

**OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES****Structures****Question Words****Adjectives, Comparison of****Adverbs of Frequency****Progressive Verb Phrase****Present Tense****Past Tense****Future Tense****Sound and Intonation****Intonation Patterns in Questions****Stressed and Unstressed Vowels**

Making An Appointment With A Dentist



## UNIT 1205

## CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

## Dialog

## Telephone Calls - Making An Appointment With A Dentist

Miss A: Dr. Parks' office.

Mr. B: This is George Jones speaking. I want to make an appointment with Dr. Parks some time this week.

Miss A: Is something wrong, or is this a checkup?

Mr. B: Just my regular six months' checkup.

Miss A: Let's make it next week, then. Dr. Parks is busy all this week. How about Friday, November 5, at 10 o'clock?

Mr. B: That will be fine.

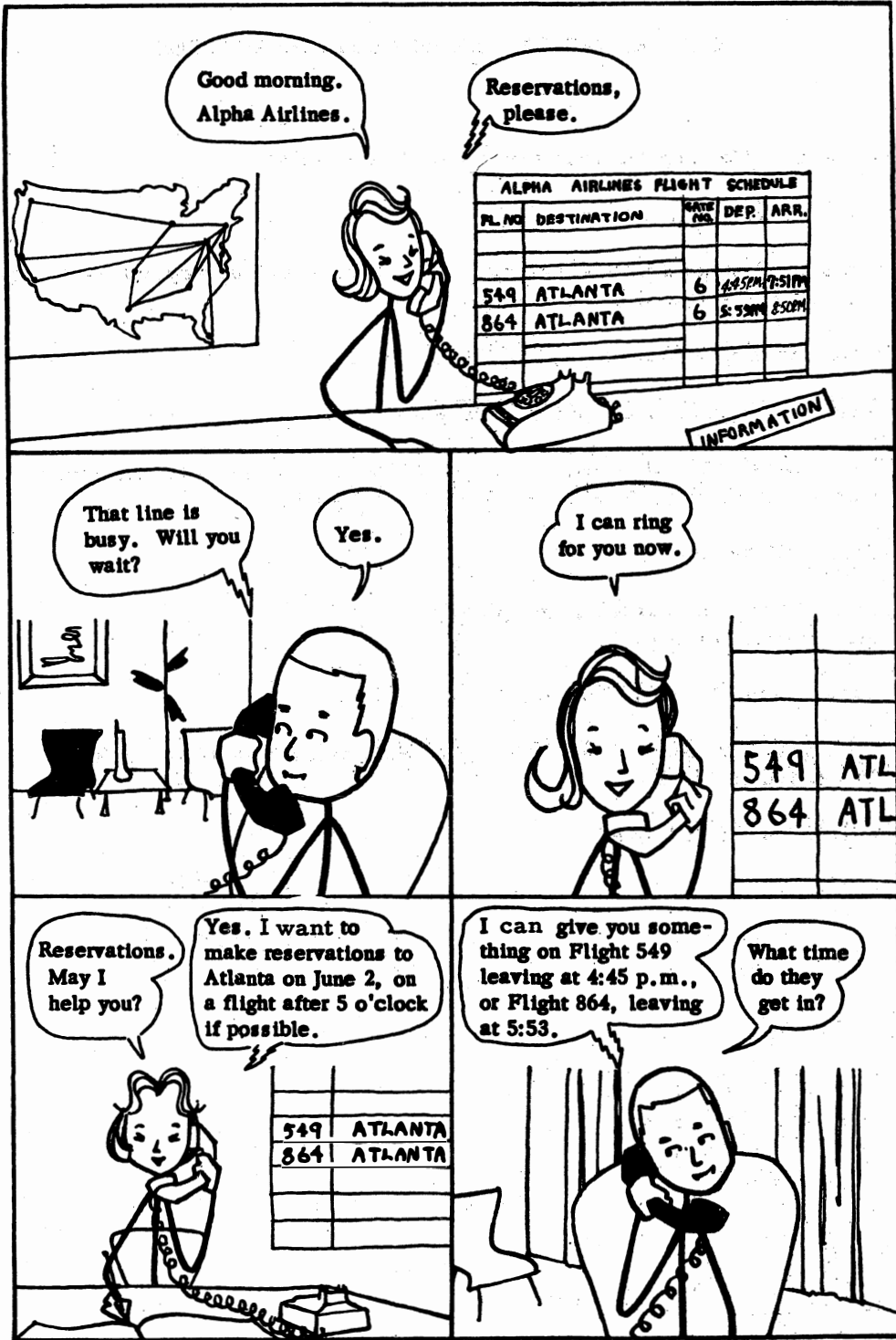
Miss A: May I have your name again, please?  
Mr. Jones, wasn't it?

Mr. B: That's right. George Jones.

Miss A: All right, Mr. Jones. We'll see you November 5 at 10 o'clock.  
Thank you for calling.

