



**Defense Language Institute  
United States of America**

**Student  
Text**

# **American Language Course**

**Volume  
1400**

**Elementary  
Phase**

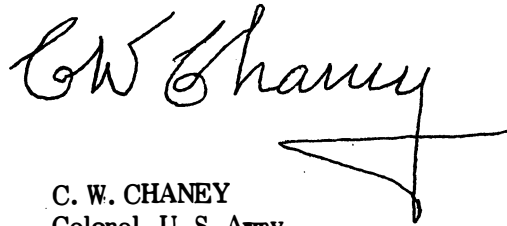
**April 1967**

## FOREWORD

This book is the fourth of four volumes in the Elementary Phase of the American Language Course. The course consists of three phases: the Elementary Phase (Volumes 1100, 1200, 1300, and 1400); the Intermediate Phase (Volumes 2100, 2200, 2300, and 2400); and the Specialized Phase, in which the student concentrates on the technical vocabulary of one of several military specialties such as flying, ordnance, electronics, etc. Each volume of the American Language Course is accompanied by a set of similarly numbered prerecorded tapes which provides aural-oral exercises coordinated with the contents of the volume. Special tests, workbooks, instructor texts, and other materials have also been prepared for use with these volumes.

The American Language Course is designed for an intensive full-time language training program to provide non-English-speaking military personnel with sufficient skill in English to enable them to pursue further training in various schools of the Department of Defense of the United States of America.

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Colonel, U. S. Army  
Director  
Defense Language Institute

## GUIDE FOR INSTRUCTORS

### Introduction

This is the fourth volume in the Elementary Phase of the American Language Course for foreign students. It is accompanied by 30 prerecorded tapes and by the Student Workbook 1100-1400. There is also an Instructor Text for books 1100-1400 containing an outline of major structures and special notes on the student texts and on sounds and intonation.

### Objectives

The object of the instruction outlined in this volume is to continue the development of an ability in the student to use the English language. You will notice that this student text is intended to reinforce the vocabulary and structures in American English already introduced, as well as to introduce the student to new vocabulary and structures with emphasis on pronunciation and aural comprehension.

### Methods of Presentation

The units contain dialog material and a variety of drills and exercises. The conversational dialogs should be practiced in classroom and language laboratory drill until the students are able to speak the parts of each dialog easily.

Students generally learn by doing; therefore, you should concentrate on practices involving the students in learning situations rather than on what you are going to explain to them. For this reason explanations have been held to a minimum in this volume. Be sure your students know the homework they are to do before they come to the next class. Carefully explain the purpose and the pattern of each drill. A confused student often practices errors and wastes time in an unprofitable activity.

### Prerecorded Tapes

Each prerecorded tape provides material for laboratory instruction. Each tape is numbered to correspond to the classroom unit it supports. The tapes require the student to participate by recording his voice in a variety of drills.

It is important that each student know exactly what he is to do in the laboratory. He should also know all vocabulary items and grammatical structures. It is also necessary that the student have some guided practice in pronunciation of new terms so that his practice helps him sharpen his aural comprehension and improve his fluency.

Each unit of this volume is accompanied by three tapes. The texts for two of these tapes are included in this book. They should be used for reference in class. Use of the text by the student in the laboratory should be avoided if possible. Tape texts for the third tape of each unit have not been included. These tapes contain review drills on sound and intonation that the students should master without reading.

## Student Workbook Assignments

The Student Workbook, Volume 1100-1400, contains homework assignments related to the units in this book. Note carefully that some of the homework is designed as review of material taught in class, and that some is designed as preparation for the classwork to come. Be sure the student understands this. Some workbook exercises employ programming techniques and provide their own answers. It will not be necessary for you to "correct" them. The student should do this himself. It may be wise to skim through a few completed program exercises early in the course to be sure the students understand how to respond to them.

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## OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

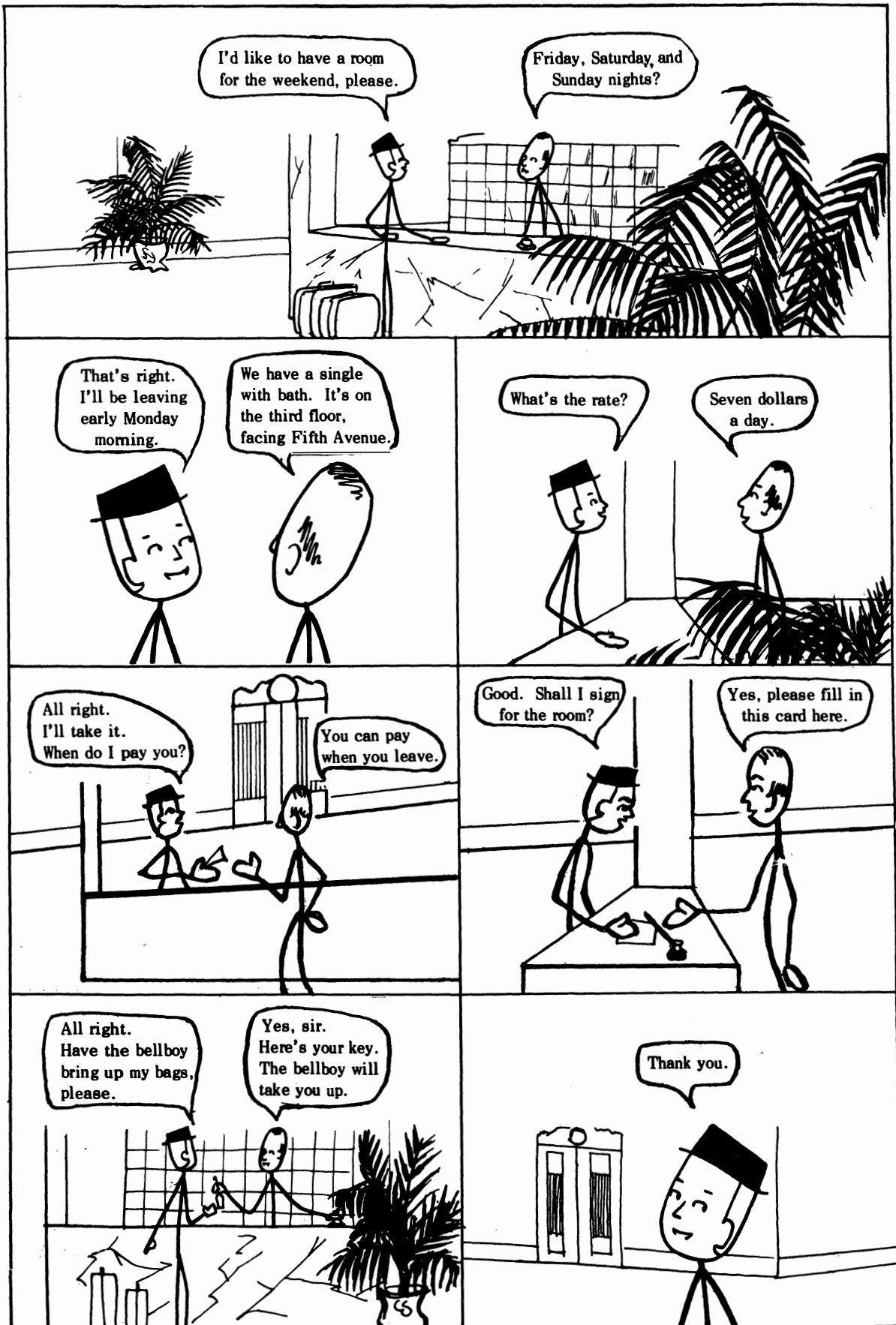
StructuresClauses telling When

Past Perfect Tense

Review:

formation of questions

IN A HOTEL



## UNIT 1401

## CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

Conversation

## In a Hotel

- A: I'd like to have a room for the weekend, please.  
B: Friday, Saturday, and Sunday nights?
- A: That's right. I'll be leaving early Monday morning.  
B: We have a single with bath. It's on the third floor, facing Fifth Avenue.
- A: What's the rate?  
B: Seven dollars a day.
- A: All right. I'll take it. When do I pay you?  
B: You can pay when you leave.
- A: Good. Shall I sign for the room?  
B: Yes, please fill in this card here.
- A: All right. Have the bellboy bring up my bags, please.  
B: Yes, sir. Here's your key. The bellboy will take you up.
- A: Thank you.

Word List

bath

bellboy

face (v)

floor

key

rate

single



Vocabulary Practice

1. bath  
We usually take a bath every day.  
Most hotel rooms in New York have baths. (bathrooms)  
Does your hotel room have a bath?
2. bellboy  
I gave the bellboy my suitcase.  
The bellboy took me to my room.  
I gave the bellboy some money.
3. face (v)  
This window faces main street.  
My office faces the classroom building.  
Does your room face the park?
4. floor (story)  
My hotel room is on the fifth floor.  
On which floor do you live?  
The street floor is the first floor.
5. key  
I cannot open the door without the key.  
Do you have your key with you?  
Here is the key to your room.
6. rate (price)  
The rate for this room is six dollars a day.  
I paid him at the rate of five dollars a day.  
How are the rates on the trains in this country?
7. single  
A single is a room for one person only.  
Single means just one.  
I'm single; I'm not married.

Questions on the Conversation

1. What does the man want?
2. Which nights is he going to stay there?
3. When is he going to leave?
4. On which floor is the room?
5. How much does it cost?

Reading

## Trip to New York

Edward had never been to New York. He had wanted to go for a long time but had never been able to. He had friends in New York City, and they had often invited him to visit them. They had lived in New York from 1950 until a few months ago. They had wanted to show Edward all the interesting things in the city.

Last year Edward took leave. He planned to go to New York at last. He had waited for the trip for many years. His friends were pleased that he was going to visit them. They had made many plans for his visit. They had an extra room in their apartment where he could stay. It was a wonderful and exciting experience for Edward and his friends.

I met Edward downtown a few days before he went to New York. He had been making plans for his trip. He was very excited about it. He said he was so excited he couldn't sleep. Edward had been thinking about it for weeks. He had already started to pack his suitcases. He hadn't made plane reservations yet. He planned to arrange that the next day. He was shopping for some presents for his friends. He was to fly to New York in a few days.

He had already made many plans for his stay in New York. He planned to see many different things. Edward had seen many pictures of the important places in New York such as the Empire State Building, the Statue of Liberty, Rockefeller Center, and the Museum of Modern Art. He hoped to visit all of them. In his letters to his friends he had asked many questions about the city. They had answered that they would take him to see as many places as possible. He expected to have a very good time in New York.

I hope Edward had a good time on the trip, but I haven't seen him since he got back.

Word List

arrange	pack (v)
center	plan (n)
exciting	pleased
experience (n)	stay (n)
extra	stay (v)
modern	such as
museum	

Vocabulary Practice

1. arrange (see about; make plans)  
I can arrange to go with you tomorrow.  
He arranged last week to go by plane.  
Have you arranged for them to meet you?
2. center  
There are many stores in the shopping center.  
There is a lot of traffic in the center of the city.  
Times Square is the center of the theaters in New York.
3. exciting  
We had an exciting trip through the mountains.  
Did you do many exciting things in New York?  
A visit to a world's fair is exciting.
4. experience (n)  
We can learn a lot from our experiences.  
Have you had any interesting experiences this year?  
We need a man with experience.
5. extra (more than we need)  
Here are three books; one for me; one for you; and one extra.  
Do you have an extra pencil?  
"Extra" means more than we need now.
6. modern (new, recent)  
Do you understand modern pictures?  
There is a lot of traffic in a modern city.  
I prefer old houses to modern ones.
7. museum  
Do you like to visit museums?  
We can learn a lot when we visit museums.  
You usually see many interesting things in a museum.
8. pack (v)  
Have you packed your suitcase yet?  
I packed mine last night.  
Pack the glasses carefully or they'll break.
9. plan (n)  
Here are the plans for our new house.  
Have you made plans for your trip?  
John had made plans to visit us last year.
10. pleased  
I was pleased to get your letter.  
They were pleased with our work.  
Are you pleased with your radio?

11. stay (n)  
Did you have a short stay in New York?  
My stays here are always too short.  
I enjoyed my stay with you.
12. stay (v)  
You can stay with us when you are in town.  
Are you staying at a hotel?  
I like to stay at a hotel downtown.
13. such as  
I like to visit places such as museums and theaters.  
He likes to do things such as reading and writing.  
This country has many interesting parks such as Yellowstone.

### Special Expressions

1. at last  
We have finished the lesson at last.  
My friend has arrived here at last.  
Our leave is coming at last.  
The bank is open at last.  
We're going to New York at last.
2. for a long time  
Have you studied English for a long time?  
We have gone to school for a long time.  
He hasn't visited me for a long time.  
Are you going to be here for a long time?  
He hasn't read a book for a long time.
3. have a good time  
We always have a very good time at parties.  
I am having a good time at this party.  
Goodbye, Edward. Have a good time!  
She has had a good time since we arrived.  
We're going to have a good time during our leave.
4. take leave (take a vacation)  
When do you take your leave?  
Where did he take his leave?  
I took my leave in the mountains.  
How often do you take leave?  
I take leave every year.

Questions on the Reading

1. Who is the story about?
2. Where did he want to go?
3. Where did his friends live?
4. What did they want to show him?
5. When was Edward going to take leave?
6. Where was he planning to go?
7. Where will he stay?
8. Has Edward ever been to New York?
9. How long has he wanted to go there?
10. What have his friends invited him to do?
11. How long did they live in New York?
12. How did Edward plan to go to New York?

Fluency Practice

1. Have you been practicing your English?  
Yes, I have.  
No, I haven't.  
I haven't been practicing my English.
2. Has she been studying late?  
Yes, she has.  
No, she hasn't.  
She hasn't been studying late.
3. Have they been planning their trip.  
Yes, they have.  
No, they haven't.  
They haven't been planning their trip.
4. Have you been shopping for presents?  
Yes, I have.  
No, I haven't.  
I have not been shopping for presents.
5. Have I been repeating the words?  
Yes, you have.  
No, you haven't.  
You haven't been repeating the words.



- |                               |                                       |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. We're going to write home  | a. <u>before</u> we do anything else. |
| 2. Let's take a break         | b. <u>after</u> we finish this.       |
| 3. We'll leave the room       | c. <u>as soon as</u> we can.          |
| 4. We're going to study       | d. <u>while</u> we have time.         |
| 5. We'd like to eat something | e. <u>whenever</u> we have a chance.  |
| 6. We need to buy something   | f. <u>when</u> we have the time.      |
| 7. We want to visit them      | g. <u>after</u> watching TV.          |
| 8. We want to rest            |                                       |
| 9. We have to study English   |                                       |
| 10. He told us to come over   |                                       |

- c. We sometimes use a short form of the when clause if the subject of both clauses is the same.

Example: John called his friend after he talked to me.

John called his friend after talking to me.

1. Mary bought her new car after selling the old one.
2. She sold her old car before buying a new one.
3. We're going to watch TV after studying our lesson.
4. We always study our lesson before watching TV.
5. They'll take a break after finishing the tape.
6. They'll finish the tape before taking a break.
7. He has studied English since coming to school.
8. We usually listen to music while working.
9. They can't call us before writing their homework.
10. We'll go to the city after eating dinner.

## 2. The Past Perfect Tense

**INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE:** We form the past perfect tense with the verb had and the past participle of the main verb. This tense shows an action which has been completed before some definite time in the past. The past perfect tense is not complete in itself but needs something else to explain when the action took place.

Examples: I had gone when he arrived.  
We had watched TV until you came.

- a. Read these sentences.
1. Edward had stayed in a hotel when he was in New York.
  2. He had wanted to go a long time before he left.
  3. He had never traveled by plane before that trip.
  4. They had lived in New York before they came here.
  5. They had invited him to stay with them when he came to New York.
  6. We hadn't made many plans until we got your letter.
  7. They had always had an extra room before they moved.
  8. We hadn't planned to buy a new car until we sold the old one.
  9. Hadn't you intended to call me as soon as you arrived?
  10. No, I hadn't thought about it since you wrote me.

b. Read the following: Notice how we use the past perfect in questions.

1. Had the family listened to the radio before lunch?
2. Had Mr. Elkins driven his car to work before?
3. Had the students recorded in the lab that day?
4. Had the students asked many questions in class?
5. Had many people missed the bus before we fixed the clock?
6. Had Edward finished his packing when you left?
7. Had the class started before you arrived?
8. Had the students written the homework before class?
9. Had the teacher given them much homework to write?
10. Had Mary visited the family while in the city?

c. Read the following questions beginning with interrogative words:

1. Who had already read the book before he saw the movie?
2. Where had James been before we took that last trip?
3. What had Alice already bought when she talked to you?
4. What had Edward always done after eating dinner?
5. What time had the children always gone to bed on Saturday evening?
6. How had the boys intended to travel on their vacation trip?
7. How fast had he usually driven before he had the accident?
8. Whose car had you planned to use on this trip?
9. Why hadn't you studied harder before you came here?
10. Which road had you hoped to take before the storm?

d. Answer the following shortened attached questions with short answers.

Examples: John had already read the book, hadn't he? Yes, he had.  
 He hadn't made plans for the trip, had he? No, he hadn't.

1. Robert had already seen the picture, hadn't he? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The students had learned the lesson well, hadn't they? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
3. It had already stopped raining when we left, hadn't it? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
4. He had often stayed in a hotel before, hadn't he? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
5. They had made reservations early, hadn't they? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
6. You hadn't studied your lesson before class, had you? No, \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Robert hadn't been here before this trip, had he? No, \_\_\_\_\_.
8. They hadn't arrived yet when you left, had they? No, \_\_\_\_\_.
9. She hadn't lived in New York long, had she? No, \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Edward hadn't traveled by plane before, had he? No, \_\_\_\_\_.

e. Change the following to questions:

1. He had been to Texas many years before.
2. They had bought a great many new clothes while on vacation.
3. She had begun to work before breakfast.
4. The car had cost too much from the very beginning.
5. He had drunk six cups of coffee before he went to bed.
6. Mr. Burns had forgotten all about the meeting yesterday.



f. Use the past perfect verb phrase for each of the following:

1. John (drive) his car to the garage for repairs.
2. We (get) very sick before we called the doctor.
3. Mr. Thomas (eat) dinner before he went downtown.
4. The boys (find) the bicycle just before they went to school.
5. We (wait) for them for over an hour.
6. I (finish) the book before class time.
7. She (plan) to take a long vacation in the country.

3. Review of Question Formation

a. Change the following to questions:

1. He has been getting ready for the vacation trip.
2. He has told his friends when he'll arrive.
3. They are going to meet him at the airport.
4. They will drive together across the city to their apartment.
5. They will see part of the city.
6. Edward bought several rolls of film.
7. He intends to take many photographs.
8. He wants to keep the photographs.
9. He is going to be there until the first of next month.
10. He had already finished his shopping and packing when I arrived.
11. He has packed his clothes.
12. He has bought his train ticket.
13. He had already bought a camera.

b. Change the following to questions. Then give a short answer.

Example: He had bought a camera before he came.

Had he bought a camera? Yes, he had.

1. He had finished his homework before he ate supper.
2. They had planned to go to New York, before they changed their plans.
3. She had just gone to bed when the telephone rang.
4. They had just left the house when it began to rain.

c. Change the following to questions. Then give a short answer.

Example: He bought a camera before he came.

Did he buy a camera? Yes, he did.

1. He finished his homework before he ate supper.
2. They planned to go to New York before they changed their plans.
3. She went to bed just before the telephone rang.
4. He left the house just before it began to rain.

## TAPE 1401A

Listen to this conversation between a traveler and the clerk in a hotel.

- A: I'd like a room for the weekend, please.  
 B: Friday, Saturday, and Sunday nights?
- A: That's right.  
 I'll be leaving early Monday morning.  
 B: We have a single with bath.  
 It's on the third floor facing Fifth Avenue.
- A: What's the rate?  
 B: Seven dollars a day.
- A: All right. I'll take it.  
 When do I pay?  
 B: You can pay when you leave.
- A: Good. Shall I sign for the room?  
 B: Yes, please fill in this card here.
- A: All right. Have the bellboy bring up my bags, please.  
 B: Yes, sir. Here's your key.  
 The bellboy will take you up.
- A: Thank you.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Practice these sentences with some words from this conversation.  
 Listen and repeat.

bath

- He takes a bath every day.  
 My hotel room has a bath.  
 A hot bath relaxes us when we're tired.

bellboy

- The bellboy carried my bag.  
 The bellboy took me to my room.  
 I gave the bellboy a quarter.

face

- My window faces the park.  
 His house faces north.  
 Does your office face main street?

floor

On which floor do you live?  
My office is on the fourth floor.  
We have our classes on the second floor.

key

I used my key to open the door.  
This is the key to his room.  
Do you have your car key with you?

rate

What is the rate for this room?  
What rate does he pay you?  
Bus rates in this city are high.

single

Single means just one or alone.  
My brother is single.  
A single is a room for one person.

Let's practice some questions and answers. Notice the intonation patterns.  
Listen and repeat.

Where do you live?  
I live in Washington.

How old are you?  
I'm twenty-five years old.

What are you studying?  
I'm studying English.

How long have you been here?  
I've been here for three weeks.

How long are you going to stay?  
I'm going to stay for one year.

When is the next train to New York?  
At 8:30.

Where is the post office?  
On State Street.

What time does the class begin?  
At 7:30.

Who came to the party last night?  
All my friends.

Whose book is this?  
John's.

Why is the train so late?  
The weather is bad.

Which apartment does Mr. Porter live in?  
Apartment 309.

Listen to these sentences and then repeat them. Be sure to use correct intonation.

Good morning, Miss Miller.  
How are you, Mr. Peterson?  
Thank you very much, Mrs. Hall.  
You're welcome, Walter.  
Where do you live, George?  
Why didn't you come to the dance, Dave?  
What is our homework, Mr. Francis?  
What time is it, John?  
Are you leaving now, Mary?  
Have you finished the lesson, Miss Turner?  
Have your students been working hard, Mr. Bennett?  
Do we have time to finish the lesson, Miss White?  
Would you open the window, Paul?  
Do you like to dance, Nancy?  
Would you like some coffee, Mr. Curtiss?  
Have you been here long, Edward?

We will now hear two short sentences. Then we'll combine the short sentences into a longer sentence. Repeat these sentences.

We were eating dinner.  
The telephone rang.  
We were eating dinner when the telephone rang.

He called me up.  
I was studying.  
He called me up while I was studying.

We were at home.  
The mail arrived.  
We were at home when the mail arrived.

John had left the office.  
Mary called him up.  
John had left the office before Mary called him up.

You can write some letters.  
I'm asleep.  
You can write some letters while I'm asleep.

Has your English improved?  
You came to school.  
Has your English improved since you came to school?

We were reading.  
We went to bed.  
We were reading before we went to bed.

He read the newspaper.  
Mary cooked dinner.  
He read the newspaper while Mary cooked dinner.

What were you doing?  
I arrived at your place.  
What were you doing when I arrived at your place?

We took a break.  
We finished the tape.  
We took a break after we finished the tape.

Listen carefully to this conversation between two students. You will be asked questions on it later.

A: Hi, Jack.  
Are you going to the cleaners?  
B: Yes, Tom. I'll be leaving in five minutes.

A: Would you do me a favor?  
B: Sure, I'll be glad to.

A: Could you pick up my suit?  
It would save me a trip.  
B: Certainly. Let me have your ticket.

A: Here it is.  
I hope it's not too much trouble.  
B: No trouble at all.  
I have plenty of room in my car.  
I can hang everything in the back.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Here are some questions on this conversation. Answer these questions when you hear them. Then repeat the correct response.

**Example:**     **What are the names of the students?**  
                  **The students' names are Jack and Tom.**  
                  **The students' names are Jack and Tom.**

**Where is Jack going?**

**Jack is going to the cleaners.**

**When is Jack leaving?**

**He is leaving in five minutes.**

**What is Jack going to do for Tom?**

**He is going to pick up his suit.**

**Where does Jack hang the things from the cleaners?**

**He hangs them in the back of the car.**

## TAPE 1401B

Listen to this conversation about a vacation trip.

A: Are you going on a vacation trip this year?

B: No, I'm going to stay home this year.  
I took a trip to New York last year.  
I had made plans to go for many years.

A: Did you know anyone in New York?

B: Yes, I had some friends there.  
They had lived there for many years.  
They had often invited me to visit them.

A: Did you stay with them?

B: Yes, they had an extra room.  
They met me at the airport.  
Then they took me home.

A: Did your friends have time to show you the city?

B: I looked around by myself during the day.  
My friends had to work then.  
We went to many interesting places in the evening.  
They didn't work on Saturday and Sunday.  
On those days we saw many important places.  
I enjoyed visiting the Statue of Liberty.  
I was also interested in Rockefeller Center.  
Everyone should visit the Museum of Modern Art.

A: It sounds as though you had some interesting experiences.

B: Yes, it was exciting.  
I hope to go again soon.  
You can't see all of New York in two weeks.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Now let's practice some new words used in this conversation. Repeat what you hear.

center

Traffic is heavy in the center of the city.  
There are many stores in a shopping center.  
Chicago is the railroad center of the United States.

exciting

We had an exciting trip through the mountains.  
He saw many exciting things in New York.  
We had never seen such an exciting movie before.

experience

I had a very exciting experience yesterday.  
 Traveling by plane is an interesting experience.  
 We should learn a lot from our experiences.

extra

'Extra' means more than we need now.  
 I have an extra pencil you can use.  
 Do we have any extra books?

modern

I can't understand modern painting.  
 A modern city has a lot of traffic.  
 Do you like modern houses?

museum

They like to visit museums.  
 There are interesting things to see in a museum.  
 We can learn a lot when we visit museums.

plan

Do you have the plans for the new house?  
 We had made plans for a long trip.  
 They had followed the plans we gave them.

stay

I'm going to stay home this year.  
 We stayed with friends in New York.  
 Do you stay in hotels when you travel?

Practice these questions and answers. Notice that they talk about actions that are now completed. Listen and repeat.

How many letters has the secretary answered?  
 She has already answered about fifty.

Which bus has arrived?  
 The bus from Chicago has just arrived.

Have you begun your lessons yet?  
 No, we haven't begun them yet.

What has already been done?  
 They have already closed all the stores.

Have you called me on the telephone?  
 I have tried to call you all afternoon.

Have the children bothered you today?  
 Yes, they have bothered me all day.

Has John caught the train to Chicago?  
 No, he caught the train to New York.



How far has James driven his car?  
He has already driven it thirty thousand miles.

How much milk have the children drunk?  
They have already drunk all their milk.

Have you enjoyed your visit here?  
Yes, we have always enjoyed our visits here.

Notice that these questions and answers in the past perfect tense are about actions that were completed before something else happened. Listen and repeat.

Had the instructor explained the lesson earlier?  
Yes, he had explained it after class yesterday.

Had you been waiting long before I came?  
No, we hadn't been waiting long.

Had the students studied hard before the test?  
Yes, they had studied hard for two weeks.

Had they driven very far before the accident?  
Yes, they had driven several hundred miles.

Had he often listened to the radio while he worked?  
Yes, he had always listened to the radio while he worked.

Had Janet worked very long before you came?  
Yes, she had been working several months.

Had John often watched TV before he met Mary?  
Yes, he had watched it every night.

He left very suddenly. Had he already made plans to go?  
Yes, he had planned the trip very carefully.

How long had you studied English before coming here?  
We had studied it for three years.

Had you already read the book when you lost it?  
No, I hadn't read it yet.

Here are some more questions of the same kind, followed by short answers. Repeat what you hear.

Had the workers finished when you arrived?

No, they hadn't.

Yes, they had.

Had you invited your friend before he called?

No, I hadn't.

Yes, I had.

Had John visited her earlier?

No, he hadn't.

Yes, he had.

Had Jack stayed in a hotel before?

No, he hadn't.

Yes, he had.

Had you told him about the fair before he went?

No, I hadn't.

Yes, I had.

Had Dick already answered his letter?

No, he hadn't.

Yes, he had.

Had Mary known John while he still lived here?

No, she hadn't.

Yes, she had.

Listen carefully to these sentences. You will answer some questions about them later.

Edward had never been to New York.

He had wanted to go there for a long time.

He had some friends in New York.

They had invited him to visit them.

They have lived in New York for ten years.

Edward is going to New York next month.

He will stay with his friends.

Now listen to these sentences again and repeat them.

Here are some questions based on these sentences. Answer these questions with short answers. Then repeat the correct answers.

Example: Had Edward ever been to New York before?  
No, he hadn't.  
No, he hadn't.

How long had he wanted to go there?

For a long time.

Where do his friends live?

In New York.

What had they invited him to do?

To visit them.

How long have they lived in New York?

For ten years.

When is Edward going to New York?

Next month.

Where will he stay in New York?

With his friends.

## OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures

Review:

past perfect tense

present perfect progressive tense

Past Perfect Progressive Tense

Clauses telling WhereWhyHow

LOOKING FOR A HOTEL



## UNIT 1402

## CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

Conversation

## Looking for a Hotel

A: Excuse me. Which way is the Admiral Hotel?

B: I'm sorry. I don't know. I'm new in this city.

A: Pardon me, sir. Can you tell me where the Admiral Hotel is?

B: I think it's over that way, but I'm not sure.

A: Excuse me. Do you know where the Admiral Hotel is?

B: That's over on Callaway Street, isn't it?

A: Yes, but I can't find Callaway Street.

B: Walk that way for about four blocks. The hotel's about two blocks north of there.

A: Thanks a lot.

B: Not at all.

Questions on the Conversation

1. How many people does the man ask for directions?
2. What is the name of the hotel he is looking for?
3. Where is this hotel?
4. How long has he been in the city?
5. Which gentleman tells him how to find the hotel?
6. How far is it to Callaway Street?
7. In which direction must he walk on Callaway Street?
8. How far must he walk on Callaway Street?

Reading

## Trip to New York (continued)

When I saw Edward this morning, he had already finished his shopping and packing. He has been getting ready for the vacation trip very eagerly. He has packed his clothes; he has bought his plane ticket; and he has told his friends of the time of his arrival. They are going to meet him at the airport. Then, they will drive together across the city to their apartment. On the way, they will see some of the city.

When he found out that he was going to New York, Edward bought several rolls of film. He had already bought a camera before he came to this country. He intends to take many photographs of New York City. He wants to keep the pictures as souvenirs of his trip. He also wants to send some pictures to his family, because they have never seen New York. He is going to be there until the first of next month. He will find time to see many things and to take many pictures. He will be able to take many tours through the city. He feels sure that he will have a wonderful time.

Word List

arrival	sorry
eager (-ly)	souvenir
new	tour (n)
pardon me	

Vocabulary Practice

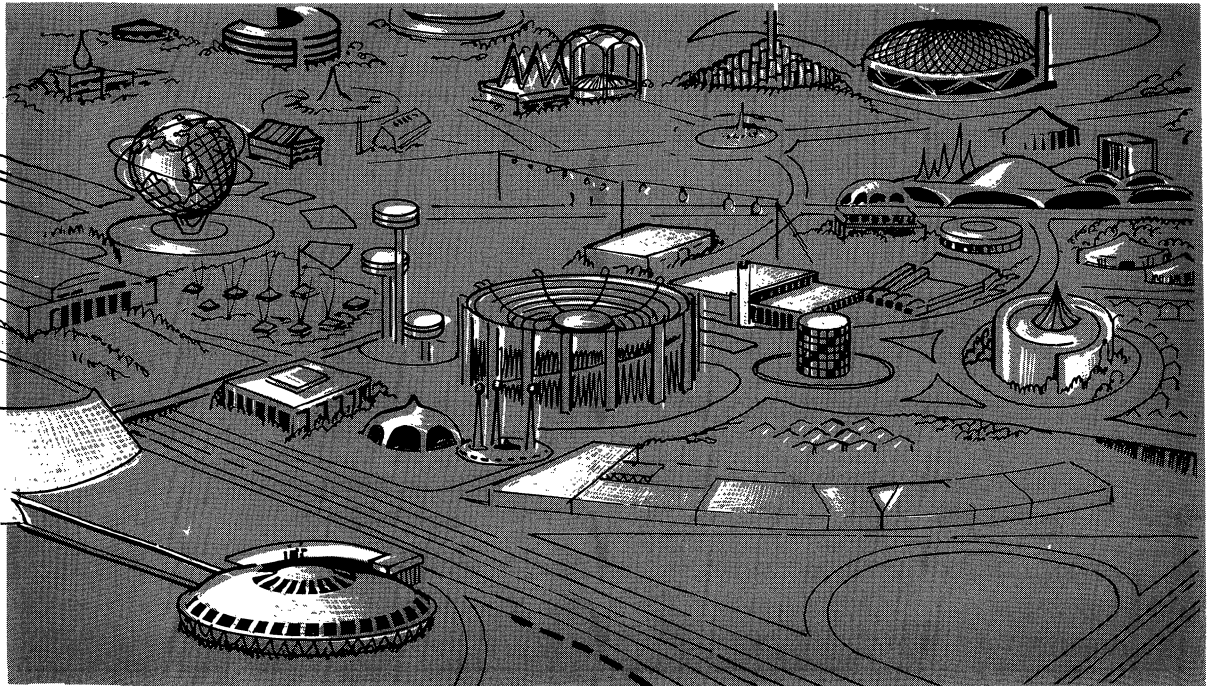
1. arrival  
Did someone meet you on your arrival here?  
My arrival at the airport was at night.  
I don't know my time of arrival.
2. eager (-ly)  
He wanted to go very much; he looked forward to the trip eagerly.  
He was eager to get the job done.  
They weren't eager to study last night.
3. new (just arrived)  
I'm new here; I arrived an hour ago.  
Are you new in this city?  
They are new in the school.
4. pardon me (excuse me)  
Pardon me, but I didn't understand you.  
Will you pardon us for this mistake?  
Pardon me, sir. Can you tell me where the library is?
5. sorry (feel bad about)  
I'm sorry I can't help you.  
He was sorry that he came so late.  
Were they sorry they made the mistake?
6. souvenir  
We buy souvenirs when we visit new places.  
Did you buy some souvenirs in New York?  
Souvenirs make us think about places we have been.
7. tour (n)  
When we visit a new city we often take a tour through it.  
I would like to make a tour around the world.  
We have planned a tour of the West this summer.

Special Expression: Find out

I found out that he's coming today.  
Did you find out about the new books?  
I can't find out where he lives.  
We are going to find out about the program next week.  
Can you find out about the trip before tomorrow?  
I'd like to find out about that new class.  
We haven't been able to find out anything about it yet.

a. Answer the following questions.

1. When did I see Edward?
2. What has Edward been doing?
3. Where will his friends meet him?
4. What did Edward buy?
5. Why does he want to keep the pictures?
6. Who does he want to send some pictures to?
7. How long will he be in New York?





## EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

1. Review of the Past Perfect Tense

## a. Read these sentences in the past perfect tense.

1. Had they written any letters before they left the office?  
Yes, they had.  
No, they hadn't.  
They had not written any letters.
2. Had she arrived in New York after he left?  
Yes, she had.  
No, she hadn't.  
She had not arrived in New York.
3. Had you heard from your family when I saw you?  
Yes, I had.  
No, I hadn't.  
I had not heard from my family.
4. Had he studied his lesson before he watched TV?  
Yes, he had.  
No, he hadn't.  
He had not studied his lesson.
5. Had you read the book before I told you the story?  
Yes, I had.  
No, I hadn't.  
I had not read the book.
6. Had he asked any questions before you arrived?  
Yes, he had.  
No, he hadn't.  
He had not asked any questions.

## b. Now read each of the following sentences. First, make each one interrogative, and then make each negative.

1. He had come before class started.
2. She had finished before class started.
3. We had gone before class started.
4. They had arrived before class started.
5. You had studied before class started.
6. He had read the lesson before class started.

