

OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures

Adjectives and Adverbs:

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uses

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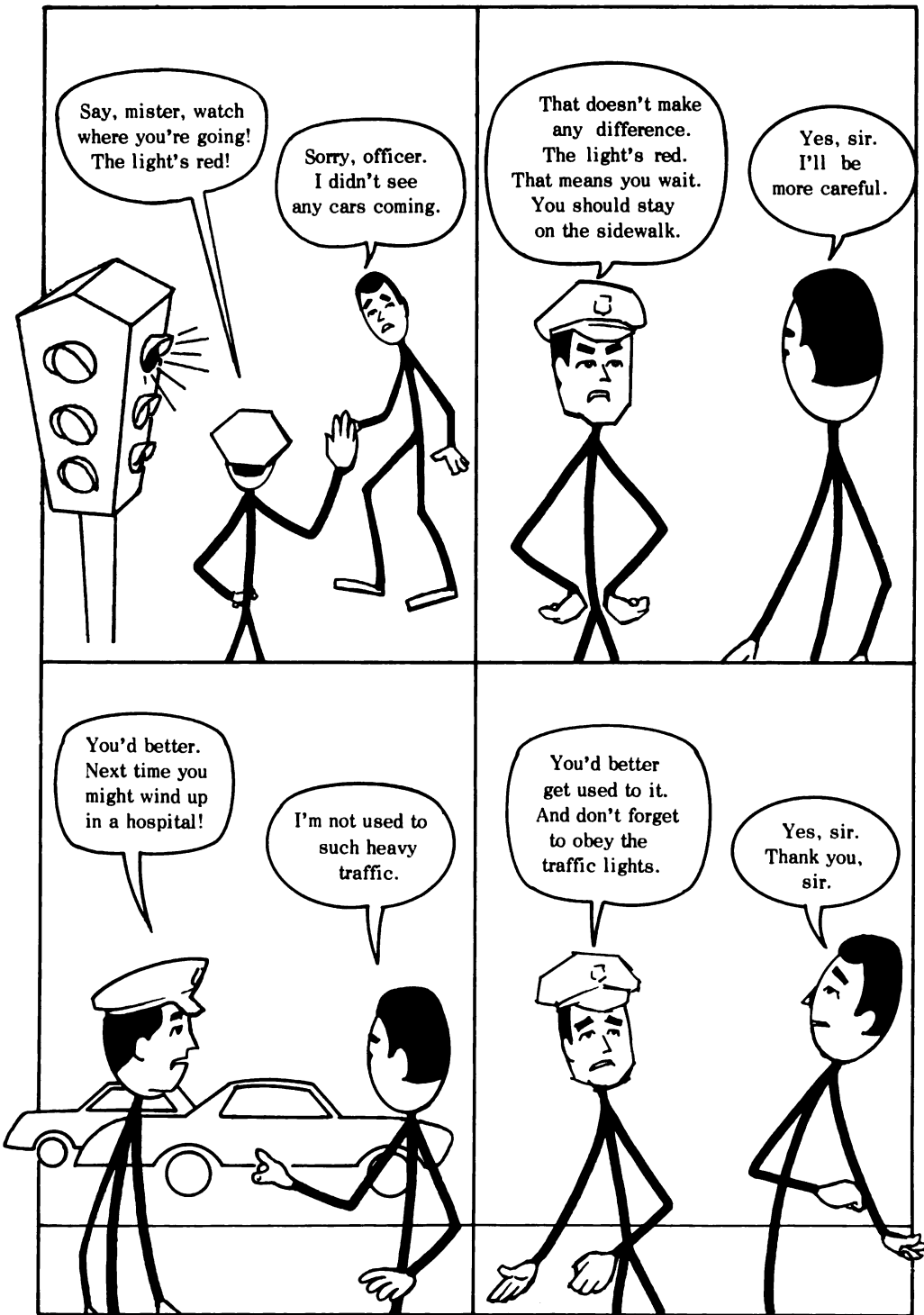
/s/ and /z/

