.
10. with American brands
 not familiar with American brands
 I am not familiar with American brands.

Answer these questions Use the same expressions in your answers as you see underlined in the questions.

1. When will the next issue of the magazine come out?
2. Whose car is that right over there?
3. Can you go with me right now?
4. Does he have his book right here with him?
5. Will you wait for me right over here?
6. Are you used to hearing English now?
7. Is he getting used to American money?
8. Does he get along well with his friends?
9. Did they find out about the money?
10. Will you go by plane or by boat?
11. Where did he get off the bus?
12. What are you looking for?
13. Would you like anything else?
14. Did he take a look at that shirt?
15. What did they have in mind?
16. When can I pick up my suit?
17. Did he make up his mind about the trip?
18. Will she change her mind about going with me?
19. Would you like to take in a movie?
20. When did they turn off the radio?

EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

1. Relative Pronouns: Who, Whom, Which, That

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: A relative pronoun refers to a noun or pronoun in another part of the sentence.

That: refers to either persons or things.

Who: refers to persons.

Whom: refers to persons. We use whom only after prepositions and as an object.

Which: refers to things.

In modern American English we generally use who or that in place of whom, and that in place of which, except after prepositions.

Examples:

1. The man who spoke to you is my friend.
2. The teacher that I have in class is old.
3. The friend with whom we went to town didn't know English.
4. The woman who came with me is my sister.
5. The pen which I bought was expensive.
6. The music which I heard sounded good.
7. A man that I know visited me yesterday.
8. The book that you read was interesting.
9. He who studies hard will learn fast.
10. The one that you saw is no longer here.

Exercises:

Fill in the blanks with correct relative pronouns.

1. The boy _____ is with her is her brother.
2. The book _____ I want is in your room.
3. The man _____ came with me is my father.
4. Is this the radio _____ you bought?
5. That is the plane _____ we must take.
6. Is that the chair on _____ I sat?
7. Bob is the student _____ speaks English well.
8. Was it Bill _____ went to the movies with you?
9. The movie _____ we saw was very long.
10. Is that the magazine _____ you were reading?

11. These are the tapes _____ they needed.
12. Are these the students _____ study with you?

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: When the relative pronoun is used as the subject of a clause and is followed by the verb be we often leave out the relative and the verb when speaking.

When the relative is used as the object of a clause, we seldom use it in spoken English.

Examples:

1. The man who is giving a talk is Mr. Jones.
The man giving a talk is Mr. Jones.
 2. The man that we talked to was Mr. Jones.
The man we talked to was Mr. Jones.
2. Review of predicate adjectives. Notice the use of adjectives after the verbs in these sentences.
1. Lesson twelve seems difficult.
 2. The suit looks expensive.
 3. Will the weather remain cold tomorrow?
 4. It is getting cold now.
 5. It got colder last night.
 6. His house was white and green.
 7. Was the building very tall?
 8. The roast beef tasted good.
 9. Candy always tastes sweet.
 10. How does the music sound? It sounds nice.
 11. They got lost in the mountains last summer.
 12. Many people become confused in strange places.
 13. Does she get angry easily?
 14. The workers seemed tired at the end of the day.
 15. After the trip over the mountains we were thirsty and hungry.
 16. Those students seem busy all the time.
 17. I always feel good in the morning.
 18. How did you feel after the long trip? I felt very tired after the trip.
 19. How does that idea sound to you? It sounds good.

3. Adjectives in the Comparative and Superlative. Note the following constructions.

Mr. Jones is a strong man.
 Mr. Jones is not as strong as Mr. Brown.
 Mr. Brown is stronger than Mr. Jones.
 Mr. Brown is the strongest man in the class.

Today is a hot day.
 Was yesterday as hot as today?
 Yesterday was hotter than today.
 Yesterday was the hottest day this year.

New York is an interesting city.
 My hometown is not as interesting as New York.
 New York is more interesting than my hometown.
 Philadelphia is the most interesting city in the U. S.

Traveling by plane is expensive.
 Traveling by bus is not as expensive as traveling by plane.
 Traveling by plane is more expensive than traveling by bus.
 Traveling by plane is the most expensive way to travel.