Mr. B: Thank you. Good-bye.

Making Plane Reservations



Flight 549 is due in Atlanta at 7:51 p.m., and Flight 864 at 8:50 p.m.

Do they serve dinner on both flights?

Yes, sir.

I'll take the earlier one, then.

ALPHA AIRLINES FLIGHTS		
FL. NO.	DESTINATION	CLASS
549	ATLANTA	6
864	ATLANTA	6

Flight 549. All right, sir. Do you wish a return reservation?

No, one-way..

That's a party of one?

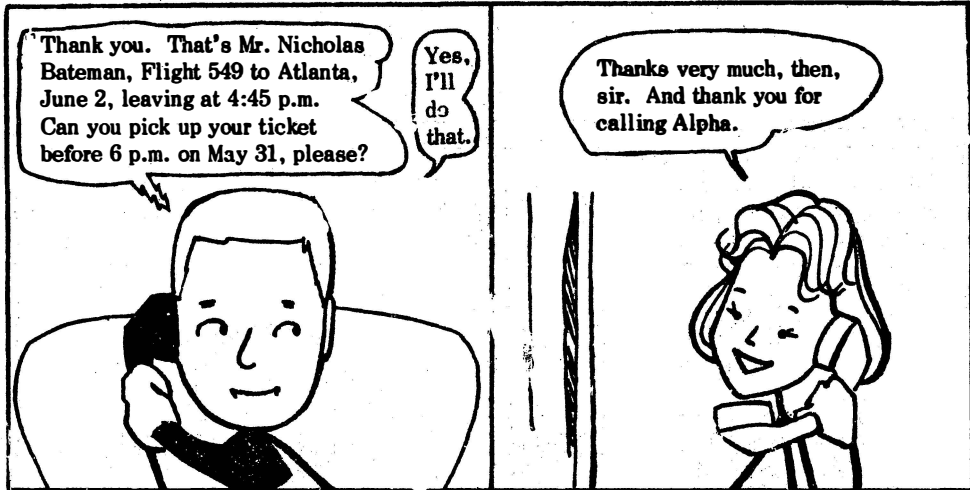
Yes.

May I have your name, please?

Nicholas Bateman.

And the telephone where we can reach you during the day?

Lincoln 7-7200, extension 245.



## Dialog

A: Good morning. Alpha Airlines.

B: Reservations, please.

A: That line is busy. Will you wait?

B: Yes.

A: I can ring for you now.

C: Reservations. May I help you?

B: Yes, I want to make reservations to Atlanta on June 2, on a flight after 5 o'clock if possible.

C: I can give you something on Flight 549 leaving at 4:45 p.m., or Flight 864, leaving at 5:53.

B: What time do they get in?

C: Flight 549 is due in Atlanta at 7:51 p.m., and Flight 864 at 8:50 p.m.

B: Do they serve dinner on both flights?

C: Yes, sir.

B: I'll take the earlier one, then.

C: Flight 549. All right, sir. Do you wish a return reservation?

B: No, one-way.

C: That's a party of one?

B: Yes.

C: May I have your name, please?

B: Nicholas Bateman.

C: And the telephone where we can reach you during the day?

B: Lincoln 7-7200.

C: Thank you. That's Mr. Nicholas Bateman, Flight 549 to Atlanta, June 2, leaving at 4:45 p.m. Can you pick up your ticket before 6 p.m. on May 31, please?

B: Yes, I'll do that.

C: Thanks very much, then, sir. And thank you for calling Alpha.

## Reading

### The Telephone

The telephone is important to Americans both for business and for personal reasons. With the telephone you can get in touch with people quickly, whether they are in the city or across the continent. The business world of today could hardly live without the telephone. Personal telephone calls are very important, too. You can often call up a friend or relative and have a pleasant talk, when you can not visit in person.

In most parts of the United States there are dial phones. This means that you look up the number you want to call and then dial it. In parts of the country where they don't have dial phones yet, you look up the number you want to call, pick up the phone, and, when the operator answers, tell her the number you want.

Calls to a person in the same city are local calls. Calls made from one city to another are long-distance calls. There are two kinds of long-distance calls: person-to-person and station-to-station. When you want to speak to one particular person, you make a person-to-person call. You tell the operator the name of the person you want to get in touch with. When you want to speak to anyone who answers the telephone, you just give the operator the name of the city and the phone number. A person-to-person call costs more than a station-to-station call. The basic charge for the first three minutes of a long-distance call depends on the distance. For example it costs more to make a call from New York to Los Angeles than it does to make a call from New York to Washington. After the first three minutes, an additional amount is charged for each minute.

If you have a telephone in your home, the telephone company sends a monthly bill. This is one basic charge, plus the charges for any long-distance calls made during the month. If you make a telephone call from a public telephone, or telephone booth, a local call costs ten cents.