- c. Notice the use of the past perfect tense in these sentences.
1. They went to the movies after we had left.
  2. John went for a walk when he had finished.
  3. They had turned out the lights after we went out.
  4. We had eaten before the phone rang.
  5. John had walked in the park although it was raining.
  6. We had gone to bed after finishing the homework.
  7. We had studied until John started the music.
  8. They had already decided to stay before the music started.
  9. We were all able to go because we had finished on time.
  10. They had taken a tour of the city before we met them.
2. Review of the Present Perfect Progressive Tense
- a. Read these sentences in the present perfect progressive tense.
1. Have you been practicing your English?  
Yes, I have.  
No, I haven't.  
I haven't been practicing my English.
  2. Has she been studying late?  
Yes, she has.  
No, she hasn't.  
She hasn't been studying late.
  3. Have they been planning their trip?  
Yes, they have.  
No, they haven't.  
They haven't been planning their trip.
  4. Have you been shopping for presents?  
Yes, I have.  
No, I haven't.  
I haven't been shopping for presents.
  5. Have you been repeating the words?  
Yes, I have.  
No, I haven't.  
I haven't been repeating the words.
- b. Repeat these sentences. Notice the use of for and since.
1. He has been writing for six hours.
  2. She has been practicing for fifteen minutes.
  3. They have been working for two years.
  4. You have been studying English for three months.
  5. We have been living here for five months.
  6. I have been reading for half an hour.
  7. John has been writing since six o'clock.
  8. Mary has been playing since noon.
  9. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have been living here since 1950.
  10. You have been studying English since January.
  11. Peter and I have been talking since ten o'clock.
  12. I have been making plans since last month.

- c. Change these affirmative sentences to questions. Then answer them in the negative.

Example: Robert has been sleeping for an hour.  
 Has he been sleeping for an hour?  
 No, he hasn't been sleeping for an hour.

1. John has been listening all morning.
2. They have been feeling better today.
3. He has been sitting here for an hour.
4. The phone has been ringing and ringing today.
5. The sun has been rising later each day.
6. James has been shaving for two years.
7. The cadets have been marching in the parade.
8. Alice has been eating lunch since she was sick.
9. We have been planning this vacation a long time.
10. Mary has been daydreaming in class again.

### 3. Past Perfect Progressive Tense

- a. Study these questions and answers using the past perfect progressive tense.

1. What had the children been doing?  
They had been sleeping, before the noise awakened them.
2. Where had you been swimming before I came?  
We'd been swimming here before you came.
3. How had the students been speaking before this test?  
They'd not been talking too well.
4. Who had been eating before you arrived?  
Mother had been eating.
5. Who had been sleeping?  
The children had been.
6. What had you been reading before you took the trip to the library?  
I hadn't been reading anything.  
I had been listening to Spanish music.
7. Where had they been shopping before the new store opened nearby?  
They had been shopping downtown.

- b. Notice the verb phrases in these sentences. Change the sentences to questions.

Example: These students had been here for six months.  
 Had these students been here for six months?

1. It had been getting hotter for two months.
2. She hadn't been feeling well for two months.
3. He had been studying for only a week.
4. I hadn't been sleeping well for several nights.
5. These flowers had been blooming for two days.
6. The streets had been getting icy for four hours.
7. He had been planning a vacation for a long while.
8. These plants had been growing fast for sometime.
9. The leaves had already been changing color for two weeks.
10. We had been driving that car for five years.

4. Clauses telling Where

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: We frequently want to know where something happens. To show this we combine a short clause telling what happens with one telling where it happens. These place clauses will start with where or wherever.

Study these sentences.

1. I keep regular hours wherever I go.
2. Put the keys where you can find them easily.
3. John has always lived where he lives now.
4. I live where the sun shines a lot.
5. The little dog follows wherever the man goes.
6. Let's meet tomorrow where we met today.
7. Will you go wherever he goes?
8. Did they go where you told them to go?
9. Yes, they went where I told them to go.
10. Who wants to go where we can enjoy ourselves?
11. All of us want to go where we can go swimming.
12. Are you going to go where we sent him?
13. I have already been where we talked about going.
14. We went swimming where the water was rough.
15. I like to swim where the water is quiet.
16. They're going on vacation where the weather is cool.
17. Shall we go fishing today where we went yesterday?
18. Let's go fishing where the water is deep.
19. Mary will be very happy wherever she lives.
20. She lives where all the houses cost a lot of money.
21. Do you like it here where so many people live?
22. Yes, I like to live where there are many people.

5. Clauses telling Why

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: We also often want to know why we do something. Here we combine a clause telling what with one telling why.

Study these questions and answers.

1. Why is she studying English?  
She's studying English because she wants to teach it.
2. Why did you come late?  
I came late because my watch is slow.
3. Why did he get up early?  
He got up early in order to arrive on time.  
He got up early because he woke up early.
4. Why are they still here?  
They are here because they're afraid to talk.

5. Did John buy a new car?  
Yes, he bought a new car so that he could take a trip.
6. Did you come to work on time?  
No, I came late because my car wouldn't start.
7. Why did you leave the party?  
We went home because it was very late.
8. Why does John work so hard?  
He works hard so he can buy a new car.
9. Why do you eat so much?  
I eat a lot because I'm always hungry.
10. Why did Mary need to leave early?  
Because she needed to pick up some food.
11. Why did Louise want to get a new dress?  
She wanted one for the holidays.

6. Clauses telling How

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: We sometimes want to know how we do something. Here we combine a clause telling what with one telling how.

Study these sentences.

1. John speaks English as well as Robert does.
2. Mary drives a car faster than I do.
3. He learned to swim as easily as anyone does.
4. You can speak French better than we can.
5. The student worked as quickly as he could.
6. Alice writes more beautifully than Helen does.
7. Robert is walking as fast as he can.
8. Nick worked as fast as he could.
9. We can talk better than we can sing.
10. Can you swim better than your brother can?

## TAPE 1402A

A man has just arrived in the city. He asks directions to his hotel. Listen to this conversation with some people he asks to direct him.

A: Excuse me. Which way is the Admiral Hotel?

B: I'm sorry. I don't know.

I'm new in this city, too.

A: Pardon me, sir.

Can you tell me where the Admiral Hotel is?

C: I think it's over that way.

I'm not sure though.

A: Excuse me.

Do you know where the Admiral Hotel is?

D: That's over on Callaway Street, isn't it?

A: Yes, but I can't find Callaway Street.

D: Walk that way for about four blocks.

The hotel's about two blocks north of there.

A: Thanks a lot.

D: Not at all.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Here are some questions about this conversation. Listen to them carefully and answer them. Repeat the correct answers after you hear them.

Example: How many people does the man ask for directions?

He asks three people.

He asks three people.

What is the name of the hotel he is looking for?

He is looking for the Admiral Hotel.

Where is this hotel?

This hotel is on Callaway Street.

How long has the first person been in the city?

He is new in the city.

Does the second man know where the hotel is?

No. He isn't sure where it is.

Which man tells him how to find the hotel?

The third man tells him where to find it.

How far is it to Callaway Street?

It is four blocks to Callaway Street.

How far must he walk on Callaway Street?

He must walk two blocks on Callaway street.

Now let's practice some sentences with progressive verb phrases in the different tenses. Notice the difference in the sentences. Repeat the sentences.

Will you soon be making plans for the trip?  
Are you making plans for the trip now?  
Were you making plans for the trip yesterday?  
Have you been making plans for the trip long?  
Had you been making plans for the trip before?

I'll be studying the lesson tonight.  
I'm studying the lesson now.  
I was studying the lesson when you called.  
I have been studying the lesson for an hour.  
I had been studying the lesson before he came.

Will the boys talk long?  
Are the boys talking in class?  
Were the boys talking in class yesterday?  
Have the boys already been talking long?  
Had the boys been talking long when you entered?

Janet will be working here a long time.  
Janet is still working here.  
Janet was working here yesterday.  
Janet has been working here since Friday.  
Janet had been working here several years before.

They will be driving an old car.  
They are driving an old car.  
They were driving an old car.  
They have been driving an old car since last year.  
They had been driving an old car until yesterday.

Here are some questions using the past perfect progressive tense.  
Notice the short answers. Repeat what you hear.

Had you been reading before the telephone rang?  
Yes, I had.

Had John been watching TV before he studied his lesson?  
No, he hadn't.

Had you been visiting them before they left?  
Yes, we had.

Had you already seen the movie?  
No, I hadn't.

Had you bought a new car before John arrived?  
No, we hadn't.

Had Mary already played the new record?  
No, she hadn't.

Had the instructor already corrected the papers?  
Yes, he had.

Had they been sleeping instead of studying?  
Yes, they had.

Had they been working hard earlier?  
Yes, they had.

Had Henry been reading before he came to class?  
No, he hadn't.

Let's practice changing some statements to questions. You will first hear a statement.  
Change the statement to a question. Then repeat the correct response.

Example: She has been buying presents for her friends.  
Has she been buying presents for her friends?  
Has she been buying presents for her friends?

They have been visiting many buildings.

Have they been visiting many buildings?

He had been writing letters before he came to lunch.

Had he been writing letters before he came to lunch?



The new student has been asking many questions.

Has the new student been asking many questions?

John has been shopping for his friends.

Has John been shopping for his friends?

Miss Taylor has been packing since yesterday.

Has Miss Taylor been packing since yesterday?

They had been waiting for us since four o'clock.

Had they been waiting for us since four o'clock?

Tom had been planning a visit for a long time.

Had Tom been planning a visit for a long time?

Mary had been expecting a telegram from Bob.

Had Mary been expecting a telegram from Bob?

The children have been playing since morning.

Have the children been playing since morning?

Nick has been driving for many years.

Has Nick been driving for many years?

Notice these sentences using the special expression find out. Repeat them.

Did you find out when he was going?

I found out about the new books.

She can't find out where I live.

We'll find out about the program next week.

Can you find out about the trip before class?

We can't find out anything about it.

I found out the hotel is on Callaway Street.

They found out about my new camera.

John has already found out about the car.

Will you find out about the plane reservations?

Listen to this conversation between two friends.

- A: Will you be leaving soon?  
 B: Yes, I'll be leaving in a few minutes.
- A: Would you take me to the tailors?  
 B: Sure, the tailor's next to the cleaners.  
 I'll wait for you.
- A: It won't take me long.  
 They fixed my coat.  
 But the sleeves are still too long.  
 I want them shortened another inch.
- B: I'm in no hurry.  
 I'll wait.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Let's practice some sentences using any and some. Repeat the sentences.

Do you have any paper?  
 Yes, we have some paper.

Does Bill have any medicine?  
 No, he doesn't have any left.

Are there any cups in the kitchen?  
 Yes, there are some there.

Is there any good drinking water here?  
 No, there isn't any.

Did you buy any perfume for your wife?  
 Yes, I bought some for her.

Did Joe get any bread at the store?  
 No, he didn't get any.

Did they get any cigarettes there?  
 Yes, they got some.

Did Roger buy any shirts yesterday?  
 No, he didn't buy any yesterday.

Do the students have any pencils?  
 Yes, they have some.

Do you have any time to study?  
 No, I don't have any time left.

## TAPE 1402B

Listen to the following conversation.

- A: I saw Edward last night.  
He is excited about his trip to New York.  
He is eager to leave.
- B: When is he leaving?
- A: He is leaving tomorrow.  
He has finished packing for the trip.  
He also bought his plane ticket.  
His friends in New York know about his arrival.
- B: He has never been in New York before.  
How will he get to his friends' house?
- A: They'll meet him at the airport.  
They have to drive across town.  
He'll see some of the city on the way.
- B: What does he plan to do in New York?
- A: He has a good camera.  
He has bought a lot of film.  
He plans to take a lot of photographs.  
Pictures are good souvenirs of a trip.  
He also wants to send some to his family.  
He'll probably take a tour through the city.
- B: How long will he be there?
- A: He'll stay the rest of this month.  
He'll have a wonderful time.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Here are some questions about the conversation. Answer the questions then repeat the correct answer.

Example: When is Edward leaving for New York?  
He is leaving tomorrow.  
He is leaving tomorrow.

How is Edward going to New York?

He is going to New York by plane.

Who will meet him at the airport?

His friends will meet him at the airport.

How do they get to the friends' house?

They have to drive across town.

Why does he take his camera to New York?

He plans to take a lot of pictures.

Why does he want to take some pictures?

Pictures are good souvenirs of a trip.

Who is he going to send some pictures to?

He is going to send some to his family.

How will he probably see the city?

He will probably take a tour through the city.

How long will he stay in New York?

He will stay the rest of the month.

Now let's practice some new words used in this conversation. Repeat what you hear.

arrival

They met me on my arrival here.

My arrival at the station was at 12:00.

Do you know your time of arrival?

eager (-ly)

He was eager to get his work done.

They weren't eager to study yesterday.

He looked forward to the trip eagerly.

souvenir

Souvenirs remind us of places we've been.

Did you buy some souvenirs in Chicago?

We buy souvenirs wherever we go.

tour

We took a tour through the city.

I'd like to make a tour around the world.

We're planning a tour of the West this summer.

Let's practice these sentences. Notice that one of the clauses tells us where.  
Repeat the sentences.

I put my keys where I could find them.  
We have always lived where we live now.  
John lives where the sun shines a lot.  
Will you go wherever he goes?  
They went where I sent them.  
We like to go where we can enjoy ourselves.  
I like to swim where the water is warm.  
What part of town does James live in?  
I like to live where there are many people.  
Let's meet tomorrow where we met today.

Here are some questions with answers telling why.  
Repeat the questions and answers.

Why is he studying English?  
He is studying English because he wants to speak it.

Why did you come late?  
I came late because my watch was slow.

Why did John get up early?  
He got up early in order to leave early.

Why are they still here?  
They're here because they have to work.

Did he get to work on time?  
He was late because his car wouldn't start.

Why did you leave the party?  
We left because it was getting late.

Why does Henry work so hard?  
He is working hard so he can buy a car.

Why aren't you going on vacation this year?  
I'm not going because I don't have time.

Why did Mary go to the store?  
She went because she had to buy some food.

Why did you give him the money?  
I gave it to him because I owed it to him.

Here are some sentences with clauses telling how. Repeat them.

John speaks English as well as Robert does.  
Jimmy drives a car better than I do.  
He learned to swim as easily as anyone does.  
She speaks French better than I do.  
The man ran as fast as he could.  
Alice writes more beautifully than Helen does.  
Robert is working as fast as he can.  
I can talk better than I can sing.  
He swims better than his friend can.  
We read as fast as we could.

Change each of the following sentences to the past tense using yesterday.  
Then repeat the correct response.

Example: I eat a sandwich every day.  
I ate a sandwich yesterday.  
I ate a sandwich yesterday.

He thinks about his trip every day.

He thought about his trip yesterday.

He goes to the park every day.

He went to the park yesterday.

They visit their friends every day.

They visited their friends yesterday.

John stays in his room every day.

John stayed in his room yesterday.

We leave early every day.

We left early yesterday.

They speak English every day.

They spoke English yesterday.

Change each of the following statements to negative questions. Then repeat the correct response.

Example: He has packed his bag.  
Hasn't he packed his bag?  
Hasn't he packed his bag?

He has invited them.

Hasn't he invited them?

They have seen it.

Haven't they seen it?

She has gone to New York.

Hasn't she gone to New York?

They have shopped all day.

Haven't they shopped all day?

John has often thought about the trip.

Hasn't John often thought about the trip?

She has waited a long time.

Hasn't she waited a long time?

Tom has gone out.

Hasn't Tom gone out?

They have lost their tickets.

Haven't they lost their tickets?

He has been there many times.

Hasn't he been there many times?

He is going to take a vacation.

Isn't he going to take a vacation?

## OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures

## Review of Verbs:

present tense

present

present progressive

past tense

simple past

with used to

## Sequence of Tenses in Sentences

with two clauses

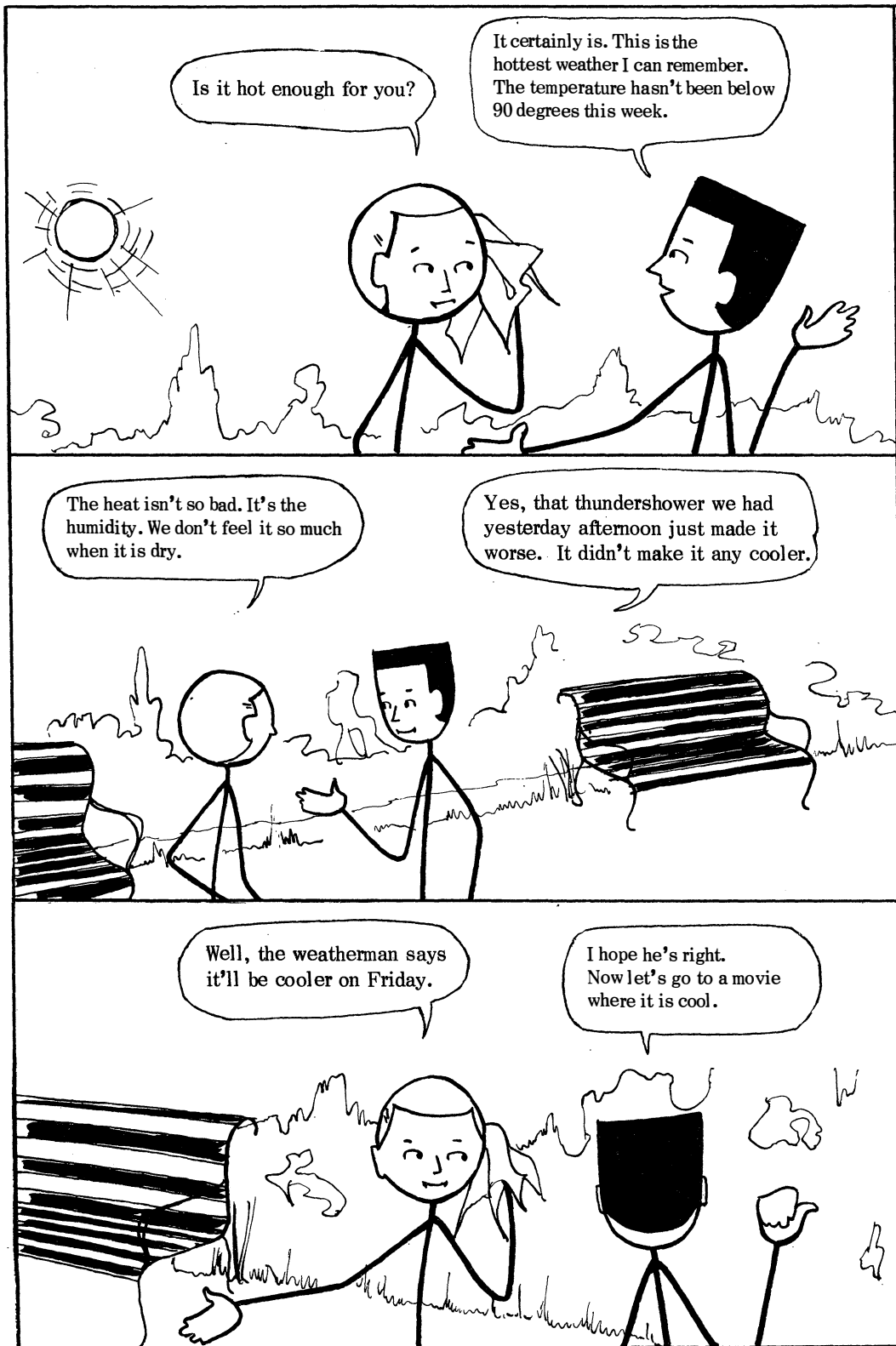
## Future Perfect Tense

## Clauses Describing Nouns and Pronouns

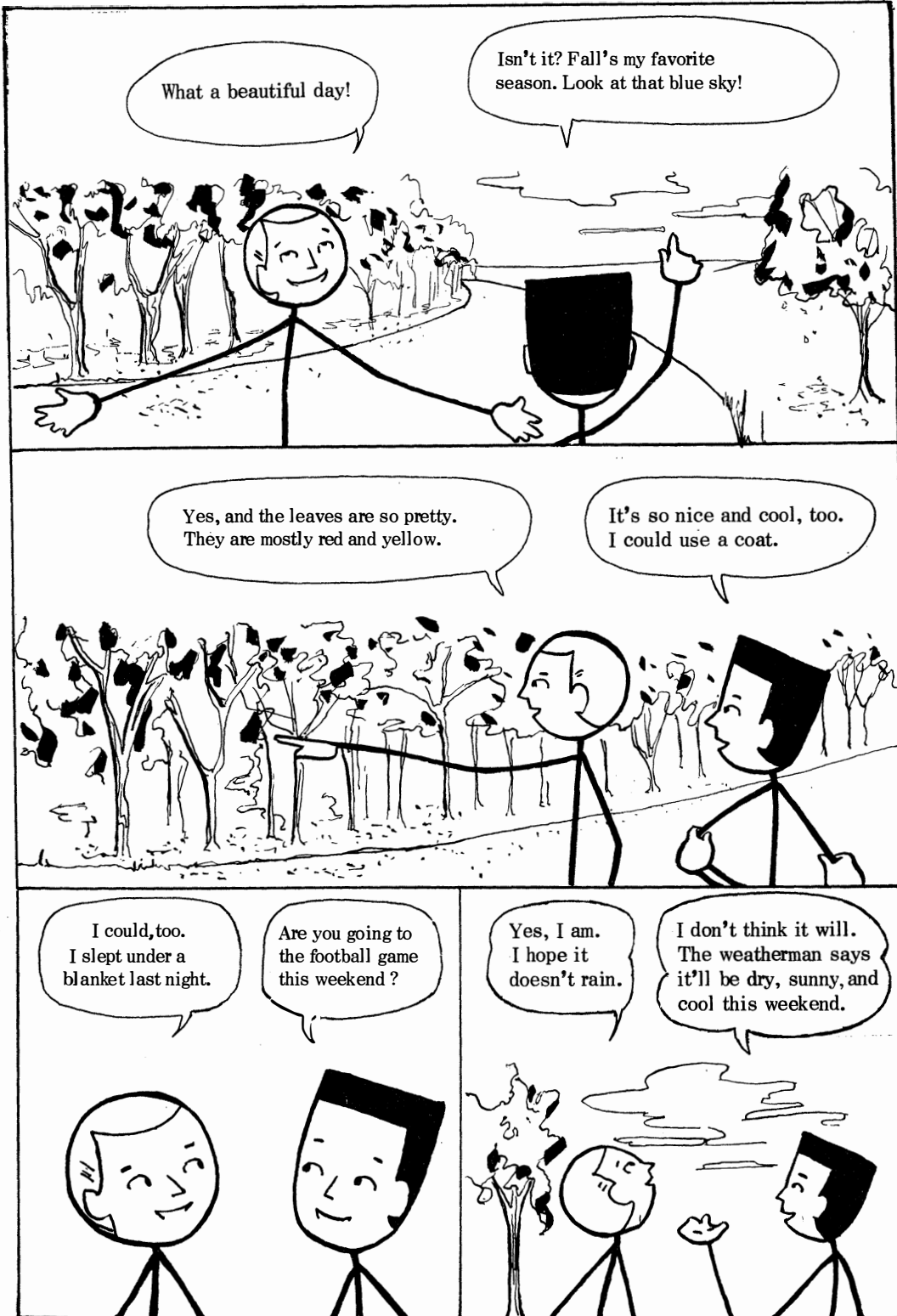


THE FOUR SEASONS

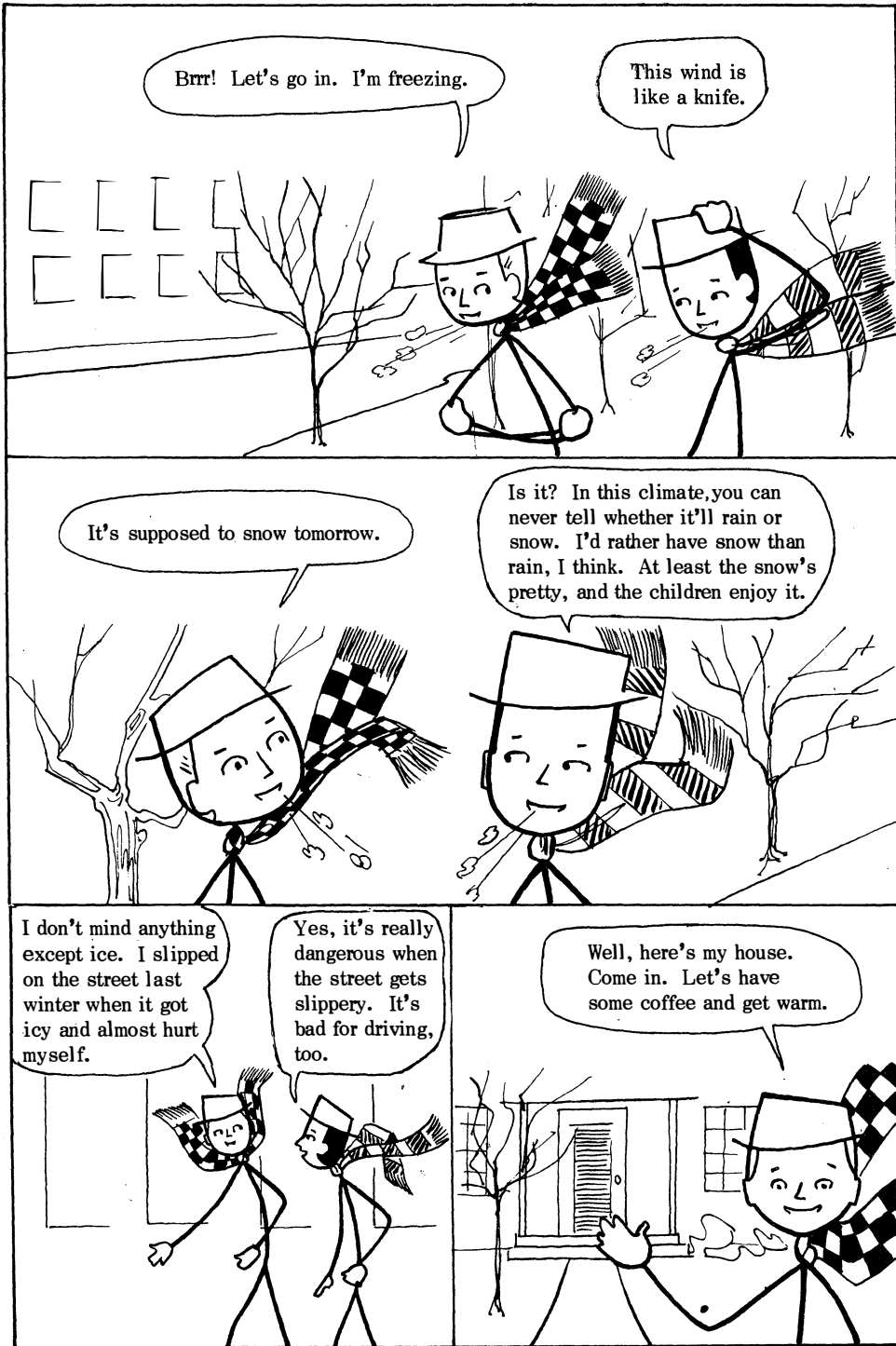
SUMMER



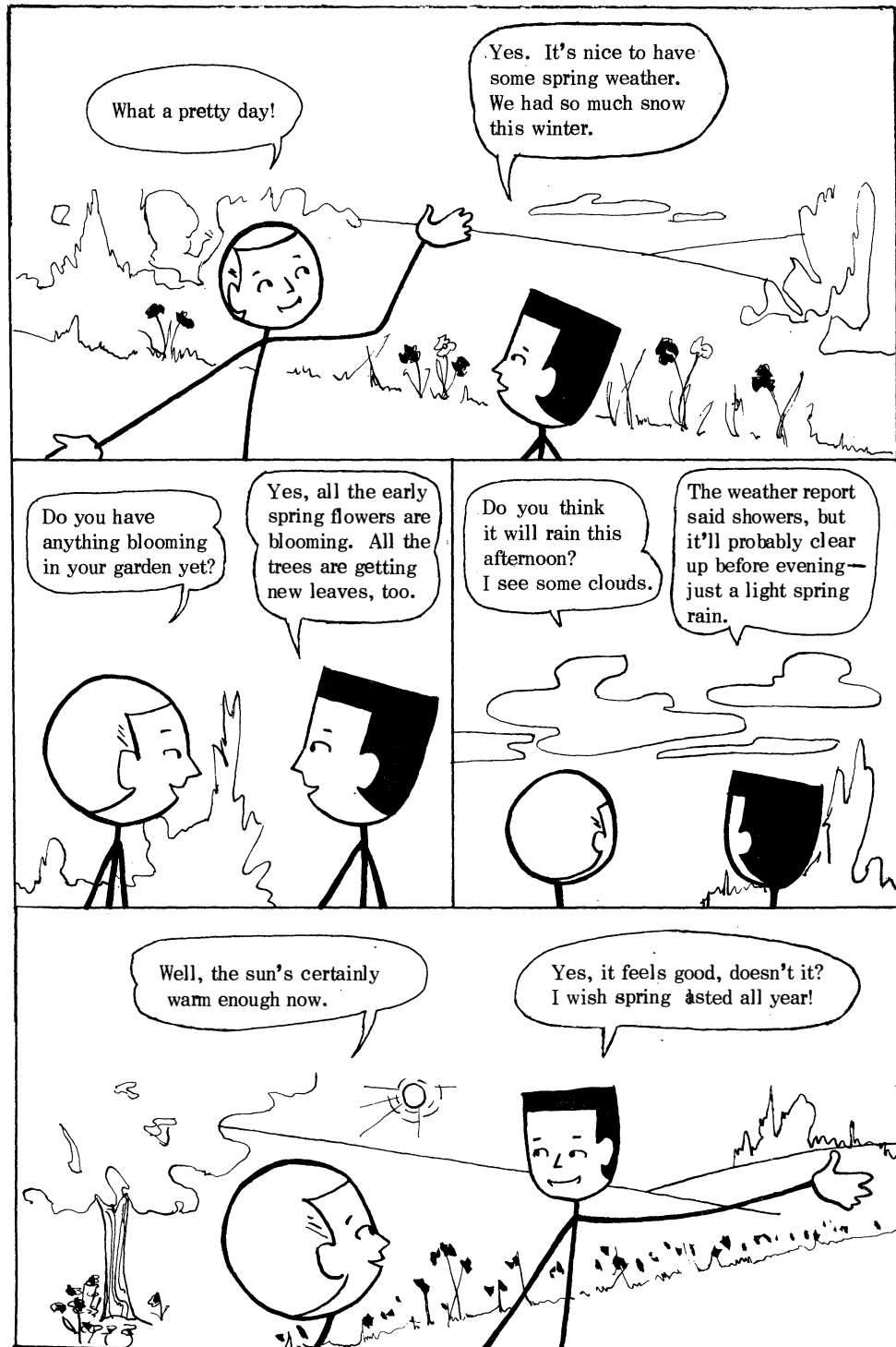
FALL



WINTER



SPRING



## UNIT 1403

## CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

Conversation

## Four Seasons

Summer

A: Is it hot enough for you?

B: It certainly is. This is the hottest weather I can remember. The temperature hasn't been below 90 degrees this week.

A: The heat isn't so bad. It's the humidity. We don't feel it so much when it is dry.

B: Yes, that thundershower we had yesterday afternoon just made it worse. It didn't make it any cooler.

A: Well, the weatherman says it'll be cooler on Friday.

B: I hope he's right. Now let's go to a movie where it is cool.

Fall

A: What a beautiful day!

B: Isn't it? Fall's my favorite season. Look at that blue sky!

A: Yes, and the leaves are so pretty. They are mostly red and yellow.

B: It's so nice and cool, too. I could use a coat.

A: I could, too. I slept under a blanket last night.

B: Are you going to the football game this weekend?

A: Yes, I am. I hope it doesn't rain.

B: I don't think it will. The weatherman says it'll be dry, sunny, and cool this weekend.

Winter

A: Brr! Let's go in. I'm freezing.

B: This wind is like a knife.

A: It's supposed to snow tomorrow.

B: Is it? In this climate you can never tell whether it'll rain or snow. I'd rather have snow than rain, I think. At least the snow's pretty, and the children enjoy it.

A: I don't mind anything except ice. I slipped on the street last winter when it got icy and almost hurt myself.

B: Yes, it's really dangerous when the street gets slippery. It's bad for driving, too.

A: Well, here's my house. Come in. Let's have some coffee and get warm.

Spring

A: What a pretty day!

B: Yes. It's nice to have some spring weather. We had so much snow this winter.

A: Do you have anything blooming in your garden yet?

B: Yes. All the early spring flowers are blooming. All the trees are getting new leaves, too.

A: Do you think it will rain this afternoon? I see some clouds.

B: The weather report said showers, but it'll probably clear up before evening - just a light spring rain.

A: Well, the sun's certainly warm enough now.

B: Yes. It feels good, doesn't it? I wish spring lasted all year!

Word List

blanket	sky
bloom	sleep
clear up	slip (v)
cool	slippery (adj)
degree	snow
fall	spring
game	summer
garden	sunny
heat	temperature
humidity	thunderstorm
leaf (leaves)	weatherman
nice	whether (if)
season (time of year)	winter

Vocabulary Practice

- blanket (cover)  
A blanket is usually warm.  
We sleep under a blanket in cold weather.  
We see a blanket of flowers on the land in the spring.
- bloom  
Many flowers bloom in the spring.  
Are your flowers blooming yet?  
Those flowers bloomed well last year.
- clear up  
It has cleared up; the clouds are all gone.  
My problems have cleared up; they are gone.  
I hope it will clear up tomorrow.
- cool  
In the fall the days are cool.  
This is a cool day.  
When it is cool, it is not warm.

5. degree  
The sun is hot; the temperature is 100 degrees.  
The number of degrees of temperature tells us how hot or cold it is.  
Is the temperature over 90 degrees today?
6. fall (season)  
September, October, and November are fall months in the north.  
The weather begins to get cool in the fall.  
The trees look beautiful in the fall.
7. game (football game)  
Most people like to play games.  
Tell us how you play a football game.  
We play games outside in good weather.
8. garden  
We have many flowers in our garden.  
Do you have a garden around your house?  
They have a lot of vegetables in the garden, too.
9. heat  
We have too much heat in the summer.  
Turn the heat on, please.  
We get our heat from the sun.
10. humidity  
Humidity is the water in the air.  
If the humidity is low, there is little water in the air.  
High humidity in the summer is unpleasant.
11. leaf (leaves)  
The trees get new leaves in the spring.  
The leaves turn red and yellow in the fall.  
Some trees have leaves all year.
12. nice (pleasant)  
The weather is nice today.  
It was nice of you to come.  
We have a lot of nice days in the spring.
13. season (time of year)  
The year has four seasons.  
Winter is the cold season.  
Summer is the season for vacations.
14. sky  
The sun is in the sky.  
The sky is generally blue.  
The sky is gray when there are many clouds.
15. sleep  
We usually sleep at night.  
Do you go to sleep early or late?  
I like to sleep late in the morning.

16. slip (v)  
He slipped on the icy street.  
His car slipped on the wet street.  
Did you slip on the ice last night?
17. slippery (adj)  
Ice is usually slippery.  
Rain makes the roads slippery.  
We should drive carefully on slippery roads.
18. snow  
Snow falls in winter.  
Snow is white and cold.  
Do you think it will snow?
19. spring  
March, April, and May are the spring months in the north.  
Spring is a beautiful season.  
The weather is not always good in the spring.
20. summer  
The weather is hot in the summer.  
We usually take our vacations in the summer.  
They like to go swimming in the summer.
21. sunny  
The weather is sunny when there are no clouds.  
Will the weather be sunny tomorrow?  
We all like sunny weather.
22. temperature  
The temperature shows how hot or cold it is.  
What is the temperature today?  
Today is very warm; it is 95 degrees.
23. thunderstorm  
It rained a lot during the thunderstorm.  
We often have a lot of wind with thunderstorms.  
Thunderstorms usually don't last long.
24. weatherman  
The weatherman studies the weather.  
The weatherman gives us the weather report.  
The weatherman expects good weather tomorrow.
25. whether (if)  
I don't know whether it will rain or snow.  
He didn't say whether or not he would come.  
Will you tell me whether or not you will do it?
26. winter  
Winter is the cold season.  
December, January, and February are the winter months in the north.  
Do you enjoy winter sports?



