

OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures

Present Perfect Tense

Affirmative Statements

Negative Statements

Interrogative form

Modal Auxiliaries

Should/ought to

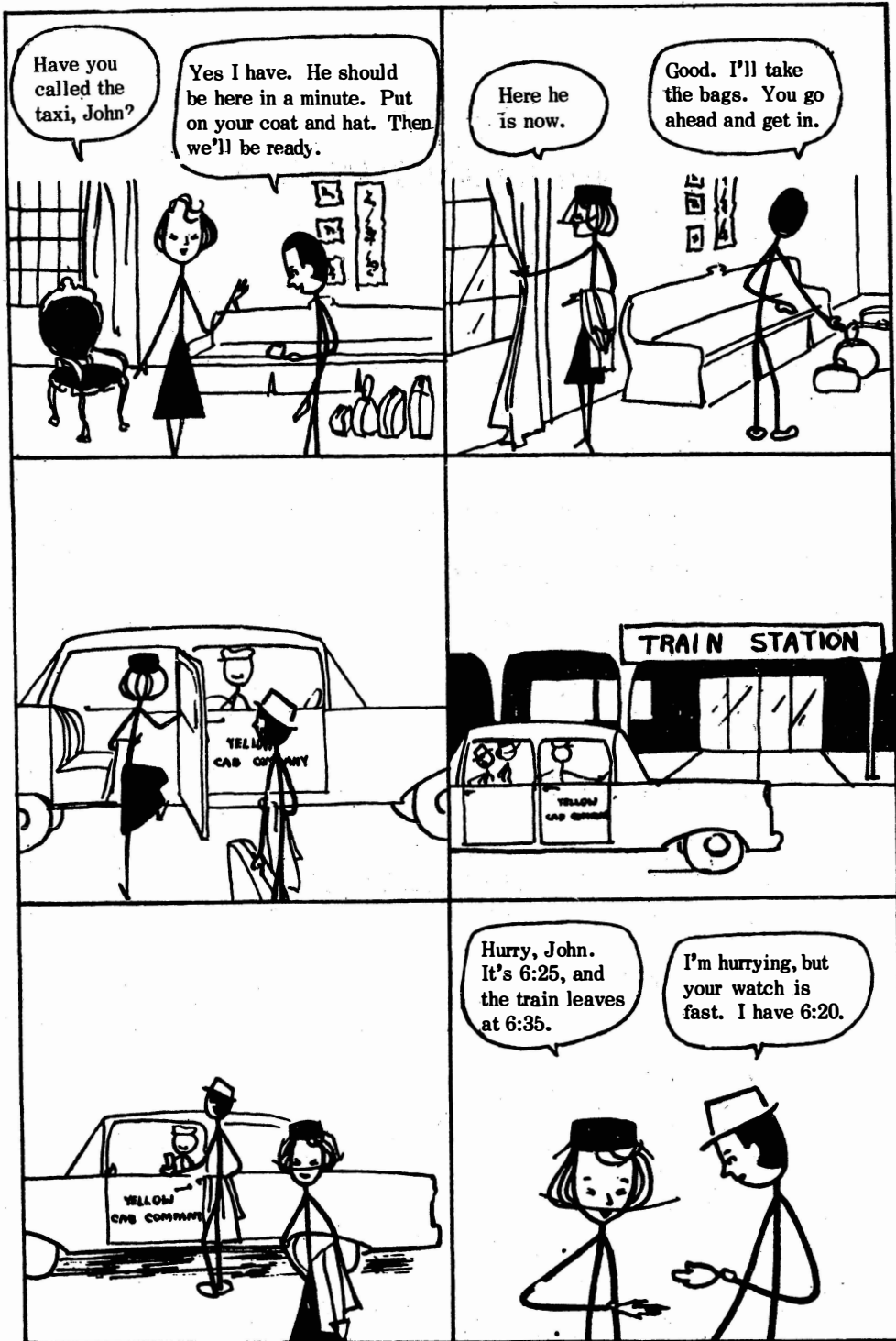
Irregular Verbs

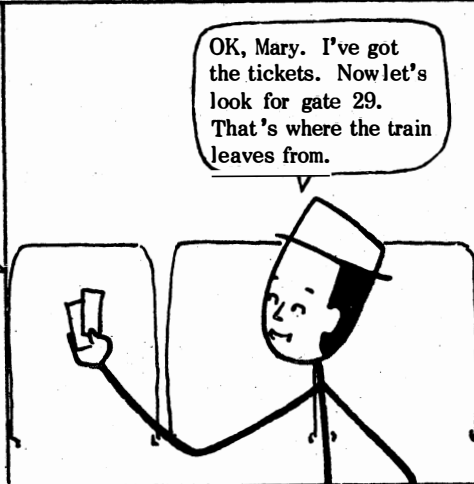
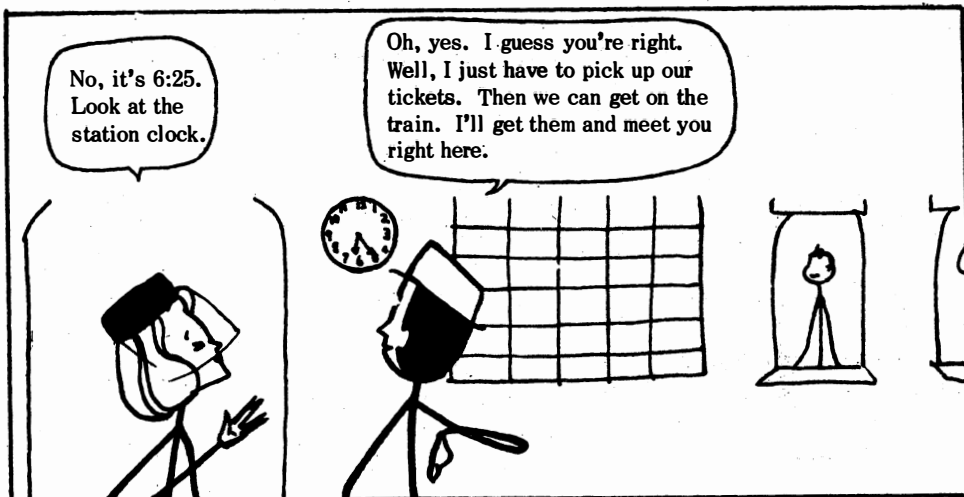
Sound and Intonation

Reduced Sounds

/v/ /w/

Starting On A Trip





UNIT 1206

CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

Dialog

(John and Mary were going to New York. This conversation took place just before they went to the train station.)

Mary: Have you called the taxi, John?

John: Yes I have. He should be here in a minute.
Put on your coat and hat. Then we'll be ready.

Mary: Here he is now.

John: Good. I'll take the bags. You go ahead and get in.

(Mary and John got in the taxi. They arrived at the station. John paid the driver, and they got out. The next part of the conversation took place at the station.)

Mary: Hurry, John. It's 6:25, and the train leaves at 6:35.

John: I'm hurrying, but your watch is fast. I have 6:20.

Mary: No, it's 6:25. Look at the station clock.

John: Oh, yes. I guess you're right. Well, I just have to pick up our tickets. Then we can get on the train. I'll get them and meet you right here.

Mary: All right.

(After a few minutes)

John: O. K., Mary. I've got the tickets. Now let's look for gate 29. That's where the train leaves from.

Mary: There it is, right over there. I'm glad it's close. I'm ready to take off my hat and coat and relax.

John: So am I. I've got a New York paper. We can look for some shows to see while we're there.

Mary: Oh, I already have in mind a lot of things. I have decided to try on a lot of clothes.

John: Well, try on as many as you like. Just don't spend too much money.

Reading

I haven't felt very well today. I didn't feel well yesterday, either. I had a sore throat yesterday. And today I have a bad cold and a headache. I ought to go to bed and rest. But I have to work. I have a lot of things to do today.

