

OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures

Modal Auxiliaries

Can, may, would, should, must

in statements

in questions

contractions

negative forms

Sound and Intonation

Stress of Auxiliary Verbs

/ ɪ / and / ər /

Conversation About Travel in the United States.



UNIT 1204

CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

Dialog

- A: What places do you want to visit in the United States?
- B: I want to visit New York. That sounds like an interesting city to me.
- A: I want to see some National Parks. The Grand Canyon first, then Yellowstone and...
- B: Wait a minute. How much time do you think you'll have? Do you know how far apart those places are?
- A: Aren't they all in the West?
- B: Yes, but it's a big country. It's a thousand miles from the Grand Canyon to Yellowstone Park.
- C: How far is it from San Francisco to New York?
- B: It's about three thousand miles, I think. Why?
- C: Well, I have a cousin in New York and a friend in San Francisco. I want to visit both of them while I'm in the States.
- B: Maybe you can, if you can go by plane. It takes just a few hours to fly across the country.
- A: How long do you think it will take us to go from here to the States?
- B: It depends on how we go. It doesn't take very long by plane, but it takes a long time by ship.

Reading

The Geography of the United States

The United States is a very big country. It is about twenty-eight hundred miles from east to west, and about sixteen hundred miles from north to south. Canada is north, Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico are south, the Atlantic Ocean is east, and the Pacific Ocean is west of the the United States.

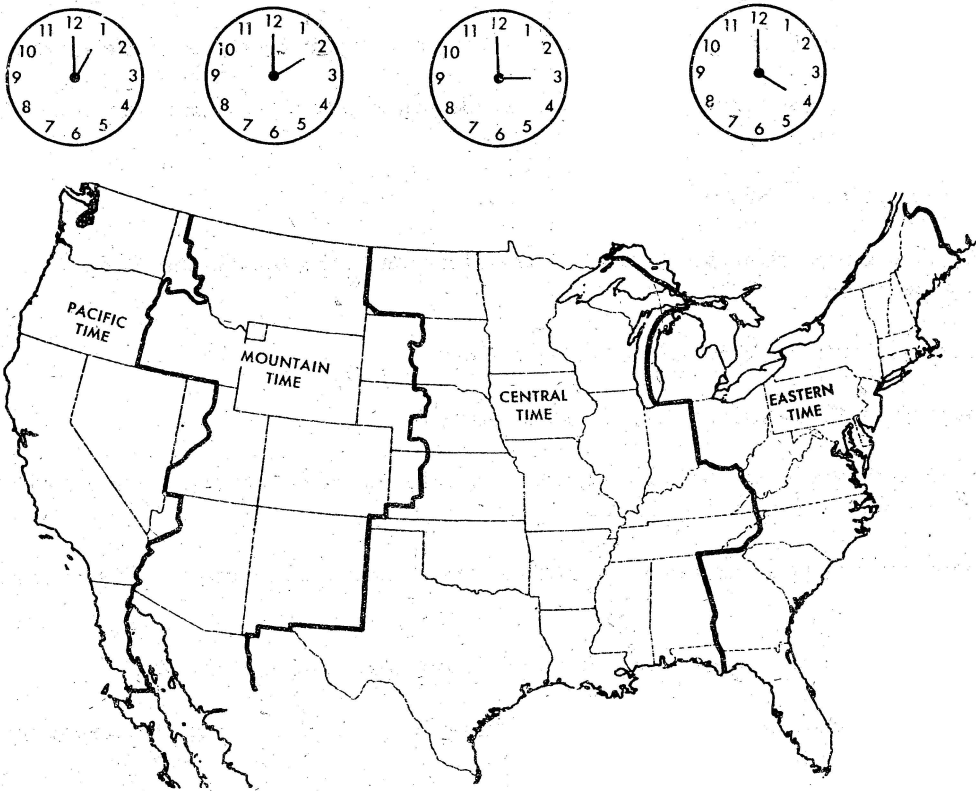
The United States is so big that it is hard to describe. The northeastern part is an important manufacturing region. There are many factories around the large cities, such as New York, Philadelphia and Boston. These cities are also ports. They carry on a lot of trade.