Reading

## The Weather

Most parts of the world have four seasons: spring, summer, fall, and winter. In northern countries, the spring months are March, April, and May. The summer months are June, July, and August. The fall months are September, October, and November. The winter months are December, January, and February.

Some of the most beautiful weather in the United States comes in the spring. The weather is warm, but not hot. There is some rain, but also a lot of warm sunshine. The plants begin to grow again, and the flowers bloom.

In most parts of the United States, the summer is hot. There is always some rain, but there are often long periods of hot sunny days. Many people like to take their vacations then. They go to the mountains where the weather is cooler, or to the ocean or a lake where they can swim. In most parts of the country, people stay outside a lot in the summer.

In the fall, the days begin to get cooler. There is usually a lot of rain, but there are also clear, sunny days when the sky is a bright blue. The leaves turn beautiful colors; yellow, red, and brown. Vacations are finished. Children go back to school. Because of the beautiful, cool days, many people think this is the best time of year.

In winter the weather is often bad. It is usually cold, and sometimes a cold wind blows. In the southern part of the country, there is a lot of rain. In the north, there is ice and snow as well as rain. People who like winter sports enjoy skiing and ice skating in winter. But almost everybody is glad when winter is finished and spring comes again.

Word List

blow (v)	plant
bright	skate (v)
clear (adj)	ski (v)
lake	sports
ocean	sunshine
period (length of time)	wind (n)

Vocabulary Practice

1. blow (v)  
A cold wind often blows in winter.  
A strong wind was blowing this morning.  
It was blowing hard when we left home.
2. bright (-ly)  
The sun is shining brightly today.  
She likes to wear bright colors.  
We enjoy bright, sunny days in the spring.

3. clear (adj)  
The sky is clear; there are no clouds.  
The water we drink is clear.  
Do you understand it; is it clear to you?
4. lake  
A lake is a body of water.  
A lake is smaller than an ocean.  
I like to go to a lake to fish.
5. ocean  
An ocean is a large body of water.  
The land in the world has oceans around it.  
The largest ocean is between America and Asia.
6. period (a length of time)  
A year is a long period of time.  
The time England controlled America was called the colonial period.  
We stay in school only a short period each day.
7. plant (n)  
Plants begin to grow again in the spring.  
These plants need a lot of water.  
What kind of plant is this?
8. skate  
We like to skate on ice in the winter.  
Do you enjoy ice skating?  
I used to skate a lot every winter.
9. ski (v)  
Do you go skiing in the winter?  
I want to learn to ski.  
He skis very well.
10. sports  
Most people enjoy watching sports.  
We enjoy outdoor sports in the summer.  
What sports do you take part in?
11. sunshine  
We enjoy the sunshine in the spring.  
The sunshine feels good to me.  
We have a lot of sunshine when the sky is clear.
12. wind (n)  
The wind blew all night.  
The wind blows a lot in March.  
There's a cold wind blowing.

Questions on the Reading

1. What are the four seasons of the year?
2. What are March, April, and May called?
3. What season is June, July, and August?
4. What are the winter months?
5. Which is the most beautiful season in the U. S. ?
6. What happens to the plants and flowers then?
7. What is the weather in the summer like?
8. What are the days like in the summer?
9. What do people like to do in the summer?
10. Where do they like to go?
11. What happens in the fall?
12. Do days get longer or shorter in the fall?
13. What colors do the leaves turn?
14. Where do the children go in the fall?
15. Who thinks fall is the best time of year?
16. What is winter weather like?
17. What happens in the south?
18. What happens in the north?
19. What sports do we enjoy in winter?
20. Who is glad when winter is over?

## EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

1. Review of Verbsa. Present Tense

Notice the two ways we use to express present time.

Read these sentences. Then change them to questions.  
Finally answer the question with a negative answer.

Example: He reads the paper every evening.

Does he read the paper every evening?

No, he doesn't read the paper every evening.

He is reading the paper now.

Is he reading the paper now?

No, he isn't reading the paper now.

1. John writes a letter home every week.  
He's writing a letter home right now.
2. Mary always reads lots of books.  
She's reading a travel book now.
3. We often speak English out of class.  
We're speaking English in class now.
4. Albert cuts the grass once a week.  
He's cutting the grass now.
5. They always eat breakfast before they go to work.  
They're eating breakfast in the dining room.
6. I get my money every two weeks.  
I'm getting my money at the bank now.
7. Alice frequently drives the car in the mornings.  
She's driving the car to town now.

b. Past Tense

Notice how we use used to to express repeated action and the simple past to express one action. For this exercise follow the instructions in a on page 55.

1. Albert ate breakfast before going to work today.  
He used to eat breakfast only now and then.
2. Mary cooked ham and eggs for breakfast this morning.  
She used to cook wonderful meals every day.
3. Father rode to work with a friend today.  
He used to ride with me.
4. The student spoke English very well today.  
He used to speak English very badly.
5. The boys wrote their homework yesterday.  
They seldom used to write it.
6. They went swimming yesterday.  
They used to go swimming every week.
7. We bought a new car last week.  
We used to buy a new car every five years.
8. He went to the movies after finishing the work.  
He used to go before doing his work.

2. Sequence of Tenses in Sentences with Two Clauses

a. The tense of the first verb usually governs the tense of the second verb.

1. I always read while I wait for a bus.  
(present) (present)
2. We waited until she came.  
(past) (past)
3. He has learned a lot since he has been here.  
(present perfect) (present perfect)
4. They had just come when you called.  
(past perfect) (past)
5. We'll wait here until he comes. (Not - until he will come)  
(future) (present)

Notice that when the main part of the sentence is in the past perfect the second part is in the past. Also, remember that when the main part of the sentence is in the future tense, the second part is in the present tense.

3. The Future Perfect Tense

**INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE:** We form the future perfect tense with the verbs will have and the past participle of the main verb. This tense describes a future action which is completed before some specific time in the future. We do not often use this tense in conversational English.

Example: They will have been here a month by July.

## a. Add the future perfect tense of the verbs in parentheses.

1. The grass \_\_\_\_\_ (die) by August.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ (go) before he arrives.
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) a new vocabulary by this time  
next year.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ (see) every show in town before he leaves.
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) several countries by September.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) all the rules by tomorrow.
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a letter by the time we arrive.
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) downtown before it rains.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) an hour before she comes.
10. They \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) lunch before I finish my work.

4. Clauses Describing Nouns and Pronouns

**INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE:** We frequently follow a noun or pronoun with a clause which tells us about it. We introduce these clauses with that, which, who, whom, whose, when, or where.

Examples: We're talking about many things.  
We'll need these things later.  
We're talking about many things (that) we'll need later.

We bought some dishes.  
The dishes were made in Japan.  
The dishes (which) we bought were made in Japan.

## a. Study these sentences. Notice that we may or may not use the introductory word. We don't generally use it in informal speech.

1. We were talking about the good picture (that) Mary went to see.
2. Mary went to see the good picture (which) we were talking about.
3. Where is the book (that) I was reading?
4. This is the house (that) I bought last week.
5. The man gave me a copy of the book (that) he wrote.
6. The car (which) Jack bought is red.
7. The girl (whom) you saw yesterday dances well.
8. I remember the time (that) I met you.
9. Mr. Jones knows the man (whom) I saw.
10. Summer is the time (when) the weather gets hot.
11. The movie (that) I saw was good.
12. I forgot to mail the letter (that) I wrote home last night.

- b. Study these sentences. Here the introductory word is the subject of its clause. We cannot omit it.
1. Do you remember the girl who came late to the party?
  2. Yes, she's the one that has no car.
  3. This is the student who made a good grade.
  4. Yes, he's the one that speaks well, too.
  5. The person that will meet us downtown just came back from Asia.
  6. Who was the student who came first?
  7. I'm the one that came first.
  8. We know the girl who lives here.
  9. Where is the bus that goes downtown?
  10. We're looking for a cafe that serves good food.
  11. The girl standing over there speaks several languages.
  12. Will the person who took my book please return it?
  13. Where are the new students who just came in?
  14. John sold the car that I wanted.
  15. He who speaks last speaks the least.
- c. Study these sentences. Here the introductory word is the subject of its clause and the verb be follows. We may omit both the introductory word and the verb be.
1. Please speak to the person (that is) drinking coffee.
  2. I liked the car (which was) painted red best.
  3. John bought the suit (that was) made of wool.
  4. The lady (who is) speaking Spanish is our new teacher.
  5. The dishes (which were) made in Japan are the cheapest.
  6. I want to buy that old book (that was) printed in England.
  7. The house (that is) located on Nolan Street has already been sold.
  8. I live in a house (which is) on Nolan Street.
  9. John is going to a movie (that is) on Maple Street.

## TAPE 1403A

Listen to this conversation about the summer.

- A: Is it hot enough for you?  
 B: It certainly is.  
     This is the hottest weather I can remember.  
     The temperature hasn't been below 90 degrees this week.
- A: The heat isn't so bad.  
     It's the humidity.  
     We don't feel the heat so much when it's dry.  
 B: Yes. We had a thundershower yesterday afternoon.  
     But that just made it worse.  
     It didn't make it any cooler.
- A: The weatherman says it will be cooler on Friday.  
 B: I hope he's right.  
     Now, let's go to a movie where it's cool.

Now listen to this conversation again and repeat it.

Here are some questions about the conversation. Answer the questions when you hear them. Then repeat the correct response.

- Example: What season is it?  
           It is summer.  
           It is summer.

How is the weather?

The weather is hot.

How high is the temperature?

The temperature is above 90 degrees.

What makes the heat so bad?

The humidity makes the heat so bad.

What did we have yesterday afternoon?

We had a thundershower.

How will the weather be on Friday?

The weather will be cooler on Friday.



Who said that the weather would be cooler ?

The weatherman said the weather would be cooler.

Where are the two friends going to get cool ?

They are going to a movie to get cool.

We'll now practice some sentences using the new words in this conversation.  
Listen to them and repeat them.

cool

The days are cool in the fall.  
Yesterday was a cool day.  
It is usually cool after a rain.

degree

The temperature is 90 degrees.  
Is the temperature over 90 degrees ?  
A person usually has a temperature of 98.6 degrees.

heat

We have too much heat in the summer.  
Turn the heat on, please.  
We get our heat from the sun.

humidity

Humidity is the water in the air.  
High humidity in the summer is unpleasant.  
Humidity is high where it rains a lot.

summer

The weather is hot in the summer.  
We usually take vacations in the summer.  
I like to go to the mountains in the summer.

temperature

The temperature tells us how hot or cold it is.  
What is the temperature today ?  
Today the temperature is 95 degrees.

thundershower

It rained a lot during the thundershower.  
Thundershowers often have a lot of lightning.  
Thundershowers usually don't last very long.

weatherman

The weatherman studies the weather.  
The weatherman gives us our weather reports.  
The weatherman expects rain next week.

Now listen to a short conversation about the fall.

A: What a beautiful day!

B: Isn't it? Fall's my favorite season.  
Look at that blue sky!

A: Yes, and the leaves are so pretty.  
They are mostly red and yellow.

B: It's so nice and cool, too.  
I could use a coat.

A: I could, too.  
I slept under a blanket last night.

B: Are you going to the football game this weekend?

A: Yes, I am.  
I hope it doesn't rain.

B: I don't think it will.  
It's supposed to be dry, sunny, and cool this weekend.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Listen to these questions about the conversation and answer them immediately.  
Repeat the correct response after it has been given.

Example: What season is it?  
It is fall.  
It is fall.

What kind of a day is it?

It is a beautiful day.

How is the sky?

The sky is very blue.

What color are the leaves on the trees?

They are mostly red and yellow.

What may we need to wear in the fall?

We may need to wear a coat.

What did the man sleep under last night?

He slept under a blanket.

Where are they going this weekend?

They are going to a football game.

How is the weather supposed to be?

The weather is supposed to be dry, sunny, and cool.

Here are some sentences using the new words found in this conversation.  
Listen to them and repeat them.

blanket

A blanket is usually warm.  
We sleep under a blanket when it is cold.  
A blanket of leaves covers the ground.

fall

The weather gets cool in the fall.  
I like fall better than summer.  
The fall months are September, October, and November.

game

Most people like to play games.  
Have you ever seen a football game?  
We play outside games in good weather.

leaf

Most trees get new leaves each year.  
The leaves turn red and yellow in the fall.  
Some trees keep their leaves all year.

season

The year has four seasons.  
Summer is the season for vacations.  
Fall is the season when the leaves turn red.

sky

The sun is in the sky.  
The sky is generally blue.  
The sky is gray when there are clouds.

sleep

We usually sleep at night.  
Do you go to sleep early or late?  
We shouldn't sleep in class.

sunny

The weather is sunny today.  
We all like sunny weather.  
It was not sunny yesterday; it was cloudy.

Here are some sentences containing clauses used to describe nouns or pronouns. Listen to these sentences and repeat them.

Where is the book he was reading?

This is the suit I bought last week.

Is this the movie you were talking about?

He knows the man I saw.

This is my friend who wrote the book.

Summer is the time the weather gets hot.

The car they bought is old.

Do you remember the time we met them?

Tom received the letter I wrote yesterday.

She is the girl who came late.

He is the one who speaks English well.

Are you the one who came first?

Is this the bus that goes downtown?

These are the students who just arrived.

Bob just bought a car that goes very fast.

## TAPE 1403B

Listen to this conversation about the winter.

- A: Brr! Let's go in.  
I'm freezing.
- B: This wind is like a knife.
- A: It's supposed to snow tomorrow.
- B: Is it? In this climate you can't tell.  
It might rain or snow.  
I'd rather have snow than rain.  
The snow's pretty and the children enjoy it.
- A: I don't mind anything except ice.  
The streets got icy last year.  
I slipped and almost hurt myself.
- B: Yes. Slippery streets are really dangerous.  
They're bad for driving, too.
- A: Well, here's my house. Come in.  
Let's have some coffee and get warm.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Here are some questions on the conversation. Answer them and then repeat the correct answers.

Example: What season is it?  
It is winter.  
It is winter.

How is the wind?

The wind is like a knife.

What is the weather supposed to do tomorrow?

It's supposed to snow.

Who enjoys snow?

The children enjoy snow.

Is driving dangerous on slippery streets?

Yes, it is very dangerous.

Here are some sentences using new words from this conversation.  
Repeat these sentences.

slip

He slipped on the icy street.  
She slipped and fell on the ice.  
The dish slipped out of my hand.

slippery

Ice is usually slippery.  
Rain makes the streets slippery.  
We should drive carefully on slippery roads.

snow

Snow falls in winter.  
Snow is white and cold.  
How deep is the snow?

winter

Winter is the cold season.  
Do you enjoy winter sports?  
Roads are often slippery in winter.

Now listen to this conversation about spring.

- A: What a pretty day!  
B: Yes. It's nice to have some spring weather.  
We had so much snow this winter.
- A: Are the flowers blooming in your garden yet?  
B: Yes, all the early spring flowers are blooming.  
All the trees are getting new leaves, too.
- A: Do you think it will rain this afternoon?  
I see some clouds.  
B: The weather report says showers.  
It'll probably clear up before evening though.  
It'll just be a light spring rain.
- A: The sun is certainly warm enough now.  
B: Yes, it feels good, doesn't it?  
I wish spring lasted all year.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Here are some questions on this conversation. Answer them and then repeat the correct answer after it has been given.

Example: What kind of a day is it?  
It is a pretty day.  
It is a pretty day.

Did we have much snow during the winter?

Yes, we had a lot of snow.

What is blooming in the garden?

The flowers are blooming in the garden.

When do the trees get new leaves?

They get new leaves in the spring.

What do we see in the sky?

We see some clouds in the sky.

What does the weather report say about this afternoon?

It says showers.

Will we have much rain?

We will have a light rain.

When will it probably clear up?

It will probably clear up before evening.

Now let's use some of the new words in this conversation in sentences. Listen to these sentences and repeat them.

bloom

Many flowers bloom in the spring.  
Are your flowers blooming yet?  
The fruit trees bloomed well this year.

clear up

It has cleared up; the clouds are gone.  
 I hope it will clear up tomorrow.  
 My problems have cleared up; they are gone.

garden

We have many flowers in our garden.  
 Do you have a garden around the house?  
 He has a good vegetable garden.

nice

The weather is nice today.  
 We have a lot of nice days in the spring.  
 It was nice of them to come.

spring

Spring is a beautiful season.  
 The weather often changes in the spring.  
 We enjoy the spring after the cold winter.

Here are some pairs of sentences. The first sentence in each pair is in the future tense. The second sentence is in the future perfect. Notice the difference. Repeat the sentences.

John will write a letter every week.  
 John will have written a letter by tomorrow.

We'll eat breakfast at eight o'clock.  
 We'll have eaten breakfast before eight o'clock.

They'll write the homework tonight.  
 They'll have written the homework by class time.

I'll get the money tomorrow.  
 I'll have gotten the money before you arrive.

It will rain tonight.  
 It will have rained by tomorrow morning.

Albert will cut the grass soon.  
 Albert will have cut the grass before he leaves.

Will you read the lesson?  
 Will you have read the lesson before Monday?

They will fix the car today.  
 They'll have fixed the car before you need it.

Mary will arrive on time.  
 Mary will have arrived before you get here.

The grass will die in the fall.  
 The grass will have died by winter.



Here are some sentences with two clauses. Notice the verb tenses in these clauses. Repeat the sentences.

Do you enjoy music while you're eating?  
Yes, I enjoy music while I'm eating.

Did you learn the words before you came to class?  
Yes, I learned the words before I came to class.

Will John go to another city when he finishes here?  
Yes, he'll go somewhere else when he finishes here.

Where did you study English before you came here?  
We studied English in school before we came here.

Has he studied hard since he has been here?  
Yes, he has worked hard since he has been here.

What should we visit when we go to New York?  
We should visit the museums when we go to New York.

Will you visit us when you are here?  
I'll visit you if I have time.

Have you enjoyed the theater when you have been in town?  
I've always enjoyed the theater whenever I've been in town.

Did you wait until the bus arrived?  
Yes, we waited at the station until the bus arrived.

Will John be here when I return?  
Yes, John will wait until you get back.

## OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures

## Be-Passive Verb Phrase (present and future)

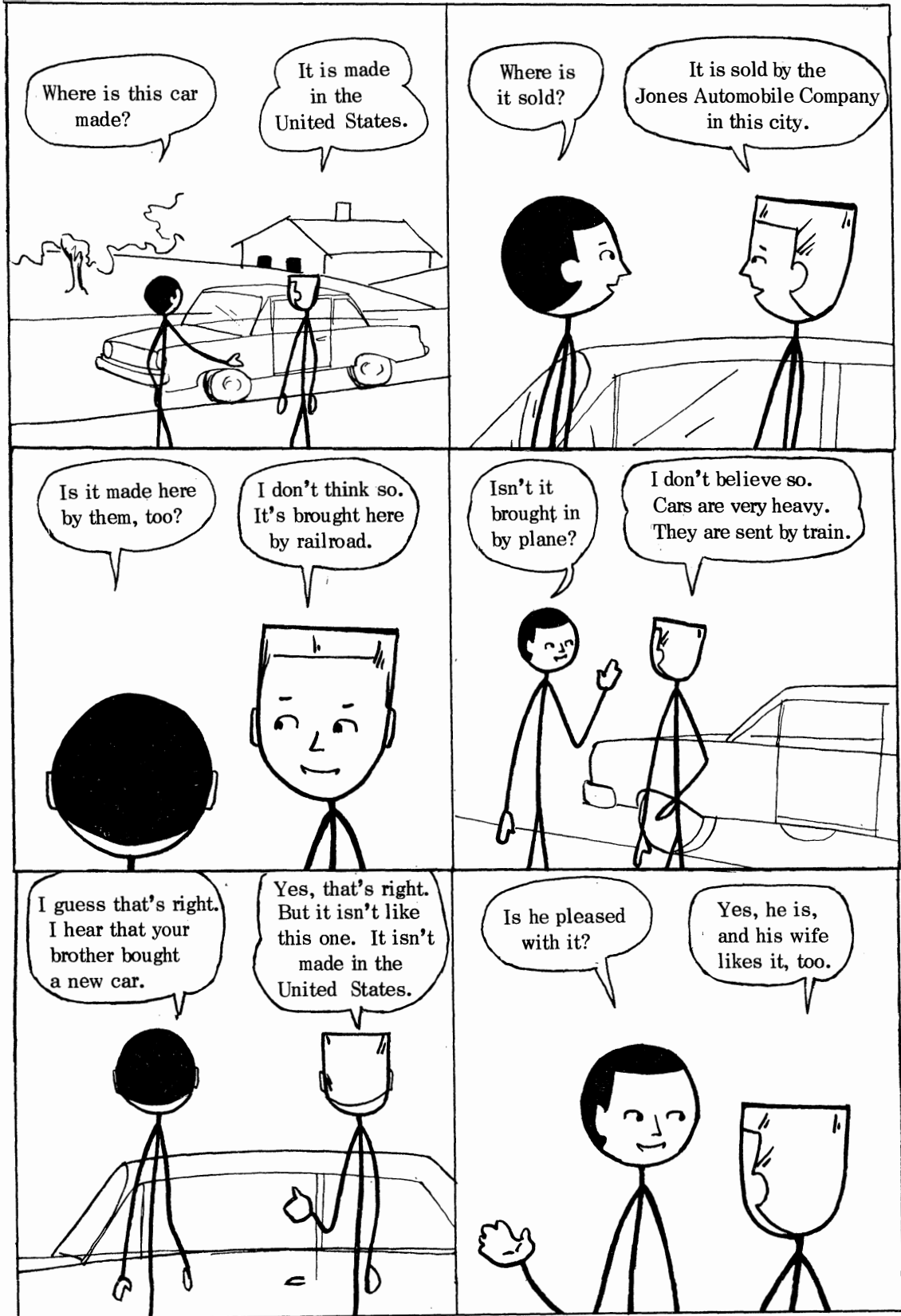
use in statements:

affirmative  
negative

use in questions:

affirmative  
negative

AUTOMOBILES



## UNIT 1404

## CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

Conversation

## Automobiles

A: Where is this car made?

B: It is made in the United States.

A: Where is it sold?

B: It is sold by the Jones Automobile Company in this city.

A: Is it made here by them, too?

B: I don't think so. It's brought here by railroad.

A: Isn't it brought in by plane?

B: I don't believe so. Cars are very heavy. They are sent by train.

A: I guess that's right. I heard that your brother bought a new car.

B: Yes, that's right. But it isn't like this one. It isn't made in the United States.

A: Is he pleased with it?

B: Yes, he is, and his wife likes it, too.

Reading

## At the Doctor's Office

Once a year I am examined by a doctor. This is called a checkup. First, I am told by the nurse to wait in the waiting room. Then I am taken to another room by another nurse. There I am weighed and measured by the nurse. I am not weighed and measured by the doctor because he is too busy. Then I am told, "The doctor will see you now." I am not hurt by the doctor, but I feel a little nervous during the checkup. I am glad when it's over, and the doctor says, "You are very healthy now."

Word List

automobile

believe

healthy

measure (v)

nervous

once

weigh

Vocabulary Practice

1. automobile  
An automobile is usually called a car or an auto.  
My automobile is old.  
Do you have an automobile?
2. believe (think to be right)  
I believe I'll be able to go tomorrow.  
He believes what we say.  
Do you believe you'll like this car?
3. healthy  
I am seldom sick; I am healthy.  
We want to be healthy.  
We enjoy life when we are healthy.
4. measure (v)  
I was measured by the nurse.  
We measured the room.  
The room measured 12 feet long.
5. nervous  
We are often nervous when we go to a doctor.  
Do you ever get nervous?  
I get nervous when I speak English in class.
6. once (one time)  
We should have a checkup once a year.  
I have been to New York once.  
Would you like to see them once more?
7. weigh  
She was weighed by the nurse.  
I weigh 175 pounds.  
How much do you weigh?

Practice and Drill

1. once  
once a day  
once a week  
once a month  
once a year  
He visits here once a year.
2. examine  
be examined  
The doctor examines him.  
He is examined by the doctor.

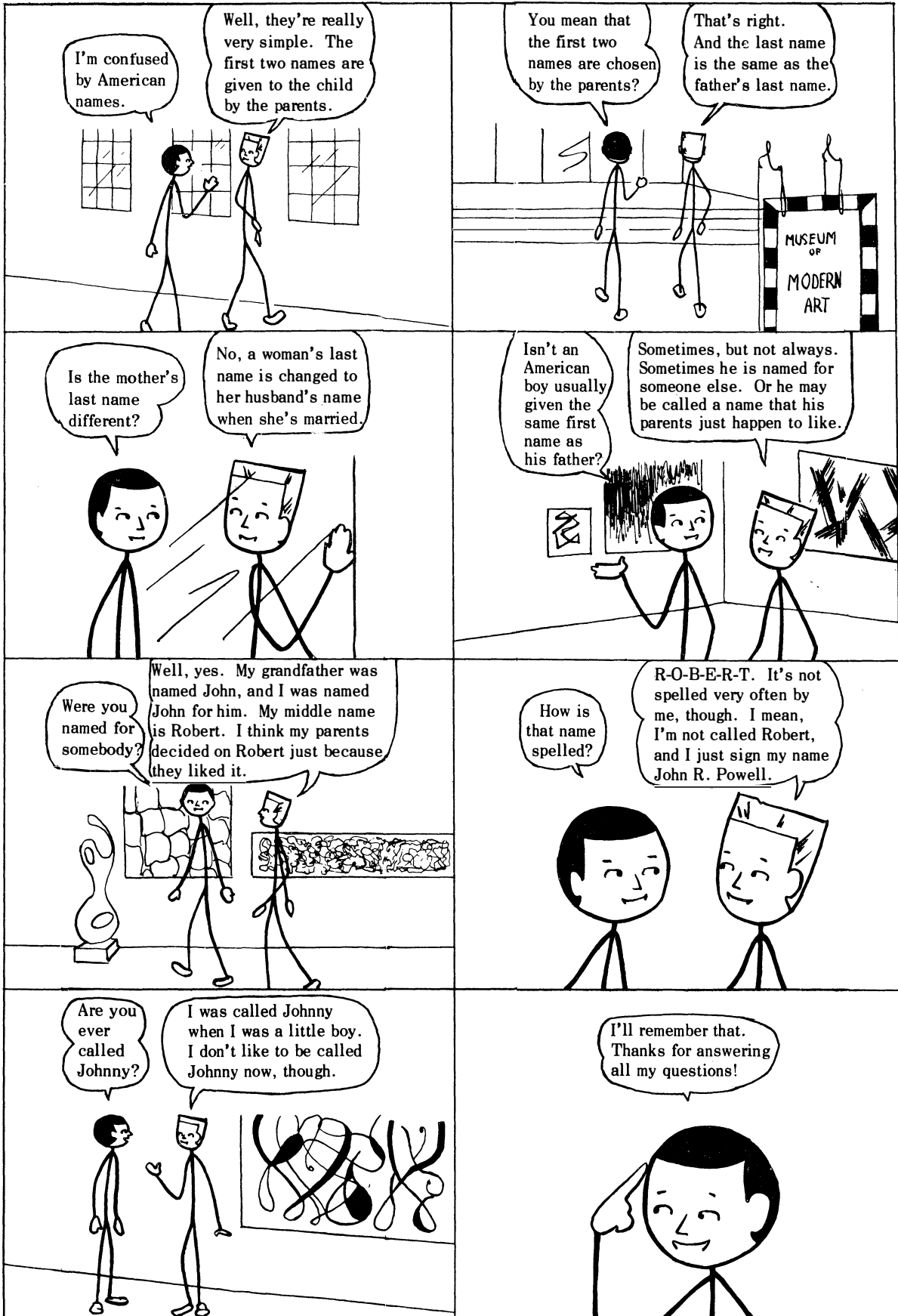
3. call  
be called  
My sister is called Mary.  
In English this is called a table.  
I'll call John and see if he's home.  
Call me tonight.
4. checkup  
The doctor gave me a checkup.  
This car needs a checkup.  
She ought to have a checkup once a year.
5. nurse  
The nurse helps the doctor.  
This doctor has two nurses.
6. wait  
I don't like to wait.  
He has to wait.  
Please wait in the waiting room.
7. take  
be taken  
Take the cup off the table, please.  
He takes the bus to work.  
I always take some money with me.  
She was taken to the waiting room by the nurse.
8. weigh  
be weighed  
I weigh 135 pounds.  
He weighs 150 pounds.  
How much do you weigh?  
These potatoes weigh 10 pounds.  
I am not weighed by the doctor.  
I am weighed by the nurse.
9. measure  
be measured  
I have to measure this room.  
She is measured by the nurse.  
In the United States, length is measured by inches, feet, and yards.
10. busy  
Are you busy?  
I'm terribly busy.  
He's not very busy.  
She's never too busy to see her friends.

11. hurt  
 be hurt  
 I hurt my foot when I fell.  
 The doctor won't hurt you.  
 He hurt himself.  
 Is he hurt?  
 I'm not hurt.  
 Are you hurt?  
 He isn't hurt very badly.
12. feel  
 I feel happy today.  
 Do you feel better now?  
 He doesn't feel like studying.  
 He feels like going to the movies.  
 This cloth feels soft.
13. nervous  
 I feel a little nervous before exams.  
 Are you usually nervous?  
 He isn't often nervous.  
 They're sometimes nervous.
14. be over  
 The movie is over at nine o'clock.  
 Is the class over?  
 These classes are over at eleven.  
 Mary's classes aren't over until later.
15. healthy  
 Are you healthy?  
 He's very healthy.  
 She isn't so healthy.  
 Aren't they healthy?  
 They seem to be healthy enough.

Questions on the Reading

1. How often are you examined by a doctor?
2. What is this called?
3. What does the nurse tell you to do first?
4. What is done to you by the second nurse?
5. Why doesn't the doctor weigh and measure you?
6. How do you feel during the examination?
7. When are you glad?
8. What does the doctor say about you?

AMERICAN NAMES





Conversation

## American Names

A: I'm confused by American names.

B: Well, they're really very simple. The first two names are given to the child by the parents.

A: You mean that the first two names are chosen by the parents?

B: That's right. And the last name is the same as the father's last name.

A: Is the mother's last name different?

B: No, a woman's last name is changed to her husband's name when she's married.

A: Isn't an American boy usually given the same first name as his father?

B: Sometimes, but not always. Sometimes he is named for someone else. Or he may be called a name that his parents just happen to like.

A: Were you named for somebody?

B: Well, yes. My grandfather was named John, and I was named John for him. My middle name is Robert. I think my parents decided on Robert just because they liked it.

A: How is that name spelled?

B: R-O-B-E-R-T. It's not spelled very often by me, though. I mean, I'm not called Robert, and I just sign my name John R. Powell.

A: Are you ever called Johnny?

B: I was called Johnny when I was a little boy. I don't like to be called Johnny now, though.

A: I'll remember that. Thanks for answering all my questions!

Given Name  
First Name

Given Name  
Middle Name

Surname  
Last Name  
Family Name

John  
Mary

Robert (R.)  
Louise (L.)

Jones  
Smith

Reading

## Books

Many books are bought and sold in the United States every year. Most of them are published in New York, but they are distributed by book companies, and are sold by bookstores everywhere in the United States. They are bought by people who like to read. They are also borrowed from libraries. They are returned to the library in two weeks or a month, depending on the rules of the library.

The making of paperback books is a new industry in the United States. Some of them are written by famous authors. They are read and owned by almost everybody who likes to read. Books are often published first in hard covers, and then later they are published with paper backs. They are bought by people because they are cheap. Libraries can't use paperback books because they wear out fast.

Word List

author (writer)	grandfather
bookstore	hard-cover (book)
choose	paperback (book)
distribute	publish
everywhere	wear out

Vocabulary Practice

1. author  
He wrote some good books; he is a good author.  
Do you like books by this author?  
Mark Twain was a famous American author.
2. bookstore  
We buy books in a bookstore.  
We can also buy paper and pencils in a bookstore.  
I enjoy looking at the books in a bookstore.
3. choose  
The parents choose the names for the children.  
Have you chosen the book you want?  
He chose the gray suit instead of the blue one.
4. distribute  
This kind of car is made by one company, but it is distributed by many companies.  
Food is distributed through many stores.  
He distributed the books to the students in the class.
5. everywhere (all over)  
Books are sold almost everywhere in the United States.  
I see interesting things everywhere I go.  
There are good people everywhere in the world.
6. grandfather  
The father of my father is my grandfather.  
My grandfather and my grandmother are my grandparents.  
How old is your grandfather?
7. hard-cover (book)  
Hard-cover books are usually expensive.  
Books with hard covers last longer than paperback books.  
Most books in the library have hard covers.
8. paperback (book)  
Paperback books are usually cheap.  
This is a paperback book.  
Paperback books do not last very long.

9. publish (print books, newspapers, magazines, etc. ).  
Most books are published in large cities.  
Newspapers are published in many cities.  
Is a newspaper published in your home town?
10. wear out  
Books with paperbacks wear out fast.  
This suit is worn out; I can't wear it any more.  
He has worn out his car and it won't run now.

Questions on the Reading

1. Where are a lot of books sold every year?
2. Where are a lot of them published?
3. Who buys the books?
4. Where are many books borrowed?
5. How long can the people take out books from a library?
6. What is a new industry in the United States?
7. Who are they written by?
8. Who are they read by?
9. Why are paperback books often bought?
10. Why can't libraries use paperback books?

## EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

1. Be-Passive Verb Phrase (Present and Future).

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: Passive verb phrases are made by using the verb be with the past participle of the main verb.

Example: The grass is cut every week.  
I will be examined by the doctor.

## a. Use in statements.

Affirmative Statements

Subject + Be + Perfect Form + Agent (doer)

I	am	seen	by John.
He, she, it	is	hit	by the ball.
Many fish	are	caught.	

Study these affirmative sentences.

1. The books are published in New York.
2. I'll be weighed by the nurse.
3. Papers and pencils are also sold in the bookstore.
4. Names for the children are chosen by the parents.
5. That car is made in Detroit.
6. Heavy things are shipped by railroad.
7. The money is brought to us every two weeks.
8. I am usually called John.
9. We are often visited by friends.
10. These books are seldom borrowed from the library.

Negative Statements

Subject	+	Be	+	Not	+	Perfect Form	+	Agent (doer)
I		am		not		hurt		by the doctor.
He, she, it		is		not		examined		by the nurse.

Study these negative sentences.

1. You're not understood by the class.
2. We're not seen by Mary and John.
3. They're not sent by their government.
4. The books aren't published in New York.
5. Suits and shirts aren't sold in a bookstore.
6. I won't be weighed by the nurse.
7. Heavy things will not be shipped by plane.
8. I am not often called Robert.
9. We won't often be visited by them.
10. You won't be examined by the doctor tomorrow.

b. Use in questions

Affirmative Questions

Be	+	Subject	+	Perfect Form	+	Agent (doer)
Am		I		hurt		by the doctor?
Is		he, she, it		examined		by the doctor?

Notice these affirmative examples.

1. Are you helped by that medicine?
2. Are we believed by our friends?
3. Are these words explained in class?
4. Will the book be published in this city?
5. Will he be called John or Robert?
6. Will you be missed by the other students?
7. Are you invited to this party?
8. Are these books read by a lot of people?
9. Is the teacher understood by all the students?
10. Aren't you taught by Mr. Brown?

Negative Questions

Be + Not + Subject + Perfect Form + Agent (doer)

Isn't	he she	visited liked	by his friends? by everybody?
Isn't	it	understood	by most Americans?

Note: This form is rarely used in the I subject form.

Notice these negative examples.