/s/ and /š/

/ž/

/č/ and /j/

TRAFFIC SIGNALS



UNIT 1308

CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

Dialog

Traffic Signals

- A: Say, mister, watch where you're going!
The light's red!
- B: Sorry, officer.
I didn't see any cars coming.
- A: That doesn't make any difference. The light's red.
That means you wait. You should stay on the sidewalk.
- B: Yes, sir.
I'll be more careful.
- A: You'd better.
Next time you might wind up in a hospital!
- B: I'm not used to such heavy traffic.
- A: You'd better get used to it.
And don't forget to obey the traffic lights.
- B: Yes, sir.
Thank you, sir.

Vocabulary

difference	mister
heavy	obey
heavy (traffic)	sidewalk
hospital	wind up (v)
mean (v)	

Vocabulary Practice

1. difference
The difference between two and four is two.
I may go or I may not. It doesn't make any difference to me.
Does it make any difference to you where I go?

2. heavy
Most metals are heavy, but a few are light.
The box was too heavy to pick up.
His suitcase is very heavy.
3. heavy (traffic)
This is a busy street. The traffic is heavy.
The reason they were late was the heavy traffic.
Traffic is usually heavy in the morning and in the evening.
4. hospital
When we are sick we go to the hospital.
How long were you in the hospital?
After the accident he went to the hospital.
5. mean (v)
What does this word mean?
When I tell you to study, I mean it.
He always means what he says.
6. mister (Mr.)
Mister, where are you going?
You can't do that, mister!
Mr. Brown is a friend of mine.
7. obey
We should obey all laws.
I do what my instructor says. I obey him.
Do you obey all traffic signs?
8. sidewalk
You should never drive on the sidewalk.
People should walk on the sidewalk.
You should always walk on the sidewalk; it is dangerous to walk in the street.
9. wind up (v)
You'll wind up in the hospital if you aren't careful.
Where did you wind up last Saturday?

Dialog Drill

Answer questions about the dialog.

1. What color is the light?
2. Did he see any cars coming?
3. What does the red light mean?
4. Will he be more careful?
5. What might happen if he is not careful?
6. Is he used to such heavy traffic?
7. What did the policeman tell the man?

Reading

There is a lot of traffic in cities in the United States. There are many cars on the streets. Most cities have very strict traffic laws. There are traffic lights or stop signs on most streets with heavy traffic. Cars, buses, and streetcars must obey the traffic lights. The people who walk must obey the traffic lights. It is very dangerous to walk against the red light. Accidents hurt many people because they do not obey the traffic laws.

We also regulate parking in most cities. We don't park cars in certain places. We must not park them in places marked "NO PARKING." Traffic is a problem of city life. It is very complicated. It is important for everyone to obey the traffic laws.

Vocabulary

against	hurt
because	law
complicate	regulate
complicated	stop sign
dangerous	strict
life	

Vocabulary Practice

1. against
We shouldn't do things against the law.
Did you do anything against him?
If you are for me, you are not against me.
2. because
I study because I want to learn.
He had an accident because he drove too fast.
Did you write the letter because you had to?
3. complicate/complicated
So many traffic laws complicate driving in the city.
Many problems in mathematics are complicated.
Simple stories are easy to read; complicated ones are difficult.
4. dangerous
Driving fast is dangerous; you may have an accident.
It is dangerous to walk across the street against the light.
This is a dangerous road; you should drive carefully.
5. life
He lost his life in the traffic accident.
I find life here very interesting.
Do you expect to live a long life?
6. hurt
They were hurt in the accident.
Were you hurt in the accident last week?
No, I wasn't hurt. I didn't have an accident.