If I don't feel better tomorrow, I guess I'll go to a doctor. I've never been to a doctor in this city. But my friends have given me the name and address of a good doctor.

New Vocabulary

sore throat	address	have a headache
bad cold	feel well	have a sore throat
headache	feel sick	name and address
name	have a cold	have a lot of things to do

Word Drill

sick	bed
I am sick	in bed
when I am sick	stay in bed

1. When I am sick I stay in bed.
When I was sick, I stayed in bed.
I'll stay in bed.
I have stayed in bed two days.

cold	throat
a bad cold	a sore throat

2. He has a bad cold and a sore throat.
He had a bad cold and a sore throat.
He has had a bad cold and a sore throat.

guess	I guess I will
I guess	I guess I will see the doctor tomorrow.

3. I see the doctor every week.
I saw the doctor every week.
I'll see the doctor every week.
I have seen the doctor every week.

Reading

I felt sick again yesterday. My cold was worse. I had a bad cough. So, I went to a doctor. I went to the doctor that my friends recommended. I had to wait a long time in the waiting room. The doctor was very busy. There were many patients.

The doctor looked me over very carefully. He asked a lot of questions. I didn't understand all that he asked me. He told me I had the flu. He told me to go home and go to bed for a few days. He gave me a prescription. I had the prescription filled at a drugstore. It's a good medicine, and I feel better already.

New Vocabulary

a bad cough	a prescription	have the flu
waiting room	medicine	have a prescription filled
a long time	already	go to bed for a few days
patients	feel better	as well as I could
the flu	feel worse	as well as I can

Review and Practice these Verb Phrases

get on (a bus, train, plane, or ship)
 get off (of) (a bus, train, plane, or ship)
 get in (to) (a car, truck, or taxi)
 get out of (a car, truck, or taxi)
 put on
 take off (clothes)
 try on
 look for
 take a look at
 pick up
 have in mind

Examples:

1. I get on the bus at 35th Street, and I get off at Dupont Circle.
2. Get in the car. Get in, and I'll drive you home.
3. I got in the taxi in front of the movie, and I got out downtown.
4. He got out of the car slowly.
5. Put on your coat. Put it on.
6. He has put his hat on.
7. Take off your hat before you come in. Take it off.
8. She has taken her coat off.
9. He is trying on a new suit. He's trying it on.
10. She is trying a new pair of shoes on.
11. He's looking for his pencil.
12. I'm looking for the Dumbarton Hotel.
13. What are you looking for?
14. I'm looking for it, but I can't find it.
15. Take a look at the clock, and tell me the time.
16. Take a look at this book.
17. Have you taken a look at the suits over here?
18. I left my clothes at the laundry on Monday, and I can pick them up tomorrow.
19. Have you finished the suit so that I can pick it up?
20. If you'll go to the movies with me, I'll pick you up at 7:00.
21. What kind of a suit do you have in mind?
22. I had in mind a blue suit.
23. I had in mind going swimming yesterday, but it rained.

EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

1. The Present Perfect Tense

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	I have studied	We have studied
2nd	You have studied	You have studied
3rd	He, she, has studied It has - - - - -	They have studied

	<u>Auxiliary</u>	<u>Past Participle</u> (Perfect Form)
I.	→ have →	studied.
He	→ has →	studied.

a. Study These Sentences.

I have studied my lesson. (Present Perfect)

I studied my lesson last night. (Simple Past)

He has taken an examination. (Present Perfect)

He took an examination yesterday. (Simple Past)

They have called a taxi. (Present Perfect)

They called a taxi at ten o'clock. (Simple Past)

He has answered the letter. (Present Perfect)

He answered the letter Monday. (Simple Past)

Remember that the Simple Past Tense describes an action which took place at a definite time in the past.

The Present Perfect Tense emphasizes the effects of a past action. It does not point to a definite past time.

b. Repeat.

John and Mary have gone to New York.

They went yesterday.

John has called a cab.

He called a cab at nine o'clock.

He has picked up their tickets.

He picked up the tickets a few minutes ago.

c. Formation of Negative and Interrogative Forms.

