

## OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

### Structures

#### Special Expressions:

at all

#### Modal Auxiliaries:

review

#### Grammar Drills and Exercises:

changing to questions

changing present to past tense

making negative statements

#### Expressions about Clothing

#### Quantity Words:

review

### Sound and Intonation

#### Consonants:

chart of unvoiced and voiced  
exercises:

/p/ and /b/

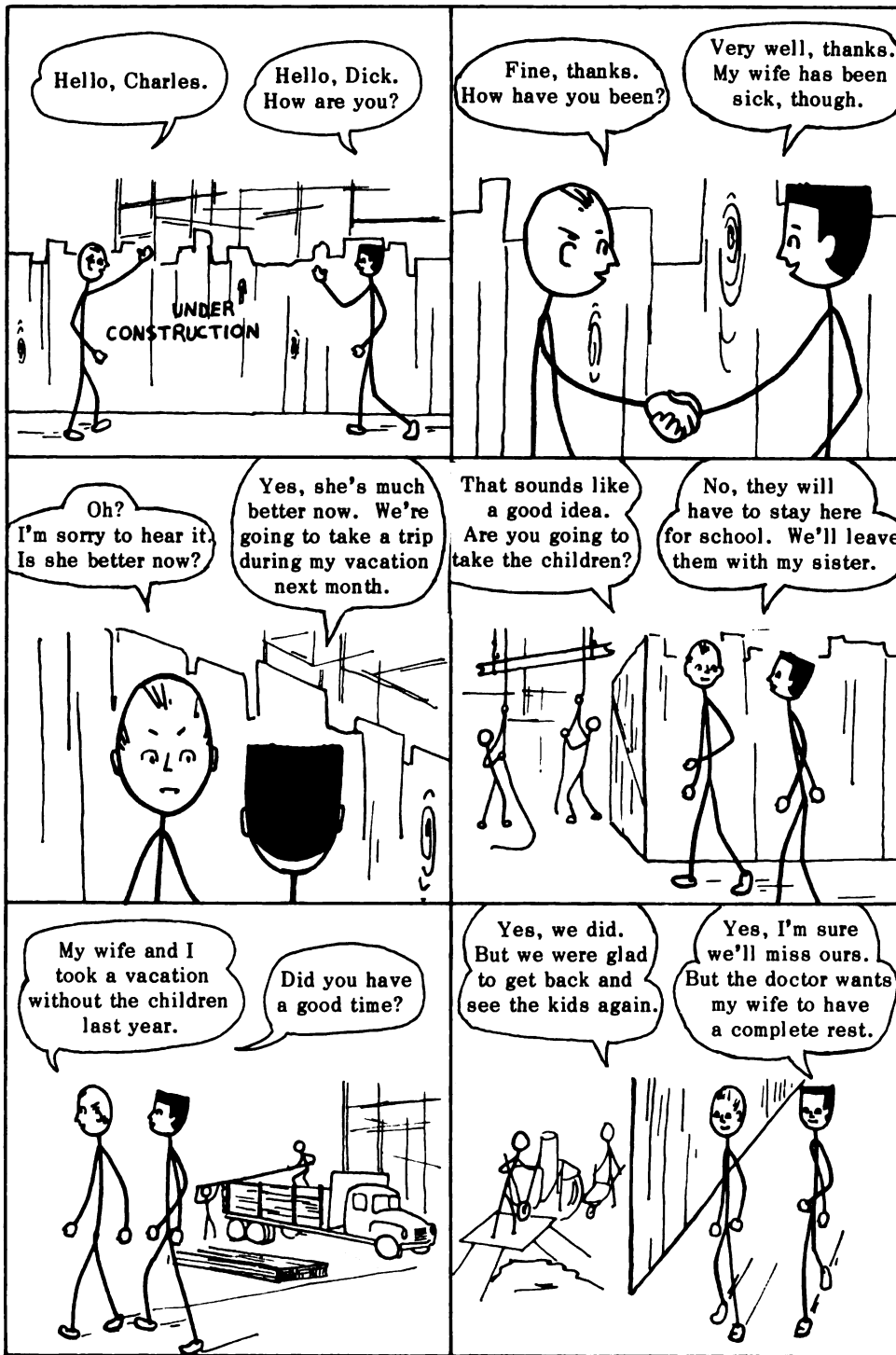
/t/ and /d/

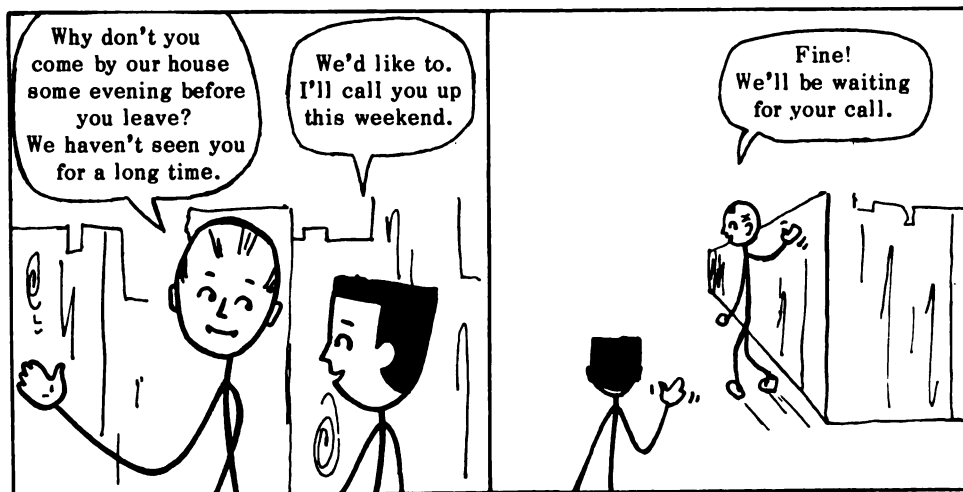
/k/ and /g/

/θ/ and /ð/

/b/ and /v/

CONVERSATION BETWEEN FRIENDS





## UNIT 1307

## CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

Dialog

## Conversation Between Friends

- A: Hello, Charles.
- B: Hello, Dick. How are you?
- A: Fine, thanks. How have you been?
- B: Very well, thanks. My wife has been sick, though.
- A: Oh! I'm sorry to hear it. Is she better now?
- B: Yes, she's much better now.  
We're going to take a trip during my vacation next month.
- A: That sounds like a good idea.  
Are you going to take the children?
- B: No, they will have to stay here for school.  
We'll leave them with my sister.
- A: My wife and I took a vacation without the children last year.
- B: Did you have a good time?
- A: Yes, we did. But we were very glad to get back and see the kids again.
- B: Yes, I'm sure we'll miss ours.  
But the doctor wants my wife to have a complete rest.
- A: Why don't you come by our house some evening before you leave?  
We haven't seen you for a long time.
- B: We'd like to. I'll call you up this weekend.
- A: Fine! We'll be waiting for your call.

Vocabulary

call (n)  
complete  
have a good time

kid (child)  
rest (n)  
though

Vocabulary Practice

1. call (n)  
I waited until ten o'clock for your call.  
Did you receive a long distance call yesterday?  
Just give me a call if you have time.
2. complete (adj)  
This book is complete; nothing is missing.  
After you are sick you need complete rest.  
His work is not complete; he has more work to do.
3. have a good time  
Did you have a good time at the party last night?  
We had a good time on our vacation.  
I always have a good time on holidays.
4. kid (child)  
Many people call their children "kids."  
How old are your kids?  
I'll be glad to see my kids again.
5. rest (relaxation)  
After we are sick we need a good rest.  
Everyone often needs a complete rest from his work.  
I'm going to the mountains for a rest.
6. though  
I don't like to study. I do it though.  