1. Aren't you sent by your government?
2. Won't we be seen by them?
3. Aren't these books read by everybody?
4. Aren't the words explained in this lesson?
5. Won't the homework be written by the students?
6. Isn't he helped by the medicine?
7. Aren't you invited to the party?
8. Aren't these books published by the school?
9. Won't I be examined by Dr. Brown?
10. Won't the car be driven by you?

## c. Exercises

Read and study these pairs of sentences.

Simple Verb PhraseBe-Passive Verb Phrase

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. A doctor examines me once a year.           | I am examined by a doctor once a year.     |
| 2. The nurse tells me to wait.                 | I am told by the nurse to wait.            |
| 3. The nurse takes me to another room.         | I am taken to another room by the nurse.   |
| 4. The doctor doesn't hurt me.                 | I am not hurt by the doctor.               |
| 5. The nurse weighs me.                        | I am weighed by the nurse.                 |
| 6. John sees me.                               | I am seen by John.                         |
| 7. The ball hits him.                          | He is hit by the ball.                     |
| 8. The nurse doesn't examine him.              | He isn't examined by the nurse.            |
| 9. Does the doctor hurt me?                    | Am I hurt by the doctor?                   |
| 10. Does the doctor examine her?               | Is she examined by the doctor?             |
| 11. Don't his friends visit him?               | Isn't he visited by his friends?           |
| 12. Doesn't everybody like her?                | Isn't she liked by everybody?              |
| 13. Don't most Americans understand it?        | Isn't it understood by most Americans?     |
| 14. The teacher teaches me.                    | I am taught by the teacher.                |
| 15. The car hits the dog.                      | The dog is hit by the car.                 |
| 16. People in New York make it.                | It is made by people in New York.          |
| 17. Many Americans don't know it.              | It isn't known by many Americans.          |
| 18. Does everybody in the class understand me? | Am I understood by everybody in the class? |
| 19. Do her friends remember her?               | Is she remembered by her friends?          |
| 20. Do people here eat much meat?              | Is much meat eaten by people here?         |
| 21. Doesn't the doctor examine him?            | Isn't he examined by the doctor?           |

Change to the passive.

1. The Jones Automobile Company sells the car.
2. The doctor examines the patient.
3. The American names confuse him.
4. They manufacture paperbacks.
5. People speak English everywhere.
6. Miss Smith teaches the class.
7. He delivers the package.
8. They buy these cars in Europe.
9. He weighs the patient.
10. He takes me to another room.
11. They named him John.
12. He borrows the books from the library.

Change first to the negative, then to Questions.

1. This work is done by Miss Smith.
2. That book is written by Mr. Jones.
3. This class is taught by Miss White.
4. The magazine is returned by the student.
5. The noise of the wind is heard.
6. All the money is lost.
7. It is found near the house.
8. The job is finished.
9. Telegrams are delivered early.
10. The mail is delivered at ten o'clock.
11. He is seriously injured.
12. The assignment is already made.
13. The work will be done here.
14. The class will be taught by a new teacher.
15. His car will be returned.
16. The telegram will be delivered early.
17. They'll be invited by their friends.
18. This book will be written about his friends.
19. My pen will be returned by him tomorrow.
20. All the lessons will be written by each student.

Answer these questions using the be-passive verb phrase.

1. Where is this car made?
2. Where is it sold?
3. Is it shipped in?
4. Is it brought here by plane?
5. Are you loved by your friends?
6. Are you missed by your family?
7. Are you understood by everybody?
8. Are these books read by many people?
9. Was it written by an American author?
10. Are negative sentences explained in this lesson?

## TAPÉ 1404A

Listen to this conversation about automobiles.

A: Where is this car made?

B: It is made in the United States.

A: By what company is it sold?

B: Jones Automobile Company sells it in this city.

A: Is it made by them, too?

B: I don't think so.

It's brought here by railroad.

A: Isn't it brought in by plane?

B: I don't believe so.

Cars are very heavy.

They are sent by train.

A: I guess that's right.

I hear that your brother bought a new car.

B: Yes, that's right.

But it isn't like this one.

It isn't made in the United States.

A: Is he pleased with it?

B: Yes, he is, and his wife likes it, too.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Here are some questions on this conversation. Answer these questions, then repeat the correct responses.

Example: Where is the man's car made?

It is made in the United States.

It is made in the United States.

Who sells the automobile in this city?

Jones Automobile Company sells it here.

Is the car made by them?

No, it is not made by them.



How is the automobile brought here?

It is brought here by railroad.

Why isn't it sent by plane?

It is too heavy to send by plane.

Who else has bought a new car?

My brother has bought a new car.

Was his car made in the United States?

No, it wasn't made in the United States.

Is he pleased with his car?

Yes, he's pleased with it.

Who else likes his car?

His wife likes it, too.

Listen carefully to these sentences. You will be asked some questions about them.

Once a year I am examined by a doctor.

This is called a checkup.

The doctor is busy.

I am told by the nurse to wait.

I have to wait in the waiting room.

Then I am taken to another room by another nurse.

There I am weighed and measured by the nurse.

I am not weighed and measured by the doctor.

He is too busy to do this.

Then I am told that the doctor will see me.

I am not hurt by the doctor.

But I feel a little nervous.

I am glad when it's over.

I'm told by the doctor that I'm all right.

Now listen to the sentences again and repeat them.

Now we have some questions about this reading. Answer these questions and repeat the correct responses after they have been given.

Example:     How often do I have a checkup?  
                   I have a checkup once a year.  
                   I have a checkup once a year.

By whom am I examined?

I am examined by the doctor.

Why do I have to wait?

The doctor is busy.

By whom am I told to wait?

I am told to wait by the nurse.

Where do I have to wait?

I have to wait in the waiting room.

By whom am I taken into another room?

I am taken into another room by a nurse.

Am I weighed and measured by the doctor?

No, I am weighed and measured by the nurse.

How do I feel during the checkup.

I feel a little nervous during the checkup.

What am I told by the doctor?

I am told by the doctor that I'm all right.

Here are some sentences using the new words in this conversation and the reading. Listen to them and repeat them.

automobile

An automobile is usually called a car.  
 My automobile is new.  
 Do you have a good automobile?

believe

I believe I'll go tomorrow.  
 They believe everything they read.  
 He believes you'll like this book.

measure (v)

I was measured by the nurse.  
 We measured the house.  
 The room measures 12 feet from wall to wall.

nervous

Most people are nervous when they go to a doctor.  
 Do you ever get nervous?  
 I get nervous when I speak before the class.

once

I get a checkup once a year.  
 I have been to Chicago once.  
 We'd like to see them once more.

weigh

I weigh two hundred pounds.  
 How much do you weigh?  
 I was weighed by the nurse.

Here are some pairs of sentences. The first sentence has a simple verb phrase. The second sentence uses the be-passive verb phrase. Notice the difference between these sentences. Listen to them and repeat them.

The nurse weighs me.  
 I am weighed by the nurse.

They make that car in Detroit.  
 That car is made in Detroit.

Everyone calls him John.  
 He is called John by everyone.

Friends will often visit us.  
 We'll often be visited by friends.

Henry will bring us the money.  
 The money will be brought to us by Henry.

The class doesn't understand you.  
 You aren't understood by the class.

John and Mary don't see us.  
We aren't seen by John and Mary.

This store doesn't sell suits.  
Suits aren't sold in this store.

They won't ship heavy things by plane.  
Heavy things won't be shipped by plane.

The doctor won't examine me.  
I won't be examined by the doctor.

Does that medicine help you?  
Are you helped by that medicine?

Do our friends believe us?  
Are we believed by our friends?

Do a lot of people read these books?  
Are these books read by a lot of people?

Will the instructor explain these words?  
Will these words be explained by the instructor?

Will Mr. Brown teach you?  
Will you be taught by Mr. Brown?

Don't they see us?  
Aren't we seen by them?

Doesn't he write many letters?  
Aren't many letters written by him?

Doesn't Jones Automobile Company sell this car?  
Isn't this car sold by Jones Automobile Company?

Won't Miss Smith teach the class?  
Won't the class be taught by Miss Smith?

Won't he deliver the package?  
Won't the package be delivered by him?

## TAPE 1404B

Listen to this conversation about American names.

A: I'm confused by American names.

B: Well, they're really very simple.  
The first names are given the child by the parents.

A: You mean the first names are chosen by the parents?

B: That's right.  
And the last name is the father's last name.

A: Is the mother's last name different?

B: No, a woman takes her husband's name when she marries.

A: Isn't an American boy given his father's first name?

B: Sometimes, but not always.  
Sometimes he is named for someone else.  
He may be called a name his parents happen to like.

A: Were you named for somebody?

B: Well, yes. My grandfather was named John.  
I was named John for him.  
My middle name is Robert.  
My parents decided on Robert just because they liked it.

A: How is that name spelled?

B: R-O-B-E-R-T.  
It's not spelled very often by me though.  
I'm not called Robert.  
I just sign my name John R. Powell.

A: Are you ever called Johnny?

B: I was called Johnny when I was a little boy.  
I don't like to be called Johnny now, though.

A: I'll remember that.

Thanks for answering all my questions.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

We'll now answer some questions about this conversation. Answer the question and then repeat the correct answer. Use short answers.

Example: What is confusing?  
The use of American names.  
The use of American names.

By whom is the child's first name chosen?

By the parents.

What is the child's last name?

The father's last name.

Does the mother have the same last name as the father?

Yes, she does.

When does she change her name to her husband's?

When she gets married.

Is an American given his father's first name?

Sometimes, but not always.

Who was John named after?

After his grandfather.

What is John's middle name?

Robert.

When was he called Johnny?

When he was a little boy.

Now listen to this reading about books.

Many books are sold in the United States every year.  
Most of them are published in New York.  
They are distributed by book companies.  
They are sold by bookstores everywhere in the United States.  
They are bought by people who like to read.  
They are also borrowed from libraries.  
The library usually lends books for two weeks or a month.  
We may return them, however, as soon as we've read them.

Paperback books are rather new in the United States.  
Their production is a new industry.  
Some of them are written by famous authors.  
They are read and owned by people who like to read.  
Books are often published first in hard covers.  
Later they are published with paper backs.  
They are bought by people because they are cheap.  
Libraries can't use paperback books.  
They wear out too fast.

Now listen to this reading again and repeat it.

Let's answer some questions about this reading. Answer the question and then repeat the correct answer.

Example: Are many books sold in the United States?  
Yes, many books are sold in the United States.  
Yes, many books are sold in the United States.

Where are most books published in the United States?

Most books are published in New York.

Who distributes the books?

Many companies distribute the books.

Where can we buy books?

We can buy books in a bookstore.

Who buys the books?

People who like to read buy the books.

Where are books borrowed?

Books are borrowed from libraries.

What kind of books is rather new in the United States?

Paperback books are rather new in the United States.

By whom are some paperback books written?

Some paperback books are written by famous authors.

How are books usually published first?

They are usually published first in hard covers.

Why are paperback books bought?

They are bought because they are cheap.

Why can't libraries use paperback books?

They wear out too fast.

Here are some sentences using new words found in this conversation and reading practice. Listen to them and repeat them.

author

A man who writes books is an author.

Good authors usually write good books.

Famous authors are not always good authors.

bookstore

We buy books in a bookstore.

I enjoy visiting a bookstore.

We can also buy paper and pencils in a bookstore.

choose

The parents choose the names for the children.

Has he chosen the car he wants?

He chose the white shirt.

distribute

Many companies distribute these books.

Food is distributed through many stores.

The instructor distributed the paper to the students.

everywhere

There are good people everywhere in the world.

Books are sold everywhere in the United States.

We see interesting things everywhere we go.

grandfather

My grandfather is the father of my father.

How old is your grandfather?

My grandfather and my grandmother are my grandparents.



hard-cover (books)

Hard-cover books are usually expensive.  
 Hard-cover books are bought by libraries.  
 Hard-cover books don't wear out fast.

paperback (book)

Paperback books are usually cheap.  
 This is a paperback book.  
 Paperback books wear out fast.

publish

Most books are published in large cities.  
 Newspapers are published in many cities.  
 Where is this magazine published?

wear out

Books with paper backs wear out fast.  
 This suit is worn out.  
 He has worn out his welcome.

Let's practice a few sentences in the passive. Listen to these sentences and repeat them.

Books are borrowed from libraries.  
 Lots of books are written by famous authors.  
 You're understood by the class.  
 We're not seen by John and Mary.  
 Are you helped by the medicine?  
 Will we be understood by the students?  
 Are the words explained by the instructor?  
 Aren't you sent by your government?  
 They aren't forgotten by their friends.  
 We will be missed by our friends.

## OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures

Be-Passive Verb Phrase:

Past and Perfect Tenses

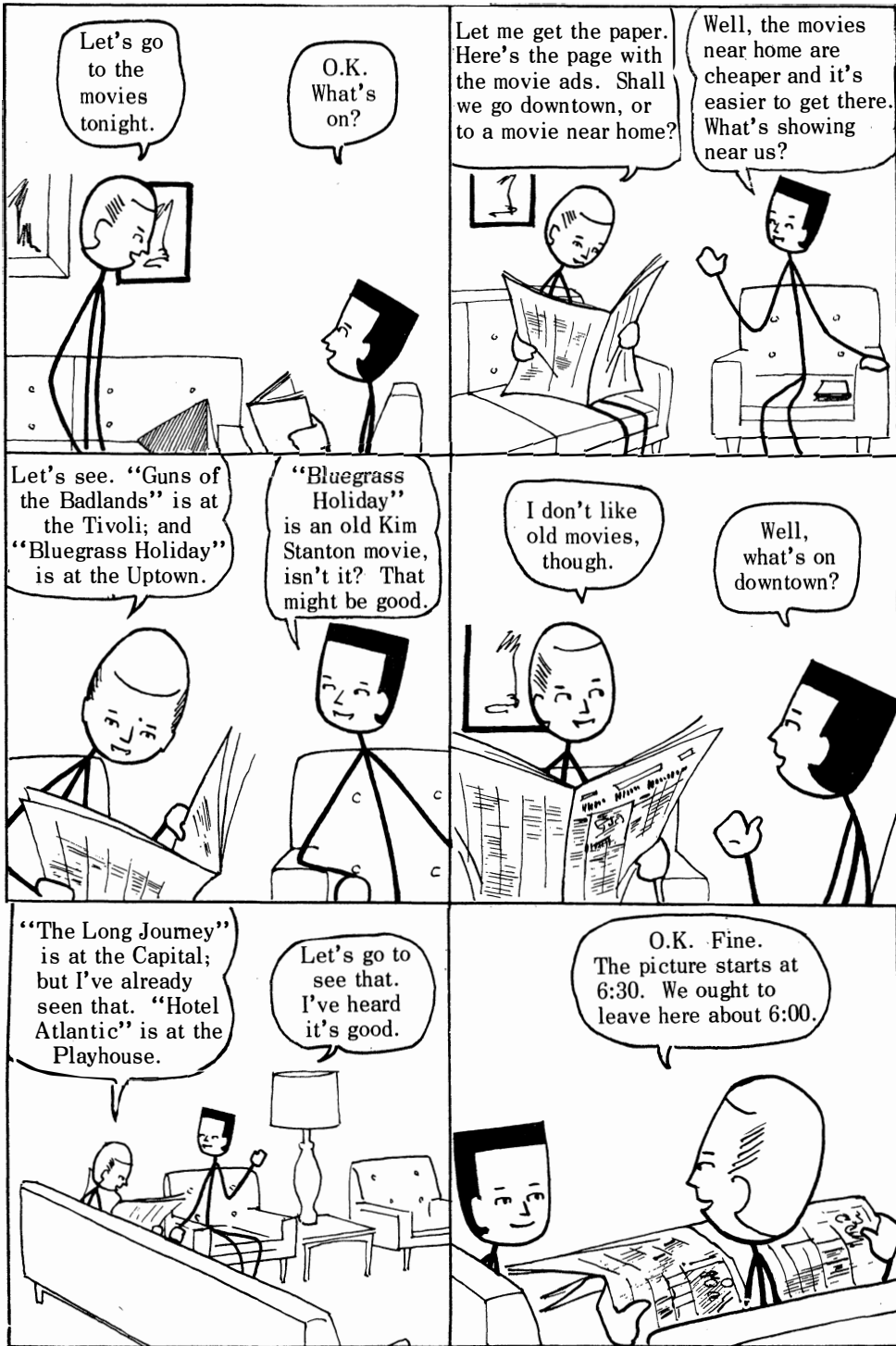
Be-Passive Progressive Verb Phrase:

Present and Past Tenses

Modal + Be - Passive Verb Phrase

Get - Passive Verb Phrase

MOVIES



## UNIT 1405

## CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

Conversation

## Movies

A: Let's go to the movies tonight.

B: O.K. What's on?

A: Let me get the paper. Here's the page with the movie ads. Shall we go downtown, or to a movie near home?

B: Well, the movies near home are cheaper and it's easier to get there. What's showing near us?

A: Let's see. "Guns of the Badlands" is at the Tivoli; and "Bluegrass Holiday" is at the Uptown.

B: "Bluegrass Holiday" is an old Kim Stanton movie, isn't it? That might be good.

A: I don't like old movies, though.

B: Well, what's on downtown?

A: "The Long Journey" is at the Capital; but I've already seen that. "Hotel Atlantic" is at the Playhouse.

B: Let's go to see that. I've heard it's good.

A: O.K. Fine. The picture starts at 6:30. We ought to leave here about 6:00.

Reading

## Movies (Motion Pictures)

The first motion pictures were made in Europe in the 1830s. These were very simple. Pictures were put on a wheel and the wheel was turned very fast. It looked like the pictures were moving. Forty years later a man in America wanted some pictures of a horse race. He had twenty four cameras take one picture each. These pictures were taken one after another. When these pictures were shown close together, it looked like the horse was moving.

Thomas Edison made a motion picture machine in 1893. The films were fifty feet long and the shows were very short. Only one person at a time could watch the show. The first movie to tell a story was made in 1903. This was called "The Great Train Robbery." Movies soon became popular. The first movie theaters were called Nickelodeons. This really means "Nickel Theaters." It cost a nickel to go to a show in one of these theaters.

Making motion pictures soon became a big industry. This industry started in New York; but Hollywood, California, soon became its center in the United States.

The first movies were silent pictures. Then in 1926 we made a picture with music. In 1928, the first picture with talking from beginning to end was made.

For many years the United States made most of the motion pictures in the world. Now more and more films are being made in other countries. Also, television keeps many people at home, who used to go to the movies frequently. However, many movies are now being made for television and we also see many old movies on television.

Although Hollywood is not as important to the movie industry as it used to be, it is still the most important center of the industry in the United States. Many people like to visit it. The people who work in the movies are still Hollywood's most important people. Also, people in all the world still like to read and hear about these famous motion picture stars.

### Word List

although	move
at a time	one after another
become	popular
close together	race
1830s	robbery
horse	silent
keep	star
more and more	start
motion	

### Vocabulary Practice

1. although (even though)  
You would enjoy this movie although you have seen it once.  
I enjoyed reading the book although I didn't understand all the words.  
We were good friends although he was older than I.
2. at a time  
Only one at a time could see the show.  
Two at a time could go through the door.  
How many at a time can play this game?
3. become (get)  
Motion pictures became longer and better.  
The books became too old to use.  
We become older from day to day.
4. close together (near one another)  
They showed the pictures close together; one just after the other.  
We sat close together at the concert.  
We played the tapes close together; when one was finished we started the other.
5. 1830s (eighteen thirties)  
The 1830s were from 1830 to 1839.  
We are now in the 1960s.  
We read many stories about the 1920s.

6. horse  
Cowboys and Indians ride horses.  
Do you ever ride horses?  
Many horses run in a horse race.
7. keep  
Television keeps us away from the movies.  
Where do you keep your money?  
You should keep your money in a bank.
8. more and more  
We have to study more and more as we get older.  
My time at the school is getting shorter and shorter.  
We have less and less money every day.
9. motion  
We see people move in motion pictures.  
The motion of the car made him sick.  
The bus was in motion when we saw it.
10. move  
We moved from one building to another.  
We see pictures that move in the movies.  
Will you please move your chair?
11. one after another (one following another)  
We went through the door one after another.  
I looked at the pictures one after another.  
He read ten books one right after another.
12. popular  
She is a popular girl; most people like her.  
This kind of music is popular right now.  
Movies became popular all over the world.
13. race (n)  
The race between the two men was exciting.  
Many people watched the horse race.  
Do you like to go to the races?
14. robbery  
We see a lot of movies about robberies.  
One of the first movies was about a train robbery.  
It is robbery if you use a gun to take my money.
15. silent (quiet)  
He is a silent man; he seldom says anything.  
The early movies were silent pictures.  
The students in the class remained silent.
16. star (most important person in a movie or in the theater)  
Most women who are stars are beautiful.  
Who are the stars in this picture?  
Motion pictures usually have two stars.

17. start  
School starts at 7:30 in the morning.  
I couldn't start the car this morning.  
We started to study English last year.

Questions on the Reading

1. Where were the first motion pictures made?
2. Where were the next motion pictures made?
3. When was the first movie machine made?
4. How long were the films?
5. What was the name of the first movie to tell a story?
6. How much did it cost to go to a movie?
7. What soon became a big industry?
8. When was the first talking picture made?
9. Why do many people in the United States seldom go to the movies?
10. What city do movie lovers still like to visit?

## TELEVISION





Conversation

## Television

A: Is there anything good on TV tonight?

B: I don't know. Let's turn it on and see.

A: O.K. Which program is showing?

B: That seems to be a drama. Try another station.

A: All right. I'll turn to another station.

B: That looks like some kind of musical program. Isn't there anything funny showing?

A: Well, it may be time for Jack Farr on the other station. Let's see.

B: Oh, that's better. But can't you get a better picture?

A: Yes, that's not a good picture. Maybe we need to fix the TV.

I'll try to get a clearer picture. There. That's better.

B: Well, we have a good clear picture just in time for the commercial. Well, I'm going to get something to eat. I'll be back when the commercial is over.

Reading

## Television

Home entertainment in the United States has changed very much during the last fifteen years. Radio was the most popular entertainment in the home for many years. Now most people like to watch television. They prefer to hear and see the programs instead of just listening to them. We can enjoy many kinds of programs such as news and weather reports, comedies, musical programs, information programs, dramas, and variety shows.

There are three big television companies. These companies have programs in all parts of the United States. People all over the United States can see the same programs. There are also many smaller companies that broadcast only in one or two cities. The United States government regulates the television companies but doesn't own any of them.

Some television programs are paid for by the television companies, but most programs are paid for by companies who want to sell such things as cars, cigarettes, or soap products. During the program the company has some time to advertise its product.

Most families in the United States have television sets. These sets cost from around \$100 to \$500 or more. We can also buy color television sets now, but these sets are very expensive and many programs are still broadcast only with black and white pictures.

Word List

advertise (v)

broadcast

comedy

drama

entertainment

funny

just in time

station (radio or TV)

variety

Vocabulary Practice

1. advertise  
A company advertises its products to sell them.  
This company advertises a great deal.  
Is this product advertised on TV?
2. broadcast (send out)  
This program is broadcast from New York.  
That station broadcasts a lot of good programs.  
Many TV programs are broadcast all over the United States.
3. comedy  
Is this show a comedy? It isn't funny.  
There was a good comedy on TV last night.  
We usually laugh at a good comedy.
4. commercial  
Some commercials are interesting.  
The advertiser tells about his product in the commercial.  
Many people don't listen to the commercials.
5. drama  
Some dramas are comedies and some are not.  
Shakespeare was a great writer of dramas.  
Many people like to watch dramas on TV.
6. entertainment  
We enjoy entertainment after work.  
Entertainment relaxes us and makes us feel better.  
A lot of people go to the movies for entertainment.
7. funny  
The show was so funny that we laughed a lot.  
We like comedies because they are funny.  
There are many funny shows on TV.
8. just in time (at the right minute)  
I arrived just in time to get on the train.  
He arrived just in time to see us leave.  
We turned the TV on just in time to hear the news.
9. station (radio or TV)  
The programs are broadcast from the stations.  
The station sends out the radio programs.  
There are several TV broadcast stations in this city.
10. variety (show)  
Variety shows are popular on TV.  
A variety show has comedy, music, and dancing.  
Do you like to watch variety shows?

## EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

1. Be-Passive Verb Phrase (Past and Perfect Tenses)
  - a. In affirmative statements: Study these sentences.
    1. The books were published in New York.
    2. I was weighed by the nurse.
    3. Papers and pencils were sold in the bookstore.
    4. My name was chosen by my parents.
    5. Those cars were made in Detroit.
    6. Heavy things have usually been shipped by railroad.
    7. The money has been brought to us every two weeks.
    8. I have usually been called John.
    9. The grass has been cut every week.
    10. I have already been examined by the doctor.
    11. These books had been sold there many years ago.
    12. I had been examined by the doctor before you called.
    13. The grass had been cut every week until winter came.
    14. The things had been shipped by railroad until we bought a truck.
    15. We had often been visited by them as long as they lived here.
  - b. In negative statements: Notice these examples.
    1. You weren't understood by the class.
    2. We weren't seen by Mary and John.
    3. They weren't sent by their government.
    4. This movie wasn't made in the United States.
    5. That program wasn't broadcast last night.
    6. You haven't always been understood by the class.
    7. These books haven't been published in New York.
    8. We haven't been visited by them since they moved.
    9. I haven't always been called Robert.
    10. That program hasn't been broadcast very long.
    11. The books hadn't been published when I talked to you.
    12. They hadn't been sent by their government in time to get here.
    13. We hadn't read the books until you told us about them.
    14. I hadn't been told that he was coming.
    15. He had been taught by Mr. Brown before you started teaching.

c. In affirmative questions: Study these examples.

1. Were you helped by that medicine?
2. Was he believed by his friends?
3. Were these words explained in class?
4. Was the book published by this company?
5. Was he called John or Robert?
6. Has he already been missed by the other students?
7. Have you been invited to this party?
8. Have these books been read by a lot of people?
9. Have many movies been made in Hollywood?
10. Has this movie been shown on television?
11. Had you often read these books before going to this class?
12. Had these words been explained to the class before they were assigned?
13. Had these books been published in New York earlier?
14. Had you already been invited to the party?
15. Had you been taught by Mr. Brown before that time?

d. In negative questions: Study these examples.

1. Weren't you sent by your government?
2. Weren't these movies made in Hollywood?
3. Wasn't this book read by everyone?
4. Weren't the words explained in this lesson?
5. Wasn't he examined by Dr. Brown?
6. Haven't these pictures been seen by them?
7. Hasn't the homework usually been written by the students?
8. Hasn't he been taken to another room, yet?
9. Haven't they always been taught by a good teacher?
10. Haven't you often been visited by them?
11. Hadn't these cars been sold by this company until last year?
12. Hadn't several automobiles been made before you built yours?
13. Hadn't he been weighed before the doctor arrived?
14. Hadn't he bought the car in Europe before he went to the United States?
15. Hadn't he been taught English before he was sent here?

2. Be-Passive Progressive Verb Phrase (Present and Past Tenses)

The Progressive Form of Be + Past Participle of Main Verb

<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>
am being	was being
are being	were being
is being	

(Active) He is recording a tape.

(Passive) A tape is being recorded.

(Active) They are transferring him to another class.

(Passive) He is being transferred to another class.

(Active) They were completing the work.

(Passive) The work was being completed.

(Active) He was cleaning his room.

(Passive) His room was being cleaned.

a. Change the following to the correct be-passive progressive form.

1. They are mailing the orders today.
2. He is writing the letter now.
3. He is calling me now.
4. They are holding the meeting today.
5. The postman is bringing the mail now.
6. They were painting the building this morning.
7. I am using this desk.
8. He is fixing the flat.
9. He was driving the car.
10. They were writing several letters.

3. Modal Be-Passive Verb Phrase

Modal + Be + Past Participle of the Main Verb

Can, May, Must, Should, etc.

(Active) He can learn the vocabulary easily.

(Passive) The vocabulary can be learned easily.

(Active) You must finish this lesson today.

(Passive) This lesson must be finished today.

(Active) They should mail this today.

(Passive) This should be mailed today.

(Note: The passive form of regular infinitives is also formed by be + past participle.)

(Active) They have to report the accident.

(Passive) The accident has to be reported.

a. Change to the passive.

1. You can finish this in an hour.
2. She may send it next week.
3. We have to write the homework exercises this afternoon.
4. I must tell her the truth.
5. He must learn all the words.
6. He cannot complete his tests in an hour.
7. We have to send a letter to our government.
8. We should invite all of them.
9. They may send it soon.
10. You cannot leave your car on the street.

4. Get-Passive Verb Phrases

Affirmative Statement

Subject	GET (gets, got)	Past Participle
The man	got	hurt.

Negative Statement

Subject	DO (does, did) + NOT	GET	Past Participle
The man	didn't	get	hurt.

Affirmative Question

DO (does, did)	Subject	GET	Past Participle
Did	the man	get	hurt?

Negative Question

DO (does, did) + NOT	Subject	GET	Past Participle
Didn't	the man	get	hurt?

## a. Examples.

1. People who break the law almost always get caught by the police.
2. The food got eaten quickly by the hungry children.
3. The leaves get blown about by the wind in the fall.
4. This room didn't get painted last year.
5. The house doesn't get cleaned more than once a week.
6. He didn't get sent to the United States.
7. Did the bank robber get caught?
8. How did that dish get broken?
9. Did you get hurt?
10. Does the lake get filled with water when it rains?
11. Didn't the man get killed?
12. Didn't that dog get hit by a car?
13. Didn't the meat get cooked in time for dinner?
14. Don't criminals usually get caught?

b. Answer these questions, using the get-passive verb phrase.

1. Do the leaves get blown about by the wind?
2. Did the city get bigger during the war?
3. Didn't this room get painted last year?
4. Did he get sent to the United States?
5. How did that dish get broken?
6. Did you get hurt?
7. Didn't the man get killed?
8. Didn't the meat get cooked in time for dinner?

c. Change these sentences so that they will contain the get-passive verb phrase.

1. The wind blows the leaves about in the fall.
2. His government sent him to the United States.
3. That dish broke.
4. Was the man killed?
5. The package was damaged.
6. The rain filled the lake with water.
7. Was the little boy hurt?
8. Was the room painted last year?

5. Exercises and Drilla. Answer these questions using the be-passive verb phrase.

1. Where is this car made?
2. Where is it sold?
3. Is it shipped by railroad?
4. Is it brought here by plane?
5. Are you loved by your friends?
6. Are you missed by your family?
7. Are you understood by the teachers?
8. Are these books read by many people?
9. Was it written by an American author?
10. Are passive sentences explained in this lesson?

b. Change to sentences using be-passive verb phrases.

1. The government started this school.
2. A friend of mine made this.
3. Mr. Bates built this house in 1954.
4. Does the Jackson Aircraft Company make these planes?
5. The teacher always explains the lesson.
6. Do many people read these books?
7. The wind blows the leaves.
8. George began the work, and John finished it.
9. Mr. West didn't make hotel reservations.
10. Mr. Allen bought this car.
11. These apples grow in Virginia.
12. American movie companies send many films to other countries.



## TAPE 1405A

Listen to this conversation about going to the movies.

- A: Let's go to the movies tonight.  
 B: O. K. What's on?
- A: Let me get the paper.  
 Here's the page with the movie ads.  
 Shall we go downtown or to a movie near home?  
 B: Well, the movies near home are cheaper.  
 It is also easier to get there.  
 What's showing near us?
- A: "Guns of the Badlands" is at the Tivoli.  
 "Bluegrass Holiday" is at the Uptown.  
 B: "Bluegrass Holiday" is an old Kim Stanton movie.  
 That might be good.
- A: I don't like old movies, though.  
 B: Well, what's on downtown?
- A: "A Long Journey" is at the Capital.  
 B: I've already seen that.
- A: "Hotel Atlantic" is at the Playhouse.  
 B: Let's go see that.  
 I've heard it's good.
- A: O. K. Fine. The picture starts at 6:30.  
 We ought to leave here about 6:00.

Here are some questions about this conversation. Answer these questions and repeat the correct responses.

Example: Where do the boys want to go tonight?  
 They want to go to the movies.  
 They want to go to the movies.

Which page of the newspaper do they want?

They want the page with the movie ads.

Where are the movies cheaper, downtown or near home?

They are cheaper near home.

Where is it easier to get to the movies?

It is easier to get to movies near home.

When does the picture start?

It starts at 6:30.

When should they leave home?

They should leave home about 6:00.

Listen to this reading about the movies.

The first motion pictures were made in Europe.

They were made in the 1830s.

Pictures were put on a wheel.

The wheel was then turned very fast.

It looked like the pictures were moving.

Years later a man in America wanted pictures of a horse race.

He used 24 cameras.

Each camera took one picture.

These pictures were taken one after another.

They were then shown close together.

It looked like the horse was moving.

Thomas Edison made a motion picture machine in 1893.

The first shows were very short.

Only one person at a time could watch the show.

The first movie with a story was "The Great Train Robbery."

This was made in 1903.

Movies soon became popular.

The first movie theaters were called "Nickelodeons."

This means "Nickel Theater."

The shows in these theaters cost a nickel.

The first movies were silent pictures.

The first picture was made with music in 1926.

Two years later the first talking picture was made.

The motion picture industry started in New York.

Hollywood, California, soon became its center.

Now many pictures are made in other countries.

Hollywood is not as important as it used to be.

But it is still important.

Hollywood's most important people are still movie people.

People still like to go to Hollywood.

Many people also like to read about these movie stars.

Now listen to the reading again and repeat it.

These questions are based on the reading. Answer them and repeat the correct responses.

Example: Where were the first motion pictures made?  
They were made in Europe.  
They were made in Europe.

What were these pictures put on?

They were put on a wheel.

How did they make these pictures look like they were moving?

The wheel was turned very fast.

What was the first motion picture made in the United States?

It was a picture of a horse race.

Who made the first motion picture machine?

Edison made the first motion picture machine.

When did he make his machine?

He made it in 1893.

How many people could watch the first shows?

Only one person at a time could watch the show.

What was the first movie with a story?

This movie was "The Great Train Robbery."

What were the first movie theaters called?

They were called "Nickelodeons."

How much did it cost to go to a nickelodeon?

It cost a nickel.

Did the first movies have music and talking?

No, they were silent pictures.

What city became the center of the movie industry?

Hollywood, California, soon became the center.

Where are many motion pictures made now?

Many motion pictures are made in other countries.

Who are Hollywood's most important people?

Movie people are Hollywood's most important people.

Now let's practice some sentences using some new words and expressions in this reading. Repeat what you hear.

although

I enjoyed the movie although it was an old one.  
He read the book although it was hard to understand.  
I was sleepy although it wasn't very late.

at a time

Only one at a time could see the show.  
Two at a time could enter the room.  
How many at a time can play the game?

become

Motion pictures became longer and better.  
The books became too old to use.  
The weather is becoming warmer every day.

1830s (eighteen thirties)

The 1830s were from 1830 to 1839.  
We are now in the 1960s.  
The 1920s were interesting years.

more and more

We should learn more and more as we get older.  
Our time at school is getting shorter and shorter.  
We have less and less money every day.

motion

The motion of the ship made him sick.  
We see people move in motion pictures.  
The train was in motion when we got to the station.

one after another

We entered the room one after another.  
They took the pictures one after another.  
He read ten books one right after another.

popular

She is a popular girl; most people like her.  
What kind of music is popular now?  
Movies became popular all over the world.

silent

They remained silent; they didn't say anything.  
The early movies were silent pictures.  
The students in the class were silent.

start

School starts early in the morning.  
My car wouldn't start last night.  
He started to study English last year.

## TAPE 1405B

Listen to the conversation about television.

A: Is there anything good on TV tonight?

B: I don't know.  
Let's turn it on and see.

A: O.K. Which program is showing?

B: That seems to be a drama.  
Try another station.

A: All right. I'll turn to another station.

B: That looks like some kind of musical program.  
Isn't there anything funny showing?