NOTE: We see many long sentences in this reading. It is not always possible to speak and write in short sentences. The long sentences are short statements connected with each other to better express an idea. They will not be difficult for us to understand if we look at them one part at a time.

### New Vocabulary

important  
business  
kind (n.)  
amount  
operator  
monthly  
bill

telephone booth  
public telephone  
in person  
look up  
call up  
get in touch with = communicate with  
long-distance calls  
local calls  
pick up the phone  
person-to-person call  
station-to-station call  
phone  
telephone  
hardly

reasonable  
 rates  
 dial  
 relative  
 particular  
 basic  
 additional

### Pattern Practice

#### For Study and Drill

1. the telephone  
 The telephone is important.  
 The telephone is important in the world today.
2. get in touch with  
 Be sure to get in touch with me.  
 I'm trying to get in touch with Mr. Jones.  
 Did he get in touch with you?
3. call up  
 Call up Mr. Jones before you go home.  
 Mary called me up yesterday.  
 I called John up last night.
4. dial  
 I'm dialing the number.  
 He dialed the wrong number.  
 You dial "0" to call the operator.
5. look up  
 Look up the number you want.  
 Look up the number you want to call.  
 Look the word up in the dictionary.
6. pick up  
 Pick up the phone.  
 Pick up the phone and dial the number.  
 He picked the pencil up.
7. long-distance call  
 I want to make a long-distance call.  
 Does it cost much to make a long-distance call?  
 He called her long-distance last night.
8. person-to-person  
 This is a person-to-person call.  
 He made a person-to-person call.  
 It costs more to make a person-to-person call.



9. station-to-station  
Are you calling station-to-station?  
This is a station-to-station call.  
It costs less to make a station-to-station call.
10. public telephone  
There's a public telephone at the drugstore.  
I can make a phone call from that public telephone.  
We often use a public telephone.
11. telephone booth  
There's a telephone booth in the hall.  
Here's a telephone booth. You can make your call from here.  
Somebody's using the telephone booth.

### Vocabulary Practice

Be sure you understand the meaning of new words.

1. important  
This is an important meeting.  
The meeting today is more important than the one yesterday.  
This is the most important meeting of all.
2. business  
How's business?  
Business is not so good this year.  
Business is better this year than it was last year.
3. kind (n.)  
What kind of suit do you want?  
What kind of book was he looking for?  
I don't like this kind of paper.  
He's the kind of man who will always help you.
4. amount (n.)  
That's a large amount of money.  
We pay the telephone company the same amount every month.  
They have a large amount of money in the bank.
5. monthly  
This magazine appears monthly.  
They send us a monthly bill.  
We pay the bill monthly.
6. bill  
Please send me the bill.  
How much is my bill?  
We had more bills than usual this month.
7. phone  
May I use your phone?  
Where's the phone?  
There isn't a phone here.  
They have two phones.

8. hardly  
 I have hardly any free time today.  
 I can hardly hear you.  
 There's hardly any rain in July.
9. relative (n.)  
 He is a relative of mine.  
 Most of my relatives live in New York.  
 Is John a friend or relative of yours?
10. particular  
 Did you have in mind any particular color?  
 If you want to speak to one particular person, call person-to-person.  
 This automobile company doesn't have the particular car I wanted.  
 What particular kind of car were you thinking of?
11. rates  
 What are the rates in that hotel?  
 Are the rates for long-distance phone calls very high?  
 The rates in this hotel are \$6.00 a day.  
 The rates on long distance calls are cheaper after six.
12. reasonable  
 The price is very reasonable.  
 Long-distance rates are very reasonable.  
 This hotel has reasonable rates.  
 The food in this restaurant is good, and the rates are reasonable.
13. basic  
 Learn the basic facts.  
 The basic charge for our telephone is \$6.00 a month.  
 If you want to study engineering, mathematics is basic.
14. additional  
 Is there an additional charge for having the trousers fixed?  
 On planes, there is no additional charge for food.  
 There is a basic rate for a three-minute long-distance telephone call,  
 and an additional charge for each minute after that.
15. local call  
 It costs a dime to make a local call from a phone booth.  
 How many local calls do you make every day?  
 I know how to make a local call, but I don't know how to make a long-  
 distance call.
16. operator  
 Call the operator, please.  
 Tell the operator who you want to call.  
 What did the operator tell you?

## EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

## 1. Review of Question Words

The usual question words are when, where, how, why, what, who, and which. Remember that the regular question pattern is: Auxiliary + Subject + Main Verb.

Do you understand?  
 Did he understand?  
 Will he understand?

When you use question words you use the regular question word order after the question word.

When did he leave?  
 Where is he going?  
 How does he do it?  
 Why did he call you?  
 What is she studying?  
 Who does Mr. Brown teach?  
 Which book are you reading?