Fred is a good man.
 Nick is as good as Fred.
 Fred is not better than Nick.
 Bill is the best man of all.

This food tastes bad.
 That food doesn't taste as bad as this.
 This food tastes worse than that.
 That is the worst food I have ever eaten.

The first lesson is not difficult.
 The first lesson is not as difficult as the second one.
 The first lesson is less difficult than the second.
 The first lesson is the least difficult of all.

4. Using the modal auxiliaries to show the past.

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: We may use the modal auxiliary + have + the past participle to express past time.

Modal + have + past participle

could have
 may have
 might have

should have
 ought to have
 must have

would have

+ past participle

Examples:could

She could have gone swimming yesterday.
 Could you have come here last year?
 I couldn't have read English last year.
 He could have driven to town yesterday.

may

He may have been in school yesterday.
 She may have written me last week.
 He may have read the letter.
 They may have bought suits on Saturday.

might

I might have been at the office when you called.
 You might have read the book earlier.
 We might have visited you, but you weren't home.
 They might have heard me before.

should

I should have studied my lesson.
 Should you have written to your family?
 He's sleepy; he shouldn't have stayed up so late.
 I should have gotten a haircut.

ought to

We ought to have studied our homework.
 She ought to have called her friends.
 He ought to have read the book before.
 I ought to have visited my friends while they were here.

must

You must have studied last night.
 I couldn't sleep; I must have had too much coffee.
 He must have come home early.
 That must have seemed strange to him.

would

I would have gone to Los Angeles yesterday. . . .
 He would have been glad to help you
 We would have liked to take a vacation
 Would you have eaten breakfast earlier. . . ?

5. Future Tense

We have learned that we form the future tense in two ways.

- a. Will + simple form of verb.
- b. Am/is/are + going to + the simple form of the verb.

Note the verb forms in the following sentences.

1. John will meet us at two o'clock.
John is going to meet us at two o'clock.
2. Will they see us in class?
Are they going to see us in class?
3. We'll get on the bus at Main Street.
We're going to get on the bus at Main Street.
4. I'll get up early tomorrow morning.
I'm going to get up early tomorrow morning.
5. He won't be back by three o'clock.
He's not going to be back by three o'clock.
6. She will leave for Europe in July.
She's going to leave for Europe in July.
7. We'll make reservations in advance.
We're going to make reservations in advance.
8. The plane will arrive first.
The plane is going to arrive first.
9. I'll buy everything in one store.
I'm going to buy everything in one store.
10. Will you need something from the drugstore?
Are you going to need something from the drugstore?

6. Exercises using modal auxiliaries and substitutes.

- a. Change to negative statements.
 1. He is able to work tomorrow.
 2. Mr. Roberts was able to buy a new car.
 3. The policemen were able to catch the thief.
 4. We have to leave early tonight.

5. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller had to send some money to their son.
6. I will have to study hard next month.
7. We ought to read the next lesson.
8. Peter ought to write to his sister.
9. The train ought to be on time.
10. We are going to take a train to New York.

b. Change the following to question forms:

1. The workers are able to finish the job soon.
2. The school will be able to buy some new books.
3. Betty was able to find the address.
4. The children have to come home early.
5. I had to stay in bed for three days.
6. The nurses will have to work tonight.
7. They are going to see a good movie.

c. Substitute be + able to for can (could) in the following:

1. Can you understand this lesson?
2. Could they find the books they lost?
3. The taxis can go everywhere in the city.
4. We can send a letter tomorrow.
5. I can't stay very late.
6. The lawyer can't help that man.

d. Substitute have to for must in the following:

1. We must do our homework tonight.
2. They must stand up because the bus is crowded.
3. Paul must send a letter to his father next week.
4. Some people must work on holidays.
5. The buses must arrive on time.

e. Substitute be + going to for will in the following:

1. I will ask the policeman where the drugstore is.
2. The Nelsons will take their children to a movie.
3. We will listen to an interesting program tonight.
4. The students will read many books.
5. The woman will work in the house.
6. She will buy some new pencils tomorrow.

f. Substitute ought to for should in the following:

1. You should study every night.
2. A musician should love music.
3. Children should go to bed early.
4. Houses should be warm in the winter.
5. We should listen to the tapes every day.
6. I should learn these new words.