7. law
We make laws to help the people.
You should always obey the laws.
Do you know all the traffic laws?
8. regulate
The traffic lights regulate traffic.
We use laws to regulate our lives.
How do they regulate traffic in your hometown?
9. stop signs
We often see stop signs on important roads.
You should always stop for stop signs.
He went through a stop sign and had an accident.
10. strict
Traffic laws must be strict to protect us.
My instructor is strict; I must do everything he says.
Are the police in this city strict?

Word Drill

1. cars
many cars
city
city streets
on city streets
There are many cars on city streets.
2. traffic
traffic lights
traffic laws
Most cities have traffic lights and traffic laws.
3. stop
stop signs
stop lights
We must obey stop signs and stop lights.
4. against
go against
dangerous
it is dangerous
It's dangerous to go against the traffic lights.
5. red
red lights
stop
stop lights
The red lights are stop lights.
6. walk
who walk
the people who walk
The people who walk must obey the traffic lights.

7. life
city life
complicated
very complicated
City life is very complicated.
8. hurt
are hurt
many people are hurt
Many people are hurt in traffic accidents.
9. cars
cannot be parked
in certain places
Cars cannot be parked in certain places.
10. problem
a problem
a problem of modern city life
Traffic is a problem of modern city life everywhere.

Repeat the reading again.

Answer the following questions.

1. Are there many, or a few cars on the streets?
2. Do many cities, or a few cities have strict traffic laws?
3. Are people hurt because they obey the traffic laws, or because they do not obey them?
4. Can cars be parked everywhere, or just in special places?
5. Is it important to obey the laws, or to forget them?

EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

1. Adjectives and Adverbs

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: Adjectives modify nouns. They tell how many, what kind, or which one. They generally occur before the noun they modify or after certain verbs (Unit 1301).

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. They answer the questions how, when, where, under what conditions, or in what manner. Adverbs that modify verbs generally come after the verb.

We form many adverbs by adding -ly to the adjective form.

slow - slowly

quick - quickly

Some adjectives ending in -y change the -y to i before you add the -ly.

easy - easily

busy - busily

Many adverbs have no corresponding adjective form.

ever - never

Some words may be used both as adjectives or as adverbs.

hard - This is a hard lesson.
He works hard.

late - He ate a late supper.
He came in late.

2. Adjectives and the Formation of AdverbsAdjective quick

He is quick.
He seems quick.
He looks quick.

Adverb quickly

He runs quickly.
He talks quickly.
He works quickly.
He writes quickly.

Adjective happy

She is happy.
She seems happy.
She looks happy.
She feels happy.

Adverb happily

She talks happily.
She smiles happily.
She laughs happily.
She works happily.

Adjective glad

They are glad.
They seem glad.
They look glad.
They feel glad.

Adverb gladly

They work gladly.
They study gladly.
They learn gladly.
They finish gladly.

Adjective careful

We are careful.
We seem careful.
We become careful.

Adverb carefully

We study carefully.
We work carefully.
We practice carefully.

Adjective good

It is good.
It seems good.
It looks good.
It becomes good.

Adverb well

It works well.
It runs well.
It drives well.
It writes well.

3. Use of Adjectives and Adverbs

Notice the use of adjectives and adverbs in these paragraphs.

- a. Lt. Jones is a good pilot. He flies well. He handles his plane efficiently and well. He's very patient. When he instructs the students, he answers their questions cheerfully. He's a rapid speaker, but he always explains slowly and carefully.

He's a careful worker.
He gives a cheerful answer.
He's a rapid talker.

He works carefully.
He answers cheerfully.
He talks rapidly.

- b. Lt. Jones is a hard worker. He works hard every day. He has a small sports car and he drives very fast to work. Mrs. Jones is not a fast driver. She's a slow and careful driver. She takes her time when she drives. She usually arrives late.

He's a hard worker.
He's a fast driver.

He works hard.
He drives fast.