## Exercise

Place the correct question words in the blanks.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ does John study? At night.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ does Mary study? In her room.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is your friend studying? English.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ do they usually study? Three hours.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ do Bob and Dave study English? They need to speak English.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ does that boy study with? His friend.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ lesson did they study last night? The sixth lesson.

## 2. Review of the Comparison of Adjectives

Note the following constructions.

1. He is as tall as his friend.  
 He is taller than his friend.
2. My coat is as long as yours.  
 My coat is longer than yours.
3. His apartment is not as large as mine.  
 His apartment is not larger than mine.
4. It's as hot as it was yesterday.  
 It's hotter than it was yesterday.

5. This lesson is as difficult as the last one.  
This lesson is more difficult than the last one.
6. Is their house as expensive as our house?  
Is their house more expensive than our house?
7. This pen is like that one.  
These two pens are alike.
8. Isn't this house different from that one?  
Aren't these two houses different?
9. This book seems to be similar to mine.  
These two books seem to be similar.
10. His car looks like yours.  
The two cars look alike.

Review of Adverbs of Frequency

Review these adverbs of frequency and their position in the sentence:

—————→ always	—————→ usually
—————→ sometimes	—————→ ever
—————→ often	—————→ never

Statements

ALWAYS I always go.	I don't always go.
SOMETIMES You sometimes go.	-----
OFTEN You often go.	We don't often go.
USUALLY He usually goes.	They don't usually go.
EVER -----	He doesn't ever go.
NEVER They never go.	-----

Questions

ALWAYS Do I always go?	Don't I always go?
SOMETIMES Do we sometimes go?	Don't we sometimes go?
OFTEN Do we often go?	Don't we often go?
USUALLY Does he usually go?	Doesn't he usually go?
EVER Do I ever go?	Don't I ever go?
NEVER Do they never go?	-----

As you see, the regular position for adverbs of frequency is before the main verb. But notice that they follow the verb Be.

Statements

ALWAYS I'm always late.	I'm not always late.
SOMETIMES You're sometimes late.	-----
OFTEN We're often late.	We're not often late.
USUALLY They're usually late.	They're not usually late.
EVER -----	We're not ever late.
NEVER I'm never late.	-----

## Questions

ALWAYS Am I always late?	Isn't he always late?
SOMETIMES Are you sometimes late?	Aren't you sometimes late?
OFTEN Is he often late?	Isn't he often late?
USUALLY Is she usually late?	Isn't she usually late?
EVER Are we ever late?	Aren't they ever late?
NEVER Am I never late?	- - - - -

## Review of Adverbs

1. The newspaper is	<u>always</u>	big.
2. The lessons are	<u>usually</u>	easy.
3. I am	<u>often</u>	in school.
4. You are	<u>never</u>	here.
5. They are	<u>always</u>	in class.
6. Is the newspaper	<u>always</u>	big?
7. Are the lessons	<u>usually</u>	easy?
8. Am I	<u>often</u>	in school?
9. Are you	<u>ever</u>	here?
10. Are they	<u>always</u>	in class?
11. The newspaper isn't	<u>always</u>	big.
12. The lessons aren't	<u>usually</u>	easy.
13. I'm not	<u>often</u>	in school.
14. You aren't	<u>ever</u>	here.
15. They aren't	<u>always</u>	in class.

## Exercise

Use the frequency word in the correct position.

- (ever) Are the banks open on Sunday?  
Are the banks ever open on Sunday?
- (often) We study at night.
- (never) They write letters in class.
- (usually) Do you eat lunch in the restaurant?
- (ever) I don't study on Sunday.
- (often) The doctors are busy.
- (usually) Is the bus crowded?
- (never) I have time to read the newspaper.
- (ever) Do your friends visit you?
- (often) Is the weather warm in the spring?

## 4. Review of Progressive Verb Phrases (Present and Past Tense)

## Affirmative Statements

Subject + Verb Be + -ing form

I'm going.

I was going.

You're going.

You were going.

He, she, it is going.

He, she, it was going.

We're going.

We were going.

They're going.

They were going.

## Negative Statements

Subject + Verb Be + not + -ing form

I'm not going.

I wasn't going.

You're not going.

You weren't going.

He, she, it is not going.

He, she, it wasn't going.

We're not going.

We weren't going.

They're not going.

They weren't going.

## Affirmative Questions

Verb Be + Subject + -ing form

Am I going?

Was I going?

Are you going?

Were you going?

Is he, she, it going?

Was he, she, it going?

Are we going?

Were we going?

Are they going?

Were they going?

## Negative Questions

### Verb Be + Not + Subject + -ing form

(Not usually used in first person singular.)

Aren't you going?

Weren't you going?

Isn't he, she, it going?

Wasn't he, she, it going?

Aren't we going?

Weren't we going?

Aren't they going?

Weren't they going?