TAPE 1305A

Listen to this conversation in a drugstore.

A: May I help you?

B: Yes, please. I need a small toothbrush.

A: Soft, medium, or hard?

B: Medium, please.

A: And what color do you like—yellow, red, or blue?

B: I prefer the red one.

A: Here you are.
Is there anything else?

B: Yes, I need some toothpaste.

A: What brand?

B: Please suggest a good one.
I'm not familiar with American brands.

A: This is the kind I use.
Do you want a large or small tube?

B: How much is the large one?

A: Ninety-nine cents.

B: I'll take it.
How much do I owe you in all?

A: Toothbrush, seventy-nine cents;
toothpaste, ninety-nine cents.
One dollar and seventy-eight cents altogether. Anything else?

B: Are the magazines around here?

A: They are on the counter to the left.

B: Do you have Mobilcar magazine?

A: We are out of that right now.
The next issue comes out tomorrow.

B: Do you have last month's Reader's Digest?
There's an article I want to see.

A: I'm sorry, we're sold out.
There is a copy at the library.

B: Oh, I have plenty of time.
I'll go there.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Let's practice some of the new vocabulary used in this conversation.
Repeat what you hear.

altogether

She wrote ten letters altogether.
These things cost \$15 altogether.
Fifty students altogether were in class.

around

There are no hotels around here.
Is the theater around here?

come out

I bought the book when it came out.
When does that magazine come out?
It won't come out soon.

familiar

Are you familiar with this book?
I'm familiar with this car.
That word doesn't sound familiar.

in all

I've written fifteen lessons in all.
How much did they cost in all?
He paid \$25 in all.

owe

How much do I owe you?
You owe me \$9.95.
John owes the store for the suit.

prefer

I prefer the blue suit to the brown.
We prefer to travel by car.
He prefers living in the city.

Here are some questions and answers containing relative pronouns. Notice the use of these pronouns. Repeat the sentences.

Who is the student that came late?
The student who came late is John.

Which is the student who came late?
John is the student that came late?

Which is the book that you read?
This is the book which I read.

Which is the book that you read?
The book that I just read is this one.

Which is the book you read?
This is the book I just read.

Where is the student that speaks well?
This is the one who speaks well.

Who is the student who speaks well?
The one that speaks well is Mr. Lee.

What was the movie that we saw?
The one which we saw was "Tarzan."

What was the movie which we saw?
The movie which we saw is "Shane."

What was the picture we saw?
The movie we saw was Shane.

Where is the teacher who teaches here?
The one that teaches here is sick today.

Where is the teacher that teaches here?
The one who teaches here is sick.

Why is the student who sits here absent?
He who sits there went to Headquarters.

Why is the student that sits here absent?
The one that sits there went home ill.

When will the material that we need arrive?
Many things which we need have already arrived.

When will the things which we need arrive?
Some things that we need have come in.

Why have the things we need not arrived?
Some things we need have already come in.

Are these the tapes that you wanted?
Yes, they are the ones which I need.

Which is the way that goes to Denver?
The road which goes to Denver is 77 East.

Where is the teacher who speaks French?
The one that speaks French is in Europe.

We'll now practice some sentences with modals. Notice the verb phrases. Repeat the sentences.

What could have happened to John?
He may have gotten sick.

Who might have sent me this present?
It could have been your brothers.
It must have been your friend.

What should I have done about the party?
You might at least have telephoned me.

Where could we have taken a wrong turn?
It might have been in the last town.

What more should I have said?
You should have told the truth.

Why couldn't you have come sooner?
Oh, we could have; but we were busy.

What could have happened to Mary?
She looks like she must have been sick.

What would you have liked to have done?
We would have liked to have gone home.

Might we have bought the wrong book?
You may have, but I don't think so.

Where could my socks have disappeared to?
The laundry must have lost them.

What could have happened to the motor?
There may have been a short circuit.

Practice these questions and answers using vocabulary introduced in the conversation.
Repeat the sentences.

How far is it from here to town?
Oh, it is around ten miles.

How long does it take to go there?
It takes around half an hour.

How much money do you need?
We need around ten dollars.

How many students do you have in class?
I have around twenty, more or less.

How long ago did the book come out?
It came out in 1960.