A: Well; it may be time for Jack Farr.  
He's on the other station.  
Let's see.

B: Oh, that's better.  
But can't you get a better picture?

A: Yes, that's not a good picture.  
Maybe we need to fix the TV.  
I'll try to get a clearer picture.  
There, that's better.

B: Now we have a good clear picture.  
It is just in time for the commercial.  
Well, I'm going to get something to eat.  
I'll be back when the commercial is over.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Here is a reading about television in the United States. Listen to it carefully.

Most U. S. families have television in their homes.

It has become popular during the last fifteen years.

Radio used to be the most popular home entertainment.

Now most people like to watch television.

They prefer to both see and hear the programs.

We enjoy many kinds of programs.

We see comedies, dramas, musicals, and variety shows.

There are also news and weather reports.

There are three big television companies in the United States.

They have programs in all parts of the country.

People all over the United States can see the same programs.

There are some smaller companies.

They broadcast only in one or two cities.

The government does not own the companies.

But it regulates their activities.

People who watch the programs do not pay for them.

Companies with things to sell pay for the programs.

The company has time to advertise during the programs.

The television company pays for some programs.

Television sets cost from \$100 to \$500 or more.

We can also buy color television sets.

These are very expensive.

Some programs are broadcast in color.

Most programs, however, are still broadcast in black and white.

Listen to these questions on the reading. Answer the questions and then repeat the correct responses.

**Example:**     What provides entertainment in most U.S. homes?  
                  Television provides home entertainment.  
                  Television provides home entertainment.

What used to be the most popular home entertainment?

Radio used to be most popular.

Why do people prefer television?

They like to see and hear the programs.

What kind of shows do we enjoy?

Comedies, musicals, dramas, and variety shows.

What kind of shows give us information?

News and weather reports give us information.

How many big television companies are there in the U. S. ?

There are three big television companies.

Are these companies owned by the government?

No, they are not owned by the government.

Who regulates television in the United States?

The government regulates television in the United States.

Can people all over the country see the same shows?

Yes, the same shows can be seen all over the country.

Who pays for the television programs?

Companies with things to sell pay for the programs.

Why do they pay for the shows?

They can advertise their products on the show.

How much do television sets cost?

They cost from \$100 to \$500 or more.



Let's practice some sentences using new words found in this reading. Listen to the sentences and then repeat them.

advertise

A company advertises its products to sell them.  
 Many companies advertise a great deal.  
 Is this product advertised on television?

broadcast

That program was broadcast from New York.  
 We were broadcasting many good programs.  
 That station broadcasts both television and radio programs.

comedy

This show isn't funny; it isn't a comedy.  
 I like to watch a good comedy.  
 We usually laugh at a good comedy.

commercial

Some commercials are interesting.  
 The advertiser tells about his product in the commercial.  
 Many people don't listen to the commercials.

drama - dramatic

Some dramas are comedies and some are not.  
 Shakespeare wrote many dramas.  
 Many people like to watch dramatic shows.

entertainment

We enjoy entertainment after work.  
 Entertainment relaxes us and makes us feel better.  
 Many people go to the movies for entertainment.

funny

The show was so funny we laughed a lot.  
 Not all comedies are funny.  
 There are many funny shows on television.

just in time

He arrived just in time to catch the plane.  
 We arrived just in time to see him leave.  
 I was just in time to hear the news.

station (radio or TV)

This television station broadcasts many good shows.  
 That station sends out only radio programs.  
 This city has several broadcasting stations.

variety show

Variety shows are popular on television.  
 A variety show has comedy, music and dancing.  
 Mary watches variety shows only.

Here are some questions in the passive with short affirmative and negative answers.  
Listen to them and repeat them.

Was the book used in the lab?  
Yes, it was.  
No, it wasn't.

Was the book read by everybody?  
Yes, it was.  
No, it wasn't.

Were the letters written to them?  
Yes, they were.  
No, they weren't.

Were the books sent here by plane?  
Yes, they were.  
No, they weren't.

Are the invitations being written by hand?  
Yes, they are.  
No, they aren't.

Is music by Irving Berlin being played?  
Yes, it is.  
No, it isn't.

Was the lesson understood by all the students?  
Yes, it was.  
No, it wasn't.

Let's practice these questions and answers using the passive. Repeat the sentences.

Who was the boy named for?  
He was named for his grandfather.

How were the books sent here?  
They were sent by mail.

What was explained to the class?  
The homework was explained to the class.

Who was weighed by the nurse?  
John was weighed by the nurse.

What have you always been called?  
I have always been called Robert.

Who was often visited by the other students?  
Henry was often visited by the other students.

## OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures

## Clauses Used as Nouns

## Review:

verb phrases

## Review:

sibilants /-s, -z, -ɪz/

IN THE CITY



## UNIT 1406

## CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

Conversation

## In the City

A: Excuse me, miss. I'm trying to find the First National Bank.

B: I don't think it's in this part of town. You'd better ask someone else.

A: Thank you.

A: Excuse me, sir. Can you tell me how to get to the First National Bank?

C: That's over on the other side of town. You'd better take a bus or catch a cab.

A: Can I catch the bus near here?

C: There's a bus stop across the street, on your left. Ask the driver where to get off.

A: Thank you very much.

C: Don't mention it.

Questions on the Conversation.

1. What is the man trying to find?
2. Does the first person know where it is?
3. Does the second person know where it is?
4. Where is the First National Bank?
5. Can he take a bus?
6. Can he take a streetcar?
7. Where is the bus stop?
8. Whom must he ask where to get off?

Reading

## Traveling to New York

I have just come back from the airport. I drove Edward to the airport in my car. He could have taken a taxi, but I wanted to be sure he caught the right plane. He felt very excited and happy. He was so excited that he almost got on the wrong plane. I'm glad I was there to help him. He might have traveled all the way to Chicago instead of to New York!

It was very cold at the airport. Edward should have worn his winter coat (overcoat), but he was too excited to think about it. It will probably be cold in New York, too. I will have to send it to him by mail. I hope he didn't forget anything else.

The plane left the airport at 7:19. Edward will eat breakfast on the plane. He will arrive in New York at about 11:00. He said that he would send me a telegram after he arrived. He won't be able to see too much in New York today. He will be tired after all the hurry and excitement and will need to rest. He will probably go to bed early so he can wake up early tomorrow to begin his sightseeing.

Word List

bus stop	sightseeing
catch (a bus, cab, train, etc)	telegram
hurry (n)	town

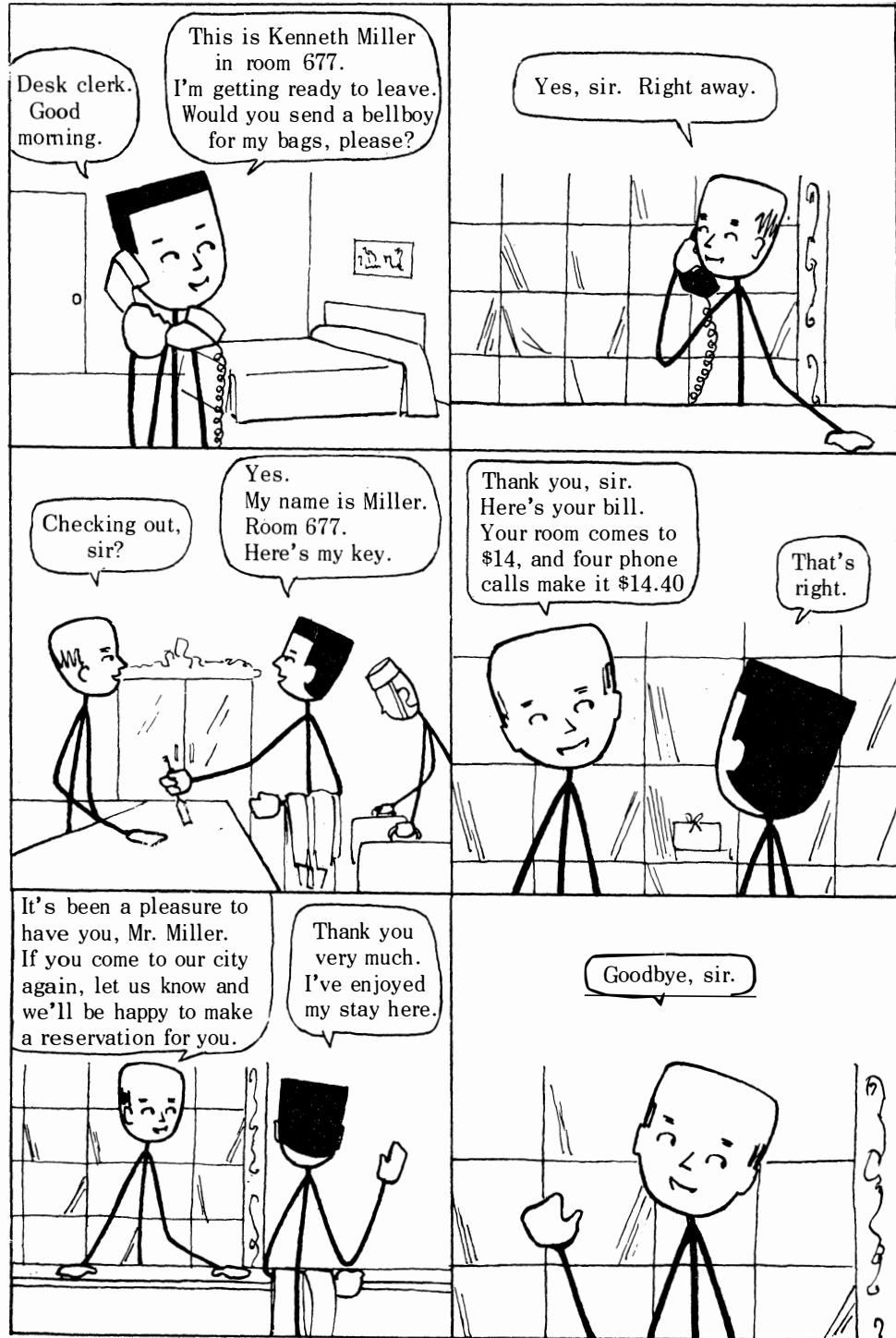
Vocabulary Practice

1. bus stop  
There is a bus stop every two or three blocks.  
Buses stop at the bus stop if people are standing there.  
Is there a bus stop near here?
2. catch (a bus, cab, train, etc)  
Can I catch a bus near here?  
We'll just have time to catch the train.  
They had to catch a cab to get there in time.
3. hurry (n)  
He is always in a hurry.  
Aren't you tired after the hurry of packing?  
Why are you in such a hurry?
4. sightseeing  
We go sightseeing when we visit an interesting city.  
Do you like to go sightseeing?  
I enjoy taking sightseeing trips around the country.
5. telegram  
I'll send you a telegram when I arrive.  
Telegrams are cheaper than long distance telephone calls.  
We send a telegram when we don't have time to send a letter.
6. town  
A city is a large town; many people live in it.  
There are many small towns where only a few people live.  
Do you prefer to live in town or on a farm?

Questions on the Reading

1. How did Edward get to the airport?
2. Was he very excited?
3. Was it warm or cold at the airport?
4. Did Edward wear his winter coat?
5. How will Edward's friend send his coat to New York?
6. When did the plane leave the airport?
7. Where will Edward eat breakfast?
8. When will he arrive in New York?
9. What is he going to send to his friend?
10. Will he go to bed early, or late tonight?

CHECKING OUT OF A HOTEL



Conversation

## Checking Out of a Hotel

A: Desk clerk. Good morning.

B: This is Kenneth Miller in room 677. I'm getting ready to leave. Would you send a bellboy for my bags, please?

A: Yes, sir. Right away.

A: Checking out, sir?

B: Yes. My name is Miller. Room 677. Here's my key.

A: Thank you, sir. Here's your bill. Your room comes to \$14, and four phone calls make it \$14.40.

B: That's right.

A: It's been a pleasure to have you, Mr. Miller. If you come to our city again, let us know, and we'll be happy to make a reservation for you.

B: Thank you very much. I've enjoyed my stay here.

A: Goodbye, sir.

## Questions on the Conversation.

1. Who is talking on the telephone?
2. Where is he?
3. Why does he want a bellboy to come to his room?
4. How many phone calls did he make?
5. How much does he pay the clerk?
6. Did he enjoy his stay at the hotel?

Reading

## New York

Edward has just come back from his trip to New York. He has been away for fourteen days. He could have stayed longer, but he wanted to get back home again. He says he had a wonderful time, but he's pretty tired. He spent the whole two weeks going places and seeing things. His friends were very kind to him. In the evenings they took him everywhere he wanted to go. During the day he toured the city by himself because his friends were working. He got lost a couple of times, but he always found his way again.

Edward has been telling me about everything that happened while he was there. He saw all the places he had planned to see and many others, too. He showed me some of his pictures. He took a lot of pictures. He often took several pictures of the same building. He didn't have enough film with him and he had to buy some more.

Edward thinks New York is a very exciting city. He would like to visit it again someday. But he doesn't think he would like to live there. It is too big, he says. There are too many people. There is too much rush and noise. But he is very glad that he went. He learned a lot about American customs and typical big city life.



Word List

away	rush (n)
bill	someday
check out	tour (v)
custom	typical
kind (-ly)	whole
pleasure	

Vocabulary Practice

1. away  
How long have you been away from home?  
He was sick and stayed away from class yesterday.  
We often travel far away.
2. bill  
His hotel bill was \$14. 40.  
How much was your bill at the store?  
The doctor gave me a bill for \$25.
3. check out  
At the end of the visit I checked out of the hotel.  
I paid my bill when I checked out.  
When did he check out of the school?
3. custom  
Driving on the right side of the road is a custom in the United States.  
All countries have their own customs.  
What are some of your customs?
5. kind (-ly)  
He is a kind man and I like him.  
He spoke kindly to me.  
Our friends were kind to us.
6. pleasure  
Our work gives us pleasure when we like to do it.  
It was a pleasure to talk to you.  
The trip to New York was a pleasure for Edward.
7. rush (n)  
I don't like to drive in the traffic rush.  
What's your rush?  
He was tired after the rush of packing.
8. someday  
We want to fly to New York someday.  
I'll visit you at home someday.  
Will you come back someday?
9. tour (v)  
He toured the city by himself.  
I tour part of the country every year.  
Do you plan to tour some national parks this year?

10. typical  
That book is typical of most English books.  
New York is not a typical American city.  
Have you ever lived on a typical farm?
11. whole (all of)  
He read for a whole hour.  
The trip lasted a whole week.  
Did you see the whole movie?

Questions on the Reading

1. How long has Edward been away?
2. Could he have stayed longer?
3. How did he spend the whole two weeks?
4. When did his friends take him out touring?
5. What did he do during the day?
6. Did he ever get lost?
7. Did he take many pictures?
8. Why did he have to buy some more film?
9. Does Edward like New York?
10. Would he like to live there?
11. What did he learn while he was in New York?

## EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

1. Clauses used as Nouns

**INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE:** Sometimes a whole clause is used as a single noun. These clauses are usually used as the object of a verb. They are called noun clauses.

## a. Study these sentences.

**Examples:** 1. Did you get what we sent you for?  
2. We received what we wanted.

1. I told you he would study harder.
2. Tell me what I can do downtown.
3. Tell me when you'll be back.
4. He showed me where the accident happened.
5. She wouldn't talk about what she told John.
6. Give Mary whatever you want to.
7. Can you tell me what time it is?
8. Did he tell you why he did that?
9. He told me where the post office is.
10. The instructor told me which book I should read.
11. I asked him where the car is.
12. She wanted to know why I came late.
13. Will you tell me when the train comes in?
14. Will you tell me whom you were talking to?
15. Do you know if John and Mary are coming today?
16. No, I don't know whether they will or not.
17. Did Albert say he would remain here?
18. No, he didn't say whether he would or wouldn't.
19. Do you know if Mary speaks French?
20. Do you know whether the book belongs to John or Bob?
21. I don't know whether she speaks French or Spanish.
22. Let me hear how well you speak English.
23. Do you know where he can buy some good books?

## b. There is a short form we can use for the noun clause if the meaning is clear. Study these examples.

**Examples:** 1. Can you tell me how to learn English well?  
2. I don't know where to go on vacation.

1. I can tell you what to do downtown.
2. Please show me where to eat supper.
3. We didn't know what to say to John.
4. Tell me what to eat for supper.
5. Can you tell me when to leave for work?
6. Will you show me how to study well?
7. Who knows where to go on vacation?
8. Let me see how to get to town.

- c. Here are some main clauses 1-8 and some other clauses a-t, which can be used to complete the main clauses. Combine the clauses 1 through 8 with the clauses a through t. First combine 1 with the clauses a through t and then proceed with 2 in the same way. Continue in this way to complete the exercise.

- |                         |                                      |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Do you know          | a. what time it is                   |
| 2. Can you tell me      | b. what you want                     |
| 3. Let's not talk about | c. what John said                    |
| 4. Did they say         | d. what we sent you for              |
| 5. Please show me       | e. where the accident took place     |
| 6. I can tell you       | f. where I put my glasses            |
| 7. Who knows            | g. where the post office is          |
| 8. Tell me              | h. where the children went           |
|                         | i. when the train comes in           |
|                         | j. when you'll be back               |
|                         | k. when they're going to leave here  |
|                         | l. which book I should read          |
|                         | m. which road we must take           |
|                         | n. who came late                     |
|                         | o. who wrote the note                |
|                         | p. who you are talking to            |
|                         | q. who Mary danced with at the party |
|                         | r. why she came late                 |
|                         | s. why they don't understand         |
|                         | t. why you did that                  |

- d. Complete these main clauses 1-7 by adding the statements a-h to them. Follow the instructions in exercise c above.

- |                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. I don't know      | a. where to go on vacation |
| 2. Tell me           | b. what to do downtown     |
| 3. Did he say        | c. what to say to John     |
| 4. Have you decided  | d. where to get a drink    |
| 5. Does Frank know   | e. when to leave for work  |
| 6. He hasn't told me | f. how to study well       |
| 7. Has John said     | g. what to eat for supper  |
|                      | h. what time to get up     |

## 2. Review and Drill of Verb Phrases

- a. Practice these sentences with perfect verb phrases.

- He has studied English before.  
He has been studying English for many years.  
He had studied English before he came here.  
He had been studying English two years before he came here.

2. Have you read the lesson yet?  
~~Have~~ you been reading the lesson since ten o'clock?  
 Had you read the lesson before class?  
 Had you been reading the lesson very long when I called?
  
3. I haven't made any plans yet.  
 I haven't been making any plans.  
 I hadn't made any plans before you called.  
 I hadn't been making any plans until you invited me to go.
  
4. He has talked to me about his trip.  
 He's been talking to me about his trip since he returned.  
 He had talked to me about his trip before I left.  
 He had been talking to me about his trip before you introduced yourself.
  
5. They have shown me their pictures.  
 They have been showing me their pictures during the evening.  
 They had shown me their pictures before you came.  
 They had been showing me their pictures for two hours when you called.

b. Practice these perfect verb phrases with modals.

1. Could they have done it?  
 Yes, they could have done it.  
 No, they couldn't have done it.  
 They could not have done it.
  
2. Might he have written that letter?  
 Yes, he may have written it.  
 No, he may not have written it.
  
3. Might you have been at the office around noon?  
 Yes, I might have been at the office.  
 No, I might not have been at the office.
  
4. Should she have come early?  
 Yes, she should have come early.  
 No, she shouldn't have come early.  
 She should not have come early.
  
5. Would you have liked to help them?  
 Yes, I would have liked to help them.  
 No, I wouldn't have liked to help them.  
 I would not have liked to help them.

## c. Sentences with the modal perfect verb phrase.

1. Change the following to constructions with the modal perfect verb phrase. Make any necessary changes.

Example:     We should do our homework tonight.  
              We should have done our homework yesterday.

- a. John can give us the answer today.
  - b. I would like to buy some coffee now.
  - c. She couldn't see the picture very well.
  - d. They must be in the house now.
- 
2. Change the following to question forms.
    - a. John would have come yesterday.
    - b. I could have watched television last night.
    - c. He should have studied more.
    - d. Mrs. Carter should have left before dinner.
    - e. The nurses could have helped the sick woman.
- 
3. Change the following to negative statements.
    - a. The cake should have been ready earlier.
    - b. The bus could have been late.
    - c. Mary could have read the whole book.
    - d. John must have taken the train.
    - e. The doctor would have come under those conditions.

## TAPE 1406A

Listen to this conversation.

- A: Excuse me, miss.  
I'm trying to find the First National Bank.
- B: I don't think it's in this part of town.  
You'd better ask someone else.
- A: Thank you.
- A: Excuse me, sir.  
I'm looking for the First National Bank.  
Can you tell me how to find it?
- C: That's over on the other side of town.  
You'd better take a bus or catch a cab.
- A: Can I catch a bus near here?
- C: There's a bus stop across the street.  
It's on your left.  
Ask the driver where to get off.
- A: Thank you very much.
- C: Don't mention it.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Here are some questions about the conversation. Answer these questions then repeat the correct responses.

Example:     What is the man trying to find?  
              He's trying to find the First National Bank.  
              He's trying to find the First National Bank.

Whom does he ask first?

He asks a girl.

Does she know where the bank is?

No, she doesn't know where the bank is.

Whom does he ask next?

He asks a man.

Does he know where the bank is?

Yes, he knows where the bank is.

Where is the bank?

The bank is on the other side of town.

How can the man get to the bank?

He'd better take a bus or catch a cab.

Where can he catch a bus?

The bus stop is just across the street.

Who will tell him where to get off the bus?

The bus driver will tell him where to get off.

Here are some sentences using the special expressions on your left or on your right.  
Repeat the sentences.

The bank is over there on your left.

The post office is over here on your right.

The bus stop on the next corner is on your left.

The barbershop is back there on your right.

The bank isn't over there on your right.

The post office isn't over here on your left.

The bus stop on the next corner isn't on your right.

The barbershop isn't back there on your left.

Is the bank over there on your left?

Is the post office over here on your right?

Is the bus stop on the corner on your left?

Is the barbershop back there on your right?



Now let's practice some sentences with clauses used as nouns. Listen to them and repeat them.

Do you know what you want?  
 Please show me what time it is.  
 I can tell you what John said.  
 Tell me what you want.  
 Can you tell me where I put my glasses?  
 Please show me where the post office is.  
 I can tell you where the children went.  
 Have you decided where to go on vacation?  
 Who knows when the train comes in?  
 Did he say when to leave for work?  
 Tell me when you'll be back.  
 Who knows when they're going to leave?  
 I can tell you which road we must take.  
 Do you know which book I should read?  
 Did they say who wrote the note?  
 He told me who came late.  
 Please tell me who you were talking to.  
 Do you know why she came late?  
 I can tell you why they did that.  
 He hasn't told me how to study well.

Here are some sentences in different tenses. Listen to these sentences and repeat them.

Will they sit down next to you?  
 Do they usually sit down next to you?  
 Did they sit down next to you last night?  
 Have they often sat next to you?  
 Had they often sat next to you earlier?

He'll write some letters tomorrow.  
 He writes letters every night.  
 He wrote me a letter yesterday.  
 He has written me several letters.  
 He had written me a letter before you came.

We'll go with them tomorrow.  
 We go with them whenever we can.  
 We went with them to the movies.  
 We've often gone to parties with them.  
 We had often gone with them before they left.

The boy will be named John.  
 The boy is named John.  
 The boy was named John.  
 The boy has already been named John.  
 The boy had already been named John when I arrived.

I'll have two books to read tomorrow.  
 I have two books to read today.  
 I had two books to read yesterday.  
 I have had two books to read since Friday.  
 I had had two books to read before school started.

Will you come to school on Monday?  
 Do you always come to school on Monday?  
 Did you come to school last Monday?  
 Have you always come to school on Monday?  
 Had you always come to school before?

In the following sentences a form of be plus going to is used to form the future. After hearing each sentence, replace this form by will. Repeat the correct response when given.

Example:     Are they going to listen to the music?  
                   Will they listen to the music?  
                   Will they listen to the music?

I'm going to arrive early.

I'll arrive early.

Are you going to call me tonight?

Will you call me tonight?

He's going to tell me when the bus arrives.

He'll tell me when the bus arrives.

We're going to go to New York this year.

We'll go to New York this year.

John is going to go to the concert next week.

John will go to the concert next week.

I'm going to wait for him at the station.

I'll wait for him at the station.

The students are going to study the lesson before class.

The students will study the lesson before class.

They're going to learn the language rapidly.

They'll learn the language rapidly.

We're going to spend our money tomorrow.

We'll spend our money tomorrow.

I'm going to find the First National Bank.

I'll find the First National Bank.

Let's practice the use of some compound words formed with every. Listen to these questions and answers and then repeat them.

Does everyone here have a car?

No, not everyone has a car.

Must everyone take a final exam?

Yes, everybody must take a final exam.

Do you have everything you need?

Yes, I have.

Did Bill get everything he asked for?

Yes, he did.

Have you looked everywhere for him?

Yes, we have.

Can you repeat everything you hear?

Yes, we can.

Have you looked everywhere for it?

Yes, I have.

## TAPE 1406B

Listen to this conversation.

A: Desk clerk. Good morning.

B: This is Kenneth Miller in room 677.  
I'm getting ready to leave.  
Would you send a bellboy for my bags, please?

A: Yes, sir. Right away.

Downstairs at the desk.

A: Checking out, sir?

B: Yes, my name is Miller. Room 677.  
Here's my key.

A: Thank you, sir.  
Here's your bill.  
Your room comes to fourteen dollars.  
Four phone calls make it fourteen forty.

B: That's right.

A: It's been a pleasure to have you, Mr. Miller.  
If you come to our city again, let us know.  
We'll be happy to make a reservation for you.

B: Thank you very much.  
I've enjoyed my stay here.

A: Goodbye, sir.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Now we have some questions on this conversation. Answer the questions and repeat the correct answers when given.

Example: Who is in room 677?  
Kenneth Miller is in room 677.  
Kenneth Miller is in room 677.

Who does Mr. Miller call in the morning?

He calls the desk clerk.

What is Mr. Miller doing?

He is getting ready to leave.

What does he want the desk clerk to do?

He wants the desk clerk to send the bellboy up.

What does he give the desk clerk?

He gives the desk clerk the key.

How much did the room cost?

The room cost fourteen dollars.

How many phone calls did Mr. Miller make?

He made four phone calls.

How much did the phone calls cost?

They cost forty cents.

How much did Mr. Miller have to pay?

He had to pay fourteen forty.

Here are a few new words used in this conversation. Listen to these sentences and repeat them.

bill

His hotel bill was nineteen forty.

How much was your bill at the store?

The dentist gave me a bill for fifty dollars.

check out

I checked out of the hotel on Monday.

I paid my bill when I checked out.

When did he check out of school?

pleasure

Our work gives us pleasure if we like it.

It was a pleasure to see you.

The pleasure was all mine.

Let's practice building some sentences with predicate adjectives. Listen to these sentences and repeat them.

It's easy.  
It's easy to learn.  
It's easy to learn English.  
It's easy to learn English well.  
It's easy for us to learn English.

Is it easy?  
Is it easy to write?  
Is it easy to write English?  
Is it easy for you to write English?  
Is it easy for you to write English well?

It isn't permitted.  
It isn't permitted to park here.  
It isn't permitted to park the car here.  
It isn't permitted for us to park the car here.

It's dangerous.  
It's dangerous to drive.  
It's dangerous for us to drive.  
It's dangerous for us to drive a car.  
It's dangerous for us to drive a car fast.  
It's dangerous to drive fast.

It's possible.  
It's possible for me.  
It's possible for me to go.  
It's possible for me to go home soon.  
It's possible for me to do that.

It's good.  
It's good to know.  
It's good to know how.  
It's good to know how to speak.  
It's good to know how to speak well.  
It's good to know how to speak two languages well.

Here are some questions and answers using expressions of quantity. Listen to them and repeat them.

Did many students leave the school?  
Yes, a lot of students left the school.  
No, not many students left the school.

How many students left the school?  
Thirty students left the school yesterday.

Is much coffee drunk here?  
Yes, a lot of coffee is drunk here.  
No, not much coffee is drunk here.

How much coffee is drunk here?  
Several hundred cups of coffee are drunk here every day.

Are many people going to the theater?  
Yes, a lot of people are going to the theater.  
No, not many people are going to the theater.

How many people are going to the theater?  
One hundred people are going to the theater.

Did you see many animals at the zoo?  
Yes, we saw a lot of animals at the zoo.  
No, we didn't see many animals at the zoo.

How many animals did you see at the zoo?  
We saw hundreds of animals at the zoo.

Are you going to spend much money?  
Yes, I'm going to spend a lot of money.  
No, I'm not going to spend much money.

How much money are you going to spend?  
I'm going to spend five dollars.

Does Alice always get much mail?  
Yes, she always gets a lot of mail.  
No, she doesn't always get much mail.

How much mail does Alice get each day?  
She gets two letters a day.

Have you seen many pictures today?  
Yes, I've seen a lot of pictures today.  
No, I've not seen many pictures today.

How many pictures have you seen today?  
I've seen ten pictures today.

You will now hear some statements. Change these statements to questions and then repeat the correct responses.

Example: Edward has just come back from New York.  
Has Edward just come back from New York?  
Has Edward just come back from New York?

He has been away for fourteen days.

Has he been away for fourteen days?

He could have stayed longer.

Could he have stayed longer?

He wanted to get back home again.

Did he want to get back home again?

He got lost a couple of times.

Did he get lost a couple of times?

He took a lot of pictures.

Did he take a lot of pictures?

His friends were very kind to him.

Were his friends very kind to him?

There are too many people there.

Are there too many people there?

He would like to visit New York again.

Would he like to visit New York again?

He learned a lot about life in a big city.

Did he learn a lot about life in a big city?



## OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures

Sentences with if clauses (conditional sentences)

VENDING MACHINES



## UNIT 1407

## CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

Conversation

## Vending Machines

A: Can you change a quarter for me? I want to get some candy from that machine and I need a nickel.

B: Yes, I have some change. Here are three nickels and a dime.

A: Thanks a lot. I don't see the place to put the nickel in.

B: There's the slot on the right. Put the nickel in, and then pull the knob above the kind of candy you want.

A: I put the nickel in and pulled the knob above the chocolate, but the nickel keeps coming back.

B: The machine's probably out of chocolate. Try another kind of candy.

A: O.K. I'll try these mints. There! It worked that time. Have one.

B: No, thanks. I think I'll get some soda water and some cheese crackers from these machines over here.

A: I need some cigarettes, too. Is there a cigarette machine here?

B: Yes, it's over there on your right.

Word List

crackers	pull
knob	slot
mint (kind of candy, flavor)	work (v)

Vocabulary Practice

1. crackers  
We usually buy crackers in a store.  
Crackers are good to eat between meals and during the breaks.  
Cheese crackers have cheese in them.
2. knob  
Turn the knob and open the door.  
Pull the right knob on the machine.  
The knob is on your right.
3. mint (kind of candy, flavor)  
I like mint candy.  
This mint candy has chocolate on it.  
We often eat mints after a meal.
4. pull  
Pull the knob to get the candy you want.  
Can you pull the door open?  
He pulled the cord to stop the train.

5. slot  
A slot is a small opening.  
Put your money for the candy in the slot.  
Put the key in the slot to open the door.
6. work (v)  
Do you know how this machine works?  
That machine doesn't work but this one works well.  
I know how to work this machine.

### Questions on the Conversation

1. What does the first man want to buy?
2. Why does he need some change?
3. Where does he put the money?
4. Which knob does he pull?
5. What kind of candy does he want to buy?
6. What kind of candy does he buy?
7. What does the second man want to buy?
8. Where can he get what he wants?
9. What else does the first man want?
10. Can he get that from a machine?

### Reading

#### Vending Machines

In the United States, many things are sold by machine in bus stations, train stations, airports, public buildings, movies, and many other places. Machines sell stamps, newspapers, candy, cigarettes, sandwiches, coffee, chewing gum, soft drinks, cookies; sometimes even stockings and perfume.

Clear directions on how to use the machine are printed on it. You put your money in a slot, usually on the right-hand side of the machine; then you pull the knob nearest the thing you are buying. Some machines can give change. If you are buying a soft drink for a dime, you can put in a quarter and get your drink and also three nickels in change. Other machines cannot give change; you must have the exact change in order to buy anything. The instructions on the machine will tell you whether or not you must use the exact change.

An employee of the vending machine company comes every day or every week, depending on the kind of product sold in the machine, to fill it and to take out the money.

### Word List

cookie	instructions
employee	perfume
even	print
exact (change, etc.)	soft drink
in order to	vending machine

### Vocabulary Practice

1. cookie  
I bought some cookies in the store.  
Cookies are crackers made with a lot of sugar.  
Do you like to eat cookies?

2. employee  
The employee works for the company.  
My employee works for me.  
I pay my employee for his work.
3. even (shows what we might not expect)  
We can even buy clothes from a machine.  
He even came to see me although I didn't live in that city.  
I even had time to see a movie.
4. exact (adj)  
You need the exact change to get something from some machines.  
Do you have the exact amount with you?  
Those are his exact words.
5. in order to  
I came early in order to see the instructor before class.  
We should study harder in order to learn faster.  
He reads the newspaper in order to know what is happening.
6. instructions  
We read the instructions in order to know how to do the work.  
Have you read your instructions carefully?  
The instructor gave his students very clear instructions.
7. perfume  
Perfume smells good.  
He gave some expensive perfume to Mary.  
A lot of perfumes smell like flowers.
8. print  
They printed the books for us.  
The instructions were printed on the machine.  
A lot of books are printed in New York.
9. soft drink  
Do you enjoy drinking soft drinks?  
People drink a lot of soft drinks in the United States.  
We can buy many kinds of soft drinks.
10. vending machine  
There are vending machines in the hall.  
Do you like to use vending machines?  
Vending machines even sell hot coffee.

#### Questions on the Reading

1. What are vending machines?
2. Where do we often find these machines?
3. What do vending machines sell?
4. How do we know how to use the machine?
5. Where do we put the money in the machine?
6. Must we always have the exact change?
7. How do you get what you want to buy?
8. Who fills the machine and takes out the money?



- b. Here are some sentences in pairs. The first sentence has present or future tense verb forms. These show actions which will probably happen. The second sentence has past verb forms. These show action in present or future time which will probably not happen.

1. Mary will come if she has time.  
Mary would come if she had time.
2. We'll go to the dance if I can get a car.  
We would go to the dance if I could get a car.
3. Where will you go if you take a trip?  
Where would you go if you took a trip?
4. When can you leave if you get a vacation?  
When could you leave if you got a vacation?
5. You can get here on time if you get up early.  
You could get here on time if you got up early.
6. We will learn quickly if we speak English only.  
We would learn quickly if we spoke English only.
7. I'll paint the walls if you buy the paint.  
I would paint the walls if you bought the paint.
8. I will bring you something if I go to the store.  
I would bring you something if I went to the store.
9. We will turn off the lights if we leave the room.  
We would turn off the lights if we left the room.
10. We will call you if we can get to a phone.  
We would call you if we could get a phone.

- c. Change the following "probable" sentences to "improbable" by changing the verbs to past tense forms.

Example: I'll read the book if it isn't too difficult.  
I would read the book if it weren't too difficult.

1. She will come if she has time.
2. We'll speak better if we have more practice.
3. We'll go to a movie if we're free tomorrow.
4. I can sing well if I try.
5. He'll answer at once if I write.
6. I'll feel better if I shave.
7. Where will you go if you take a trip?
8. Will he understand if I don't go?
9. John may still come even if it rains.
10. I may know the answer if you ask me.
11. You may leave by nine if you finish your work.
12. He won't catch a cold if he wears his coat.

## d. Contrary-to-fact sentences

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: Sometimes we want to express a past unreal or contrary-to-fact situation. To do this we use a modal+ have + a past participle in the main clause of the sentence and had + a past participle in the if clause.

Examples: He would have passed if he had worked harder.  
(He didn't pass because he didn't work hard.)