Though we are taking a trip, the children must stay at home.  
My car is old; it runs well though.

Word Drill

1. trip  
a trip  
vacation  
our vacation  
on our vacation  
We're going to take a trip on our vacation.
2. children  
three children  
son  
a son  
daughters  
two daughters  
We have three children—a son and two daughters.
3. husband  
wife  
husband and wife  
A husband and wife often like to take vacation trips in California.

4.    **sorry**  
       **very sorry**  
       **sick**  
       **very sick**  
       **I'm very sorry to hear that you have been very sick.**
  
5.    **sounds**  
       **sounds like**  
       **sounds like a fine idea**  
       **That sounds like a fine idea.**
  
6.    **for**  
       **for two weeks**  
       **during**  
       **during the summer**  
       **We are going to take a trip together for two weeks during the summer.**
  
7.    **like**  
       **looks like**  
       **looks like her mother**  
       **My daughter looks like her mother.**
  
8.    **call**  
       **call up**  
       **call you up**  
       **We will call you up some weekend during the winter.**

### Drill on the Dialog

#### Remember the facts!

1.    **Who are the two men?**
2.    **Has Charles' wife been sick?**
3.    **Why are they going away on their vacation?**
4.    **Where will the children stay?**
5.    **What does the doctor want Charles' wife to do?**

Change the following to questions.

1.    **His wife has been sick.**
2.    **She's much better now.**
3.    **They will have to stay here for school.**

Change the following to negative sentences.

1.    **My wife and I took a vacation last year.**
2.    **That sounds like a good idea.**
3.    **I'll call you up this weekend.**
4.    **Is she better now?**
5.    **Are you going to take the kids?**
6.    **Did you have a good time?**

Special ExpressionAt All

1. I have no money.  
I have no money at all.
2. There is nothing in this box.  
There is nothing at all in this box.
3. Are you tired?  
No, not at all.
4. This book is not interesting.  
This book is not interesting at all.
5. Would you mind bringing me the book?  
No, not at all.
6. I don't understand this lesson.  
I don't understand this lesson at all.

Reading

When Mrs. Johnson was sick last month, she had to see the doctor almost every day. When she was very sick, the doctor had to come to the house. She wasn't able to get out of bed. She couldn't do her housework. Her husband and her children had to help her. The doctor wouldn't let her do any work at all.