At one time the southeast had only one important crop: cotton. Cotton is still important, but other crops now grow there, too. Industries, especially textile mills, are moving south because of the warm climate and the good labor supply. There is a

lot of oil in Texas and Louisiana. Houston, the largest city in the South, is an important port, especially for trade with South America.

The Middle West grows a lot of corn and wheat. They also raise beef cattle. It is an important manufacturing region too. We make most of our cars in Detroit, Michigan. Chicago is the center of the meat packing industry.

Farther to the West, are more beef cattle, hogs, and sheep. Vegetables and fruits are also important crops in the West. Mining is very important, too. We carry on fishing and lumbering in the northwestern coastal region. The port cities on the west coast are important for trade with the Asian countries..



Standard Time Zones across the United States.

Pattern Practice

1. a big country
The United States is a big country.
Canada is a big country.
Mexico is a big country.
2. How far is it?
How far is it from Canada to Mexico?
How far is it from the east coast to the west coast?
How far is it from New York to Chicago?
3. It's about twenty-eight hundred miles.
It's about sixteen hundred miles.
It's about six hours by plane.
It's about eighteen hours by train.
4. What kind of work do we carry on here?
They carry on much manufacturing there.
We carry on a lot of trade from this port.
5. an important crop
Cotton is an important crop in the South.
Wheat is an important crop in the Middle West.
What are the important crops here?
6. grow
A lot of cotton grows in the South.
We grow a lot of corn in the Middle West.
Do you grow many vegetables here?
7. important industries
What are the important industries here?
Making cars is an important industry in Detroit.
Meat packing is an important industry in Chicago.
8. What about fishing?
Is fishing an important industry?
What about mining?
Is mining an important industry?

Vocabulary Practice

Be sure you understand the meaning of the new words.

1. North
The weather is cold in the North.
The weather was cold in the North.
The weather will be cold in the North.
2. South
Cotton is an important crop in the South.
The weather is hot in the South.
Houston is the largest city in the South.

3. East
The sun rises in the east.
How far is it from the east coast to the west coast?
Would you rather live in the East or in the West?
4. West
We raise a lot of beef cattle in the West.
Los Angeles is the largest city in the West.
There are many national parks in the West.
5. Port
New York is the largest port city on the East Coast.
Philadelphia is an important river port.
What is the most important port city in your country?
6. Trade
There is a lot of trade between the United States and Europe.
Ports in the West Coast have much trade with the Far East.
Is there much trade between your country and the United States?
7. Manufacture
We manufacture automobiles in Detroit.
The Northeast is a manufacturing region.
Where do we manufacture these planes?
8. Region
What are the most important agricultural regions in this country?
The West is a mountainous region.
Does this region have a good climate?
9. Industry
Meat packing is the main industry in Chicago.
Washington has very few industries.
What are the leading industries in your country?
10. Crop
The crops were bad this year, because there wasn't enough rain.
Cotton is an important crop in the South.
Vegetables and fruits are the most important crops here.
11. Raise
Raise the window, please.
They raise sheep and cattle in the West.
They raise hogs there, too.
12. Mining
Coal mining is important in Pennsylvania.
An important industry in Colorado is silver mining.
Is there any mining in your country?
13. Fishing
Fishing is his favorite sport.
Fishing is an important industry on the coast.
Do you enjoy fishing?

14. Lumbering
Lumbering is an important industry in the Northwest.
Lumbering is important in Canada, too.
Lumbering is not important here, because there are not enough trees.
15. Coast
Do you live near the coast?
New York is the most important seaport on the East Coast.
What is the biggest port on the West Coast?
16. Describe
It's hard to describe the United States, because it's so big.
Can you describe the scenery in your country?
Describe the appearance of this room.
17. Farther
Is it farther from New York to Chicago than it is from Chicago to San Francisco?
I'm tired and I can't walk any farther.
He has farther to go to work every day than you do.
18. Textile mill
What is a textile mill?
They make cloth in a textile mill.
There are many textile mills in the South.
19. Meat packing
Chicago is the center of the meat packing industry.
Do we do any meat packing here?
Did we do any meat packing here?
Will we do any meat packing here?