#### Examples:

- |                                       |                                      |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. I'm drinking a coke.               | I was drinking a coke.               |
| 2. He's smoking a cigarette.          | He was smoking a cigarette.          |
| 3. We're looking for a parking place. | We were looking for a parking place. |
| 4. They're making a telephone call.   | They were making a telephone call.   |
| 5. Are you using this book?           | Were you using this book?            |
| 6. Is he fixing your watch?           | Was he fixing your watch?            |
| 7. Are they coming to dinner?         | Were they coming to dinner?          |
| 8. Am I going north?                  | Was I going north?                   |
| 9. I'm not watching television.       | I wasn't watching television.        |
| 10. He's not coming home.             | He wasn't coming home.               |
| 11. We aren't playing tennis today.   | We weren't playing tennis today.     |
| 12. They aren't going to New York.    | They weren't going to New York.      |
| 13. Aren't you coming home with us?   | Weren't you coming home with us?     |

#### Exercise

Change the following sentences to the present and past progressive verb phrases. Use the appropriate time adverb instead of the time or frequency expression in the first sentence.

Examples: They ride the bus every day.  
They are riding the bus now.  
They were riding the bus yesterday.

I study at night.  
I am studying now.  
I was studying last night.

- Do you often go to movies?
- She doesn't work at night.
- The boys go to school every day.
- Does the teacher always teach in the morning?
- The students don't study on weekends.

6. She works every day.
7. They take a vacation every summer.
8. We listen to new tapes in the morning.
9. They read every morning.
10. They walk to school every morning.

## 5. Review of the Future Tense

Remember that in modern American English we usually form the future tense with Will plus the simple form of the verb.

He will come tomorrow.  
 I will read the book tonight.  
 They will see us next week.

In conversations we usually use the contracted forms.

He'll come tomorrow.  
 I'll read the book tonight.  
 They'll see us next week.

We put not after the will to make a negative statement.

He will not come tomorrow.  
 He won't come tomorrow.

I will not read the book tonight.  
 I won't read the book tonight.

They will not see us next week.  
 They won't see us next week.

(Note: Won't is the contraction for will not.)

We place will before the subject to make a question.

Will he come tomorrow?  
 Will I read the book tonight?  
 Will they see us next week?

Study the following sentences:

1. Will you call Dr. Parks?  
 Yes, I will.  
 No, I won't.
2. Will you come next week?  
 Yes, I'll come next week.  
 No, I won't come next week.



3. Won't that be all right?  
Yes, it will.  
No, it won't.
4. Will you please give me your name?  
Yes, I will.  
No, I won't.
5. Will we see you in November?  
Yes, I'll see you November 5.  
No, I won't see you in November.
6. Will I arrive before 9:00?  
Yes, you'll arrive at 8:50.  
No, you will not arrive before 9:00
7. Will they serve dinner on the plane?  
Yes, they'll serve dinner at 6:00.  
No, they won't serve dinner on this flight.
8. I'll wait for you.  
Will you wait for me?  
Won't you wait for me?
9. I'll take the earlier one.  
Will you take the earlier one?  
Won't you take the earlier one?
10. Will you call me later?  
Yes, I'll call you later.  
No I won't call you later.

## TAPE 1205A

Listen to this telephone conversation about plane reservations.

A: Good morning. Alpha Airlines.

B: Reservations, please.

A: That line is busy.  
Will you wait?

B: Yes.

A: I can ring for you now.

C: Reservations. May I help you?

B: Yes, I want to make reservations to Atlanta.  
I want a flight after 5 o'clock if possible.

C: I can give you something on Flight 549.  
It is leaving at 4:45 p. m.  
There is also Flight 864.  
It is leaving at 5:53.

B: What time do they get in?

C: Flight 549 is due in Atlanta at 7:51.  
Flight 864 arrives at 8:50.

B: Do they serve dinner on both flights?

C: Yes, sir.

B: I'll take the earlier one, then.

C: Flight 549. All right, sir.  
Do you wish a return reservation?

B: No, one way.

C: That's a party of one.

B: Yes.

C: May I have your name, please?

B: Nicholas Bateman.

C: Where can we reach you during the day?

B: Lincoln 7-7200, extension 245.

C: Thank you. That's Mr. Nicholas Bateman.  
You're taking Flight 549 to Atlanta.  
The plane leaves at 4:45 p. m.  
Can you pick up your ticket before six?

B: Yes, I'll do that.

C: Thanks very much, sir.  
And thank you for calling Alpha.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Let's practice some new vocabulary from this unit. Listen and repeat.

busy (in use)

Is your line always busy?  
This line is hard to get,  
it is usually busy.  
I tried to call you,  
but the line was busy.

ring (call up)

You can ring me any time.  
I'll ring the office for you.  
When should I ring you?

due

This flight is due at 9:55.  
When are we due to arrive?  
They were due two hours ago.

party (group)

I want reservations for a party of four.  
How many are in your party?  
A party of three is waiting for you.

reach (speak to)

I'll need to reach you sometime today.  
Where can we reach you by telephone?  
Can he reach you at this address?