- c. Lt. Jones gets up early every day, but Mrs. Jones likes to sleep late. On Sundays and holidays both the Joneses are late sleepers. They get up late. The Joneses like to have fun at parties. They are both good dancers. They dance well.

She's a good dancer.
They are late sleepers.

She dances well.
They sleep late.

4. Sentence Structure with Adverbs

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: The adverbial modifier usually follows a subject-verb (object) construction. However, some adverbs of frequency usually come before the main verb (Unit 1202).

- a. Lt. Jones drives fast.
He always comes on time.
He is always on time.

Mrs. Jones drives slowly.
She never comes on time.
She is never on time.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Object</u>	<u>Adverb</u>	
Lt. Jones	speaks	English	well.	(How?)
He	bought	a book	yesterday.	(When?)
He	smokes	a pipe	constantly.	(Frequency?)
Let's	read	the sign	over the door.	(Where?)

b. When there are several adverb modifiers, the pattern is:

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Object</u>	<u>Adverbs</u>			
			<u>Place</u>	<u>Manner</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Time</u>
I	saw	them	downtown		several times	yesterday.
They	came		here	by plane	twice	last year.

5. Irregular Comparative and Superlative Forms of a few Adjectives and Adverbs

	<u>Adjectives</u>				<u>Adverbs</u>		
good	better	best		well	better	best	
well	better		--(health)	--	--	--	
bad	worse	worst		badly	worse	worst	
much	more	most		much	more	most	
many							
little	less	least		--	less	least	
far	farther	farthest		far	farther	farthest	
--	further	furthest		--	further	furthest	

6. Grammar Drills in Adjective and Adverb Usage

a. Repeat the following adjectives and adverbs:

<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Adverbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Adverbs</u>
quick	quickly	bad	badly
slow	slowly	soft	softly
glad	gladly	loud	loudly
happy	happily	early	early
careful	carefully	late	late
correct	correctly	hard	hard
nice	nicely	fast	fast
busy	busily	good	well

Fill in the blanks with the adverbial forms of the adjectives in parentheses.

1. She drives very _____ (fast).
2. He walks _____ (slow).
3. He did the work _____ (careful).
4. He speaks very _____ (fast).
5. She prepares her lessons _____ (careless).
6. She speaks English _____ (good).
7. We arrived _____ (early).
8. He obeyed _____ (quick).

b. Supply the correct form of the adjective or adverb.

1. He is a _____ (fast) driver.
2. He drives _____ (fast).
3. This is an _____ (easy) lesson.
4. He learns _____ (easy).
5. This sentence is _____ (correct).
6. They all spoke _____ (correct).
7. This is a _____ (fast) car.
8. He drove _____ (fast).
9. He is always _____ (glad) to go.
10. He went _____ (glad).

c. Give the comparative forms of the words in parentheses.

Example: He drives _____ his brother. (careful)
He drives more carefully than his brother.

1. They came _____ we. (early)
2. They got up _____ yesterday. (early)
3. He will arrive _____ his friends. (soon)
4. He stopped _____ the officer. (quick)
5. She speaks _____ anyone else. (well)
6. She worked _____ anyone else. (hard)
7. They'll drive _____ now. (careful)

d. Choose the correct forms.

1. How (well, good) does he drive?
2. His English is very (good, well).
3. He does not drive as (careful, carefully) as she.
4. I (smoke, am smoking) a pack a day.
5. He spends (many, much) time studying.
6. This pencil is mine, but that one is (your, yours).
7. He sent (her, to her) a present.
8. He writes (correct, correctly) sentences.
9. I think it (rains, is raining).
10. He speaks (careful, carefully).

e. Choose the correct forms in parentheses.

Example: After a rain, the earth always smells (sweet, sweetly).

1. Bud tasted the soup (careful, carefully).
2. At the seashore the air felt (cold, coldly), although the sun was shining (bright, brightly).
3. Bill felt (sad, sadly) because he did (bad, badly) on the exam.
4. The pilot landed his plane (quick, quickly) and (careful, carefully).
5. Don't speak (careless, carelessly) because it sounds (bad, badly).