How many books have they read this year?
They've read around ten books in all.

Which way of traveling do you prefer?
I prefer going by train.

TAPE 1305B

Listen to the instructions about how to find the library.

A: I'm looking for the public library.
Can you tell me how to find it?

B: Just step outside the store.
Then turn to your left.
Walk to the second street.
Turn right at the traffic light.
At Mulberry street turn left again.
Walk two blocks to Main Street.
At the City Hall turn right.
Let's see, then cross Broadway,
and go past the Main Bank.
The library is about two blocks farther down.
It is on the left side of the street,
and opposite the Manhattan Restaurant.

Now listen to the sentences again and repeat them.

Let's practice using some of the new vocabulary used here. Repeat what you hear.

block

From this street to the next is one block.
I live two blocks from work.
He lives four blocks from me.

City Hall

Where is the City Hall?
The City offices are in City Hall.
City Hall is the center of city government.

farther

He lives farther from work than I.
The drugstore is farther down the street.
How much farther are you going?

follow

I followed the map you gave me.
Did you follow my instructions carefully?
You go first and I'll follow you.

map

When we travel we always use a road map.
Do you have a map of your country?
We need city maps to find places in town.

opposite

Long is the opposite of short.
The library is opposite the bank.
He lives opposite me.

step

Will you please step into the office?

He stepped from the sidewalk into the street.

Step carefully when it is wet.

Here are some questions and answers with predicate adjectives. Repeat them.

What is the weather like today?

It's getting hotter.

It'll become hotter tomorrow.

Is the student confused?

Yes, he's confused.

He is tired and hungry, too.

How is your new house?

Our new house is beautiful.

How do you feel?

I feel very hungry.

Aren't you tired, too?

No, I'm just hungry and thirsty.

How does the food taste?

The food tastes delicious.

How does the music sound?

The music sounds good.

Listen carefully to these sentences.

Frank is looking for the public library.

He doesn't know where it is.

He hasn't been in this city very long.

He is looking for the book on space travel.

He wants to read an article about the planets.

Frank is writing something about Venus.

A great man wrote the book.

He wrote it in very simple language.

Most people can understand it.

Now listen to these sentences again and repeat them.

Here are some questions based on these sentences. Answer the questions. Repeat the correct answers.

Example: Which building is Frank looking for?

He is looking for the public library.

He is looking for the public library.

Does Frank know where the library is?

No, he doesn't know where the library is.

Why doesn't he know the city?

He hasn't been in the city very long.

Why is he looking for the library?

He wants to find a book.

Remember to answer the question.

What kind of book does he want?

He wants a book on space travel.

What is Frank writing about?

He is writing about Venus.

Who wrote the book?

A great man wrote the book.

How is the language in this book?

The language is very simple.

Who can understand it?

Most people can understand it.

Now we'll practice some questions and answers using vocabulary from this lesson.
Repeat the sentences.

Does John prefer going by plane?

Yes, he prefers that to going by train.

How does Mary like to travel?

She likes boat trips best of all.

How far is it to the City Hall?

It's about ten blocks in all.

How soon will the class be over?
It'll be over in around 15 minutes.

How many people went to the party?
There were around 50 people altogether.

Could you follow the instructor's explanation?
Yes, we understood him perfectly.

What do you have to do right now?
I must prepare my lesson now.

What kind of soap do you use?
I prefer a mild brand.

Is this the latest issue of the paper?
Yes, it's the final edition.

Do you use toothpaste to clean your teeth?
I prefer salt or soda.

We frequently use be able to in place of can. In the following sentences replace can with able to. Repeat the correct response.

Example: He can work today.
 He is able to work today.
 He is able to work today.

Mr. Roberts can buy a car.

Mr. Roberts is able to buy a car.

The policemen can catch the thief.

The policemen are able to catch the thief.

We can leave early tonight.

We are able to leave early tonight.

He can read the next lesson.

He is able to read the next lesson.

I can send a letter this morning.

I am able to send a letter this morning.

Listen to the following conversation.