Let's review the use of question words. First repeat some common question words.

when  
why  
which

where  
what

how  
who

Now we'll use these words in sentences and repeat them.

Where is Mr. Bateman going?  
Mr. Bateman is going to Atlanta.

When is he going to Atlanta?  
He is going to Atlanta tomorrow.

Why does she want his telephone number?  
She may need to reach him.

How is Mr. Bateman going to Atlanta?  
He is going to Atlanta by plane.

What do I need to travel by plane?  
I need a reservation and a ticket.

Who is flying to Atlanta?  
Mr. Bateman is flying to Atlanta.

Which flight is he taking?  
He is taking flight 549.

Now we'll review the comparison of adjectives. Listen to the following sentences and then repeat them.

That line is busy.  
This line is busier than that one.  
That line is not as busy as this one.

Going by plane is expensive.  
Going by plane is more expensive than going by bus.  
Going by bus is not as expensive as going by plane.  
Going by bus is less expensive than going by plane.

My book is difficult. Her book is also difficult.  
My book is not more difficult than hers.  
Her book is as difficult as mine.  
Our books are about the same.

Bob's car is blue. Bill's car is red.  
The colors of the cars are different.  
Bob's car is different from Bill's.  
The colors of the cars are not the same.

These two lessons seem to be similar.  
This lesson is similar to that one.  
That lesson is like this one.

The two brothers are six feet tall.  
One brother is not taller than the other.  
The two brothers look alike.  
The one brother is like the other one.

Your child and his child are the same age.  
Is his child older than yours?  
Are these children the same age?  
Isn't your child as old as his?

My friend and I both weigh 150 pounds.  
My friend and I weigh the same.  
I am as heavy as my friend.  
My friend is not heavier than I am.

Our classes last 45 minutes, Their classes last 60 minutes.  
Their classes are longer than ours.  
Our classes are not as long as theirs.  
All the classes are not the same.

We'll now practice some sentences using adverbs. Listen and repeat.

Do you always fly when you travel?  
No, I never fly when I travel.  
Yes, I usually fly when I travel.

Don't I usually prepare my lesson?  
You sometimes prepare your lesson.  
You don't ever prepare your lesson.

Do they often go to class?  
Yes, they usually go to class.  
They sometimes go to class.

I'm not always late.  
I'm never late.  
I'm not ever late.  
They're often late.

Did they usually make reservations?  
Bill always made reservations.  
John never made reservations.  
Bob sometimes made reservations.  
Nick often made reservations.

Do we ever use the telephone?  
I never use the telephone.  
My friends often use the telephone.  
My sister always uses the telephone.

Is he usually at work on Friday?  
He is always at work on Friday.  
They are never at work on Friday.  
He is never at work on Friday.

Do they usually study their books?  
They sometimes study their books.  
They always study their books.  
They never study their books.  
They don't ever study their books.

Listen carefully to the following sentences. Remember what you hear. After we read the sentences we'll ask some questions about them. You will answer the questions.

Mr. Bateman wants to fly to Atlanta. He plans to make the trip next week. He calls Alpha Airlines to make reservations. The flight takes about three and a half hours.

Now let's repeat these sentences.

Mr. Bateman wants to fly to Atlanta.  
He plans to make the trip next week.  
He calls Alpha Airlines to make reservations.  
The flight takes about three and a half hours.

We'll now ask some questions about these sentences. Please answer these questions with complete sentences and then repeat the correct answer.

Who wants to go to Atlanta?

Mr. Bateman wants to go to Atlanta.

Where does Mr. Bateman want to go?

Mr. Bateman wants to go to Atlanta.

How does Mr. Bateman want to go?

Mr. Bateman wants to fly.

When does he plan to make the trip?

He plans to make the trip next week.

Which airlines does he call?

He calls Alpha Airlines.

Why does he call the airline?

He wants to make reservations.

How long is the flight to Atlanta?

The flight takes about three and a half hours.

## TAPE 1205B

Listen to the following conversation about telephones. You will hear some long sentences. Remember these long sentences are only some short statements connected with each other. They will be easy to understand if you take just one part at a time.