7. Special Expressionsa. Had better

You had better study tonight.
 She had better go home early.
 We had better get some more paper.
 He had better finish soon.
 I had better not do it now.
 We had better not go to New York.

b. 'D better

You'd better study tonight.
 She'd better go home early.
 We'd better get some more paper.
 He'd better finish soon.
 I'd better not do it now.
 We'd better not go to New York.
 They'd better not forget the homework.

8. Colors

- a. One day when Mrs. Jones was driving her car downtown, it stalled at the traffic light, and she had trouble starting it again. She tried again and again, but the motor didn't start.

Meanwhile the traffic signal kept changing--green, yellow, red, then green again. The drivers behind Mrs. Jones kept honking their horns.

Finally, a policeman walked over to Mrs. Jones. He pointed at the traffic light and said, "What's the matter ma'am? Don't we have any colors that you like?"

RED — means stop - danger

YELLOW — means caution - wait

GREEN — means go

- b. Learn these colors:

green	blue	red
yellow	orange	black
white	gray	brown

We use light, medium, or dark to describe colors:

The sky is light blue.

My pencil is dark red.

What colors can you name in the classroom?

What are the colors of your flag?

Vocabulary Practice

- behind
John doesn't like to drive behind a bus.
The building you are looking for is behind the bank.
Does anyone sit behind you?
- point at
Everyone was looking at the top floor of the building and pointing at the man outside the window.
The policeman pointed at the stop sign and said, "You didn't stop."
- light
In the daytime the sky is usually light blue.
The child's hair is light brown.

TAPE 1308A

Listen to the following conversation between a policeman and a pedestrian.

A: Say, mister, watch where you're going.
The light's red.

B: Sorry, officer.
I didn't see any cars.

A: That doesn't make any difference.
The light's red.
That means you wait.
You should stay on the sidewalk.

B: Yes, sir. I'll be more careful.

A: You'd better.
Next time you might wind up in a hospital.

B: I'm not used to such heavy traffic.

A: You'd better get used to it.
And don't forget to obey the traffic lights.

B: Yes, sir. Thank you, sir.

Now listen to it again and repeat it.

Let's practice using the vocabulary introduced in this conversation.
Repeat these sentences.

difference

The difference between six and two is four.
Does it make any difference where I go?
It doesn't make any difference to me.

heavy

In a busy street the traffic is heavy.
Most metals are heavy.
This pen writes too heavy.

hospital

When we are sick we go to the hospital.
How long were you in the hospital?
He went to the hospital after the accident.

mean

What does this verb mean?
 When I tell you to study, I mean it.
 He always means what he says.

mister

Mister, where are you going?
 You can't do that, mister.
 Mr. Brown is a friend of mine.

obey

We should obey all laws.
 I do what my instructor says. I obey him.
 Do you obey all traffic signs?

sidewalk

We should never drive on the sidewalk.
 We walk on the sidewalk.
 It is usually safe to walk on the sidewalk.

wind up

In town we wound up in the movies.
 They might wind up in the hospital.
 Where did you wind up Saturday night?

Here are some exercises using adjectives and adverbs. Notice the difference in the two forms. Repeat what you hear.

adjective quick

He is quick.
 He seems quick.
 He looks quick.

adverb quickly

He runs quickly.
 He talks quickly.
 He works quickly.
 He writes quickly.

adjective happy

She is happy.
 She seems happy.
 She looks happy.
 She becomes happy.

adverb happily

She talks happily.
 She smiles happily.
 She laughs happily.
 She works happily.

adjective glad

They are glad.
 They seem glad.
 They look glad.
 They become glad.

adverb gladly

They work gladly.
 They study gladly.
 They learn gladly.
 They finish gladly.

adjective careful

We are careful.
 We seem careful.
 We look careful.
 We become careful.

adverb carefully

We study carefully.
 We work carefully.
 We practice carefully.
 We speak carefully.