She is getting better now. She is able to get out of bed, but she can't do any housework for a while. The doctor wants her to rest. She has to take medicine every day. In a few weeks she'll be able to work again. Next month, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are going to take a trip. The children won't be able to go with their mother and father. They must go to school. They will have to stay with their aunt and uncle. Mrs. Johnson is looking forward to the trip. She'll be able to get a long rest. She'll be much better when she comes home.

Vocabulary

aunt	rest (v)
get out of	uncle
housework	while (n)
husband	

Vocabulary Practice

1. aunt  
The sister of my father or mother is my aunt.  
The wife of my uncle is also my aunt.  
Does your aunt live in this town?

2. get out of  
She is very sick. She can't get out of bed.  
I like to get out of the house when I can.  
Can you get out of class and go to town with me?
3. housework  
There is a lot of housework to do at home.  
Does your wife do her own housework?  
She can't do the housework when she isn't well.
4. husband  
Is her husband well?  
She is not married; she has no husband.  
The husband and wife are the parents of the children.
5. rest (v)  
If I am sick I can't work. I have to rest.  
We rest when we are not working.  
Do you rest well at night?
6. while (n)  
Have you been here a long while?  
I waited only a short while for him.  
After a while she called him on the telephone.
7. uncle  
The brother of my father or mother is my uncle.  
The husband of my aunt is also my uncle.  
My uncle and aunt don't live in the city.

#### Drill on the Dialog

1. I'm sorry to hear it.
2. She's much better now.
3. We're going to take a trip.
4. I'm sure we'll miss the children.
5. I'd like to take a vacation.
6. I'll call you up this weekend.
7. I'll be waiting for your call.
8. Are you going to take the children?
9. They will have to stay here for school.



**Dialog Participation** (See page 190) Speak the part of Speaker "B".

A: Hello, Charles.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Fine, thanks. How have you been?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Oh! I'm sorry to hear it. Is she better now?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: That sounds like a good idea. Are you going to take the children?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: My wife and I took a vacation without the children last year.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Yes, we did. But we were very glad to get back and see the kids again.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Why don't you come by our house some evening before you leave?  
We haven't seen you for a long time.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Fine! We'll be waiting for your call.

**Practice these sentences stressing the indicated words.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. I don't have any <b>books</b> .<br>I don't <b>háve</b> any books.                                   | 5. We both got a good <b>rést</b> .<br>We <b>both</b> got a good rest.                                       |
| 2. He arrived yesterday <b>mórníng</b> .<br>He arrived <b>yésterday</b> morning.                       | 6. The doctor told my wife to take a <b>vacátió</b> n.<br>The doctor <b>tóld</b> my wife to take a vacation. |
| 3. We're going on a <b>tríp</b> next <b>mónth</b> .<br>We're going on a <b>tríp</b> next month.        | 7. We're going to <b>míss</b> the <b>chíldren</b> .<br>We're going to <b>míss</b> the children.              |
| 4. We took a vacation without the <b>chíldren</b> .<br>We took a vacation <b>withóut</b> the children. |  |

**Pronunciation Drill**

little	listen	lesson	minute
middle	people	station	table
ticket	traffic	travel	student
second	problem	final	dentist
about	afraid	alone	again
arrive	across	against	arrange
away	around	along	among
apartment	address	ago	appear

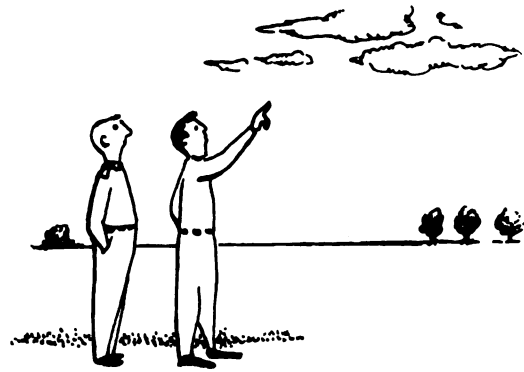
## EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

1. Review of Modals

## a. Summary of the uses of some modals

Do you think it might rain?

It may, or it may not; I don't know.  
With those clouds, it's possible.  
The way the weather has been the  
past few days, it should be raining.

**INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE:**

May and might plus the simple form of the verb are used to express future ideas of possibility.

May and might plus have plus the past participle of the verb are used to express past ideas of possibility.

Should and ought to plus the simple form of the verb are used to express future ideas of strong probability.

Should and ought to plus have plus the past participle of the verb are used to express unfulfilled expectation in past time.

Must is sometimes used to express certainty, logical necessity, or predictability.

If it doesn't rain, we may be able to go.  
Even if the weather is good, we may not go anyway.

We might have to stay at school and study.  
If we do it right the first time, we might not have to repeat.

I might have gone with you, but I had to wait for a letter.  
He may have telephoned while we were out.  
He may not have called at all.

The next plane should come in any minute now.  
It ought to be on the ground by 2:00.

We should have called you (but we didn't).  
He ought to have known the answer (but he didn't).

This must be the correct answer.  
I'm sure of it.

The report is not here.  
He must not have written it.