Review

Can you understand these sentences? Add a sentence about each one.

1. The United States is so big that it is hard to describe.
2. There are many factories around New York.
3. The Middle West grows a lot of corn and wheat.
4. There is a lot of oil in Texas and Louisiana.
5. Chicago is the center of the meat packing industry.
6. We make most of our cars in Detroit, Michigan.
7. Vegetables and fruits are important crops in some parts of the West.
8. It's quite a distance from New York to Chicago.
9. It's almost three thousand miles from the east coast to the west coast.
10. It takes about five days to go from the United States to Europe by boat.

11. I saw Mary at the movies last night.
12. They enjoyed their visit in New York a lot last year.
13. He didn't like the climate in the South very much last summer.
14. I hope to see you in the United States next year.
15. I have a cousin in New York and a friend in San Francisco, and I want to visit them both.
16. I'll see you in Washington.

Conversation Practice

Can you answer these questions?

1. How long does it take to go from here to Chicago?
2. How long does it take to go from New York to Europe?
3. How long does it take to go downtown from here?
4. How far is your house from here?
5. How far is it from New York to San Francisco?
6. How far is it to the coast?
7. Is this an agricultural region?
8. Is this a manufacturing region?
9. What are the most important industries?
10. What are the most important crops?
11. What city is the most important port on the Atlantic coast?
12. Which city is the center of the meat packing industry?

EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

1. Some Important Modals in English

can	will	should
may	would	must

a. Affirmative uses of modals.

I can go.
(modal)

I will go.
(modal)

Statements: Subject + MODAL + Main Verb
 I can go.

Questions: MODAL + Subject. + Main Verb
 Can he go?

NOTE: The modal will contracts with subject pronouns.

I + will = I'll
You + will = You'll
We + will = We'll
They + will = They'll
He + will = He'll
She + will = She'll
It + will = It'll

Modals have no third-person singular form. One form is used for all subjects:

I, you, we, they, he, she, it + MODAL

b. Negative uses of modals

can + not = can't (or cannot)	I can't go.
may + not = may not	They may not go.
will + not = won't	We won't go.
would + not = wouldn't	They wouldn't go.
should + not = shouldn't	They shouldn't go.
must + not = mustn't	They mustn't go.

c. Practice modals in English

CAN
I can go.
Can I go?
Yes, I can.
No, I can't.
I cannot go.

Can expresses ability.
Cannot or can't expresses inability.
Example: I can go tomorrow.
 I can't go tomorrow.

He can go.
 Can he go?
 Yes, he can.
 No, he can't.
 He cannot go.

You can go.
 Can you go?
 Yes, you can.
 No, you can't.
 You cannot go.

They can go.
 Can they go?
 Yes, they can.
 No, they can't.
 They cannot go.

We can go.
 Can we go?
 Yes, we can.
 No, we can't.
 We cannot go.

MAY

They may come.
 May they come?
 Yes, they may.
 No, they may not.

We may come.
 May we come?
 Yes, we may.
 No, we may not.

He may come.
 May he come?
 Yes, he may.
 No, he may not.

You may come.
 May you come?
 Yes, you may.
 No, you may not.

We use can in making requests;
 (However some people prefer may
 and consider can inappropriate.)
 Example: Can I see you for a minute?
 or May I see you for a minute?

We use can and may in giving permission.
 Example: You can leave your books here.
 or You may leave your books here.

Cannot, can't, and may not indicate
 permission is not given.
 Example: You can't leave until eight
 o'clock.
 You may not leave until eight
 o'clock.

We use may in making requests.
 Example: May I borrow your pencil?

We use may in giving permission.
 Example: You may come in now.

May not indicates permission is not given.
 Example: No, he may not.

May also indicates possibility and
 probability.
 Example: She may be here.
 It may rain tonight.

May not also indicates lack of possibility or
 probability.
 Example: He may not come after all.

WILL

I will go.
 Will I go?
 Yes, I will.
 No, I won't.
 I will not go.

Will indicates future time.

Example: The class will start at 7:30.

She will go.
 Will she go?
 Yes, she will.
 No, she won't.
 She will not go.