Now let's practice making some comparatives. You will hear a sentence. You should then say the same sentence but make it comparative. Then repeat the correct response.

Example: My car is big.
My car is bigger than yours.
My car is bigger than yours.

My car is long.

My car is longer than yours.

My car is old.

My car is older than yours.

My book is small.

My book is smaller than yours.

Remember to change to the comparative.

My pencil is short.

My pencil is shorter than yours.

My book is good.

My book is better than yours.

My country is far away.

My country is farther away than yours.

My country is small.

My country is smaller than yours.

My country is large.

My country is larger than yours.

My tape is bad.

My tape is worse than yours.

We'll now practice some of the verbs in this lesson. You will hear a question. You should give an affirmative answer. Repeat the correct response.

Example: Do you obey traffic laws?
 Yes, I obey traffic laws.
 Yes, I obey traffic laws.

Does he obey traffic laws?

Yes, he obeys traffic laws.

Do they obey traffic laws?

Yes, they obey traffic laws.

Remember to give an affirmative answer.

Did you forget the instructions?

Yes, I forgot the instructions.

Did he obey the officer?

Yes, he obeyed the officer.

Did they get used to the traffic?

Yes, they got used to the traffic.

Are you watching the traffic light?

Yes, I'm watching the traffic light.

Is he being more careful?

Yes, he's being more careful.

In the following sentences notice the use of the adverbs. Repeat what you hear.

She drives very fast.

He prepares his lessons carelessly.

He walks slowly.

She speaks English well.

He felt a little better.

We arrived early.

He did the work carefully.

He obeyed quickly.

He speaks very fast.

She spoke loudly.

TAPE 1308B

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.

The next pair of consonants /s/ and /z/ is very important.

(We not only use these sounds in words, but also to form the third person singular of verbs and the plural of nouns. Take a deep breath and repeat /s s s/ and /z z z.)

Repeat everything you hear.

/s/	Sue	/z/	zoo
/s/	loose	/z/	lose
/s/	seal	/z/	zeal
/s/	sink	/z/	zinc
/s/	sip	/z/	zip
/s/	lice	/z/	lies
/s/	talks	/z/	learns
/s/	walks	/z/	plays
/s/	waits	/z/	tells
/s/	bites	/z/	goes
/s/	bets	/z/	has
/s/	hopes	/z/	sees
/s/	books	/z/	boys
/s/	desks	/z/	tables
/s/	lights	/z/	walls
/s/	parents	/z/	doors
/s/	tapes	/z/	papers
/s/	waits	/z/	pins

Let's now practice the sound /š/ as compared with the sound /s/.

(Take a deep breath and sound /š š š š/.)

Repeat everything.

/s/	sun	/š/	shun
/s/	Sue	/š/	shoe
/s/	sewer	/š/	sure
/s/	sown	/š/	shone
/s/	sop	/š/	shop
/s/	same	/š/	shame
/s/	so	/š/	show
/s/	saw	/š/	Shaw

Now practice the /ž/ sound.

(This sound is produced as the /š/, but it is voiced.)

Repeat everything.

/ž/	measure	/ž/	vision
/ž/	treasure	/ž/	Asia
/ž/	pleasure	/ž/	excursion
/ž/	azure		

The next pair of consonants is /č/ and /j/.

(We form these sounds exactly alike, except that we voice /j/.)

Repeat everything.

/č/	cherry	/j/	Jerry
/č/	chain	/j/	Jane
/č/	chess	/j/	Jess
/č/	rich	/j/	ridge
/č/	britches	/j/	bridges

Listen to this conversation about the traffic problems in a large city in the United States.