They would have called if they had known your address.  
(They didn't call because they didn't know your address.)

Make sure you understand these sentences.

1. He would have seen me if he had been here.
2. Henry would have called her if he had known her.
3. He would have learned more if he had practiced oftener.
4. We could have taken a trip if we had had enough money.
5. I might have gone if I had not been too tired.
6. Mary would have visited the zoo if she had had time.
7. John wouldn't have had the accident if he had driven more carefully.
8. We would have written often if we had received your letters.
9. Would you have helped him if he had asked you to?
10. She could have visited Los Angeles, if she had stayed longer.

e. Study these sentences with if clauses.

1. Will you answer the letter if you have time?  
Would you answer the letter if you had time?  
Would you have answered if you had had time?
2. He will fix the car if he is there.  
He would fix the car if he were there.  
He would have fixed the car if he had been there.
3. They can play ball if they finish their work.  
They could play ball if they finished their work.  
They could have played ball if they had finished their work.
4. John will pass his course if he works hard.  
John would pass his course if he worked hard.  
John would have passed his course if he had worked hard.
5. Where can John go if he loses his money?  
Where could John go if he lost his money?  
Where could John have gone if he had lost his money?
6. I won't catch a cold if I wear a coat.  
I wouldn't catch a cold if I wore a coat.  
I wouldn't have caught a cold if I had worn a coat.



7. The boys will call you if they know your number.  
The boys would call you if they knew your number.  
The boys would have called you if they had known your number.
  8. Mary may visit friends if she thinks about it.  
She might visit friends if she thought about it.  
She might have visited friends if she had thought about it.
  9. The students will go downtown if they get some money.  
They would go downtown if they got some money.  
They would have gone downtown if they had gotten some money.
  10. They can drive to the next base, if they have a car.  
They could drive to the next base if they had a car.  
They could have driven to the next base if they had had a car.
  11. He'll be thinking of home if he is sick.  
He would be thinking of home if he were sick.  
He would have been thinking of home if he had been sick.
  12. John will be working now if he isn't sleeping.  
John would be working now if he weren't sleeping.  
John would have been working, if he hadn't been sleeping.
- f. Change to unreal conditions in future or present time and in past time.

Example: I will go if I have time.  
I would go if I had time.  
I would have gone if I had had time.

1. I won't go if I am sick.
2. They can help us if they are here.
3. They will pass if they study.
4. I will study more if I have more time.
5. We will speak better if we have a lot of practice.
6. We will see him if he comes more often.
7. He will meet you if you go.
8. They will learn more if they take notes.
9. He will succeed if he tries.
10. I'll go to a movie if I am not too busy.
11. We'll go to the club if we ever get through early.

g. Choose the correct form.

1. I would phone if I (was, were) late.
2. We may go swimming if the weather (is, will be) nice tomorrow.
3. I (will, would) hurry if I were you.
4. He said he (will, would) leave at once if he could.
5. I think he would help us if he (can, could).
6. I would go if I (know, knew) how to swim.
7. She would take a nap if she (had, have) time.
8. We will talk to him when he (comes, will come).
9. We would go more often if we (have, had) time.
10. He would start if he (knows, knew) the direction.

h. Answer these questions.

1. What would you do if today were Monday?
2. Where would you go if you had a new car?
3. Would you speak better if you had more practice?
4. Would you get better grades if you studied harder?
5. Where would you go if you could take a trip?
6. How would you spend it if you had a lot of money?
7. What other subject would you take if you knew English well?
8. Where would you go if this were summer?

## TAPE 1407A

Listen to this conversation about vending machines.

- A: Can you change a quarter for me?  
I need a nickel.  
I want to get some candy from that machine.
- B: Yes, I have some change.  
Here are three nickels and a dime.
- A: Thanks a lot.  
I don't see the place to put the nickel in.
- B: There's the slot on the right.  
Decide on the candy you want.  
Then put the nickel in.  
Pull the knob above the candy you want.
- A: I put the nickel in.  
Then I pulled the knob above the chocolate.  
But the nickel keeps coming back.
- B: The machine is probably out of chocolate.  
Try another kind of candy.
- A: O.K. I'll try these mints.  
There. It worked that time.  
Have one.
- B: No, thanks.  
I think I'll get some soda water from this machine.  
That other machine has some cheese crackers.  
I'll get some of those, too.
- A: I need some cigarettes, too.  
Is there a cigarette machine here?
- B: Yes, it's there on your right.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Listen to these questions on the conversation. Answer them and then repeat the correct responses.

Example:     What does the first man want to buy?  
                  He wants to buy some candy.  
                  He wants to buy some candy.

What change does he get for a quarter?

He gets three nickels and a dime.

Why does he need the change?

He wants to buy the candy from the machine.

Where does he put the money?

He puts the money in the slot.

Which knob does he pull?

He pulls the knob above the candy he wanted.

What does the nickel do?

It keeps coming back.

What does the second man buy to drink?

He buys some soda water.

What else does he want to buy?

He wants to buy some cheese crackers.

Where can the first man get some cigarettes?

He can get some from the cigarette machine.

Practice these sentences using new words from the conversation. Repeat them.

crackers

We usually buy crackers in a store.  
Crackers are good to eat between meals.  
Cheese crackers have cheese in them.

knob

He turned the knob and opened the door.  
He pulled the knob above the candy.  
Turn the knob on your right.

mint

I like mint candy.  
This mint candy is covered with chocolate.  
Many people eat mints after a meal.

pull

Pull the knob to get the candy.  
He pulled the door open.  
We pulled the cord and stopped the train.

slot

The slot for the money is on your right.  
He put the key in the slot and opened the door.  
A slot is a small opening.

work (v)

He knows how the machine works.  
This machine works well.  
I can work this machine.

Here are some pairs of sentences with if clauses. The first sentence shows an action that probably will happen. The second sentence shows an action that probably will not happen. Notice the verb forms in the two sentences. Repeat the sentences.

She will come if she has time.  
She would come if she had time.

We'll speak better if we have more practice.  
We would speak better if we had more practice.

I'll go to a movie if I'm free tomorrow.  
I would go to a movie if I were free tomorrow.

John can speak like me if he tries.  
John could speak like me if he tried.

I have enough money if I'm careful with it.  
I would have enough money if I were careful with it.

He answers at once if I write him.  
He would answer at once if I wrote him.

I will feel better if I take care of myself.  
I would feel better if I took care of myself.

Where will you go if you take a trip?  
Where would you go if you took a trip?

They can learn English if they want to.  
They could learn English if they wanted to.

I understand if I listen carefully.  
I would understand if I listened carefully.

Will he understand if I don't go?  
Would he understand if I didn't go?

Will you still go if it rains?  
Would you still go if it rained?

We will take a walk if the weather is cooler.  
We would take a walk if the weather were cooler.

He will help us if he can.  
He would help us if he could.

I'll hurry if you'll wait for me.  
I would hurry if you waited for me.

Now we have some sentences showing a contrary-to-fact situation in past time.  
Notice the verb phrases in these sentences. Repeat what you hear.

He would have passed the exam if he had worked harder.  
They would have called if they had known your address.  
We would have taken a trip if the weather had been good.  
She could have visited us, too, if she had stayed longer.  
She would have come if she had known about it.  
I would have helped him if he had asked me.  
They would have driven to town if they had had a car.  
He would have met you if you had come.  
What would you have done if you had had a choice?  
I wouldn't have gone if I had been sick.  
I would have gone if you had called me sooner.  
He would have written you if he had received your letter.

Here are some affirmative statements. Change these statements to negative statements. Then repeat the correct responses when given.

Example: I finished my homework on time.  
I didn't finish my homework on time.  
I didn't finish my homework on time.

I drove him to the airport in my car.

I didn't drive him to the airport in my car.

He got on the wrong train.

He didn't get on the wrong train.

John ate lunch on the plane.

John didn't eat lunch on the plane.

I'll have to send it by mail.

I won't have to send it by mail.

Ronald would like to live in New York.

Ronald wouldn't like to live in New York.

He likes New York very much.

He doesn't like New York very much.

I have written him many letters.

I haven't written him many letters.

He can stay longer next time.

He can't stay longer next time.

I was there to help him.

I wasn't there to help him.

TAPE 1407B

Listen carefully to this reading about vending machines.

Many things are sold by machine in the United States.  
These machines are in stations, airports, and public buildings.  
They sell things such as candy, drinks and cigarettes.  
You can even get sandwiches and hot coffee from a machine.

Clear directions are printed on the machine.  
They tell you how to use it.  
First you put the money in the slot.  
You then decide what you want to buy.  
Some machines give change.  
Other machines cannot give change.  
You must have the exact change for these machines.

An employee of the company takes care of the machines.  
He comes whenever the machine has to be filled.  
He also takes the money out of the machine.

Listen to the reading again and repeat it.

Here we have some questions on the reading. Answer the questions. Then repeat the correct answers when given.

Example:     Where are many vending machines used?  
                  Many vending machines are used in the United States.  
                  Many vending machines are used in the United States.

Where are vending machines found?

They are found in stations, airports, and public buildings.

What kind of things do they usually sell?

They usually sell such things as candy, drinks and cigarettes.

What are usually printed on the machine?

Clear directions are usually printed on the machine.



What do these directions tell us?

They tell us how to use the machine.

What do you do first?

You put the money in the slot.

How do you get what you want?

You pull the knob closest to it.

Must you always have the exact change?

No, some machines can give change.

Who takes care of the machines?

An employee of the company takes care of them.

When does he come to do this?

He comes when the machine needs to be filled.

What else does he do?

He takes the money out of the machine.

Now we have some sentences using new words found in this reading. Listen to them and then repeat them.

employee

- The employee works for the company.
- The company pays the employee for his work.
- Do you have any employees working for you?

even

- We can even buy hot coffee from a machine.
- He even read my book although it was very long.
- I even had time to go to the theater.

exact

- Do you remember his exact words?
- I have the exact amount of money with me.
- Do you have the exact change?

print

Many books are printed in New York.  
 The directions are printed on the machine.  
 Will they print the book for us?

vending machine

A vending machine is a machine that sells something.  
 Many things are sold in vending machines.  
 Do you like to use vending machines?

Here are some sentences with if clauses. Notice the difference in the verb forms.  
 Do you understand these sentences? Listen to them and repeat them.

John will see Mary if she comes.  
 John would see Mary if she came.  
 John would have seen Mary if she had come.

She sings well if she tries.  
 She would sing well if she tried.  
 She would have sung well if she had tried.

It will get cold if it rains.  
 I would get cold if it rained.  
 It would have gotten cold if it had rained.

Will you call me if I'm at home?  
 Would you call me if I were at home?  
 Would you have called me if I had been at home?

They understand us if we speak slowly.  
 They would understand us if we spoke slowly.  
 They would have understood us if we had spoken slowly.

They will play ball if they finish their work.  
 They would play ball if they finished their work.  
 They would have played ball if they had finished their work.

I'll wear a coat if the weather is cold.  
 I would wear a coat if the weather were cold.  
 I would have worn a coat if the weather had been cold.

We'll do well if we work hard.  
 We would do well if we worked hard.  
 We would have done well if we had worked hard.

Will you go if you feel well?  
 Would you go if you felt well?  
 Would you have gone if you had felt well?

He'll call if he's late.  
 He would call if he were late.  
 He would have called if he had been late.

Let's practice using some verbs in the third person singular. You will first hear a sentence. Then change the sentence to the third person singular. Finally, repeat the correct response when given.

Example: We read the lesson every day.  
He reads the lesson every day.  
He reads the lesson every day.

The students study hard all the time.

The student studies hard all the time.

Do they always prepare their homework?

Does he always prepare his homework?

We like to listen to good music.

He likes to listen to good music.

Are you studying English now?

Is he studying English now?

The cars are new.

The car is new.

We often talk about buying a new car.

He often talks about buying a new car.

My friends call me up everyday.

My friend calls me up everyday.

I have two books with me.

He has two books with him.

The instructors drill the students carefully.

The instructor drills the students carefully.

I usually wear a dark suit.

He usually wears a dark suit.

Here are some pairs of sentences. The first sentence is in the present perfect tense and the second is in the past perfect. Notice the difference in the verb forms. Listen to these sentences and repeat them.

John has worked here three years.  
John had worked here before I came.

Have you already seen this movie?  
Had you seen this movie before you came here?

I have already read the book.  
I had read the book before I spoke to you.

He has usually come on time.  
He had usually come on time before he moved away.

They have often thought about taking a trip.  
They had thought about taking a trip earlier.

He has visited us every year.  
He had always visited us when he was young.

They have already packed their bags.  
They had packed their bags before they called the taxi.

He has seen her several times.  
He had often seen her before she worked here.

They have been excited about the trip.  
They had been excited even before they were invited.

I have already answered your letter.  
I had already answered your letter when you called.

## OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures

## Direct and Indirect Speech:

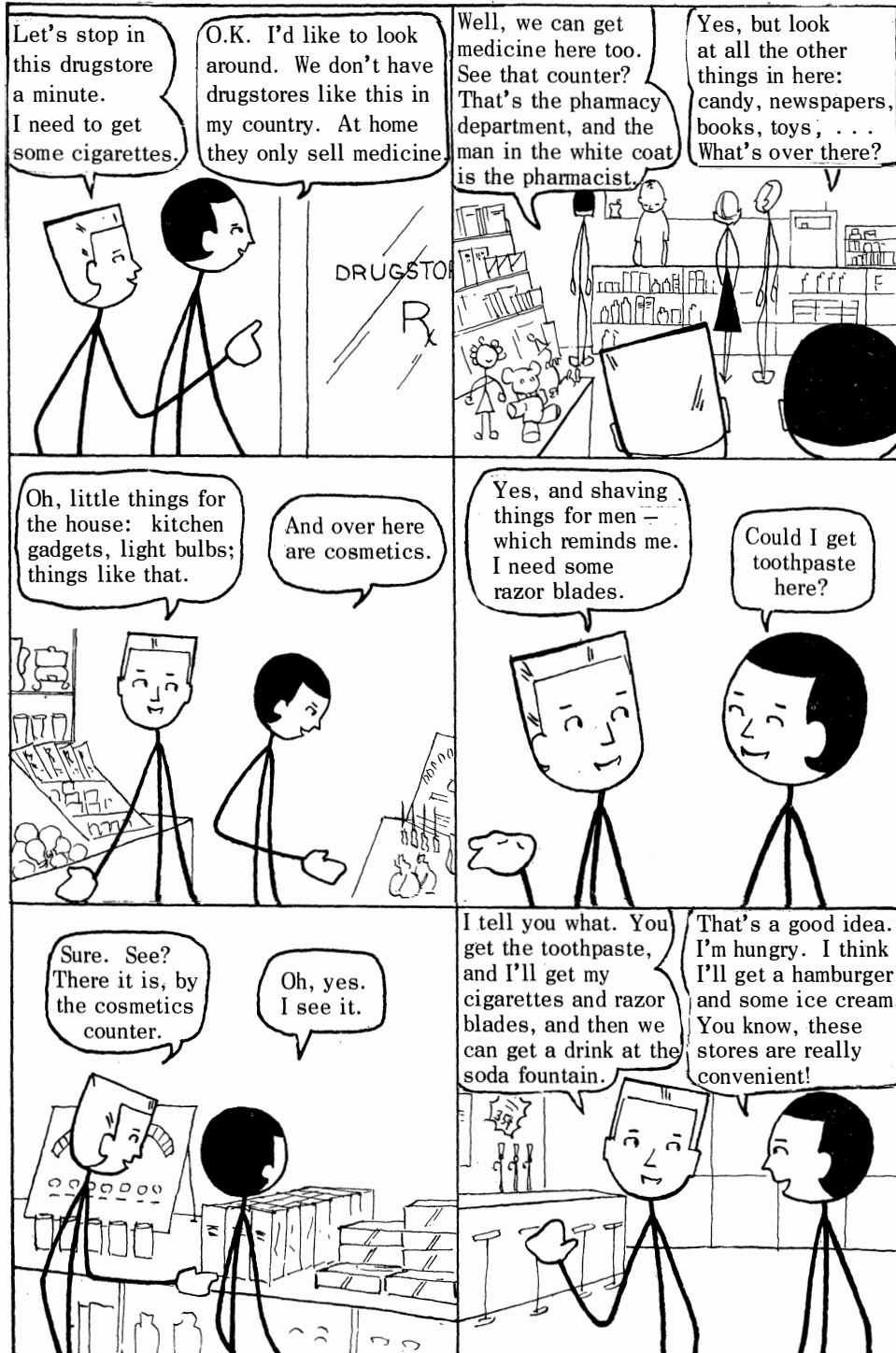
statements

questions

commands

questions with question words

A DRUGSTORE



## UNIT 1408

## CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

Conversation

## A Drugstore

- A: Let's stop in this drugstore a minute. I need to get some cigarettes.
- B: O. K. I'd like to look around. We don't have drugstores like this in my country. At home they only sell medicine.
- A: Well, we can get medicine here too. See that counter? That's the pharmacy department, and the man in the white coat is the pharmacist.
- B: Yes, but look at all the other things in here; candy, newspapers, books, toys, . . . What's over there?
- A: Oh, little things for the house; kitchen gadgets, light bulbs; things like that.
- B: And over here are cosmetics.
- A: Yes, and shaving things for men—which reminds me. I need some razor blades.
- B: Could I get toothpaste here?
- A: Sure. See? There it is, by the cosmetics counter.
- B: Oh, yes. I see it.
- A: I tell you what. You get your toothpaste, and I'll get my cigarettes and razor blades, and then we can get a drink at the soda fountain.
- B: That's a good idea. I'm hungry. I think I'll get a hamburger and some ice cream. You know, these stores are really convenient!

Word List

blade	pharmacist
gadget	pharmacy
hamburger	razor
kitchen	soda fountain
light bulbs	

Vocabulary Practice

1. blade  
We cut things with the blade of the knife.  
Razor blades should be sharp.  
Have you used the new blades?
  
2. gadget  
We use gadgets to make our work easier.  
A bottle opener is a gadget.  
Gadgets make work in the house easier.
  
3. hamburger  
Most people in the United States like hamburgers.  
Hamburgers are good for a quick, light meal.  
We sometimes eat hamburgers for snacks.
  
4. kitchen  
The food is cooked in the kitchen.  
We sometimes eat in the kitchen, too.  
Many gadgets are used in the kitchen.
  
5. light bulb  
Electricity is changed to light in the light bulb.  
We buy light bulbs in the drugstore, variety store, or supermarket.  
Light bulbs do not generally cost very much.
  
6. pharmacist (druggist)  
The pharmacist works in the drugstore.  
The pharmacist prepares the medicines we need.  
Do you know the pharmacist in this store?
  
7. pharmacy  
We buy medicine in a pharmacy.  
The pharmacist works in the pharmacy.  
A pharmacy sells only medicine.
  
8. razor  
A man shaves with a razor.  
The razor must be sharp or we get a bad shave.  
There are many different kinds of razors.
  
9. soda fountain  
Many drugstores have soda fountains.  
We buy soft drinks and ice cream at the soda fountain.  
Shall we go to the soda fountain for a drink?



Reading

## The Shopping Center

During the last few years many people in the United States have been moving out of the cities. They live in small towns just outside the big cities. These are called suburbs. The people still work in the cities but like to live just outside. Most of them do not like to go into the city whenever they need to buy food, clothes, or other things. In the suburbs, shopping centers have grown up to serve these people. These shopping centers have many kinds of stores and people can usually buy everything they need at one shopping center. People like to park close to the stores so these centers have parking places for a lot of cars. This makes it easier for the people to park here than in the downtown part of the cities.

Most shopping centers have a supermarket or large grocery store. We will also find a department store, a drugstore, and many special stores and shops such as bookstores, clothing stores, ten-cent stores, barbershops, and beauty shops.

Department stores are found in all American cities. A department store is made up of many departments like many little stores in one big one. Each department sells a different thing. Here we can buy such things as clothing for everyone in the family, furniture and other things for the house, cosmetics, and books.

The supermarket is a large food store. Here you can buy all kinds of food in one big store. There are departments for meat, vegetables, fruits, bread and pastry, milk and milk products, and all kinds of food in cans. Now we can buy a lot of frozen food. Supermarkets also have departments where we can buy drugs, cosmetics, some clothing, soap and soap products, and many small items needed in the house or garden. In a supermarket the customer gets what he wants and takes it to a check-out counter. Here a store employee adds up the bill. The customer then pays the employee for the things he has picked out.

Word List

add up	grocery
beauty shop	ice cream
can (n)	pastry
cosmetics	pick out
department	shop (v)
department store	shopping center
ten-cent (variety) store	suburb
frozen (adj)	supermarket

Vocabulary Practice

1. add up  
The things I bought added up to \$24.50.  
The clerk added up my bill.  
Did you add up the cost of these things?
2. beauty shop  
Men go to barbershops and women go to beauty shops to get their hair cut.  
Does she often go to the beauty shop?  
My wife goes to the beauty shop every two weeks.
3. can (n)  
We buy a lot of food in cans.  
My wife bought several cans of vegetables.  
We can keep food in cans a long time.
4. cosmetics  
Women use cosmetics to make themselves more beautiful.  
A few cosmetics are used by men.  
She doesn't need to use cosmetics at all.
5. department  
The shoe department is on the second floor.  
The government also has several departments.  
Each department has its own work to do.
6. department store  
In the department store we buy many things.  
Each department in the store sells one kind of thing.  
It is convenient to shop in a department store.
7. frozen (adj)  
People buy a lot of frozen food in the U.S.  
Ice is frozen water.  
Frozen food usually tastes better than food in cans.
8. grocery  
Groceries are food products.  
We go to a grocery store to buy food.  
Have you ever worked in a grocery store?
9. ice cream  
Most people in the United States eat a lot of ice cream.  
Ice cream is a frozen milk product.  
Do you like ice cream for dessert?
10. pastry  
Many people eat pastry with coffee for breakfast.  
Pie is the most popular pastry in the United States.  
What kind of pastry do you like best?
11. pick out (choose)  
I picked out the things I wanted to buy.  
Did you pick out the shirt you wanted?  
He picked out a blue suit.

12. shop (v)  
 We go shopping for groceries once a week.  
 We buy too much every time we go shopping.  
 My wife likes to shop in a shopping center.
13. shopping center  
 Large cities have shopping centers in the suburbs.  
 It is convenient to shop in a shopping center.  
 There are many stores in a shopping center.
14. suburb  
 A suburb is a small city next to a larger one.  
 Many people are moving out of the city into the suburbs.  
 Most people who live in the suburbs work in the city.
15. supermarket  
 A supermarket is a large grocery store.  
 We can buy all kinds of food in a supermarket.  
 The customer serves himself in a supermarket.
16. ten-cent (variety) store  
 We buy many kinds of things in a ten-cent store.  
 Ten-cent stores are often called variety stores now.  
 Most things in a ten-cent store do not cost very much.

#### Questions on the Conversation and Reading

1. Why did the men go to the drugstore ?
2. What did they want to do ?
3. What do drugstores sell in your country ?
4. Who is the man in the white coat ?
5. What do drugstores in the U. S. A. sell ?
6. What did the men need to buy ?
7. What did they want to do after getting blades and toothpaste ?
8. Did they like the American drugstore ?
9. Where do people work who live in the suburbs ?
10. Why are there shopping centers in the suburbs ?
11. Why are there many parking spaces around the shopping center ?
12. Why do people like to shop at shopping centers ?
13. What kind of stores are in a shopping center ?
14. What is a department store ?
15. What can you buy in a department store ?
16. What is a supermarket ?
17. What can you buy in a supermarket ?
18. Who serves the customer in a supermarket ?

## EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

Direct and Indirect Speech

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: In direct speech the words of a speaker are repeated exactly as they were spoken. Indirect speech is the restatement of a speaker's words by someone else.

Examples:

Direct SpeechIndirect Speech

He said, "I don't speak English. "

He said he didn't speak English.

Mary said, "I want to go. "

Mary said she wanted to go.

He said, "I need a new car. "

He said he needed a new car.

a. Here are some more examples of direct and indirect quotations. Notice carefully the verbs in the two clauses.

1. He says, "I want to go, too. "  
He says (that) he wants to go, too.
2. He says, "I don't need a hat today. "  
He says (that) he doesn't need a hat today.
3. He says, "We can go to the movies later. "  
He says (that) we can go to the movies later.
4. He says, "You shouldn't do that here. "  
He says (that) we shouldn't do that here.
5. He says, "I have already written a letter home. "  
He says (that) he has already written a letter home.
6. He says, "I haven't seen Mary yet. "  
He says (that) he hasn't seen Mary yet.
7. He says, "We'll come back to visit you soon. "  
He says (that) they'll come back to visit us soon.

8. He says, "I hadn't left yet when the phone rang."  
He says (that) he hadn't left yet when the phone rang.
9. He'll say, "I'm not hungry."  
He'll say (that) he's not hungry.
10. He'll say, "I'll write you every week."  
He'll say (that) he'll write us every week.
11. He'll say, "I didn't do it."  
He'll say (that) he didn't do it.
12. He said, "I'll see you later."  
He said (that) he would see us later.
13. He said, "We won't take a long trip this year."  
He said (that) they wouldn't take a long trip this year.
14. He said, "I'm speaking English better every day."  
He said (that) he was speaking English better every day.
15. He said, "We go to the movies only once a week."  
He said (that) they go to the movies once a week.
16. He said, "I can't waste time while studying."  
He said (that) he couldn't waste time while studying.
17. He said, "You haven't eaten much yet."  
He said (that) we hadn't eaten much yet.
18. He said, "You aren't writing enough homework."  
He said (that) we weren't writing enough homework.
19. He said, "We don't often watch TV at night."  
He said (that) they don't often watch TV at night.
20. He said, "I had already arrived when you left."  
He said (that) he had already arrived when we left.

- b. Here are some simple examples of direct speech and indirect speech in the interrogative. Notice the verbs.
1. He asks, "Are you leaving here today?"  
He asks if we're leaving here today.
  2. He asks, "Isn't she American?"  
He asks if she isn't American.
  3. He asks, "Don't you speak English?"  
He asks if we don't speak English.
  4. He asks, "Did you study hard in school?"  
He asks if we studied hard in school.
  5. He asked, "Does John drive a car?"  
He asked if John drove a car.
  6. He asked, "Will you buy this to take home?"  
He asked if we would buy this to take home.
  7. He asked, "Is Mary working today?"  
He asked if Mary was working today.
  8. He asked, "Can I see you tomorrow at nine?"  
He asked if he could see me tomorrow at nine.
  9. He asked, "Has it been hot here?"  
He asked if it had been hot here.
  10. He asked, "Is it raining outside?"  
He asked if it was raining outside.
  11. He asked, "Did you buy a travel book?"  
He asked if I had bought a travel book.
  12. He asked, "Were the dishes washed last night?"  
He asked if the dishes had been washed last night.
  13. He asked me, "Have you taken your test yet?"  
He asked if I had taken my test yet.
  14. He asked, "Hadn't he met us before coming here?"  
He asked if he hadn't met us before coming here.
  15. He asked me, "Will I see you later?"  
He asked me if he would see me later.

c. Now let's look at some simple commands in direct and indirect quotations.

1. He will say, "Come back again tomorrow."  
He will say to come back again tomorrow.
2. He says, "Turn the recorder on."  
He says to turn the recorder on.
3. He has said, "Give me more homework!"  
He has said to give him more homework.
4. He said, "Please listen to the tape!"  
He said to please listen to the tape.
5. He said, "Don't speak your native language."  
He said not to speak our native language.
6. He said, "Eat all you can!"  
He told us to eat all we could.
7. He said, "Wait here until I return!"  
He said to wait here until he returned.
8. He said, "Don't go to the movies tonight!"  
He said not to go to the movies tonight.

d. Let's now study some direct and indirect quotations beginning with interrogative words.

1. He's asking, "When do you study?"  
He's asking when I study.
2. He will ask me, "Why did you do that?"  
He will ask why I did that.
3. He has asked, "Where is the post office in this town?"  
He has asked where the post office was in this town.
4. He asked, "What time is it?"  
He asked what time it was.
5. He asked, "How can I get downtown from here?"  
He asked us how he could get downtown from here.
6. He asked, "What is the girl's name?"  
He asked what the girl's name was.
7. He asked, "Who wants to take a break?"  
He asked who wanted to take a break.
8. He asked me, "Why are you doing that?"  
He asked why I was doing that.

e. Change these direct quotations to indirect speech.

1. John says, "I'm writing the homework now. "
2. Robert says, "I always study hard at night. "
3. Mary says, "We will meet today for lunch. "
4. She says, "We can take only an hour to eat. "
5. Albert said to me, "I'll see you later. "
6. He said, "I have already paid the bill. "
7. John said to me, "You aren't writing enough homework. "
8. Robert said to his father, "I haven't gone to the movies all week. "
9. Alice said to her friend, "I will see you tomorrow. "
10. She asked, "Can you come back again?"
11. Robert asked the bellboy, "Do you speak Spanish?"
12. He asked us, "Will you come over for lunch?"
13. Mary asks, "Are the children in bed?"
14. John asks, "Is it raining at your house?"
15. He asked, "Will Mary cook dinner today?"
16. He asked, "Has Robert driven the car to work?"
17. He asked, "Do you understand everything?"
18. Robert asked, "What are you doing?"
19. Mary asked, "When may I take a break?"
20. We asked, "What shall we eat for lunch?"
21. I asked, "Where can we eat good fish?"
22. John asked, "Whom are you talking to?"
23. Dick asked me, "Why are you studying so hard?"
24. She asked him, "Who went with you last night?"



## TAPE 1408A

Listen to this conversation about a drugstore.

A: Let's stop in this drugstore a minute.  
I need to get some cigarettes.

B: O.K. I'd like to look around.  
We don't have drugstores like this in my country.  
At home they only sell medicine.

A: Well, we can get medicine here, too.  
See that counter.  
That's the pharmacy department.

The man in the white coat is the pharmacist.  
B: Yes, but look at all the other things in here.  
There are candy, newspapers, books, toys, . . .  
What's over there?

A: Oh, those are little things for the house.  
There you get kitchen gadgets, light bulbs, and such things.

B: And over here are cosmetics.

A: Yes, and shaving things for men.  
That reminds me.

I need some razor blades.  
B: Could I get toothpaste here?

A: Sure. See? There it is.  
It's by the cosmetic counter.

B: Oh, yes. I see it.

A: I tell you what.  
You get your toothpaste.  
I'll get my cigarettes and razor blades.  
Then we can get a drink at the soda fountain.

B: That's a good idea.  
I'm hungry.  
I think I'll get a hamburger and some ice cream.  
You know, these stores are really convenient!

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Let's answer some questions about this conversation. Listen carefully to each question and answer it. Then repeat the correct response.

Example:     Why does the first man stop at the drugstore?  
              He needs to get some cigarettes.  
              He needs to get some cigarettes.

What do drugstores in most countries sell?

They sell medicine.

Where do you get medicine in a U. S. drugstore?

We get medicine in the pharmacy department.

Who prepares the medicine for us?

The pharmacist prepares the medicine for us.

What can we buy to read in the drugstores?

You can buy magazines and books.

What can we get here for the house?

You can get light bulbs, kitchen gadgets, and other things.

Where do you look for cosmetics?

I look for cosmetics at the cosmetic counter.

What does the second man want to buy?

He wants to buy some toothpaste.

Where can they buy a drink?

They can buy a drink at the soda fountain.

What else can they buy at the soda fountain?

They can buy hamburgers and ice cream.

How are U. S. drugstores?

They are convenient.

Here are some sentences using new words found in this conversation. Listen to them and repeat them.

blade

Razor blades should always be sharp.  
This knife has a sharp blade.  
Have you bought any new blades yet?

gadget

We use gadgets to help us do our work.  
A can opener is a gadget.  
Many gadgets are used in the kitchen.

hamburger

People in the United States like hamburgers.  
We often eat hamburgers for a quick meal.  
Do you like hamburgers?

kitchen

Gadgets make work in the kitchen easier.  
We cook the food in the kitchen.  
The kitchen is an important room in the house.

light bulb

Light bulbs usually last a long time.  
Electricity is changed to light in a light bulb.  
We can buy light bulbs in a drugstore.

pharmacist

The pharmacist knows a lot about medicines.  
The pharmacist works in a drugstore.  
Our medicine is prepared by the pharmacist.

pharmacy

A pharmacy prepares and sells medicine.  
We buy our medicine in a pharmacy.  
The pharmacist works in the pharmacy.

razor

A man shaves with a razor.  
It is easy to shave with a sharp razor.  
What kind of razor do you use?

soda fountain

We go to the soda fountain for a drink or ice cream.  
We can also get a light lunch at the soda fountain.  
Most drugstores have soda fountains.

We'll now practice some sentences with direct and indirect speech. Compare the sentences in these pairs. Listen to them and repeat them.

The doctor said, "I'll examine you."  
The doctor said he would examine me.

He said, "You are in good health."  
He said I was in good health.

I told him, "I'm getting hungry."  
I told him I was getting hungry.

Jack promised, "I'll write every week."  
Jack promised he would write every week.

He'll say, "I studied hard."  
He'll say he studied hard.

She said, "John isn't here yet."  
She said John wasn't here yet.

Ronald says, "I have a book with me."  
Ronald says he has a book with him.

Edward reported, "I had a good time in New York."  
Edward reported he had had a good time in New York.

He asked, "Do you speak English?"  
He asked if I spoke English.

The instructor asked the students, "Have you read the lesson?"  
The instructor asked the students if they had read the lesson.

Jack asked me, "Is Henry coming today?"  
Jack asked me if Henry was coming today.

They asked me, "Was John always a good driver?"  
They asked me if John had always been a good driver.

He asked, "Was the weather good on the trip?"  
He asked if the weather had been good on the trip.

Tom asked, "Have you bought a new car?"  
Tom asked if I had bought a new car.

The students asked, "When is class?"  
The students asked when class was.

Mary asked, "What time is it?"  
Mary asked what time it was.

He asked his friend, "Why did you do that?"  
He asked his friend why he had done that.

He said, "Come back again tomorrow!"  
He said to come back again tomorrow.

He said, "Eat all you can!"  
He said to eat all we could.

He said, "Drive carefully!"  
He said to drive carefully.

## TAPE 1408B

Listen carefully to this conversation about a shopping center.

- A: I need to buy some clothes.  
But I don't know the city very well.  
Could you go downtown with me tomorrow?
- B: We don't need to go downtown.  
There is a shopping center near here.  
You can buy what you need there.
- A: What is a shopping center?  
I thought all the big stores were downtown.
- B: Most cities in the United States have shopping centers.  
These centers have many kinds of stores.  
We can buy everything we need at one shopping center.
- A: Why have these shopping centers been built?  
Aren't there enough stores downtown?
- B: Many people do not like to live in a big city.  
But they still work in town.  
They live in small cities just outside the big city.  
These small cities are called suburbs.  
These people don't like to go to town to shop.  
They want to buy what they need near home.  
So shopping centers have been built in the suburbs.  
The people also like to park near the stores.  
All shopping centers have big parking lots.  
These make parking easy.  
It is usually difficult to park downtown.
- A: What kind of stores will I find in a shopping center?
- B: Most shopping centers have a supermarket.  
This is a large grocery store.  
Here we buy all kinds of food.  
The supermarkets also sell many things besides food.  
There is also at least one department store.  
These stores have many departments.  
Each department sells a different thing.  
You can buy clothes, furniture, and other things.  
There is usually a drugstore in every shopping center.  
Then there are also many special stores and shops.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Here are some questions on this conversation. Listen to them carefully and answer them. Repeat the correct response when given.

Example: Why does the first man want to go to town?  
He needs to buy some clothes.  
He needs to buy some clothes.

Why don't they need to go to town?

There is a shopping center near them.

What can he buy at the shopping center?

He can buy what he needs.

Where do many people like to live?

They like to live just outside the big city.

What are these small cities around the big city called?

They are called suburbs.