Will used with the first person often indicates a promise.

Example: I will write often.
 (I promise to write often.)

You will go.
 Will you go?
 Yes, you will.
 No, you won't.
 You will not go.

They will go.
 Will they go?
 Yes, they will.
 No, they won't.
 They will not go.

We will go.
 Will we go?
 Yes, we will.
 No, we won't.
 We will not go.
 The bus will leave at noon.
 It won't leave at noon.

WOULD

She would come.
 Would she come?
 Yes, she would.
 No, she wouldn't.
 She would not come.

Sentences such as "She would come." or "Would she come?" suggest that fulfillment depends on some condition.

Example: She would come (if she had time.)

He would come.
 Would he come?
 Yes, he would.
 No, he wouldn't.
 He would not come.

They would come.
 Would they come?
 They wouldn't come.
 Wouldn't they come?
 Wouldn't it start?
 It wouldn't start.

Would not or wouldn't indicates a negative attitude.

Example: He wouldn't try to speak English.

SHOULD

She should come.
Should she come?
Yes, she should.
No, she shouldn't.
She should not come.

He should come.
Should he come?
Yes, he should.
No, he shouldn't.
He should not come.

They should come.
Should they come?
Yes, they should.
No, they shouldn't.
They should not come.

I should come.
Should I come?
Yes, I should.
No, I shouldn't.
I should not come.

Should indicates obligation and necessity.
Example: You should study more.

Should not or shouldn't indicates an obligation not to do something when it is used in a negative statement.
Example: You shouldn't drive so fast.

1. Questions introduced by should ask for advice.
 2. Those introduced by shouldn't offer suggestions.
- Example: 1. Should I call this late?
(Do you think I should call?)
2. Shouldn't he study more?
(Don't you think he should study more?)

MUST

We must hurry.
Must we hurry?
Yes, we must.
No, we mustn't.
We must not hurry.

He must hurry.
Must he hurry?
Yes, he must.
No, he mustn't.
He must not hurry.

She must hurry.
Must she hurry?
Yes, she must.
No, she mustn't.
She must not hurry.

They must hurry.
Must they hurry?
Yes, they must.
No, they mustn't.
They must not hurry.

Must indicates a strong sense of obligation.
Example: You must report to headquarters.

Must not or mustn't indicates a strong sense of obligation not to do something.
Example: You must not call after midnight.

Grammar Drill

Drill 1 - Modals in English

1. Can you go to the movies tonight?
No, I _____.
2. Will they see a good picture?
Yes, they _____.
3. Should we finish the lesson quickly?
Yes, we _____.
4. May we begin the text now?
Yes, you _____.
5. Must he finish his homework before dinner?
Yes, he _____.
6. Should they hurry?
No, they _____.
7. Will the teacher be late to class?
No, he _____.
8. Should they make mistakes?
No, they _____.
9. Should they open the letter now?
No, they _____.
10. Should you stay home tomorrow?
No, I _____.
11. Should Mark read that book?
Yes, he _____.

Drill 2 - Change to Negative Questions

1. They should hurry and finish the lesson.
2. We will make many mistakes.
3. You can speak English very well.
4. John should begin his lessons before dinner.
5. Mary will begin her lessons after dinner.
6. I will have a chance to see a good movie.

Drill 3 - Contrast Affirmative and Negative Forms of Modals

1. I can go to the dance, but you _____.
2. We can speak English, but they _____.
3. He can understand the lesson, but she _____.
4. Mary can't leave tonight, but John _____.
5. Mr. Smith can't watch television in the morning, but Mrs. Smith _____.
6. These people can't come, but those people _____.

Drill 4 - Complete the Statements

1. I can't speak French, but you _____.
2. They won't finish tonight, but we _____.
3. Mary shouldn't study the next lesson, but John _____.
4. He mustn't be awakened early, but she _____.
5. The little children may not stay up late, but the big children _____.

Drill 5 - Use the Proper Modal Form

1. I can speak English well. _____ you?
2. They must go to the bank. _____ we?
3. Mr. Smith should buy some new clothes. _____ Mrs. Smith?
4. Girls may not play football. _____ boys?
5. He will not take a trip next week. _____ she?