Their plane must have arrived by now.

b. Sentence practice with modals  
Notice the short questions and answers.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. I can go tomorrow.<br>Can you go, too?<br>No, you can't.                    | 11. He had to see the doctor.<br>Did she have to, also?<br>Yes, she did.   |
| 2. She won't leave tonight.<br>Will she leave with her?<br>No, she won't.      | 12. I will have to study tomorrow.<br>Will you study, too?<br>Yes, I will. |
| 3. They should study French.<br>Should we study it, too?<br>No, you shouldn't. | 13. She won't be able to come.<br>Will you be able to ?<br>No, I won't.    |
| 4. You must see the doctor soon.<br>Must I see him today?<br>Yes, you must.    | 14. He wasn't able to finish.<br>Were you able to?<br>Yes, I was.          |
| 5. She might come later.<br>Might he come with her?<br>Yes, he might.          | 15. I'm not able to go to school.<br>Are you able to go?<br>Yes, I am.     |
| 6. They couldn't go yesterday.<br>Could you go instead?<br>Yes, I could.       |  |
| 7. We shouldn't go to the movies.<br>Should you go, anyway?<br>Yes, I should.  |  |
| 8. I might not be on time.<br>Will you be very late?<br>Yes, I might.          |  |
| 9. He wouldn't help me.<br>Would you do it?<br>Yes, I would.                   |  |
| 10. We have to leave early.<br>Do you have to leave early?<br>Yes, I do.       |  |

## c. Grammar drills with modals

Use the modal should in the following sentences.

1. If you are sick, you \_\_\_\_\_ call a doctor.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ be able to take a long vacation trip next year.
3. My wife and children \_\_\_\_\_ be at the station to meet me tomorrow.
4. His daughter \_\_\_\_\_ finish school next spring.
5. Mrs. Underhill's husband \_\_\_\_\_ take a new job in a different city.
6. School children \_\_\_\_\_ be in school five days a week.
7. My wife and I \_\_\_\_\_ visit our children during our vacation next year.
8. The weather \_\_\_\_\_ be very cold during the winter.
9. The plane \_\_\_\_\_ be a little late because of the rain.

Use the contracted forms of the modals: (couldn't, wouldn't, etc.)

1. My son could not visit me this year because his children were sick.
2. Mr. Johnson's wife will not be able to go with him.
3. Our son and daughter cannot get along together very well.
4. A husband should not forget to be polite to his wife.
5. If it is too late, I will not telephone you.
6. The students could not understand all the exercises.
7. John would not sell his car because he needed it.

Change the following to negative statements.

1. I have to take a business trip next week.
2. They were able to find a very good restaurant.
3. Miss Andrews will tell us about the next lesson.
4. The children should go to bed late.
5. Those farmers will sell their vegetables in the city.

## 2. Grammar Drills and Exercises

### a. Change the following to questions.

1. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers can take a vacation during the summer.
2. The people who work in that office will leave at five o'clock.
3. Those children should stop playing in the street.
4. Doctors must always be ready to go out on a call.
5. They said that the new books might be here tomorrow.
6. The students had to take a long examination yesterday.
7. The Quincy family is going to buy a new house.
8. Robert and his father are able to work together on weekends.

### b. Change the following to the past tense. (Change the time expression in each sentence.)

1. We have to meet our friends at the train station tonight.
2. The teacher will not help us with our homework today.
3. I can't go to the movies tonight.
4. The workers are not able to finish that building.
5. Paul and his girl friend cannot go to the concert this weekend.
6. I am not able to give an answer to that question today.
7. The policemen have to work at night.

## 3. Reading Drill

### a. Repeat these sentences.

1. She had to see the doctor almost every day.
2. The doctor had to come to the house.
3. She wasn't able to get out of bed.
4. She couldn't do her housework.
5. Her husband and children had to help her.
6. The doctor wouldn't let her do any work.

### b. Change the following to the past tense.

1. She is able to get out of bed.
2. She cannot do any housework for a while.
3. She has to take medicine every day.
4. The children must go to school.

### c. Change the following to negative statements.

1. She had to see the doctor.
2. The doctor had to come to the house.
3. She has to take medicine every day.

### d. Answer questions about the reading.

1. When was Mrs. Johnson sick?
2. How often did she have to see the doctor?
3. Who had to help her?
4. Who wouldn't let her work?
5. What does the doctor want her to do?
6. When will she be able to work again?
7. When are Mr. and Mrs. Johnson going to take a trip?
8. Where will the children stay?

4. Review of Structures

Notice the structures used in these constructions.

## a. Shopping

Clerk: May I help you?

Customer: Yes, please.  
I'd like to see a sport jacket.  
Dark gray.

Clerk: What size do you wear?

Customer: About size 42.

Clerk: Here's a 42, all wool.  
Try it on.

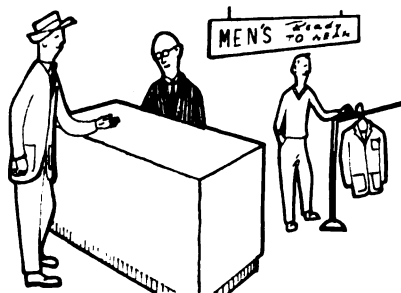
Customer: This looks good.  
How much is it?

Clerk: The regular price is \$85, but  
we have it on special this week  
for \$55, alterations free.