- (1) To form the
- negative
- , place
- not
- after the auxiliary verb.

I have studied my lesson.
 I have not studied my lesson.
 I haven't studied my lesson.

He has gone to town.
 He has not gone to town.
 He hasn't gone to town.

They have taken the examination.
 They have not taken the examination.
 They haven't taken the examination.

- (2) To form a
- question
- , place the
- auxiliary
- verb before the subject.

I have studied my lesson.
Have I studied my lesson?

He has gone to town.
Has he gone to town?

They have taken the examination.
Have they taken the examination?

- (3) Affirmative Statement

Negative Statement

Singular

I have studied the lesson.
 I've studied the lesson.

I have not studied the lesson.
 I haven't studied the lesson.

You have studied the lesson.
 You've studied the lesson.

You have not studied the lesson.
 You haven't studied the lesson.

He has studied the lesson.
 He's studied the lesson.

He has not studied the lesson.
 He hasn't studied the lesson.

She has studied the lesson.
 She's studied the lesson.

She has not studied the lesson.
 She hasn't studied the lesson.

Plural

We have studied the lesson.
 We've studied the lesson.

We have not studied the lesson.
 We haven't studied the lesson.

You have studied the lesson.
 You've studied the lesson.

You have not studied the lesson.
 You haven't studied the lesson.

They have studied the lesson.
 They've studied the lesson.

They have not studied the lesson.
 They haven't studied the lesson.

(4) Affirmative Question

Negative Question

Singular

Have I studied enough?	Haven't I studied enough?
Have you studied enough?	Haven't you studied enough?
Has he studied enough?	Hasn't he studied enough?
Has she studied enough?	Hasn't she studied enough?

Plural

Have we studied enough?	Haven't we studied enough?
Have you studied enough?	Haven't you studied enough?
Have they studied enough?	Haven't they studied enough?

d. Use the Correct Form of the Present Perfect Tense:

1. She _____ fine. (Be)
2. My friend _____ sick. (Be)
3. We _____ not _____ him for a long time. (See)
4. He _____ already _____ the letter. (Write)
5. He _____ that movie. (See)
6. She _____ the doctor. (Call)
7. They _____ by our house. (Come)
8. We _____ our vacation. (Take)
9. The doctor _____ busy. (Be)
10. My friend _____ me his address. (Give)

e. Select the Correct Form of the Simple Past or Present Perfect Tense:

1. I _____ the doctor yesterday. (See)
2. He _____ here a week ago. (Be)
3. I _____ a cold yesterday. (Have)
4. My head _____ for an hour. (Ache)
5. I _____ sick a week now. (Feel)
6. How long _____ you _____ to wait? (Have)
7. _____ he _____ you yet? (Examine)
8. They _____ a vacation last year. (Have)
9. They _____ not _____ a vacation this year. (Have)
10. _____ he _____ this morning? (Call)

f. First change to the Negative Statement Form. Then change to the Affirmative Question Form:

Example: He has studied English.
He hasn't studied English.
Has he studied English?

1. He has gone to the doctor.
2. I have called her several times.
3. She has taken a vacation.
4. He has been sick.
5. The doctor has given me a prescription.
6. He has had the flu.
7. He has been lucky.
8. They have been sick.
9. I have had a sore throat.
10. I have seen that TV show.

Should/Shouldn't

Ought To/Ought Not To

Should and ought to indicate obligation.

I haven't felt well this week.

I should go to a doctor now.

OR

I ought to go to a doctor now.

I shouldn't wait any longer.

(should not)

OR

I ought not to wait.

a. Substitute should for ought to.

1. He ought to call a taxi.
2. We ought to take the medicine.
3. We ought not to wait.
4. I ought to get ready.

b. Read these sentences once using should and once using ought to.

Example: I should go to a doctor.
I ought to go to a doctor.

1. He _____ stay in bed.
2. She _____ get the prescription filled.
3. We _____ study.
4. They _____ take a vacation.
5. We _____ ask Mary and Robert.
6. They _____ be back by Monday.