Drill 6 - Answer.

1. Will Peter help us with our lessons?
No, he _____.
2. Will the school be open tomorrow?
Yes, it _____.
3. Will they ride the bus?
No, they _____.
4. Will Alice have a vacation?
Yes, she _____.
5. Will the teacher give us a lot of homework?
No, he _____.
6. Will we hear new tapes in the laboratory?
Yes, we _____.
7. May we come to your party?
Yes, you _____.
8. May we smoke in here?
No, you _____.
9. May the dog come into the restaurant?
No, it _____.
10. May we have your name and address?
Yes, you _____.
11. May I leave class early today?
No, you _____.
12. Must John study harder?
Yes, he _____.

13. Must we finish before dinner?
Yes, we _____.
14. Must you go to the doctor tomorrow?
Yes, I _____.
15. Must I mail the letter today?
Yes, you _____.
16. Should we hurry and finish our lessons?
Yes, we _____.
17. Should we wait until tomorrow?
No, we _____.
18. Should Janet call her mother?
Yes, she _____.

TAPE 1204A

Listen to the following conversation.

A: What places do you want to visit in the United States?

B: I want to visit New York.
That sounds like an interesting city.

A: I want to see some National Parks.
The Grand Canyon first, then Yellowstone.

B: Wait a minute.
How much time do you have?
Do you know how far apart those places are?

A: Aren't they all in the West?

B: Yes, but it's a big country.
It's a thousand miles
from the Grand Canyon to Yellowstone Park.

A: How far is it from San Francisco to New York?

B: It's about three thousand miles, I think. Why?

A: I have a cousin in New York
and a friend in San Francisco.
I want to visit both of them
while I'm in the States.

B: Maybe you can,
if you can go by plane.
It takes just a few hours
to fly across the country.

A: How long do you think it will take us
to go from here to the States?

B: It depends on how we go.
It doesn't take very long by plane,
but it takes a long time by ship.

Listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Vocabulary drill. Listen and then repeat.

A big country

The United States is a big country.

Canada is a big country.

Mexico is a big country.

How far is it?

How far is it from Canada to Mexico?

How far is it from the east coast to the west coast?

How far is it from New York to Chicago?

About

It's about twenty-eight hundred miles.

It's about sixteen hundred miles.

It's about six hours by plane.

It's about eighteen hours by train.

North

The weather is cold in the North.

Boston is north of New York.

Canada is north of the United States.

South

Cotton is an important crop in the South.

The weather is hot in the South.

Houston is the largest city in the South.

East

The sun rises in the east.

There are many cities on the east coast.

They like to live in the East.

West

There are lots of beef cattle in the West.

Los Angeles is on the West Coast.

There are many national parks in the West.

Port

New York is a port in the East.

Philadelphia is an important river port.

What is an important port in your country?

Trade

The United States has a lot of trade with Europe.

Does your country trade with the United States?

The West Coast has much trade with Asia.

Manufacture

We manufacture automobiles in Detroit.

The Northeast is a manufacturing region.

Where are these planes manufactured?

Region

What are the most important agricultural regions?

The West is a mountainous region.

Does this region have a good climate?

National Parks

There many national parks in the United States.

Aren't many national parks in the West?

Many people visit the national parks.

Let's practice some expressions of distance in English. Listen and repeat.

How far is it?

It's quite a distance.

It's a long way.

It's not very far.

How far is it from New York to San Francisco?

It's quite far.

It's a long way.

It's almost three thousand miles.

It about six hours by plane.

How far is your house from here?

Not very far.

Just a couple of blocks.

It's close.

About fifteen minutes by bus.

Notice that distance can also be expressed in terms of time.
Listen to these expressions and repeat them.

How long does it take?

It doesn't take long.

It takes several hours.

It takes about twenty minutes.

How long does it take to go downtown from here?

It takes about a half hour by bus.

It takes about twenty minutes by car.

How long does it take you?

It takes me about ten minutes.

How long does it take you to get to class from your house?

I can walk it in ten minutes.

It takes me about twenty minutes by bus.