- A: Excuse me.
How do I get to the National Bank?
- B: It's about 20 blocks from here.
Take the Fifth Street bus.
Get off the bus at Elm Street.
Turn right at the corner of Elm and Live Oak.
Go two blocks to Laughton Street.
Turn left and go about half a block.
The bank is on the left side of the street.
Are you new in this city?
- A: I've only been here a short time.
- B: I'll draw you a map to follow.
You might forget the street names.
Then you could get lost.
- A: Thank you. You're very helpful.
- B: Ask anyone for help.
Everyone will be glad to help you.
I hope you enjoy yourself here.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

TAPE 1305C

Pronunciation Practice

Let's practice the sounds /k/ and /g/.

Repeat everything you hear.

can
ask
kangaroo
call
headache
snack

Can you speak English?
Ask questions!

go
cigarette
good-bye
glad
good
give
kangaroo

Let's go.
Where is the girl?

cow
work
ache
cake
count
skill

gunnery
ago
gift
get
gun
big
girl

Here are some sentences using present and past forms of the modals. Notice the verb phrases. Repeat the sentences.

Can you come with me next year?
Could you have come with me last year?

He may be in school tomorrow.
He may have been there yesterday.

We might be home later.
We might have been at home last night.

They should study their lessons every day.
They should have studied their lessons yesterday.

I must come home early.
I must have come home early.

We'll be glad to help you.
We would have been glad to do it.

Would you eat lunch with us?
 Would you have eaten lunch with us?

They must sleep later today.
 They must have slept late yesterday.

He can drive to town tomorrow.
 He could have driven to town last night.

I should get a haircut.
 I should have gotten a haircut.

We'll now practice some sentence patterns. Repeat what you hear.

toothbrush
 a small toothbrush
 I need a small toothbrush.

a good one
 suggest a good one
 Please suggest a good one.

in all
 owe you in all
 How much do I owe you in all?

tomorrow
 comes out tomorrow
 The next issue comes out tomorrow.

right now
 out of them right now
 We are out of them right now.

I want to see
 there is an article I want to see
 In the magazine there is an article I want to see.

at the library
 a copy at the library
 There is a copy at the library.

to the left
 on the counter to the left
 They are on the counter to the left.

the kind I use
 this is the kind I use
 She doesn't like the kind I use.

with American brands
 not familiar with American brands
 I am not familiar with American brands.

Remember we can express the future with will and be + going to. In the following sentences replace the be + going to with will. Repeat the correct response.

Example: We're going to see you at ten.
 We'll see you at ten.
 We'll see you at ten.

You're going to have a good time there.

You'll have a good time there.

When are we going to get a rest?

When will we get a rest?

We're going to have a picnic.

We'll have a picnic.

Who is going to do the work?

Who'll do the work?

The parents are going to do the work.

The parents will do the work.

Is he going to take his family?

Will he take his family?

They're going to go to the city.

They'll go to the city.

We're going to be away three months.

We'll be away three months.

That book is going to come out tomorrow.

That book will come out tomorrow.

I'm going to get along well with him.

I'll get along well with him.

Now practice some present progressive verb phrases. Notice the verbs in these questions and answers. Repeat the sentences.

What are you thinking about?
I'm thinking about my friends.

Are they having a good time?
Yes, they're really enjoying themselves.

What is the student doing?
The student is learning to drive a car.

What are you eating?
I'm not eating anything.

What is the instructor doing now?
He is writing exercises at his desk.

What are we drinking?
You're drinking tea with lemon.

Why is he doing that?
He's planning to drill the students.

Are you taking a vacation this year?
Yes, we're planning to take a vacation.

Where are they watching TV?
They are watching TV in their room.

Where are you going?
We're going to the mountains.

Let's practice some questions and answers. Notice the use of the auxiliary do with the simple form of the verb in the questions. Listen and repeat.

How long do you study each day?
We study three hours every day.

Do you ever go swimming?
We go swimming every Saturday.

How many new words do you learn daily?
We learn 75 new words daily.

What do you like to eat every day?
We like to eat fruits and vegetables.

Do you ever forget them?
No, we never forget any of them.

How do they like their coffee?
They like their coffee with cream.

How often does he exercise?
He goes walking almost every day.

Do you like modern music?
I like some modern music.

What drinks do you prefer in the U.S.?
We like the fruit juices best.

Do you take a trip every summer?
Yes, we usually take a trip every summer.