Where do people in the suburbs like to shop?

They like to shop near home.

Why do shopping centers have big parking lots?

People like to park near the stores.

What do we usually buy in supermarkets?

We usually buy food in supermarkets.

What is a store with many departments?

It is a department store.

Would I buy a suit in a supermarket or a department store?

I would buy a suit in a department store.

Are there any other stores in a shopping center?

There are many special stores in a shopping center.

These sentences use new words found in this conversation. Listen to them carefully and repeat them.

cosmetics

She doesn't need to use cosmetics at all.

Women use cosmetics to make themselves more beautiful.

Men use only a few cosmetics.

department

The men's suit department is to your right.

The government has many departments.

Each department has its own work to do.

department store

It is convenient to shop in a department store.

A department store has many departments.

Each department in the department store sells one kind of thing.

grocery

Groceries are food products.

I used to work in a grocery store.

We buy food every week from the grocery store.

shop (v)

I need to shop for some clothes.

We go shopping for groceries every week.

My wife likes to shop in a department store.

shopping center

Shopping centers are found in the suburbs.

You can buy almost everything in a shopping center.

A shopping center has many stores.

suburb

A suburb is a small city close to a large city.

People like to live in the suburbs.

People who live in the suburbs work in the city.

supermarket

We buy our food in the supermarket.

The customer serves himself in a supermarket.

A supermarket sells many things.



Let's practice some sentences with progressive verb phrases. Listen to the sentences carefully and notice the verb phrases. Repeat the sentences.

He will be living here while you're in school.  
He is going to be living here while you're in school.  
He is living here while you're in school.  
He was living here while you were in school.  
He has been living here while you're in school.  
He had been living here before you went to school.

I'll be studying when you call.  
I'm going to be studying when you come.  
I'm studying now.  
I was studying when he came.  
I have been studying for two hours.  
I had been studying before you called.

We'll be paying for the car for two years.  
We're going to be paying for the car for two years.  
We're paying for the car now.  
We were paying for the car last year.  
We have been paying for the car for two years.  
We had been paying for the car until last July.

She'll be reading a book tomorrow.  
She's going to be reading a book tomorrow.  
She's reading a book today.  
She was reading a book yesterday.  
She has been reading a book since last Monday.  
She had been reading a book until yesterday.

They'll be driving to town this afternoon.  
They're going to be driving to town this afternoon.  
They are driving to town after lunch.  
They were driving to town when the accident happened.  
They have been driving several hours.  
They had been driving several hours before they stopped.

Listen to this short telephone conversation.

A: Long distance.

B: I want to call Chicago University, extension 36122.

A: Is this a person-to-person call?

B: No, station-to-station, please.

A: The lines are busy now.

What number are you calling from?

B: This is President 3-1528.

A: Please hang up.

I'll ring you when I get your number.

B: Thank you.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

## OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures

## Prepositions:

of place or position  
of direction  
of time  
of manner  
of purpose

Two-word Verbs

Review of Modals

Why - What . . . for ?

Negative Answer Forms, short

## UNIT 1409

## CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

Reading

## Public Library

An important public institution in the United States is the free public library. The first such libraries were started about a hundred years ago and were supported by taxes. The public library has been called "the people's university." These libraries have greatly influenced the culture of the United States.

Many of these libraries have special sections or departments for children's and young people's books, for technical books, for fiction, and for books in foreign languages. Most of the books can be borrowed free for a certain length of time. There are other sections for reference books such as encyclopedias and dictionaries, and for magazines and newspapers. These books and magazines usually have to be used in the library.

Some of the large libraries now have records by great musicians and other artists that we can borrow and listen to at home. In some libraries we can see and borrow films on special subjects we may be interested in. A few libraries even have copies of great paintings, both old and new, that we can borrow and enjoy in the home for a period of time.

Public libraries are found in most cities in the United States. Even a few very small towns have them. There are about 12,000 free public libraries in the United States. This is an average of one public library for every 14,000 people. These libraries have about 165 million books. The people borrow about 500 million books a year.



READING ROOM AT A PUBLIC LIBRARY

Many people in small towns or living on farms have no library near. We now have a new kind of library to help them. This is a "bookmobile," which is a library on wheels. A special truck carrying books follows a regular schedule and at each stop people may borrow books or return books they have borrowed before.



We spend more than \$50,000,000 each year to support these public libraries. There are more than 20,000 employees working in them. Many of these employees are well-educated and highly trained professional people.

Although the first public libraries were supported by taxes, many of the libraries, especially in the smaller cities, were made possible by one man — Andrew Carnegie. Andrew Carnegie was born in Scotland and came to the United States when he was thirteen years old. His family was very poor. His first job paid him \$1.20 a week. Through hard work he built up a great fortune in the steel industry and then gave most of his money to libraries and schools. This money started and built up many of the libraries in the United States.

#### Word List

artist	influence
bookmobile	institution
born	musician
certain (sure, definite)	poor
copy	professional
culture	reference
educate	steel
encyclopedia	support
fiction	technical
foreign	university
fortune	

Vocabulary Practice

1. artist  
The artist painted some great pictures.  
We enjoy the work of great musical artists.  
Who are some great artists in this country?
2. bookmobile  
The bookmobile is a library on wheels.  
The bookmobile is a special truck carrying books.  
The bookmobile brings books to people on farms and in small towns.
3. born  
Carnegie was born in Scotland.  
He was born on November 25, 1835. That is his birthday.  
Where and when were you born?
4. certain (sure, definite)  
We have a certain period of time to do the work.  
I'm certain that is the right answer.  
He said I had to read a certain book.
5. copy (n)  
I'll make you a copy of the letter.  
The artist painted the picture and John made a copy of it.  
This is not an original painting but a copy.
6. culture  
Each country has its own culture.  
Our culture is influenced by the cultures of others.  
What we do and how we think depend on our culture.
7. educate  
We have schools to educate the children.  
Universities are used to educate professional people like doctors and teachers.  
It is important to educate the young people.
8. encyclopedia  
We use an encyclopedia to look up information about many things.  
This encyclopedia is made up of twenty books.  
We should frequently use the encyclopedia.
9. fiction  
Most people like to read fiction.  
Fiction is stories which are not true.  
Do you read much fiction?
10. foreign  
A foreign language is one different from our own.  
I like to travel in foreign countries.  
We should try to understand people from foreign countries.
11. fortune (wealth, luck)  
He made a lot of money; he made a fortune.  
Good fortune came to him.  
Most of us do not get big fortunes.

12. influence  
Reading books influences our lives.  
We are influenced by people around us.  
The schools influence us very much.
13. institution  
The public library is an important institution.  
Free public education is an institution in the United States.  
A university is an educational institution.
14. musician  
A musician plays music for us.  
He is a good musician; he sings well.  
Would you like to be a musician?
15. poor  
He was very poor; he had no money.  
That student usually does good work, but his work was poor yesterday.  
He used to be poor, but now he is rich.
16. professional  
A professional man is a man trained to do a certain job.  
Many professional librarians work in public libraries.  
Doctors and teachers are professional people.
17. reference  
We look up what we want to know in a reference book.  
Dictionaries are reference books for words.  
We should often use the encyclopedia as reference books.
18. steel  
Steel is very hard.  
Steel is used to make many things we use every day.  
The steel-industry is a big industry in the United States.
19. support  
The schools are supported by the government.  
The father supports his family.  
How are the public libraries supported?
20. technical  
Technical books tell us about particular things or subjects.  
This is a technical book about mathematics.  
Have you read this very technical book about airplanes?
21. university  
The university is an institution for higher education.  
We go to the university after finishing high school.  
Have you ever gone to a university?

Questions for Discussion

1. When were the first public libraries started?
2. How were these libraries supported?
3. How can libraries influence the culture of a country?
4. What kind of books can you take out of the library?
5. What do you have to use in the library?
6. What additional services do some of the large libraries give us?
7. How many public libraries are there in the United States?
8. How many books do they have?
9. How many books are borrowed each year?
10. How do people on the farms and in small towns get books?
11. How much do these libraries cost each year?
12. How many employees do they have?
13. Who was Andrew Carnegie?
14. What did he do to build up the public library system in the United States?



## EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

1. Prepositions

a. Study these prepositions.

## ● PLACE OR POSITION

The book is	on in under near	the desk.
-------------	---------------------------	-----------

They went	down	the hall.
	up	the stairs.
	through	the room.
	under	the overpass.

His bag is	in inside in front of in back of	the car.
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He went	to	the library building.
He came	from	

## ● DIRECTION

They hurried	into out of	the lab.
	toward	the accident.

## ● TIME

Please report to class	on	time.
	at by	7:30.

He will be here	after before	10 o'clock.
-----------------	-----------------	-------------

I'll call you	about around	7 o'clock.
---------------	-----------------	------------

## ● MANNER

They arrived	by	plane.
	on	a plane.

## ● PURPOSE

This equipment is	for	an emergency.
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## b. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition.

1. How many seasons are there \_\_\_\_\_ a year?
2. It is always hot \_\_\_\_\_ the summer.
3. Have you gone \_\_\_\_\_ class every day?
4. He has been telling me \_\_\_\_\_ his trip.
5. He sat \_\_\_\_\_ her desk.
6. I slipped the letter \_\_\_\_\_ the door.
7. The bus will leave \_\_\_\_\_ half an hour.
8. Can you be ready \_\_\_\_\_ six o'clock?
9. He walked \_\_\_\_\_ the downtown area.
10. Wait \_\_\_\_\_ the building.
11. This book is \_\_\_\_\_ your first class.
12. Be there \_\_\_\_\_ six o'clock.

## c. Supply the correct preposition.

1. Would you like some ice cream \_\_\_\_\_ dessert?
2. They were living \_\_\_\_\_ an apartment.
3. This lesson is the most important \_\_\_\_\_ all.
4. Did he go \_\_\_\_\_ the show \_\_\_\_\_ you?
5. He came \_\_\_\_\_ his car.
6. Has he put a stamp \_\_\_\_\_ the envelope?
7. Who was absent \_\_\_\_\_ class yesterday?
8. She is writing \_\_\_\_\_ the blackboard.
9. Tickets are on sale \_\_\_\_\_ the show.
10. He accepted the invitation \_\_\_\_\_ pleasure.
11. What did he do while he was \_\_\_\_\_ New York?
12. He wants a pound \_\_\_\_\_ cheese.

2. Two-word Verbs

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: In English, new verbs with special meanings are created from the combination of a verb and a preposition (or adverb). These combinations are called two-word verbs.

Look up

Example: Two-word Verb

He looked up / all the new words. (in his dictionary)

or

He looked all the new words up. (Two-word verbs may be separated.)

Example: Verb + Preposition

He looked / up the street. (not down the street)  
(A preposition must stand before the word it governs.)

Look over

Example: Two-word verb

He looked over / his notes. (He reviewed his notes.)

Example: Verb + Preposition

He looked / over the fence.

or

He looked / under the fence.

a. Study these sentences using two-word verbs.

1. John called up Mary when he was here.
2. We have picked out the car we want to buy.
3. Some girls she used to teach are calling on my wife.
4. I looked up a word I didn't know in the dictionary.
5. We can't figure out what the student is saying.
6. The new student wants to check in at school.
7. Let's go shopping so I can pick out some new clothes.
8. The mechanic looked over the car and found out it needed repairs.
9. James is checking out some books from the library.
10. Please look up his number in the telephone book.
11. We always look over our notes before we have a test.
12. Not all the students in this class handed in their homework today.

13. Albert can't seem to figure out how to work the math problem.
14. We'll pay our bill after the waiter adds it up.
15. I can't read this handwriting; can you figure it out?
16. After hearing all the information, everything adds up to this.
17. Of the many pretty girls you know, why did you pick out Mary?
18. We were talking over the phone when the operator cut in.
19. I want to look up an old friend in this city and call on him.
20. I tried on a new suit at the store yesterday.
21. He put on his coat before he left.
22. We took off our coats when it got warm.
23. Jack got on the bus near home and got off in town.
24. I'll pick up my suit next week.
25. He turned on the light when he came and turned it off when he left.

b. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word to complete the two-word verb (Adverb.)

1. Look \_\_\_\_\_ your notes before the test.
2. If you don't know the meaning of the word, look it \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Would you like to try \_\_\_\_\_ some suits?
4. He picked \_\_\_\_\_ a new car.
5. Do you want to check \_\_\_\_\_ a book?
6. Did he hand \_\_\_\_\_ his homework?
7. Can you call \_\_\_\_\_ later?
8. He can't figure it \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Look \_\_\_\_\_ the number in the telephone directory.
10. He checked \_\_\_\_\_ of the hotel when he was ready to leave.

3. Some verbs are followed by specific prepositions.

Example: arrive at

The students arrived at the Language School.

think about (or of)

What did you think about (or of) the show?

be interested in

Is he interested in flying?

have confidence in

He has a lot of confidence in his plane.

4. Modals - Review

can, could	must (two meanings)
may (two meanings), might	will
should	would
ought to	

## a. Complete the following sentences with a modal.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ I borrow your pencil?
2. It \_\_\_\_\_ rain this afternoon.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ be downtown, but I think he went home.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ you close the door, please?
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (negative) go to the movies, because I \_\_\_\_\_ study.
6. If I had time, I \_\_\_\_\_ go with you.
7. I'm hungry. It \_\_\_\_\_ be lunch time.
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ write to her family.
9. You \_\_\_\_\_ (negative) cross the street here.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ you speak English last year?
11. Tonight she \_\_\_\_\_ wash her clothes.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ they speak English last year?
13. I \_\_\_\_\_ (negative) smoke so much.
14. It's summer in South America now. It \_\_\_\_\_ be very hot there.
15. I \_\_\_\_\_ see him next Thursday.

## b. Underline the modal perfect verb phrases.

1. I could have come yesterday.
2. You could have gone with us.
3. He could have been the best student in the class if he had studied more.
4. We could have watched television, but we went to the movies instead.
5. They could have cashed a check if they had needed money.
6. You should have told me this before.
7. He should have come to class on time.
8. They should have told us if they wanted to go with us.
9. I would have kept it if you had given me the book.
10. We wouldn't have gone on a picnic if it had rained yesterday.
11. I would have closed the window if I had known you were cold.
12. They may have bought a new car, but I haven't seen it.
13. I may have heard that song before, but I don't remember it.
14. The postman may have already come.
15. They might have gone to the movies yesterday.

- c. Complete these sentences using modal perfect verb phrases.

Example: come

I could have come yesterday.

1. go  
You \_\_\_\_\_ with us.
  2. be  
He \_\_\_\_\_ the best student in the class if he had studied more.
  3. watch  
We \_\_\_\_\_ television, but we went to the movies instead.
  4. cash  
They \_\_\_\_\_ a check, if they needed money.
  5. tell  
You \_\_\_\_\_ me this before.
  6. come  
He \_\_\_\_\_ to class on time.
  7. keep  
I \_\_\_\_\_ the book, if you had given it to me.
  8. close  
I \_\_\_\_\_ the window, if I had known you were cold.
- d. A modal verb phrase, with would in the main clause and should in the if-clause is used to express doubt or uncertainty.
1. I would go with him if he should go to New York.
  2. They wouldn't play baseball if it should rain.
  3. They would let me know, if they should find my gloves.
  4. We'd be very happy if our team should win.
  5. I'd go with you if there should be a good movie on.

5. Why - What . . . for?

What . . . for is often substituted for why in direct questions.

Example: Why did he go to Washington?

or

What did he go to Washington for?

what → at the beginning of the sentence  
for → at the end of the sentence

- a. Substitute what . . . for for why.
1. Why did they celebrate Memorial Day?
  2. Why did they all want to go?
  3. Why did you get up so early?
  4. Why does he need to learn English?
  5. Why has she bought such an expensive car?
  6. Why did you order two desserts?
  7. Why did he want to leave early?
  8. Why did he always go to the same restaurant?
- b. Substitute why for what . . . for.
1. What does he always come late for?
  2. What did he call so late for?
  3. What did she go to New York for?
  4. What does he practice out loud for?
  5. What did they exchange presents for?
  6. What did they exchange suits for?
  7. What did you tell him for?
  8. What did he come here for?

6. Drill on Short Negative Attached Forms.

1. Subject + Verb + Not + Either
  2. Neither + Verb + Subject
1. He doesn't study very hard, and I don't either.  
He doesn't study very hard, and neither do I.
  2. She doesn't know this lesson, and I don't either.  
She doesn't know this lesson, and neither do I.
  3. You don't understand English, and I don't either.  
You don't understand English, and neither do I.
  4. He didn't come last night, and I didn't either.  
He didn't come last night, and neither did I.
  5. I didn't see him yesterday, and you didn't either.  
I didn't see him yesterday, and neither did you.
  6. He doesn't have a pencil, and I don't either.  
He doesn't have a pencil, and neither do I.
  7. You don't have a book, and he doesn't either.  
You don't have a book, and neither does he.
  8. They don't have a new car, and we don't either.  
They don't have a new car, and neither do we.
  9. John can't swim, and Jane can't either.  
John can't swim, and neither can Jane.
  10. He shouldn't write to his father, and I shouldn't either.  
He shouldn't write to his father, and neither should I.

## TAPE 1409A

Listen carefully to this reading about public libraries in the United States.

The United States has many great public institutions.  
The free public library is one of these.  
The first public libraries were started about 100 years ago.  
The public library has been called "the people's university."  
They have greatly influenced the culture of the United States.

Most cities in the United States have public libraries.  
There are about 12,000 of these libraries.  
There is one public library for every 14,000 people.  
These libraries have about 165 million books.  
They lend the people about 500 million books a year.

Many small towns do not have libraries.  
Most people living on farms are not near libraries.  
The libraries are brought to them in bookmobiles.  
A bookmobile is a library on wheels.  
It is a special truck carrying books.  
It follows a regular schedule.  
People may borrow and return books at each stop.

The first public libraries were supported by taxes.  
But many places could not afford good libraries.  
Many libraries were made possible by Andrew Carnegie.  
Carnegie was born in Scotland.  
His family came to the United States when he was thirteen.  
The family was very poor.  
His first job paid him \$1.20 a week.  
He built up a great fortune in the steel industry.  
He gave most of his money to schools and libraries.  
This money started many free public libraries.  
Money from Carnegie also supports these institutions.

Listen to this reading again and repeat it.



Here are some questions about this reading. Answer these questions. Use short answers where you can. Repeat the correct answers when given.

Example: When were the first public libraries started?  
About 100 years ago.  
About 100 years ago.

What have these libraries been called?

"The people's university."

Why are these libraries so important?

They influence the culture of the United States.

How many free public libraries do we have?

About 12,000.

How many books are in these libraries?

About 165 million.

How many books are borrowed each year?

About 500 million.

Who do not have libraries they can use?

People in small towns and on farms.

How are books brought to these people?

In bookmobiles.

How were the first public libraries supported?

By taxes.

Whose money now makes possible many public libraries?

Andrew Carnegie's money.

Where was he born?

In Scotland.

How was his family when he was a boy?

Very poor.

In which industry did he make his money?

In the steel industry.

What did he do with most of his money?

He gave it to schools and libraries.

Let's practice using some new words found in this reading in sentences.  
Repeat what you hear.

bookmobile

The bookmobile is a library on wheels.  
The bookmobile takes books to people in the country.  
The bookmobile is a special truck for carrying books.

born

Carnegie was born in Scotland.  
He was born on November 25, 1835.  
Where were you born?

culture

Each country has its own culture.  
Each culture is influenced by other cultures.  
How we think depends on our culture.

fortune (wealth, luck)

He has a lot of money; he has a great fortune.  
Good fortune sometimes comes to all of us.  
Most people do not have big fortunes.

influence

Reading books influences how we think.  
We are influenced by people around us.  
Our schools influence us very much.

institution

The free public library is an important institution.  
A university is an educational institution.  
A hospital is an institution to care for sick people.

poor

He had no money; he was very poor.  
This student's work is not good; it is poor.  
He used to be poor, but now he is rich.

support

The schools are supported by the government.  
 The father supports his family.  
 How are public libraries supported?

university

Have you ever attended a university?  
 The university is an institution for learning.  
 We go to the university after we finish the other schools.

You will now hear some sentences using prepositions. Notice the use of these prepositions. Repeat the sentences.

The car is in the garage.  
 He parked the car near the store.  
 He laid the book on the table.  
 I found my key under the table.  
 We drove down the road.  
 He ran up the stairs as I came in.  
 John drove through many towns on his trip.  
 Did you put your bag in the car.  
 Yes, I put it inside the car.  
 He ran in front of the car.  
 He put his things in the back of the car.  
 Bob went to the movies at seven o'clock.  
 He returned from the movies at eleven.  
 They got out of the car.  
 They hurried into the building.  
 Many people drove toward the fire.  
 He always comes to class on time.  
 The bus leaves at 7:30.  
 We'll be there by 10:00.  
 I'll be home after 10:00.  
 You can call me around that time.  
 We prefer to travel by car.  
 They rode on a train last week.  
 I use this car for travel to and from work.

The expression what . . . for is often used in place of why. Replace the what . . . for with why in the following sentences. Then repeat the correct response.

Example: What did you come so late for?  
Why did you come so late?  
Why did you come so late?

What did she get up so early for?

Why did she get up so early?

What did you order so much food for?

Why did you order so much food?

What do you read so much for?

Why do you read so much?

What did they all want to go for?

Why did they all want to go?

What did you tell him that for?

Why did you tell him that?

What did John come here for?

Why did John come here?

What are you studying English for?

Why are you studying English?

## TAPE 1409B

Listen carefully to this conversation about a visit to a public library.

A: I'm going to the library to get a book.  
Would you like to go with me?

B: Yes, I would. When do you want to go?

A: Let's go this afternoon.

Later at the library.

A: Here we are at the library.  
I want to get a good story to read.  
We'll find that in fiction department.

B: Are there many different departments in the library?

A: Yes, there are several departments.  
Here is the fiction department where I'll get my story.  
Over there is the technical department.  
Straight ahead is the children's department.  
We find books in foreign languages in another department.

B: Can you borrow all these books?

A: Most of the books here can be borrowed.  
We can keep most books two weeks or a month.  
The library tells us when they must be returned.  
Of course, we can return them sooner if we want to.

B: There are a lot of people reading in that room.  
What kind of books are in there?

A: Those are the magazines and newspapers.  
They cannot be taken from the library.  
There are also many reference books in the library.  
These are mostly dictionaries and encyclopedias.  
The books can't be taken from the library either.  
People must use these books and magazines here.

B: I see some records over there.  
Can I borrow records here, too?

A: Yes. Many libraries keep all kinds of records.  
You can borrow them and listen to them at home.  
Some libraries keep films to lend on different subjects.  
You can even borrow paintings in some libraries.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Let's now answer some questions based on this conversation. Repeat the correct response when given.

Example: Why is the first man going to the library?  
He wants to get a book.  
He wants to get a book.

What kind of book does he want to get?

He wants to get a good story.

In which department will he find the book he wants?

He'll find it in the fiction department.

Where would I find books for children?

I would find them in the children's department.

Are there books in foreign languages in the library?

Yes, there is a foreign language department.

Where can I find books about airplanes?

You'll find them in the technical department.

Who tells us when the books must be returned?

The library tells us when to return the books.

May I take magazines and newspapers from the library?

No, you have to read them in the library.

Are there any books we cannot take out?

Yes, we cannot take out dictionaries and encyclopedias.

Do libraries lend only books?

Many libraries have records, films and even paintings to lend.

Here are some sentences using new words found in this conversation.  
Listen to them and repeat them.

encyclopedia

Most encyclopedias are made up of many books.  
We should frequently use the encyclopedia.  
An encyclopedia gives us information about many things.

fiction

Stories which are not true are fiction.  
Most people like to read fiction.  
We read fiction for entertainment.

foreign

It is interesting to travel in foreign countries.  
A foreign language is one different from our own.  
It is sometimes difficult to understand foreign people.

reference

Dictionaries are reference books for words.  
Encyclopedias are good reference books.  
We need to learn how to use reference books.

technical

Here is a good technical book about cars.  
That new book on mathematics is very technical.  
Do you know any technical books about radios?

Let's practice using some two-word verbs in the present, past and future tenses.  
Repeat everything you hear.

call up

He calls her up every day.  
They call up when they're in town.  
I usually call him up when I get home.  
I often call them up.

call up

called up

John called her up yesterday.  
They called up while they were in town.  
I usually called him up when I got home.  
I often called them up.

called up

will call up

He will call her up tomorrow.  
They'll call up when they arrive.  
I'll call him up when I get home.  
I'll call them up for you.

will call up

pick out

pick out

Please pick out the suit you like.  
 I pick out what I want in the store.  
 He always picks out that kind of book.  
 Mary always picks out what she wants.

picked out

picked out

John picked out the suit he liked.  
 I picked out what I wanted in the store.  
 He always picked out that kind of book.  
 Mary always picked out what she wanted.

will pick out

will pick out

John will pick out the suit he likes.  
 I'll pick out what I want in the store.  
 He'll always pick out that kind of book.  
 Mary will always pick out what she wants.

look over

look over

The mechanic looks over the car every year.  
 We always look over our notes before a test.  
 He often looks over my homework for me.  
 The instructor usually looks over the lesson carefully.

looked over

looked over

The mechanic looked over the car yesterday.  
 We always looked over our notes before a test.  
 He looked over my homework for me.  
 The instructor looked over the lesson carefully.

will look over

will look over

The mechanic will look over the car tomorrow.  
 We'll look over our notes before the test.  
 He'll look over my homework for me.  
 The instructor will look over the lesson carefully.



Listen to this conversation about a weekend trip.

A: I understand you're going to Washington tomorrow.

Who else is going with you?

B: No one else is going.

Would you like to go along?

A: Yes, I would.

Are you stopping anywhere else besides the library?

B: No, not in particular.

Unless you want to stop somewhere else.

I'm planning to be gone just a few hours.

A: That's O. K. with me.

I'd like you to drop me off at the capitol.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

## AMERICAN LANGUAGE COURSE

## UNIT 1410

## OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures

## Review Exercises:

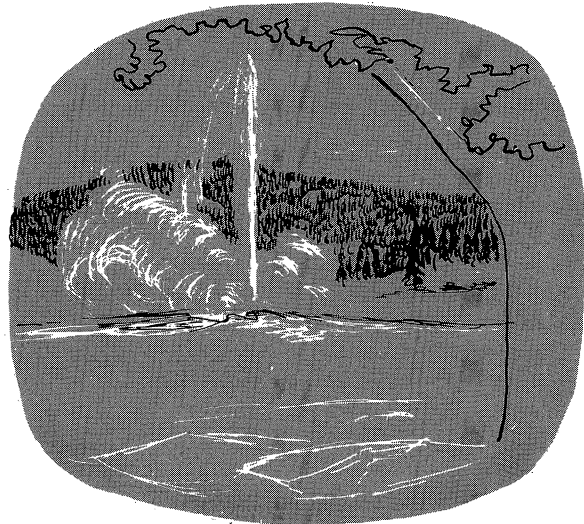
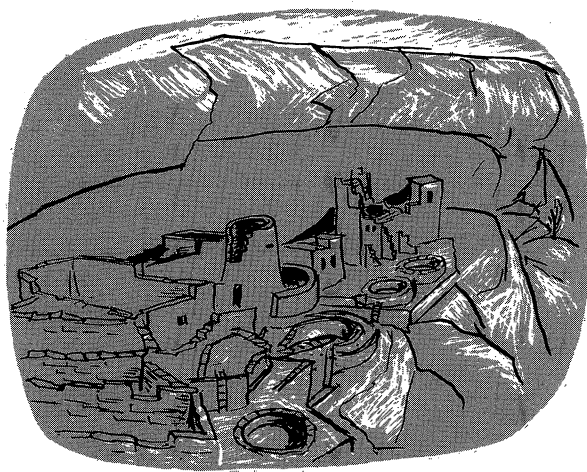
clauses of condition

Be-passive verb phrase

clauses

verb forms in two-clause sentences

NATIONAL PARKS



## UNIT 1410

## CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

Reading

## National Parks in the United States

In the United States there are many areas of public land reserved by the government for the recreation and education of the people. These include places that are important in the history of the country and also places that have beautiful or unusual things to see. The largest and most important of these land areas are the national parks. These are usually protected to preserve the land as it was originally.

Yellowstone is the oldest and largest national park. There are now twenty-nine national parks.

The national parks are under the administration of the national government. The government hires the employees who care for the parks. Many of these are rangers trained to work in forests. They must know a lot about wildlife. They make sure that the animals and birds are allowed to move around and live naturally. The rangers have also studied a great deal about the plants, insects, and rocks in the parks.

These parks are wonderful playgrounds and millions of people visit them every year. There are places where you can camp without charge or you can rent a cabin or a room in a hotel. You can take long walks in the forests, take boat trips, or climb mountains. You are not allowed to hunt in the parks, so there are many wild animals. You can fish in the streams of most of the parks. The park rangers sometimes go with the visitors on walks to tell them about the animals, plants, and mountains. They also have programs and talks at the campgrounds and in the hotels so that people may learn all about the park and the things that are in it.

Word List

allow	natural (-ly)
bird	original (-ly)
cabin	playground
camp	preserve
campground	protect
climb	ranger
forest	recreation
hire	reserve
history	rock
hunt	stream
include	unusual
insect	walk
land	wild

Vocabulary Practice

1. allow  
You can't fish here; it is not allowed.  
We are allowed to hunt in this forest.  
Were you allowed to go to town last night?
2. bird  
A bird is an animal that flies.  
I saw a lot of birds yesterday.  
Those trees are full of birds.
3. cabin  
A cabin is a small house.  
I would like to have a cabin in the forest.  
We stayed in a cabin every night on our vacation.
4. camp  
We like to camp in the forest in the summer.  
Do you often go camping?  
They don't like to go camping when the weather is bad.
5. campground  
People are allowed to camp on the campground.  
There are many good campgrounds in this park.  
I like a campground with a lot of trees.
6. climb  
Do you ever climb mountains?  
John climbed the tree and couldn't get down.  
I climbed the steps to the second floor.
7. forest  
There are a lot of trees in a forest.  
It is usually cool in the forest.  
Do you enjoy walking in the forest?
8. hire (employ)  
He hired me to work for him.  
I became his employee when he hired me.  
They hired us to take them to town.
9. history  
My history is the story of my life.  
Do you enjoy reading history?  
This is an interesting history book.
10. hunt  
People go to Africa to hunt animals.  
Many men hunt animals to get food.  
I hunted for the book but I can't find it.
11. include  
Each lesson includes some reading drills.  
We plan to include you in our party.  
Many beautiful places are included in the national parks.

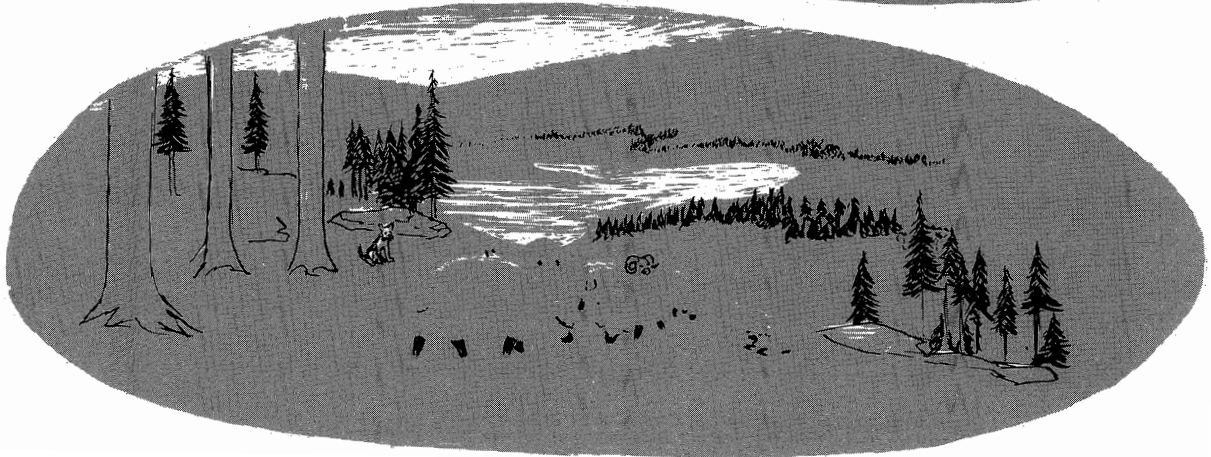
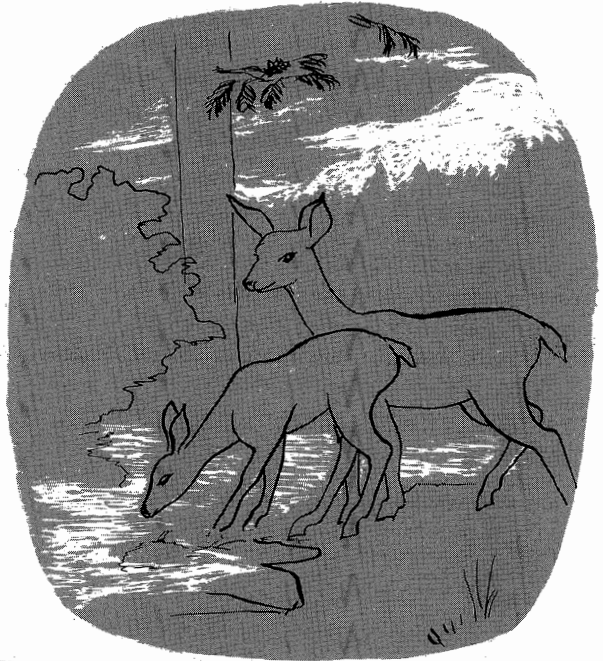
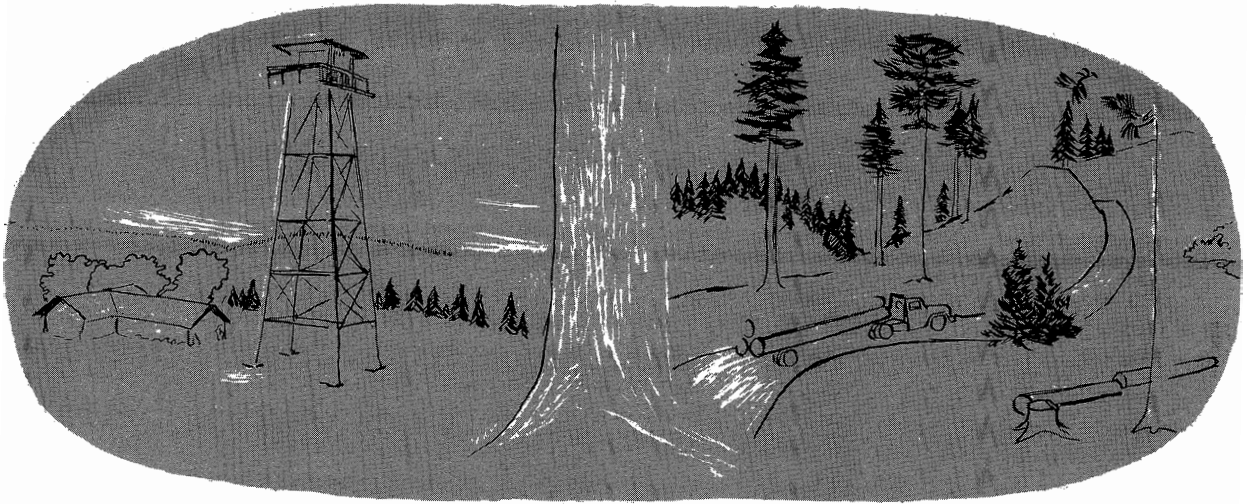
12. insect  
Insects usually are small.  
Most insects have six legs and can fly.  
There are a lot of insects where the climate is hot.
13. land (n)  
There is a lot of public land in the United States.  
The land in the national parks is reserved for the people.  
The farmers grow our food on the land.
14. natural (-ly)  
The animals live naturally in the national parks.  
The natural forests are forests as they grew in nature.  
There are many natural rights which we have as individuals.
15. original (-ly; first, in the beginning)  
The United States originally had only thirteen states.  
I have the original issue of this magazine.  
He did not live in this town originally.
16. playground  
City parks have playgrounds for children.  
Children like to play on the playgrounds.  
The national parks are playgrounds for all the people.
17. preserve (keep)  
We try to preserve the forests as they were originally.  
The national parks are preserved for the people.  
We like to preserve places important in our history.
18. protect  
The rangers protect the wild animals in the park.  
Our clothes protect us from the weather.  
A country uses military power to protect it from its enemies.
19. ranger  
The rangers take care of the parks.  
The ranger helps the people who visit the forests.  
Policemen outside the cities are sometimes called rangers.
20. recreation  
We travel to the parks for recreation.  
We need recreation after we work hard all day.  
People do many different things for recreation.
21. reserve  
The government reserved this land for the public.  
He reserved a seat on the plane.  
Have you reserved a room in the hotel?
22. rock (n)  
The mountains are made of rocks.  
Rocks are generally very hard.  
This farm is not good; it has too many rocks.