Customer: I'll take it; don't wrap it.  
I'll wear it.  
I need a white shirt, too.  
Size 16 1/2 - 32.

Clerk: Here you are, \$12 each.  
These collars are the latest style.

Customer: Let me have two, please.



Lady: I want two pairs of light-colored hose.

Clerk: What size, please?

Lady: My shoe size is 6AA;  
I think my stocking size is  
about 8 1/2.  
Medium length, please.

Clerk: Yes, ma'am; here you are.  
Anything else.

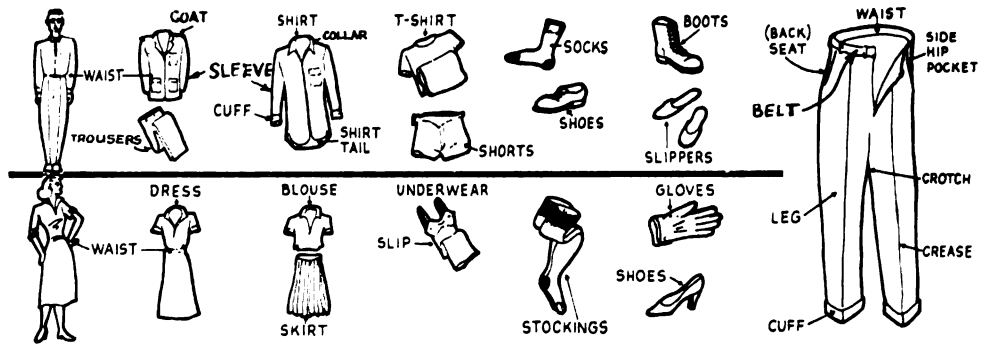
Lady: Where are the slips?

Clerk: On the next floor, in Ladies Lingerie.

Lady: Thank you. Wrap this for me.  
I'll take it with me.

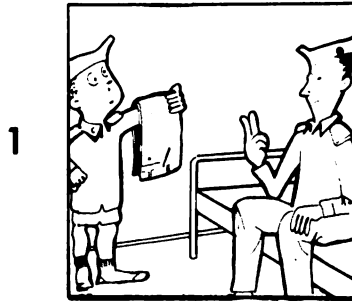


b. Vocabulary and expressions—clothes



I put on my uniform every day. I have it on now.  
 I take off my hat when I come inside.  
 These socks are worn out. Throw them away.

c. Read this conversation.



Hey, look! My trousers is torn!

That's not good English.  
 Why don't you learn the right way?



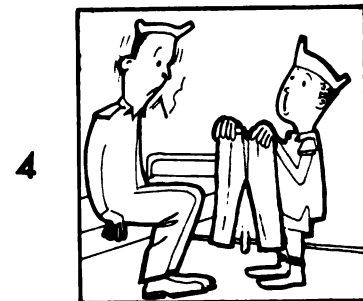
'My trousers is torn,'  
 is bad English?

Yes, it is. You only use IS  
 when you speak of one thing.  
 That's singular.



Well, look here. My trousers is  
 only one thing. It's singular.

Just a second! Trousers are used  
 as a pair, like two. When you speak  
 of more than one thing, you say ARE.  
 That's plural. Now, what are your  
 trousers—singular or plural?



Singular on top,  
 and plural on the bottom!

5. Review of Quantity Words - a few, many, a little, much, some, a lot of

**INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE:** A few and many are used with plural forms. A little and much are used only with mass nouns such as milk, coffee, bread. A lot of and some are used both with plural forms and mass nouns.

There are a few mountain peaks in Texas.

There are many mountain peaks in Colorado.

This small classroom has a few chairs.

This large classroom has many chairs.

He drank a little beer.

He didn't drink much beer. or

He didn't drink much.

He has had a little experience.

He hasn't had much experience.

It will help a little.

It won't help much.

He has watched a lot of maneuvers.

He has watched some maneuvers.

He buys a lot of gasoline.

## a. Many, much, a lot of

**INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE:** We usually use a lot of in affirmative sentences with both count and mass nouns. We use many with count nouns in negative and simple interrogative sentences. We use much with mass nouns in negative and simple interrogative sentences. If the question begins with a question word we may use a lot of in place of much or many. These are not hard-and-fast rules but are included to aid the beginning students in learning English.

Do you have much work to do?

Does she spend much money?

Yes, I have a lot of work to do.

Yes, she spends a lot of money.

No, she doesn't spend much money.

Are there many cars in the parking lot today?

No, there aren't many cars in the parking lot.

Yes, there are a lot of cars in the parking lot.

Where did you see a lot of cars yesterday?



## b. Some and any

**INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE:** We use any in questions and in negative statements. We can use some in questions and in affirmative statements.

Do you have any money?  
 No, I don't have any money.  
 Do you have some money?  
 Yes, I have some money.

c. Certain expressions can be substituted for many and much.

<b>Many:</b>	a great number (of)	A great number of people were there.
	a large number (of)	There was a large number of examples.
	a good number (of)	A good number of people came.

<b>Much:</b>	a great quantity (of)	Jets use a great quantity of fuel.
	a large quantity (of)	There was not a large quantity there.
	a good deal (of)	It took a good deal of time.
	a great deal (of)	He spends a great deal of time working.