How long does it take to go to Chicago?

It takes about three hours by plane.

It takes about twelve hours by train.

You will now hear a statement and then a question about it. Answer the question and repeat the correct response.

Example: There are many factories around New York.
 Where do we find many factories?
 We find many factories around New York.
 We find many factories around New York.

Yellowstone is a national park in the West.
 Where is Yellowstone Park?

Yellowstone Park is in the West.

It is three thousand miles from New York to San Francisco.
 How far is it from New York to San Francisco?

It is three thousand miles from New York to San Francisco.

The Middle West grows a lot of corn and wheat.
 Where do we grow a lot of corn?

We grow a lot of corn in the Middle West.

Chicago is the center of the meat packing industry.
 What is the center of the meat packing industry?

Chicago is the center of the meat packing industry.

Vegetables are important crops in the West.
 Where do we raise vegetables?

We raise many vegetables in the West.

Cotton is an important crop in the South.
 What is an important crop in the South?

Cotton is an important crop in the South.

There is much mining in the mountains.
 Where is there much mining?

There is much mining in the mountains.

We find much oil in Texas.
 What do we find in Texas?

We find much oil in Texas.

Let's now practice some sentences in different tenses. Listen to these sentences and repeat them.

I'll visit many places next year.
I visit many places each year.
I visited many places last year.

We'll want to see Yellowstone Park.
We want to see Yellowstone Park.
We wanted to see Yellowstone Park.

They'll see the Grand Canyon in the morning.
They see the Grand Canyon every year.
They saw the Grand Canyon last month.

He'll be in the West next week.
He's in the West now.
He was in the West yesterday.

How much time will you have?
How much time do you have?
How much time did he have?

You'll know about it tomorrow.
You know about it now.
You knew about it last month.

It'll take five hours to fly across the country.
It takes five hours to fly across the country.
It took five hours to fly across the country.

Will you wait for us at the station?
Are you waiting for us at the station?
Were you waiting for us at the station?

I'll think about the book tomorrow.
I often think about the book.
I thought about the book last night.

She'll do her work this evening.
She does her work well.
She always did her work well.

TAPE 1204B

Listen to the following conversation.

A: Did Mary go downtown to buy a radio last week?

B: Yes, she did.
She went to a department store to buy one.

A: Do they sell many different kinds of radios there?

B: Oh yes, there are large ones and small ones.

A: Do they also have transistor radios?

B: Yes, but they aren't cheap.

A: What kind of a radio did she want to buy?

B: She wanted to buy a small one.

A: What kind did she look at?

B: She looked at table radios and transistors.

A: Were the transistors small?

B: Yes, some of them were very small.
However, they were very expensive.

A: Did Mary have much money?

B: No, she didn't have much.
She looked at them for a long time.
She listened to all of them.

A: What did she do?

B: She finally decided to buy a table radio.

A: Was it a transistor?

B: No, it wasn't.

A: How much did she pay for it?

B: It cost fifteen dollars.
She thought it was a bargain.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Listen to these questions and answers. Then repeat them.

Did Mary go downtown last week?

Yes, she went downtown.

No, she didn't go.

Who went?

Mary did.

Did Mary buy a transistor radio?

Yes, she bought a new radio.

No, she didn't buy a transistor.

What did she buy?

She bought a table radio.

Did the store sell radios?

Yes, they sold many radios.

No, they didn't sell many.

What did the department store sell?

Everything.

Did she want to buy a large radio?

Yes, she wanted to buy a big one.

No, she didn't want to.

What kind of radio did she want to buy?

She wanted a small one.

Did she look at all kinds of radios?

Yes, she looked at all kinds.

No, she didn't.

Who looked at all kinds of radios?

Robert looked at everything.

Did the transistors cost a lot of money?

Yes, they cost a lot.

No, they didn't cost too much.

How much did the transistors cost?

They cost twenty dollars.

Did Mary decide on a radio-phonograph?

Yes, she decided on one.

No, she didn't decide to buy one.

What did she decide upon?

She decided to buy a table radio.

Did Mary think the radio cheap?

Yes, she thought it a bargain.

No, she didn't think so.