- A. May I use your telephone?  
I would like to call up a friend.
- B. Certainly, you may use it any time.
- A. How do you make a call on this telephone?  
I don't know how to use it.
- B. This is a dial telephone.  
You first look up the number you want to call,  
then you dial the number.
- A. Are all telephones dial telephones?
- B. Most phones here are dial phones.  
But some places don't have them.  
In these places we just pick up the phone.  
Then we give the operator the number.
- A. I see that most families have telephones.  
Why are they so important?
- B. We use them in business.  
Also, we often call up our friends  
when we can't visit them.
- A. The telephone in your home must be expensive.  
How do you know what to pay?
- B. The telephone company sends a bill each month.  
There is one basic charge.  
You pay more for long-distance calls.
- A. Are there any public telephones here?
- B. Yes, we can call from public telephones.  
City calls cost ten cents.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Vocabulary practice. Listen to the following words and expressions and then repeat them.

the telephone

The telephone is important.  
We use the telephone in business.  
We talk to our friends on the telephone.

call (up)

Call Mr. Jones before you go home.  
She called me up last week.  
I'll call John tomorrow.

dial

I'm dialing your number.  
He was dialing my number when I came in.  
You dial "0" to call the operator.

look up

Look up the number you want.  
Is this the number you looked up?  
Are you looking up his number now?

pick up

Pick up the phone.  
He was just picking up the phone.  
We'll pick up your books for you.

public telephone

There is a public telephone in the drugstore.  
I often use a public telephone.  
It costs ten cents to use a public telephone.

operator

Call the operator, please.  
Tell the operator whom you want to call.  
What did the operator tell you?

important

This is an important call.  
I must speak to you, it is important.  
This is more important than that.

business

How's business?  
Business is good this year.  
Business was better last year.

basic

Learn the basic facts.  
The basic charge is \$5.00 a month.  
Mathematics is basic, if you study engineering.



Here is a pattern practice. Listen and repeat.

look up the number  
 you first look up the number  
 want to call  
 you want to call  
 You first look up the number you want to call.

operator answers  
 when the operator answers  
 give the number  
 we give her the number  
 When the operator answers we give her the number.

see  
 I see  
 have telephones  
 the families have telephones  
 I see that the families have telephones.

call  
 we call our friends  
 can't visit  
 when we can't visit them  
 We call our friends when we can't visit them.

Let's now review some sentences using progressive verb forms. Listen and repeat.

I am using the telephone.  
 Am I using the telephone?  
 I was using the telephone.  
 Was I using the telephone?

Are you dialing the right number?  
 You are dialing the right number.  
 Were you dialing the right number?  
 You were dialing the right number.

Aren't they calling up a friend?  
 They aren't calling up a friend.  
 Weren't they calling up a friend?  
 They weren't calling up a friend.

He is just picking up the phone.  
 Is he just picking up the phone?  
 He was just picking up the phone.  
 Was he just picking up the phone?

We are using the phone.  
 Are we using the phone?  
 We were using the phone.  
 Were we using the phone?

Isn't John living in town now?  
 John isn't living in town now.  
 Wasn't John living in town last week?  
 John wasn't living in town last week.

Whose number are you looking up?  
 We're looking up the doctor's number.  
 Whose number were you looking up?  
 We were looking up the doctor's number.

Is the company sending you a bill?  
 The company is sending you a bill.  
 Was the company sending you a bill?  
 The company was sending you a bill.

Let's now practice changing the tense of some sentences. You will hear some sentences in the present tense. You will change them to the past tense and then repeat the correct responses.

Example: George Jones is speaking to Dr. Parks.  
 George Jones was speaking to Dr. Parks.  
 George Jones was speaking to Dr. Parks.

Mr. Jones is coming in the car.

Mr. Jones was coming in the car.

I'm waiting for the plane.

I was waiting for the plane.

We aren't planning to fly to Atlanta.

We weren't planning to fly to Atlanta.

Are they serving dinner during the flight?

Were they serving dinner during the flight?

She is making a reservation for you.

She was making a reservation for you.

Now let's change some sentences from the past tense to the present tense in the same way. When you hear the sentence in the past tense, change it to the present and then repeat the correct response.

I was taking the early flight.

I am taking the early flight.

We were just writing your name.

We are just writing your name.

When were you leaving for New York?

When are you leaving for New York?

They were arriving on time.

They are arriving on time.

Wasn't he going by air?

Isn't he going by air?

## TAPE 1205C

Listen to the following conversation about long-distance phone calls.

- A. I have a friend in San Francisco.  
Can I talk to him by telephone?
- B. That will be a long-distance call.  
Calls from one city to another are long-distance calls.  
Calls to persons in the same city are local calls.  
Long-distance calls are more expensive than local calls
- A. How much will it cost to telephone to San Francisco?
- B. The cost will depend on the kind of call you make,  
also on how far away the city is,  
and how long you talk.
- A. What kind of calls are there?
- B. There are person-to-person and station-to-station calls.  
If you want to speak to a particular person,  
you make a person-to-person call.  
If you will speak to anyone who answers,  
it is a station-to-station call.  
A person-to-person call is more expensive  
than a station-to-station call.
- A. How long can I talk?
- B. The basic charge is for three minutes.