<b>Many, Much:</b>	a lot (of)	He certainly has a lot of friends.
	lots (of)	He also has lots of money.
	plenty (of)	It's happened plenty of times.

## TAPE 1307A

Listen to this conversation between two friends.

- A: Hello, Charles.
- B: Hello, Dick. How are you?
- A: Fine, thanks. How have you been?
- B: Very well, thanks.  
My wife has been sick, though.
- A: Oh! I'm sorry to hear it.  
Is she better now?
- B: Yes, she's much better now.  
I have my vacation next month.  
We're going to take a trip.
- A: That sounds like a good idea.  
Are you going to take the children?
- B: No, they have to go to school.  
We'll leave them with my sister.
- A: We took a vacation without the children last year.
- B: Did you have a good time?
- A: Yes, we did.  
But we were glad to get back.  
We missed the kids very much.
- B: Yes, I'm sure we'll miss ours.  
But my wife needs a complete rest.
- A: We'd like to see you before you leave.  
Why don't you come by the house some evening?  
We haven't seen you for a long time.
- B: We'd like to.  
I'll call you up this weekend.
- A: Fine! We'll be waiting for your call.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Practice some of the vocabulary used in this conversation. Listen and repeat.

call

I'll wait for your call.  
Will you give me a call tomorrow?  
I received a long-distance call last night.

complete

This book is complete.  
I've been sick and need a complete rest.  
His work is not complete.

have a good time

Did you have a good time at the party?  
We had a good time on the trip.  
I always have a good time on holidays.

rest

After we were sick we needed a rest.  
We should often have a rest from work.  
I'm going to the lake for a rest.

though

My car is old. It runs good though.  
I'll go with you, though I should study.  
Though he is not well, he works hard.

Let's practice using much and many with nouns. Notice that we use much with words we can't count, and that we use many with words we can count.  
Listen and repeat.

I don't see much water.  
You don't see many cars.  
He doesn't use much oil.  
We don't use much gasoline.

We don't have much soda water.  
We don't have many cold drinks.  
He doesn't sell many buildings.  
We don't have much time.

She doesn't drink much water.  
They didn't drink many glasses of water.  
They don't want much food.  
They don't have many kinds of food.

She doesn't drink much coffee.  
She doesn't pour many cups of coffee.  
Do you read many books?  
Does he teach many students?

We don't drink much milk.  
We don't serve many glasses of milk.  
They didn't buy many gallons of fuel.  
They don't use much fuel.

You will hear the names of some things you can see. When you hear them, make negative sentences in the past tense using many or much. Then repeat the correct responses.

**Examples:**      cars  
                  I didn't see many cars.  
                  I didn't see many cars.

books  
I didn't see many books.

houses  
I didn't see many houses.

milk  
I didn't see much milk.

coffee  
I didn't see much coffee.

Remember to make sentences in the past tense.

people  
I didn't see many people.

students  
I didn't see many students.

oil  
I didn't see much oil.

fuel  
I didn't see much fuel.

building  
I didn't see many buildings.

gasoline  
I didn't see much gasoline.

We use a lot of with both mass and count nouns. Notice its use in these sentences. Listen and repeat.

I saw a lot of water.  
 I saw a lot of glasses of water.  
 We saw a lot of oil.  
 We saw a lot of cans of oil.  
 He bought a lot of gasoline.  
 He bought a lot of cans of gasoline.  
 They have a lot of milk.  
 They have a lot of bottles of milk.  
 You drink a lot of coffee.  
 You drink a lot of cups of coffee.  
 There are a lot of cars here.  
 We saw a lot of people.  
 They have a lot of time to study.  
 I read a lot of books every year.  
 There's a lot of light in this room.

Let's practice some questions and answers with use to and used to. Listen and then repeat what you hear.

Did you use to play the piano?  
 No, I didn't use to play the piano.

Did John use to help Mary study?  
 Yes, he used to help her.

Did Nick use to call Betty often?  
 Yes, he used to call her every day.

Did Dr. Wakeman use to get many calls at night?  
 Yes, he used to, and still does.

Where did your parents use to live?  
 They used to live in the city.

What did they use to do in their free time?  
 They used to go to movies.

Did they use to take you with them?  
 No, they used to leave us at home.

## TAPE 1307B

NOTE: The instructions in parentheses are included for the instructor and will not be recorded.

(Note: The following pairs of consonants are formed exactly alike. However, the vocal chords do not vibrate in unvoiced sounds. They do vibrate in voiced sounds.)

(Unvoiced)

/p/ /t/ /k/ /f/ /θ/ /s/ /š/ /č/ /h/

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/b/ /d/ /g/ /v/ /ð/ /z/ /ž/ /j/ \* /w/ /r/ /l/ /m/ /n/ /ŋ/ /y/

(Voiced)

(Note: These words are for pronunciation practice only.  
You need not learn them now.)

Let's practice the consonant pair: /p/ /b/.

(Place lips firmly together and take a deep breath.)

Repeat.