What did she think about the radio?

She thought it was a bargain.

Did she listen to many radios?
 Yes, she listened to a lot.
 No, she didn't listen to many.
 Who listened to a lot of radios?
 Alice listened, but she didn't buy any.

Did we have much money for a radio?
 Yes, we had a lot of money.
 No, we didn't have much.
 How much money did we have?
 Twenty dollars.

Listen to these questions using question words. Repeat the questions and answers.

Who bought a radio?
 Alice bought one.
 Where did she buy it?
 She got it in a department store.
 What kind of radio did she buy?
 She bought a transistor radio.
 How much money did she pay?
 She paid twenty dollars for it.
 What did she think about that?
 She thought that was a bargain.

Here are some statements using the progressive verb forms.

Listen and then repeat what you hear.

We're sitting in our classroom now.
 The students are talking English.
 The teacher is listening to us.
 He isn't talking very much.
 The teacher is asking us questions.
 We're trying to answer him.
 One student is talking about his country.
 He's telling us many interesting things.
 We're asking him questions about his country.
 The teacher is listening and not talking.
 Another student is telling us about his family.
 They're living in a small village.
 They're raising fruits and vegetables.
 They're also growing trees on their farm.
 He's buying more land now.
 A student is telling us about making boats.
 Another is speaking about making rugs.
 We're enjoying the English class very much.

Here are some sentences using common verbs. Listen to the sentences and repeat them

Does he hear a plane?

Yes, he hears a plane.

No, he doesn't hear a plane.

Who hears a plane?

What does he hear?

Are you listening to the radio?

Yes, we're listening to the radio.

No, we aren't listening to the radio.

Who is listening to the radio?

We are listening to a recorder.

What are you listening to?

Do they see my new car?

Yes, they see your new car.

No, they don't see your new car.

Who sees my new car?

What do they see?

Is Alice watching TV?

Yes, she's watching TV.

No, she isn't watching it now.

Who is watching TV?

What is she watching?

We'll now practice some questions and answers. Listen and repeat what you hear.

What did Robert do yesterday?

He listened to the tape.

What is Mary doing now?

She's reading a book.

What do you do every morning?

I always eat breakfast.

What will the students do soon?

They will speak good English soon.

What has the boy already done?

He has already eaten supper.

What were you doing when the phone rang?

We were watching television.

What did Mary do in the department store?

She bought a portable radio.

What is she doing with the radio now?
She's listening to music on the radio.

What does his wife do when she goes to the store?
She always looks for bargains.

Where can one find bargains?
One can find them in a department store.

What can you buy in a department store?
You can buy everything there.

What did Alice buy downtown?
She bought a transistor radio.

What do you need to buy?
I need to buy a shirt.

Where will you go to buy one?
I'll go to a department store.

What took place while watching TV?
The telephone rang.

What happened while you were eating?
We heard a loud noise.

Where did Robert get on the train?
He got on at Tucson.

Where will Janie get off the boat?
She will get off at Liverpool.

Who can make up his mind about going?
We can; and we must do so now.

What do you want us to try on?
We want you to try on the new coat.

What did Robert put on for the party?
He put on his dark suit and white shirt.

Where shall we have our next dance?
Let's have it in the Blue Room.

Who could we get to play for us?
We could afford The Stafford Band.

Who hasn't made up his mind yet?
Everybody has made up his mind.

TAPE 1204C

Listen to the following sentences and then repeat them.

Where is the traffic light?

Generally above the street.
Sometimes on the corner.
Look carefully.

I see it now.
What does the red light mean?

The red light always means "stop."
Traffic never moves.

Does the green light mean "go"?

Right. Do you understand the yellow light?

No. The one ahead is blinking.
What does it mean?

A blinking yellow light means "move."
But use caution.

Suppose a red light changes to yellow.
What do I do?

Don't move.
Wait until the light is green.

Suppose a green light is changing.
Should traffic move?

No, it should stop.

We'll now practice the use of some modals. Listen to these sentences and then repeat.

Can shows ability and permission.
Can't shows inability and no permission.

I can go to New York.
It doesn't take long.