Some Irregular Verbs

<u>Simple Form</u>	<u>-ing Form</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
be	being	was were	(has (have) been
buy	buying	bought	" bought
do	doing	did	" done
drive	driving	drove	" driven
get	getting	got	" got (gotten)
give	giving	gave	" given
go	going	went	" gone
have	having	had	" had
know	knowing	knew	" known
leave	leaving	left	" left
let	letting	let	" let
lose	losing	lost	" lost
meet	meeting	met	" met
see	seeing	saw	" seen
put on	putting on	put on	" put on
speak	speaking	spoke	" spoken
spend	spending	spent	" spent
take off	taking off	took off	" taken off
think	thinking	thought	" thought
try on	trying on	tried on	" tried on
write	writing	wrote	" written

TAPE 1206A

Listen to the following conversation.

John and Mary are going to New York. This conversation took place just before they went to the train station.

Mary: Have you called the taxi, John?

John: Yes, I have.
It should be here in a minute.
Put on your coat and hat.
Then we'll be ready.

Mary: Here it is now.

John: Good. I'll take the bags.
You go ahead and get in.

Mary and John got in the taxi. They arrived at the station. John paid the driver, and they got out. The next part of the conversation took place at the station.

Mary: Hurry John. It's 6:25.
The train leaves at 6:35.

John: I'm hurrying, but your watch is fast.
I have 6:20.

Mary: No, it's 6:25.
Look at the station clock.

John: Oh yes, you're right.
Well, I just have to pick up our tickets.
I'll get them, and meet you right here.

Mary: All right.

After a few minutes

John: O. K. Mary. I've got the tickets.
Now let's look for gate 29.
That's where the train leaves from.

Mary: There it is, right over there.
I'm glad it's close.
I'm ready to take off my coat and hat and relax.

John: So am I. I've got a New York paper.
We can look for some shows to see while we're there.

Mary: Oh, I already have in mind a lot of things.
I've decided to try on a lot of clothes.

John: Well, try on as many as you like.
Just don't spend too much money.

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

Listen and repeat this pattern practice.

ahead

go ahead

You go ahead.

Let me go ahead.

Let's go ahead.

John went ahead with the bags.

ready

I'm ready

Are you ready?

We're ready to go to New York.

Who's ready to eat something?

I'm ready to leave now.

mind

have in mind

What did you have in mind?

I had in mind to leave early.

She had in mind to go shopping.

We know what you have in mind.

take place (happen)

Where did it take place?

It took place right here.

The accident took place at Fifth and Elm.

A big celebration will take place here soon.

What takes place now?

Listen and repeat these questions and answers.

Where were John and Mary going?

They were going to New York.

What did John do?

He called a cab.

Did the cab come quickly?

Yes, it arrived right away.

Who carried the bags?

John carried them.

Where did he put the bags?

He put them into a taxi.

Where did they go?

They went to the station.

Was it a bus station?
No, it wasn't.
It was a train station.

Was the watch slow?
No, it wasn't.
It was fast.

Did John pick up the tickets?
Yes, he picked up the tickets.

Do you think I'm right?
Yes, I guess you're right.

Do you suppose it's true?
Yes, I guess it's true.

Where does the train leave from?
It leaves from gate 29.

Are you ready to relax?
Yes, we're ready to take a break.

Are you relaxed?
Yes, we're at ease.

What did Mary have in mind?
Oh, she had a lot of things planned.

Did she plan to try on a lot of clothes?
Yes, she had that in mind.

Notice the verb forms in the following sentences. Listen and repeat.

John is calling a taxi now.
He always calls a cab.
He called a taxi yesterday.
He has already called a cab.

He is picking up the tickets now.
He usually picks them up early.
He didn't pick up the tickets yesterday.
He hasn't picked them up yet.

The train is leaving at 6:35.
It always leaves on time.
It left at 6:35 yesterday.
It has always left at the same time.

Mary is trying on a lot of clothes.
She always tries on a lot of clothes.
She tried on a lot last trip.
She has tried on clothes every trip.