/p/	pen	/b/	Ben
/p/	pin	/b/	bin
/p/	pan	/b/	ban
/p/	pole	/b/	bowl
/p/	Pete	/b/	beat
/p/	pit	/b/	bit

Be careful with the next very important pair /t/, /d/.

(The tip of the tongue must touch the roof of the mouth just above the teeth.  
Do not touch the teeth. Take a deep breath.)

Repeat.

/t/	tin	/d/	din
/t/	ten	/d/	den
/t/	tan	/d/	Dan
/t/	tune	/d/	dune
/t/	ton	/d/	done
/t/	time	/d/	dime

Now let's practice /k/ /g/.

/k/	came	/g/	game
/k/	could	/g/	good
/k/	come	/g/	gum
/k/	coal	/g/	goal
/k/	cot	/g/	got
/k/	duck	/g/	dug
/k/	luck	/g/	lug

Now be careful with the pair /f/ /v/.

(Place the upper teeth on lower lip. Take a deep breath and vibrate the lower lip.)

Repeat what you hear.

/f/	fan	/v/	van
/f/	fail	/v/	veil
/f/	fat	/v/	vat
/f/	fine	/v/	vine
/f/	file	/v/	vile
/f/	fault	/v/	vault
/f/	life	/v/	live

Listen to this conversation in a clothing store.

Clerk: May I help you?

Customer: Yes, please.  
I'd like to see a sports jacket.  
I prefer dark gray.

Clerk: What size do you wear?

Customer: About size 42.

Clerk: Here's a 42, all wool.  
Try it on.

Customer: This looks good.  
How much is it?

Clerk: The regular price is \$85.  
This week it is on special for \$55.  
Alterations are free.

Customer: I'll take it.  
Don't wrap it.  
I'll wear it.  
I need a white shirt, too.  
My size is 16 1/2 - 32 sleeve length.

Clerk: Here you are, \$12 each.  
These collars are the latest style.

Customer: Let me have two please.

Listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Notice the verb phrases in the following questions and answers.  
Listen to the sentences and then repeat them.

Did you use to speak French?  
No, I didn't use to speak it.

Do you like to eat fruit?  
Yes, we like to eat it very much.

Does she need to buy toothpaste?  
No, she doesn't need to buy it.

Do you have to see the dentist?  
No, I don't have to see him.  
But I intend to see him.



Does Frank want to visit his parents?  
No, he doesn't want to visit them this year.

How many years does he intend to work?  
He intends to work ten more years.

When did Henry expect to buy a car?  
He expected to get one last year.

Do you hope to go to the mountains soon?  
We hope to go there next month.

Why didn't you want to go to New York?  
We wanted to go somewhere else.

Where do you expect to have a better time?  
We expect to have a better time on the coast.

Let's practice changing the tenses of some sentences. You will hear some sentences in the past tense. Put them in the present tense. Then repeat the correct response.

Example: Past Tense - She had to see the doctor.  
Present Tense - She has to see the doctor.  
- She has to see the doctor.

The doctor had to come here.

The doctor has to come here.

She wasn't able to work at home.

She isn't able to work at home.

They helped her every day.

They help her every day.

He was able to work hard.

He is able to work hard.

The people left at five o'clock.

The people leave at five o'clock.

We bought a new car every year.

We buy a new car every year.

He let me read his letters.

He lets me read his letters.

We came to work early.

We come to work early.

He took medicine every day.

He takes medicine every day.

They went to the concert every week.

They go to the concert every week.

Here are some sentences based on the reading in this lesson.  
Listen to them and repeat them.

Mrs. Johnson was sick last month.

She had to see the doctor almost daily.

The doctor often came to the house.

She was too sick to get up.

She couldn't do any work at all.

The husband and children did all the work.

The doctor wouldn't let her do anything.

She's getting better now.

She's able to get up.

She still can't do any work.

The doctor wants her to rest.

She must take medicine every day.

She can work again in a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson will take a trip soon.

The children have to stay at home.

They must attend school.

They'll stay with their aunt and uncle.

Mrs. Johnson is looking forward to the trip.

She'll be able to get a complete rest.

Let's practice short sentences using modals. Notice the short question and answer structures.

I can go tomorrow.  
Can you go, too?  
No, I can't.

She will leave tonight.  
Will he leave with her?  
No, he won't.

They should study English.  
Should we study it, too?  
Yes, you should.

You must see a doctor soon.  
Must I see him today?  
Yes, you must.

They couldn't go yesterday.  
Could you go instead?  
Yes, I could.

We shouldn't go to the movies.  
Should you go, anyway?  
Yes, I should.

He wouldn't help me.  
Would you do it?  
Yes, I would.

I will have to study tomorrow.  
Will you study, too?  
Yes, I will.

He can't finish it.  
Can you do it?  
Yes, I can.

They should leave early.  
Should we leave early, too?  
No, you shouldn't.

## TAPE 1307C

**NOTE:** The instructions in parentheses are included for the instructor and will not be recorded. Also, it is not necessary to learn the words in the pronunciation drills. They are for practice only.

Let's practice the th sound.

(Take a deep breath, place tongue between teeth. Expel air and then vibrate tongue against the teeth /θ θ θ θ/ and /ð ð ð ð/.)