- A: It is difficult to move around in a city.
The traffic is so heavy.
There are so many cars in the streets.
- B: Yes, cities have to have strict traffic laws.
Traffic lights are on most busy corners.
There are many stop signs on the main streets.
Cars and buses obey the traffic lights and stop signs.
- A: Don't the people who walk obey the lights?
- B: Yes, it is dangerous to walk against the red lights.
Some people do not obey the traffic laws.
Many of these people are hurt in accidents.
- A: It is also difficult to park in town.
- B: Yes, that is regulated, too.
Some places are marked "NO PARKING."
You can never park in these places.
In most places you can't park very long.
- A: Yes, traffic is a problem in a big city.
It is complicated.
It is important to obey the traffic laws.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

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

against

I put the table against the wall.
Don't do anything against the law!
Are you for me or against me?

complicate

Heavy traffic in the city complicates driving.
Many mathematics questions are complicated.
Complicated books are difficult to read.

dangerous

Driving fast is dangerous.
It is dangerous to walk against the light.
Drive carefully; the road is dangerous.

hurt

They were hurt in the accident.
Were you hurt in a fall last week?
No, I wasn't hurt. I didn't fall.

law

We make laws to help people.
 You should always obey the laws.
 Do you know all the traffic laws?

regulate

The traffic lights regulate traffic.
 We use laws to regulate our lives.
 How do they regulate traffic in your hometown?

stop signs

We often see stop signs on important roads.
 They always stop for stop signs.
 He went through the stop sign and had an accident.

strict

Laws must be strict to protect us.
 My instructor is strict; I do what he says.
 Are the police in this city strict?

We have just heard and repeated a conversation about traffic. Here are some questions based on this conversation. Answer the questions. Then repeat the correct response.

Example: Is there a lot of traffic in the United States?
 Yes, there's a lot of traffic in the United States.
 Yes, there's a lot of traffic in the United States.

Do most cities have strict traffic laws?

Yes, most cities have strict traffic laws.

Do cars have to obey traffic lights?

Yes, cars have to obey traffic lights.

Do buses have to obey traffic lights?

Yes, buses have to obey traffic lights.

Remember to answer the question.

Do people have to obey traffic lights?

Yes, people have to obey traffic lights.

Is it safe to walk against a red light?

No, it isn't safe to walk against a red light.

Is it dangerous to walk against a red light?

Yes, it is dangerous to walk against a red light.

Do we regulate parking?

Yes, we regulate parking.

Can we park cars by a "NO PARKING" sign?

No, we cannot park cars by a "NO PARKING" sign.

Is traffic a problem of city life?

Yes, traffic is a problem of city life.

Is it important to obey the traffic laws?

Yes, it is important to obey the traffic laws.

Here are some statements about traffic signs. Repeat the sentences.

We want to be safe drivers.
Then we must understand traffic signs.
Each sign has something to say.
You should always read the message.
If you don't you may get killed or hurt.

One sign says "STOP."
This sign says to stop the car.
Then you should look right and left.
When it is safe, you go on.
Another sign says "SCHOOL."
This means you are coming to a school.

You go 20 miles per hour.
The next sign says "ONE WAY."
The traffic can go only in one direction.
An arrow shows the way traffic should go.
Here is a sign reading "MEN WORKING."
Where men are working we slow down.
We also drive carefully.

TAPE 1308C

Listen to this conversation on driving.

- A: Look out!
Watch that curve ahead!
- B: Boy, we almost had an accident.
- A: You almost missed the curve.
Jim, slow down.
Don't drive so fast.
- B: Whew, that truck almost hit us.
- A: You almost hit him.
You went through the stop sign.
You're still driving too fast.
- B: I didn't see the sign.
But I'll slow down.
- A: Be careful!
Don't put on the brakes too fast.
The car might turn over.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Here are some questions and answers about road signs. Listen and repeat.

The driver sees a stop sign.
What should he do?
He should stop the car.
Then he should look right and left.
When it is safe he should go on.