23. stream  
Many streams of water come out of these mountains.  
We like to fish in mountain streams.  
The water is cold in this stream.
24. unusual (-ly)  
That book is very unusual but I enjoyed reading it.  
Yellowstone park has many unusual things to see.  
The weather has been unusually cold this year.
25. walk (n)  
I took a long walk through the trees.  
He takes a walk in the park every morning.  
Do you like to take walks in the country?
26. wild  
We see many wild animals in the forests.  
The wild flowers were beautiful this year.  
In the city we see wild animals in the zoo.

#### Questions on the Reading

1. What is reserved in the U. S. A. for the people to enjoy?
2. Why did the government pick out the public land?
3. What is the largest and oldest national park?
4. Who pays the workers in the national parks?
5. What do millions of people do every year?
6. How can people enjoy themselves in the parks?
7. What can people hunt in the park?
8. Why do park rangers go with the visitors?
9. Where can people live in the parks?
10. Why do rangers and others give talks?

NATIONAL FORESTS





Reading

## National Forests in the United States

The United States government has reserved large areas of forest lands as public property. Most of these forests are in the mountains of the West and in Alaska. The eastern part of the country has some national forests but most of them are small. These forests are used and maintained for the permanent benefit of all the people in the country.

These forests now provide us with much of the lumber used in the United States. Over five million cattle and many sheep graze on the plants and grass in the forests. The development of mining and water power in them is also important. The government builds roads through these forests so that people can make use of the resources which are in the forests. Great numbers of people use these forests for recreation. Here one can camp, hunt, fish, take walks, go boating, or climb mountains.

These forests are generally well taken care of. Young trees are planted when old ones are cut for lumber. The number of cattle and sheep allowed to graze in the forest depends on the amount of grass and plants growing in them. People who camp, hunt, or fish in the forest have to obey the laws governing the use of the forests so that they will not be damaged or destroyed.

Forest fires destroy large sections of these forests every year. Some of these fires are caused by lightning but most of them are caused by careless people. People often throw away cigarettes while they are still burning, or campers do not put out their camp fires when they leave their camps. There is a good fire protection system in the national forests to locate and put out forest fires as soon and as fast as possible.

Word List

benefit	graze
build	lightning
burn	maintain
care (take care of)	permanent (-ly)
damage	put out
destroy	resource
fire	water power

Vocabulary Practice

1. benefit (n)  
The forests are used for the benefit of everyone.  
Careful use of the land is of benefit to all of us.  
It is a benefit for me if it is good for me.
2. build  
We're going to build a house next year.  
They have built many roads through the forests.  
We built a fire to cook our food.
3. burn  
There are many fires burning in the campground.  
Fires burn many forests every year.  
Their house burned last year.
4. care (as in take care of)  
The rangers take care of life in the forests.  
The nurse took care of the sick man.  
Will you take care of my house while I'm away?
5. damage (v)  
The fire damaged the building.  
My car was damaged in the accident.  
The rain damaged my books.
6. destroy  
The fire destroyed the house.  
Forest fires destroy large areas of forest.  
Was your car destroyed or just damaged in the accident?
7. fire  
We use fire to cook our food.  
Fire also keeps us warm when the weather is cold.  
A large fire destroyed the school house last night.
8. graze  
The cattle graze on the grass in the forest.  
It kills the grass if we let too many cattle graze on it.  
Many cattle are grazing on the farm.
9. lightning  
We see a lot of lightning in the sky in summer.  
Summer storms often have thunder and lightning.  
We can hear the thunder and see the lightning.
10. maintain (take care of, keep)  
The government maintains the national forests.  
The city maintains the public library.  
He maintains his car well, and it always runs well.
11. permanent (-ly)  
I plan to live here permanently and not for just a short time.  
We hope to always keep the forests; they are for our permanent use.  
This is his permanent job.

12. put out  
We should always put out a cigarette before throwing it away.  
We had a large forest fire because the camper didn't put out his campfire.  
Put out the light when you leave.
13. resource  
The things I own are my resources.  
A country's forests are an important resource.  
The people of a country are its most important resource.
14. water power  
Many countries use water power to run their industries.  
Countries with mountains usually have a lot of water power.  
We often make electricity from water power.

#### Questions on the Reading

1. Where in the U. S. A. are most of the national forests located?
2. What do these forests provide us with?
3. Why are there sheep and cattle in these forests?
4. What is being developed in the forests besides lumber?
5. Who is building roads through the forests?
6. What do many people use these forests for?
7. What can these people do for recreation in the forests?
8. What are the campers allowed to do to animals?
9. What destroys large sections of the forests each year?

## EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

Review Exercises

## a. Clauses of Condition

Complete these sentences by adding a necessary clause (watch the verb tense).

1. John would buy a new car if \_\_\_\_\_.
2. We'll all learn English if \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Where would you go if \_\_\_\_\_?
4. What would you do if \_\_\_\_\_?
5. Where can I go if \_\_\_\_\_?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ if I were at home now.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ if we finish early.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ if they practice a lot.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ if it rains.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ if we had more money.

## b. Be-Passive Verb Phrase

Change these sentences to the be-passive.

1. Miss Smith teaches the class.
2. She doesn't explain the lesson.
3. Doesn't your government send these papers?
4. He had interviewed the student.
5. Hasn't he delivered the package?
6. The student set his watch.
7. He will try out the car tomorrow.
8. His friends don't understand him.
9. He invited all of his friends.
10. Didn't they receive the wire on time?
11. Didn't he return it in good condition?
12. Who wrote this?
13. They weren't recording a tape.
14. He was driving his own car.
15. You must finish this exercise now.
16. You must report any accident.
17. He can't park his car here.
18. He damaged his car.

## c. Clauses

Complete these sentences by adding a clause.

1. I'll call you up when \_\_\_\_\_.
2. John studied his lesson while \_\_\_\_\_.
3. We want to learn English so that \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Never watch TV until \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Let's go to town tonight because \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ when he gets here.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ whenever you can.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ because it was early.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ while we were waiting.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ until class is over.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ as fast as I can.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ better than I do.

## d. Now finish these sentences with short forms of adverbial clauses.

Example: I like to read the newspaper before eating breakfast.

1. We're listening to the radio while \_\_\_\_\_.
2. We can't go to bed before \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I make a lot of mistakes when \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I like to take a bath after \_\_\_\_\_.
5. You could study your lesson while \_\_\_\_\_.
6. We're learning new customs since \_\_\_\_\_.

## e. Now add a sentence to the short form.

Example: He went to sleep while reading a book.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ while talking English.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ before taking your medicine.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ since coming to the U. S. A.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ after taking the test.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ when taking a walk.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ while listening to the news report.

## f. Sentence Building

For each blank in sentences 1 through 10 select one of the clauses a through l to complete the sentence.

Repeat the exercise but for each blank select one of the short forms m through z.

1. The man \_\_\_\_\_ is going to make a speech to us later.
2. We must read the book \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The car \_\_\_\_\_ runs good, but costs a lot.
4. James wants to meet the pretty girl \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The magazine \_\_\_\_\_ costs too much for me to buy.
6. Let's go look at the house \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The music \_\_\_\_\_ is well liked by everybody.
8. The students studied everything \_\_\_\_\_.
9. We just must meet the man \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ has very interesting work.

- |                               |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. who wrote this book        | m. over there               |
| b. who we met just now        | n. talking on the telephone |
| c. that just came in          | o. reading the magazine     |
| d. that John introduced to us | p. walking down the hall    |
| e. you told us about          | q. watching TV              |
| f. that Mary bought           | r. printed in Paris         |
| g. we're looking at           | s. written by Seamarood     |
| h. I'm going to buy           | t. made in Detroit          |
| i. we didn't buy              | u. shipped from Europe      |
| j. Mary's listening to        | v. speaking Spanish         |
| k. they could find            | w. written in French        |
| l. which you liked            | x. painted white            |
|                               | y. on the corner            |
|                               | z. playing now              |

## g. Verb Review

Fill in the blanks with the correct verb form.

1. I think (that) I \_\_\_\_\_ go to the movies.  
(will)
2. Mary says she \_\_\_\_\_ a good picture yesterday.  
(see)
3. We'll see you when we \_\_\_\_\_ back.  
(come)
4. John said (that) he \_\_\_\_\_ going.  
(be)
5. He didn't understand everything she \_\_\_\_\_.  
(say)
6. Henry thought you \_\_\_\_\_ not pass the test.  
(will)
7. Do you think you \_\_\_\_\_ make a good grade?  
(will)
8. Did James tell you if Mary \_\_\_\_\_ something to eat?  
(want)
9. Robert would have left earlier if he \_\_\_\_\_ the time.  
(have know)
10. I would go to Europe if I \_\_\_\_\_ rich.  
(be)

## TAPE 1410A

Listen to the following conversation about national parks.

- A: I hear your vacation starts next week.  
Are you going to take a trip this year?
- B: Yes, I want to visit some national parks.  
There is always something interesting to do.  
And there are beautiful and unusual things to see.
- A: What are these national parks?  
Where are they?  
Can anyone visit them?
- B: In the United States there are many unusual places.  
Some of these are important in the country's history.  
Others have beautiful or unusual things to see.  
These places are reserved by the United States government.  
They are for the recreation and education of all the people.  
The national parks are the most important of these areas.  
They are found in many parts of the United States,  
but most of them are in the western mountains.
- A: Are there many national parks?
- B: There are twenty-nine national parks now.  
The largest and oldest is Yellowstone.
- A: Who takes care of the parks?
- B: The government hires the employees.  
These people care for the park.  
Many of them are rangers.  
They are trained to work in forests.  
They understand the plant and animal life of the park.
- A: Are there many wild animals in the parks?  
I enjoy seeing these animals in the forest.
- B: Yes, they are protected.  
No one is allowed to hunt in the forest.  
Therefore, there are many wild animals and birds.  
They can move around and live naturally.
- A: Are there places to stay in the parks?  
What can you do while you're there?
- B: There are good places to camp without charge.  
You can also rent a cabin or a room in a hotel.  
Many like to take long walks in the forests.  
Others like to take boat trips or climb mountains.  
You can fish in the park streams.  
The rangers teach the people about the park.
- A: That sounds very interesting.  
I hope I can visit some of the parks sometime.



Here are some questions on this conversation. Answer them and then repeat the correct responses.

Example: Where does the man plan to go on vacation?  
He wants to visit a national park.  
He wants to visit a national park.

Who reserves the national parks?

The United States government reserves them.

Why are the parks reserved?

They are reserved for the recreation and education of the people.

Where are most of the parks found?

Most of them are in the western mountains.

Which is the oldest and largest park?

Yellowstone is the largest and oldest park.

Who are the rangers?

They are people who care for the parks.

Why are there many wild animals in the park?

No one is allowed to hunt them.

Can you stay in the park without charge?

We can camp in the park without charge.

Are there other places to stay in the park?

You can rent a cabin or a room in a hotel.

What can you do in a national park?

We can take walks or climb mountains.

What else can you do?

We can take boat trips and fish.

Let's now practice using some of the new words in the conversation.  
Listen to these sentences and repeat them.

allow

You can't hunt in the park; it isn't allowed.  
We were allowed to go to a movie last night.  
They allowed us to read several books.

cabin

A cabin is a small house.  
He has a cabin in the forest.  
We stayed in a comfortable cabin last night.

camp

We camp in the forest every summer.  
They go camping whenever they can.  
I like to camp when the weather is good.

climb

I enjoy climbing mountains.  
He climbed to the top of the house.  
It is easier to climb up than climb down.

forest

I enjoy walking in the forest.  
The forests are usually cool.  
There are many trees in the forest.

hire

I hired him to work for me.  
They hired us to do their work.  
He hires many employees.

hunt

I hunted for my pen but I couldn't find it.  
Some men hunt animals for food.  
He likes to hunt with a camera.

ranger

The rangers work in the forest.  
The parks are cared for by the forest rangers.  
Policemen are sometimes called rangers.

recreation

We need recreation in the evening.  
Some people go to movies for recreation.  
Vacation trips provide good recreation.

reserve

The government reserved the land for the people.  
I reserved a berth on the train.  
We should reserve a room in the hotel.

stream

Water is cold in mountain streams.  
Are there many fish in this stream?  
Many streams come from these mountains.

wild

There are many wild animals in the parks.  
Wild flowers are beautiful in the spring.  
We can see many wild animals in the zoo.

Here are some sentences using the present progressive tense.  
Change the verbs to the past progressive. Repeat the correct  
response when given.

Example: I am reading the lesson.  
I was reading the lesson.  
I was reading the lesson.

He is just writing a letter.

He was just writing a letter.

We are looking at some new suits.

We were looking at some new suits.

They are speaking to their friends.

They were speaking to their friends.

John is fixing his car.

John was fixing his car.

Are you going to the concert?

Were you going to the concert?

I am studying my lesson very carefully.

I was studying my lesson very carefully.

The rangers are telling us about the animals.

The rangers were telling us about the animals.

They are taking a walk through the forest.

They were taking a walk through the forest.

## TAPE 1410B

Listen carefully to this reading about national forests in the United States.

Much forest land in the United States is public property.  
These forests are reserved by the government.  
They are maintained and used for the people.  
Most of these forests are in the West.  
Some large ones are in Alaska.  
The East has some small ones.

The forests provide us with our lumber.  
Millions of cattle and sheep graze in them.  
Mining is highly developed.  
Forest streams provide a lot of water power.  
The government builds roads through the forests.  
With these roads we can get to the forest resources.  
Many people use the forests for recreation.  
Here they can camp, hunt, fish, and climb mountains.

The forests are well taken care of.  
Young trees are planted when old ones are cut.  
There are laws governing the use of the forests.  
People who graze cattle and sheep in the forests obey the laws.  
People with mines also have to follow forest regulations.  
Hunters, fishermen, and campers have to be careful.  
The forests must not be damaged or destroyed.

The forests need a good fire protection system.  
Forest fires destroy many forests every year.  
Some fires are caused by lightning.  
But most fires are caused by careless people.  
People often throw away burning cigarettes.  
Some campers do not put out their campfires.  
Cigarettes and campfires cause many fires every year.

Listen to this reading again and repeat it.

You will now hear some questions on this reading. Listen to them carefully and answer them. Repeat the correct answer when given.

Example: Who are the national forests reserved by?  
They are reserved by the government.  
They are reserved by the government.

Who are these forest lands reserved for?

They are reserved for the people.

Where are most of these forests?

Most of these forests are in the West.

What do the forests provide us with?

The forests provide us with lumber.

Why does the government build roads through the forests?

The government builds roads so we can use the forests.

What happens when old trees are cut down?

Young trees are planted.

What must we do if we use the forests?

We must obey the laws.

Why do we have laws about using the forests?

We do not want to damage or destroy the forests.

What destroys many forests each year?

Fire destroys many forests each year.

What causes most of these fires?

Careless people cause most of these fires.

What should campers do before they leave camp?

They should put out their campfires.

What should one do before one throws a cigarette away?

One should put it out.

Let's now practice some sentences using new words in this reading.  
Repeat what you hear.

build

They'll build a house before long.  
We built a campfire at night.  
It is expensive to build roads in the forest.

burn

Many forests burn each year.  
He left a fire burning on the campground.  
He threw away a burning cigarette.

damage

The fire damaged the building.  
The rain damaged the house.  
My car was damaged in the accident.

destroy

The fire destroyed the car.  
The airplane was destroyed.  
Fires destroy large areas of forest every year.

fire

We use fire to cook our food.  
Fire keeps us warm in cold weather.  
A fire destroyed the house yesterday.

graze

The cattle graze on the grass in the forest.  
Many cattle are grazing on the farm.  
I saw the sheep grazing on the land.

maintain

The government maintains the national parks.  
I maintain my house.  
The city maintains the public library.

put out

He put out the light in his room.  
The camper didn't put out his fire.  
Did you put out your cigarette?

resource

The people of a country are its best resource.  
The forests provide many resources.  
Some countries have many resources.

take care of

The doctor takes care of his patients.  
I'll take good care of your books.  
The rangers take care of the forests.

water power

We make electricity from water power.  
Mountain streams usually provide much water power.  
We use water power to run some industries.

Here are some sentences using the words too, either, and neither.  
Listen to the sentences and repeat them.

John speaks English, and I do too.  
John doesn't speak French, and I don't either.  
John doesn't speak French, and neither do I.

Mary can sing well, and John can too.  
Mary can't dance well, and John can't either.  
Mary can't dance well, and neither can John.

Robert is studying English, and Alice is too.  
Robert isn't studying history, and Alice isn't either.  
Robert isn't studying history, and neither is Alice.

James ate a late lunch, and Albert did too.  
James didn't eat early, and Albert didn't either.  
James didn't eat early, and neither did Albert.

The letter was sent by air, and the book was too.  
The letter wasn't sent by air, and the book wasn't either.  
The letter wasn't sent by air, and neither was the book.

John drives an old car, and Henry does too.  
John doesn't drive a new car, and Henry doesn't either.  
John doesn't drive a new car, and neither does Henry.

They have books, and we have too.  
They don't have books, and we don't either.  
They don't have books, and neither do we.

Nick can swim well, and Mary can too.  
Bob can't swim well, and Jane can't either.  
Bob can't swim well, and neither can Jane.

The students should go now, and I should too.  
The students shouldn't go now, and I shouldn't either.  
The students shouldn't go now, and neither should I.

**Appendix**

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Part I

## THE ENGLISH ALPHABET

	<u>Typescript</u>		<u>Italics</u>	<u>Longhand</u>	
	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Small</u>		<u>Capital</u>	<u>Small</u>
1.	A	a	<i>a</i>	A	a
2.	B	b	<i>b</i>	B	b
3.	C	c	<i>c</i>	C	c
4.	D	d	<i>d</i>	D	d
5.	E	e	<i>e</i>	E	e
6.	F	f	<i>f</i>	F	f
7.	G	g	<i>g</i>	G	g
8.	H	h	<i>h</i>	H	h
9.	I	i	<i>i</i>	I	i
10.	J	j	<i>j</i>	J	j
11.	K	k	<i>k</i>	K	k
12.	L	l	<i>l</i>	L	l
13.	M	m	<i>m</i>	M	m
14.	N	n	<i>n</i>	N	n
15.	O	o	<i>o</i>	O	o
16.	P	p	<i>p</i>	P	p
17.	Q	q	<i>q</i>	Q	q
18.	R	r	<i>r</i>	R	r
19.	S	s	<i>s</i>	S	s
20.	T	t	<i>t</i>	T	t
21.	U	u	<i>u</i>	U	u
22.	V	v	<i>v</i>	V	v
23.	W	w	<i>w</i>	W	w
24.	X	x	<i>x</i>	X	x
25.	Y	y	<i>y</i>	Y	y
26.	Z	z	<i>z</i>	Z	z

## AMERICAN ENGLISH SOUNDS

### Part II

English is not spelled phonetically. The same sound is spelled several different ways. For this reason it is helpful to assign separate symbols to each sound. The following system is a modified version of the IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) system. Twenty-four (24) consonant symbols, eleven (11) vowel symbols, and three (3) symbols representing diphthongs are used to represent the significant sounds of American English.

These charts are only aids and not to be memorized. However, the student must be aware of the different sounds represented in these charts. He must be able to recognize and repeat them accurately.

## CONSONANT CHART

		Place of Articulation															
		Lips		Lower Lip & Teeth		Tip of Tongue & Teeth		Tip of Tongue & Tooth Ridge		Blade of Tongue & Tooth Ridge		Middle or Front of Tongue & Hard Palate		Back of Tongue & Soft Palate		Glottis	
		u*	v*	u	v	u	v	u	v	u	v	u	v	u	v	u	v
Manner of Articulation	Stops	/p/ 1	/b/ 2					/t/ 3	/d/ 4					/k/ 5	/g/ 6		
	Nasals		/m/ 7						/n/ 8					/ŋ/ 9			
	Lateral Glide								/l/ 10								
	Fricatives			/f/ 11	/v/ 12	/θ/ 13	/ð/ 14	/s/ 15	/z/ 16	/ʃ/ 17	/ʒ/ 18						/h/ 19
	Affricates									/tʃ/ 20	/dʒ/ 21						
	Glides		/w/ 22							/r/ 23				/y/ 24			

\*Note: u and v are abbreviations for "unvoiced" and "voiced."

### EXAMPLES

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| 1. /p/ <u>past</u> , <u>stop</u>       | 9. /ŋ/ <u>learn</u> <u>ing</u> , <u>writ</u> <u>ing</u>  | 17. /ʃ/ <u>she</u> , <u>shou</u> <u>ld</u>             |
| 2. /b/ <u>be</u> , <u>bee</u> <u>n</u> | 10. /l/ <u>sh</u> <u>ll</u> , <u>le</u> <u>ft</u>        | 18. /ʒ/ <u>meas</u> <u>ure</u> , <u>vis</u> <u>ion</u> |
| 3. /t/ <u>two</u> , <u>went</u>        | 11. /f/ <u>if</u> , <u>af</u> <u>ter</u>                 | 19. /h/ <u>he</u> , <u>him</u>                         |
| 4. /d/ <u>do</u> , <u>did</u>          | 12. /v/ <u>vow</u> <u>els</u> , <u>vo</u> <u>iced</u>    | 20. /tʃ/ <u>ch</u> <u>ck</u> , <u>ea</u> <u>ch</u>     |
| 5. /k/ <u>can</u> , <u>can't</u>       | 13. /θ/ <u>both</u> , <u>Thurs</u> <u>day</u>            | 21. /j/ <u>rid</u> <u>ge</u> , <u>ja</u> <u>w</u>      |
| 6. /g/ <u>get</u> , <u>got</u>         | 14. /ð/ <u>the</u> , <u>the</u> <u>y</u>                 | 22. /w/ <u>we</u> , <u>will</u>                        |
| 7. /m/ <u>me</u> , <u>my</u>           | 15. /s/ <u>stop</u> <u>s</u> , <u>conson</u> <u>ants</u> | 23. /r/ <u>run</u> , <u>ar</u> <u>ound</u>             |
| 8. /n/ <u>no</u> , <u>not</u>          | 16. /z/ <u>is</u> , <u>was</u>                           | 24. /y/ <u>your</u> , <u>yours</u>                     |

## CONSONANTS

	<u>Symbols</u>	<u>Examples</u>
1.	p	past, stop, put, paper
2.	b	bed, baby, barber, lab
3.	t	take, water, sent, ten
4.	d	date, student, do, hard
5.	k	car, chemical, recorder, book
6.	g	gas, eggs, dog, cigar
7.	m	am, my, number, from
8.	n	no, line, find, noon
9.	ŋ	sing, long, wrong, rank
10.	l	well, laboratory, always, let
11.	f	farmer, affirmative, phrase, laugh
12.	v	very, give, live, seven
13.	θ	thank, Thursday, bath, north
14.	ð	the, this, these, weather, there
15.	s	see, this, lesson, tapes
16.	z	zero, rose, blows, dozen
17.	š	ship, nation, should, push
18.	ž	pleasure, measure, usual
19.	h	have, he, how, hot
20.	ç	chair, teacher, picture, March
21.	ǰ	judge, bridge, page, July
22.	w	we, walk, wish, away, why
23.	r	read, course, for, write
24.	y	yes, you, yesterday, young

## VOWELS

<u>Symbols</u>	<u>Examples</u>
1. i	teach, meet, he, machine, chief
2. ɪ	sit, in, is, big
3. e	make, day, train, vein, steak
4. ɛ	met, let, said, bread
5. æ	cash, half, laugh, hand
6. a	far, farmer, heart, not, hot
7. ɔ	all, saw, bought, thought, taught
8. o	go, know, coat, toe, pole
9. u	good, should, would, book, took
10. ʊ	food, blue, blew, do, soup
11. ə	cup, enough, ago, son, sun
12. aɪ	I, tie, buy, my, write
13. ɔɪ	oil, boy, join, point
14. aʊ	now, town, mouth, out

Part III

## PRINCIPAL PARTS OF CERTAIN IRREGULAR VERBS

<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
arise	arose	arisen	get	got	gotten (got)
awake	awoke	awakened	give	gave	given
			grind	ground	ground
be	was	been	grow	grew	grown
bear	bore	borne	hang	hung	hung
beat	beat	beaten	have	had	had
become	became	become	hear	heard	heard
begin	began	begun	hide	hid	hidden
bend	bent	bent	hit	hit	hit
bet	bet	bet	hold	held	held
bind	bound	bound	hurt	hurt	hurt
bid	bid	bid			
bite	bit	bitten	keep	kept	kept
bleed	bled	bled	know	knew	known
blow	blew	blown			
break	broke	broken	lay	laid	laid
bring	brought	brought	lead	led	led
build	built	built	leave	left	left
burst	burst	burst	lend	lent	lent
buy	bought	bought	let	let	let
			lie	lay	lain
cast	cast	cast	light	lit	lit (lighted)
catch	caught	caught	lose	lost	lost
choose	chose	chosen			
come	came	come	make	made	made
cost	cost	cost	mean	meant	meant
creep	crept	crept	meet	met	met
cut	cut	cut			
deal	dealt	dealt	pay	paid	paid
dig	dug	dug	put	put	put
do	did	done			
draw	drew	drawn	quit	quit	quit
drink	drank	drunk			
drive	drove	driven	read	read	read-
			ride	rode	ridden
eat	ate	eaten	ring	rang	rung
			rise	rose	risen
fall	fell	fallen	run	ran	run
feed	fed	fed			
feel	felt	felt	say	said	said
fight	fought	fought	see	saw	seen
find	found	found	seek	sought	sought
flee	fled	fled	shake	shook	shaken
fly	flew	flown	sell	sold	sold
forget	forgot	forgotten	send	sent	sent-
forgive	forgave	forgiven	set	set	set
freeze	froze	frozen			

## Irregular Verbs (Continued)

<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
shed	shed	shed
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shrink	shrank	shrunk
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slid
slit	slit	slit
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
spin	spun	spun
split	split	split
spread	spread	spread
spring	sprang	sprung
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
strike	struck	struck
string	strung	strung
swear	swore	sworn
sweep	swept	swept
swim	swam	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke (waked)	woke (waked)
wear	wore	worn
weave	wove	woven
weep	wept	wept
wet	wet	wet
win	won	won
wind	wound	wound
wring	wrung	wrung
write	wrote	written

Part IV

## PATTERNS OF IRREGULAR VERBS

1. Three Principal Parts the Same

hit	hit	hit	bid	bid	bid
quit	quit	quit	hurt	hurt	hurt
split	split	split	burst	burst	burst
bet	bet	bet	cost	cost	cost
let	let	let	shed	shed	shed
set	set	set	spread	spread	spread
put	put	put	cast	cast	cast
cut	cut	cut			
shut	shut	shut			

2. Last Two Principal Parts the Samea. Final Consonant Change Only

have	had	had
make	made	made
build	built	built
bend	bent	bent
spend	spent	spent
send	sent	sent

b. Vowel Change Only

meet	met	met
read	read	read
bleed	bled	bled
feed	fed	fed
lead	led	led
light	lit	lit
slide	slid	slid
sit	sat	sat
shoot	shot	shot
hold	held	held
win	won	won
shine	shone	shone
find	found	found
wind	wound	wound
bind	bound	bound
dig	dug	dug
stick	stuck	stuck
strike	struck	struck



c. Vowel Change - Addition of -t or -d

sleep	slept	slept	mean	meant	meant
keep	kept	kept	leave	left	left
creep	crept	crept			
weep	wept	wept	flee	fled	fled
			tell	told	told
think	thought	thought	sell	sold	sold
teach	taught	taught			
buy	bought	bought	lose	lost	lost
catch	caught	caught			
fight	fought	fought	hear	heard	heard
seek	sought	sought	understand	understood	understood

3. Three Principal Parts Differ to Some Extenta. No Similarity

be	was	been
go	went	gone
do	did	done

b. Vowel Change - Addition of -n

arise	arose	arisen	ride	rode	ridden
drive	drove	driven	rise	rose	risen
fly	flew	flown			

c. Vowel Change - No -n

sing	sang	sung	swim	swam	swum
ring	rang	rung			
drink	drank	drunk	begin	began	begun

d. First and Third Vowels Similar

blow	blew	blown	run	ran	run
know	knew	known	come	came	come
grow	grew	grown			
throw	threw	thrown	eat	ate	eaten
			give	gave	given
			see	saw	seen
			draw	drew	drawn

e. Second and Third Vowels Similar

break	broke	broken	tear	tore	torn
speak	spoke	spoken	wear	wore	worn
choose	chose	chosen	swear	swore	sworn
steal	stole	stolen	bear	bore	born
			get	got	got (gotten)
			forget	forgot	forgotten

Part V.

## EXAMPLES OF CONJUGATIONS

(These are examples of standard conjugations.)

Verb: To Be (Be: Simple Form)Present Tense

I am	we are
you are	you are
he, she, it is	they are

Present Perfect Tense

I have been	we have been
you have been	you have been
he has been	they have been

Past Tense

I was	we were
you were	you were
he was	they were

Past Perfect Tense

I had been	we had been
you had been	you had been
he had been	they had been

Future Tense

I will (shall) be	we will (shall) be
you will be	you will be
he will be	they will be

Future Perfect Tense

I will (shall) have been	we will (shall) have been
you will have been	you will have been
he will have been	they will have been

Verb: To Walk (Walk: Simple Form)Present Tense

I walk	we walk
you walk	you walk
he, she, it walks	they walk

Present Perfect Tense

I have walked	we have walked
you have walked	you have walked
he has walked	they have walked

Past Tense

I walked	we walked
you walked	you walked
he walked	they walked

Past Perfect Tense

I had walked	we had walked
you had walked	you had walked
he had walked	they had walked

Future Tense

I will (shall) walk	we will (shall) walk
you will walk	you will walk
he will walk	they will walk

Future Perfect Tense

I will (shall) have walked	we will (shall) have walked
you will have walked	you will have walked
he will have walked	they will have walked

Verb: To Walk (Progressive Form)Present Tense

I am walking	we are walking
you are walking	you are walking
he, she, it is walking	they are walking

Past Tense

I was walking	we were walking
you were walking	you were walking
he was walking	they were walking

Future Tense

I will (shall) be walking	we will (shall) be walking
you will be walking	you will be walking
he will be walking	they will be walking

Present Perfect Tense

I have been walking	we have been walking
you have been walking	you have been walking
he has been walking	they have been walking

Past Perfect Tense

I had been walking	we had been walking
you had been walking	you had been walking
he had been walking	they had been walking

Future Perfect Tense

I will (shall) have been walking	we will (shall) have been walking
you will have been walking	you will have been walking
he will have been walking	they will have been walking

Verb: To See (Passive Voice)Present Tense

I am seen	we are seen
you are seen	you are seen
he, she, it is seen	they are seen

Past Tense

I was seen	we were seen
you were seen	you were seen
he was seen	they were seen

Future Tense

I will (shall) be seen	we will (shall) be seen
you will be seen	you will be seen
he will be seen	they will be seen

Present Perfect Tense

I have been seen	we have been seen
you have been seen	you have been seen
he has been seen	they have been seen

Past Perfect Tense

I had been seen	we had been seen
you had been seen	you had been seen
he had been seen	they had been seen

Future Perfect Tense

I will (shall) have been seen	we will (shall) have been seen
you will have been seen	you will have been seen
he will have been seen	they will have been seen

Verb: To Be (Subjunctive Mood)

(Occasionally used in conditional or contrary-to-the-fact situations.)

Present Tense

(If) I be	(If) we be
(If) you be	(If) you be
(If) he, she, it be	(If) they be

Past Tense

(If) I were	(If) we were
(If) you were	(If) you were
(If) he, she, it were	(If) they were

Part VI

## FOUR IMPORTANT SPELLING RULES

There are four spelling rules which will help you spell thousands of words.

Rule 1. Words Ending in Silent -e.

SHORT RULE  
Before a vowel, drop the -e.  
Before a consonant, let it be.

When a word ends in silent -e, drop the -e before a suffix beginning with a vowel, but retain it before one beginning with a consonant.

Notice what happens to the final -e in the following words when a suffix is added.

close	closed	closing
take	taker	taking
arrange	arrangement	arranging

Rule 2. Final Consonants

C = Consonant  
V = Vowel

SHORT RULE  
Double one C after one V  
if it ac'cented be.

When a word ends in a single consonant after a single vowel in an accented syllable, you double the consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

Notice what happens in these words of one syllable:

stop	stopped	stopping	stopper
begin		beginning	beginner
help	helped	helping	helper

Now look at these words:

ship	shipped	shipping	shipment
------	---------	----------	----------

The same general rule applies to words of more than one syllable if the accent falls on the last syllable.

prefér	preferred	preferring
refer	referred	referring

But look at these words:

prefer	préférable
refer	référence

They end in a single consonant with a single vowel before it and are accented on the last syllable. But the final consonant is not doubled before the suffix even though it begins with a vowel.

Notice what happens to the accent in these words when the suffix is added; it is shifted forward. When the accent does not remain on the syllable, the final consonant is usually not doubled before a suffix.

The final consonant in any word is doubled before a suffix only under these conditions:

- a. The word must end in one consonant with one vowel before it.
- b. If the word has more than one syllable, the accent must be on the last syllable and remain on the same syllable.
- c. The suffix must begin with a vowel.

Rule 3. Final -y

SHORT RULE  
After a consonant, -y becomes -i.  
After a vowel, -y stays -y.

If a consonant comes before final -y, -y changes to -i before all suffixes except -ing.

If a vowel comes before -y, -y does not change.

Notice these words with a consonant before final -y:

carry	carried	carries	carrying
marry	married	marries	marrying
study	studied	studies	studying

Notice these words with a vowel before final -y:

delay	delayed	delays	delaying
journey	journeyed	journeys	journeying
employ	employed	employs	employing

Notice these exceptions:

day	daily	
lay	laid	lain
pay	paid	

Rule 4. ei and ie

## SHORT RULE

Write i before e except after c  
 or when sounded like /e/ as in  
neighbor and weigh.

Notice these principal situations in which the ei - ie problem arises:

a. i before e (This covers most of the problem words.)

believe	piece
friend	niece

b. e before i after c

deceive	receipt
receive	ceiling

c. e before i when sounded like /e/

eight  
 neighbor  
 weigh

Notice these exceptions:

either	their	foreign
neither	seize	leisure

Part VII

## LIST OF CONTRACTIONS

aren't	(are not)
can't	(cannot)
couldn't	(could not)
didn't	(did not)
doesn't	(does not)
don't	(do not)
haven't	(have not)
he'll	(he will)
I'm	(I am)
I'll	(I will or I shall)
isn't	(is not)
it's	(it is)
let's	(let us)
mustn't	(must not)
shouldn't	(should not)
that's	(that is)
they're	(they are)
we'll	(we will or we shall)
we're	(we are)
what's	(what is)
won't	(will not)
we've	(we have)
who's	(who is)
wouldn't	(would not)
you'll	(you will)
you're	(you are)
you've	(you have)



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