Let's take the unvoiced th first.

Repeat everything.

/θ/	thin	/θ/	wreath
/θ/	thought	/θ/	thank you
/θ/	with	/θ/	bath
/θ/	thimble	/θ/	theater
/θ/	Thursday	/θ/	teeth
/θ/	thick	/θ/	lath

Now practice the voiced th.

Repeat everything.

/ð/	this	/ð/	those
/ð/	these	/ð/	mouth
/ð/	than	/ð/	that
/ð/	them	/ð/	lather
/ð/	those	/ð/	weather
/ð/	theirs	/ð/	wither
/ð/	there	/ð/	rather
/ð/	lathe		

Now practice the two sounds together. Repeat everything.

/θ/	breath	/ð/	breathing
/θ/	ether	/ð/	either
/θ/	teeth	/ð/	teething
/θ/	mouth	/ð/	mouthing
/θ/	thigh	/ð/	thy
/θ/	sheath	/ð/	sheathing
/θ/	wreath	/ð/	wreathing

Now practice some words often pronounced incorrectly. Repeat everything.

/t/	tank	/d/	dank	/θ/	thank	/s/	sank
/t/	stick	/d/	Dick	/θ/	thick	/s/	sick
/t/	toes	/d/	doze	/ð/	those	/s/	sews
/t/	team	/d/	deem	/θ/	theme	/s/	seam
/t/	tin	/d/	din	/θ/	thin	/s/	sin
/t/	temple	/d/	dimple	/θ/	thimble	/s/	symbol
/t/	seat	/d/	seed	/ð/	seethe	/z/	sieze

Now let's practice /b/ and /v/, two distinct sounds in English. We must not interchange them. Repeat everything.

/b/	ban	/v/	van
/b/	boat	/v/	vote
/b/	best	/v/	vest
/b/	beer	/v/	veer
/b/	bury	/v/	very
/b/	robe	/v/	rove
/b/	cab	/v/	calve

Listen to the conversation about buying clothes in a department store.

- A: I need to buy some new clothes.  
I need several things.  
Where can I buy all the things I need?
- B: You should go to a department store.  
In a department store you can buy everything.  
But your clothes look good.  
Do you need many things?
- A: My clothes are still pretty good.  
But I want something new.  
New clothes make you feel good.
- B: Yes, that's true.  
I always feel good in a new suit.  
Are you getting a new suit?
- A: Yes, I want a new suit for summer.
- B: Well, for summer you want a lightweight suit.  
We wear medium weight suits in spring.  
In winter we need heavier suits.  
But in warm countries we wear light suits all year.
- A: I also need some shoes.  
Where can I get them?
- B: Go to the shoe department.  
You can get any kind you want.
- A: Can I get shirts and socks here, too?
- B: Yes, just go to the right department.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Here are some questions and answers based on this conversation.  
Listen to them and repeat them.

Can I buy all my clothes in one store?  
We can buy many things in a department store.

Why do we like to wear new clothes?  
They make us feel better.

What kind of suit is best in summer?  
In summer a lightweight suit is best.

When do we wear medium weight suits?  
We wear them in the fall and spring.

Do we ever wear heavy suits?  
Yes, in winter we wear heavy suits.

What would we usually wear in warm countries?  
We would usually wear light suits there.

Where do I buy shoes?  
You can buy shoes in the shoe department.

In which department do I buy socks?  
The socks are usually in the shoe department.

Do I buy shirts there too?  
No, the shirts are in another department.

Here is another conversation about clothes. Listen to it.

A: I find the sizes of American clothes confusing.  
Would you explain them to me?

B: What clothing are you thinking about?

A: This suit is size 40, long.  
What does that mean?

B: The 40 is the chest size in inches.  
The word long refers to the length of the coat.

A: How do I ask for shoes?  
These sizes don't mean anything to me.

B: Here is a pair of shoes size 7A.  
The number shows the length of the shoes.  
Sizes 7 or 8 are small shoes.  
A large shoe would be 12 or 14.  
Letters show how wide the shoe is.  
Size A is a narrow shoe.  
Size D would be a wide shoe.

A: I also need a new shirt.  
These sizes are confusing too.  
This one says size 15 1/2 - 33.

B: The 15 1/2 is the size of the collar.  
It is 15 1/2 inches around the neck.  
The 33 is the length of the sleeve.

A: The size of these trousers is 31 - 30.  
What do these numbers mean?

B: The first one tells us the inches around the waist.  
The second one tells us the length of the legs.

A: Thanks. That helps a lot.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

To practice the vocabulary we used in this conversation we'll repeat these sentences.

Sizes of clothes are usually stated in inches.

We make long suits for tall men.

Most men wear medium suits.

Short men wear short suits.

Mary wears size 5A shoes.

She has small feet.

Her feet are also narrow.

Henry wears size 14D shoes.

His feet are very long.

They are also wide.

How large around the waist are Henry's trousers?

They are 33 inches.

The legs of his trousers are 35 inches long.

Henry is a tall man.

He needs a long suit.

His shirt size is 16 - 35.

The collar is 16 inches.

The sleeves are 35 inches long.

Henry is tall and large.

He is not fat.