I can't go to San Francisco.
It's a long way.

He can go by car.
He has a car.
He can't go by car.
He doesn't have a car.

They can go on Christmas.
It's a holiday.

They can't go today.
Today isn't a holiday.

May shows a request and possibility.

May I speak to Joe?
 May I go now?
 May we leave early?

It may rain. It's cloudy.
 I may buy a new suit.
 I need one.
 We may visit the West.
 We hope to.

Will often shows the future.

When will Joe be there?
 Will they fly across the country?
 Will she need a cab?
 He won't get up at seven-thirty.
 It won't stop here.

"I will" often means a promise.

I will call in the morning.
 I promise.
 I'll write you often. I promise.

Would may show a condition.

He would study more (if he had time).
 He would buy a car (if he had the money).

Would not or wouldn't shows a negative attitude.

They wouldn't speak English on their "break."
 They spoke their own language.
 The car wouldn't go.
 It was out of gas.

He wouldn't study.
 He didn't like to study.

Should shows obligation and necessity.

You should study.
 He should get up early.
 We should listen carefully.

Should not or shouldn't expresses the negative.

You shouldn't "run" a red light.
 You shouldn't speed.
 You shouldn't go late.

Should + a question is a request for advice.

Should I buy a car?
 Should we wait here?
 Should he go now or later?
 What should I wear, my uniform or a civilian suit?

Must shows necessity.

They must report at once.
He must get a driver's license.
He can't drive without a license.
You must wear your dress uniform.

Must not expresses the negative.

You must not drive eighty miles an hour.
The speed limit is seventy.
He must not smoke in the lab.

Now let's practice some sentences using modals. Listen and repeat.

I should go downtown today.

You shouldn't drive the car so fast.

Should John watch TV every night?

Who should take a bath first?

What should we do now?

What should we study tomorrow?

Who should we give the chocolate to?

Where should they go next year?

How should we learn the new words?

When should we go to the U. S. A. ?

How often should we listen to the tape?

Why should you say that?

Mary can sing well.

Could you let me have five dollars?

I can let you have five until payday.

Will we see you at the movies?

Would you please help me?

You may go now, if you want to.

What places may we visit in the U. S. A. ?

Who might visit Yellowstone Park?

Should we listen to the tape again?

Yes, you ought to listen and repeat once more.

Must you leave us so soon?

We must go to church today.

The students should study hard.

They ought to study hard.

They need to study hard.

They have to study hard.

They expect to study hard.

They want to study hard.

Who will be here early tomorrow?

Who can be here early tomorrow?

Who must be here early tomorrow?

Who might be here early tomorrow?

Who should be here early tomorrow?

Who could be here early tomorrow?

We may visit the U. S. A. next year.

We might visit the U. S. A. next year.

We can visit the U. S. A. next year.

We could visit the U. S. A. next year.

We must visit the U. S. A. next year.

We ought to visit the U. S. A. next year.

We expect to visit the U. S. A. next year.

We plan to visit the U. S. A. next year.

We have to visit the U. S. A. next year.

We need to visit the U. S. A. next year.

SOUND AND INTONATION

Listen.

Remember that we don't stress an auxiliary verb in affirmative and interrogative sentences, but we stress it in a negative sentence.

Listen and repeat.

I can gó.
Can I gó?
I cán't go.

He can speák English.
Can he speák English?
He cán't speak English.

She can leárn fast.
Can she leárn fast?
She cán't learn fast.

They will gó.
Will they gó?
They wón't go.

The bus will leáve at noon.
Will the bus leáve at noon?
The bus wón't leave at noon.

He would cóme.
Would he cóme?
He wóuldn't come.

She should cóme.
Should she cóme?
She shóuldn't come.

We must húrry.
Must we húrry?
We mústn't hurry.

The difference between / l / and / r /

Listen.

It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between / l / and / r /.

Remember that to form / l / the tongue tip touches the tooth ridge and air goes out over the sides of the tongue.

To form / r / the sides of the tongue touch the tooth ridge and the air goes out over the middle and tip of the tongue.

Listen and repeat.

red
red
red

led
led
led

grass
grass
grass

glass
glass
glass