Now we'll listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Here is a vocabulary drill. Listen and repeat.

long-distance call

A call to another city is a long-distance call.  
I wanted to make a long-distance call last night.  
Will it cost much to make a long-distance call?

person-to-person

This is a person-to-person call.  
Is this a person-to-person call?  
Person-to-person calls are expensive.

station-to-station calls

Are you calling station-to-station?  
Station-to-station calls at night are not expensive  
This is a station-to-station call.

local call

Will this be a local call?

Local calls are calls within the city.

Local calls are not expensive.

depend on

The cost depends on how long you talk.

Can I depend on you to do the work?

How you learn English depends on you.

particular

I want to speak to one particular person.

She has a particular color in mind.

You don't have the particular car I want.

Listen to the following questions and answers. Then repeat them.

Where will my friend be next week?

He'll be in San Francisco.

How can I talk to him?

You can call him on the telephone.

How far is San Francisco from Chicago?

It is about two thousand miles.

What kind of long-distance calls are most expensive?

Person-to-person calls are most expensive.

Do night calls cost the same as day calls?

No, it is cheaper to call at night.

How long can I talk for the basic charge?

You can talk three minutes.

What is a local call?

A local call is a call within the city.

What does a local call from a public telephone cost?

It costs ten cents.

Now let's practice forming the future tense. You will hear some sentences in other tenses. You will put these sentences in the future tense and then repeat the correct responses.

Example: I called my friend in San Francisco.  
I'll call my friend in San Francisco.  
I'll call my friend in San Francisco.

Jack is ringing his friend on the telephone.

Jack will ring his friend on the telephone.

We made reservations with the Alpha Airlines.

We'll make reservations with the Alpha Airlines.

When does this plane arrive in Chicago?

When will this plane arrive in Chicago?

They serve lunch on the plane.

They'll serve lunch on the plane.

Are you ever late for class?

Will you ever be late for class?

I always study my lesson.

I'll always study my lesson.

Our classes are longer than their classes.

Our classes will be longer than their classes.

I often get in touch with them.

I'll often get in touch with them.

Did you listen to the tape in lab?

Will you listen to the tape in lab?

Does John drive the car to town?

Will John drive the car to town?

Now let's listen to a telephone conversation between Mr. Jones and the girl in a dentist's office.

Miss A: Dr. Parks' office.

Mr. B: This is George Jones speaking.  
I want to make an appointment.  
Can I come some time this week?

Miss A: Is something wrong,  
or is this for a checkup?

Mr. B: Just my regular six months' checkup.

Miss A: Let's make it next week, then,-  
Dr. Parks is busy all this week.  
How about Friday, at 10 o'clock?

Mr. B: That will be fine.

Miss A: May I have your name again, please?  
Mr. Jones, wasn't it?

Mr. B: That's right. George Jones.

Miss A: All right, Mr. Jones.  
We'll see you Friday at 10 o'clock.  
Thank you for calling.

Mr. B: Thank you. Good-bye.

Now we'll listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Let's practice the new vocabulary. Listen and repeat.

appointment

I want to make an appointment with the dentist.  
You must have an appointment to see the doctor.  
He should get an appointment to talk to the commander.

checkup

Do you have your teeth checked regularly?  
Yes, I have a checkup every six months.  
We go to a doctor for a checkup once a year.

SOUND AND INTONATION

Listen.

We'll now practice some "Yes - No Questions."

Notice the intonation pattern.

Listen and repeat.

Did you study every day?

Does she come to school?

Will they go by bus?

Is this lesson one?

Are those your books?

Are you a student?

Can they read the lesson?

Does she hear the teacher?

Can he usually understand?

Is he writing a letter now?



Here are some questions with question words. Notice the intonation. Listen and repeat.

Where do you live?

How old are you?

What are you studying?

When is the next train to New York?

Which apartment will Mr. Porter live in?

Notice the difference in intonation in the following questions. Listen and repeat.

- |                                     |                                      |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Are you reading?                 | What are you reading?                |
| 2. Did she finish?                  | When did she finish?                 |
| 3. Is he going now?                 | Where is he going now?               |
| 4. Did John study?                  | How long did John study?             |
| 5. Does she go to school every day? | How does she go to school every day? |
| 6. Are they coming?                 | Why are they coming?                 |
| 7. Did Peter read?                  | Whose book did Peter read?           |
| 8. Do you ride every day?           | Which bus do you ride every day?     |
| 9. Will he write often?             | How often will he write?             |
| 10. Didn't they buy a red car?      | What color did they buy?             |

Listen. Remember that each word has one stressed vowel. The pronunciation of the remaining vowels is relatively unimportant. Listen and repeat.

l<sup>é</sup>sson  
st<sup>ú</sup>dent  
y<sup>é</sup>llow  
v<sup>í</sup>sit  
ton<sup>í</sup>ght

w<sup>r</sup>iting  
st<sup>á</sup>tion  
h<sup>ó</sup>lidays  
c<sup>á</sup>ll<sup>é</sup>d  
m<sup>ó</sup>vies