The next sign has the word "SCHOOL."
What does this mean?
It means we're coming to a school.
We should slow down.
We usually drive 20 miles an hour past schools.
Sometimes we see school buses stopped on the road.
Students are getting on or getting off.
Then we must stop the car.

On the next street we see an arrow.
 On the arrow are the words "ONE WAY."
 What does this sign tell us?
 All the traffic goes in one direction.
 The arrow points the direction for the traffic.

Sometimes we see people working in the street.
 Here we see the sign "MEN WORKING."
 What do we do when we see this sign?
 We slow the car down.
 We watch for the men.
 We drive carefully past them.

Now you will hear some affirmative statements. You should change the statements to negative statements. Then repeat the correct response.

Example: There is a lot of traffic.
 There is not a lot of traffic.
 There is not a lot of traffic.

There are many cars.

There are not many cars.

You should walk when the light is red.

You should not walk when the light is red.

Remember to change to the negative.

You must drive fast.

You must not drive fast.

You may park by "NO PARKING" signs.

You may not park by "NO PARKING" signs.

We should drive both ways on "ONE-WAY" streets.

We should not drive both ways on "ONE-WAY" streets.

You should drive fast around curves.

You should not drive fast around curves.

Let's practice some sentences using the different words for colors.
Listen and repeat what you hear.

Mr. Jones drives a blue car.
He had to stop for the red traffic light.
The light turned green and he drove on.
We drive very carefully when the light is yellow.
He wears white shirts.
His suit is dark brown.
Miss Moore has red hair.
I wear light gray suits in the summer.
He has an orange tie.
The sky looks black at night.
It is blue during the day.
Some clouds are white.
Other clouds are gray or black.
In summer the grass is green.
It gets brown in the winter.
There are many yellow flowers in the spring.
Many people like red ties.
We see many red roses in the summer.
My coat is light brown.
She has a dark blue dress.
They like medium dark colors.

Here are some sentences using different forms of adjectives and adverbs. Notice the use of the comparative and superlative forms. Listen and repeat.

He swims very well.
He swims better than I.
He swims the best of all of us.

Tom's English is good.
Mary's English is better.
Bob's English is the best.

They spend much time studying.
We spend more time studying.
Those students spend the most time studying.

She speaks carefully.
She speaks more carefully than I.
The teacher speaks the most carefully of all.

In the fall the air is cold.
The air is colder in the fall than in summer.
In winter the air is the coldest.

We felt bad yesterday.
We feel worse today.
We felt the worst last week.

He did badly on his exam.
 John did worse on the first test.
 I did the worst of all on my second test.

We came early.
 They came earlier than we.
 My friends came earliest of all.

She drives very fast.
 He drives faster than she.
 I drive the fastest of all.

These students are always busy.
 They are busier than we are.
 The drivers are the busiest workers.

Practice some sentences using the progressive verb phrase in the different tenses.
 Repeat the sentences.

I'll be driving to town tomorrow.
 I'm driving to town this afternoon.
 I was driving to town last night.
 I have been driving to town every day.

They'll be studying all day.
 They are studying now.
 They were studying last night.
 They have been studying a long time.

We'll be living here for two years.
 We're living here now.
 We were living here last year.
 We have been living here two years.

She'll be walking to class with him.
 She's walking to the movie with him.
 She was walking near the building.
 She has often been walking with him.

He'll be instructing the students tomorrow.
 He's instructing the students now.
 He was instructing the students yesterday.
 He has been instructing us for a long time.

They are going to be working all day.
 They are working today.
 They were working yesterday.
 They have been working since Friday.

Here are some sentences with the special expression had better.
Listen to them and repeat them.

You'd better study tonight.
You'd better not get home late.
When had he better finish it?
He'd better finish it tomorrow.
We'd better not do it now.
We had better get some more gasoline.
They had better not stay away long.
You'd better go to New York.
Where had we better go?
We had better not go East.