They are going to Chicago.
 They always go to Chicago every year.
 They went to Chicago last year.
 They have gone to Chicago every year.

Notice the use of adverbs in these sentences. Listen and repeat.

Did they always study at night?
 Yes, they studied every night.

Did they often write letters in class?
 Yes, they sometimes wrote letters in class.

Did your friends frequently visit you?
 Yes, they often visited us.

Did they usually eat in a cafeteria?
 Yes, they frequently ate there.

How often did the teacher explain the lesson?
 He explained the lesson every day.

What did we usually do in class?
 We usually spoke English only.

When did they frequently take a trip?
 They often went in the summer months.

Change the following to present perfect. Use "already." Then repeat the correct responses.

Example: Mary ate breakfast this morning.
 She has already eaten breakfast this morning.
 She has already eaten breakfast this morning.

Charles wrote his homework.

He has already written his homework.

John picked up the tickets.

He has already picked them up.

Mary spent a lot of money in New York.

She has already spent a lot of money.

We saw that movie yesterday.

We have already seen that movie.

Change the following to present perfect. Use "yet." Then repeat the correct responses.

Example: We didn't eat anything.
We haven't eaten anything yet.
We haven't eaten anything yet.

I didn't talk to the teacher.

We haven't talked to the teacher yet.

Ma y didn't spend much money in New York.

She hasn't spent much money in New York yet.

Joe didn't answer the letter.

Joe hasn't answered the letter yet.

We didn't look forward to the trip.

We haven't looked forward to the trip yet.

TAPE 1206B

Listen to the following conversation.

Jim: Hi Bill. How have you been?
Are you still sick?

Bill: Oh, I haven't felt very well, Jim.
I have had a sore throat all week,
I still have a bad cold and a headache.
How are you getting along?

Jim: Fine now, thanks, just fine.
But you should go to bed and rest.

Bill: No, I have a lot of things to do.
I want to go to the ball game.

Jim: Well Bill, a month ago I was in Chicago.
I also felt bad.
I had a small cough.
The next day the cough was worse.
I came down with the flu.
I didn't know what to do.

Bill: What did you do?

Jim: Well, I said to myself,
I've never been to a doctor here,
and I don't know any.

Bill: So - - -

Jim: A friend gave me the name and address of his doctor.
He recommended him highly.
That same afternoon I called on him.

Bill: You know, I'm very lucky.
I haven't been sick much.
I don't get sick easily.

Jim: I had to wait a long time in the waiting room.
The doctor was very busy with a lot of patients.
Finally he took me in
and looked me over carefully.
He asked a lot of questions.
He said I had the flu.
He gave me a shot
and said to go to bed for a few days.
He gave me a prescription.

Bill: Did you get better?

Jim: I had the prescription filled.
I took some medicine and went to bed at once.
Next morning, I already felt better.
You had better see your doctor right away.

Bill: Thanks Jim, I'd better.
I don't like to feel sick.
I can't do anything.
I just want to sleep.

Jim: O. K. Do that. See you later.
Bye now, and thanks for listening.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Listen to these vocabulary exercises and repeat.

sore throat

He has a sore throat.
His throat is sore.
His sore throat is better.

bad cold

I have a bad cold.
My cold is very bad.
My bad cold is worse today.

headache

She had a headache.
Her head aches.
Her headache is worse.

name and address

What is your name and address?
Please tell me your name and where you live.
We gave them our names and addresses.

lucky

We're lucky.
We have good luck.
We're lucky today.

look over

We're looking over the papers.
We always look them over.
We'll look over a lot of them soon.
We looked over a lot yesterday.
We haven't looked over many today.

feel

She's feeling better now.
She feels better today.
She'll feel better tomorrow.
She felt worse yesterday.
She has felt bad all week.

rest

He's resting better now.
He rests better in the afternoon.
He'll rest better tomorrow.
He rested badly yesterday.
He has rested better lately.

like to

We like to eat well.
We liked to eat yesterday.
We'll like to eat tomorrow.
We have always liked to eat well.

examine

He's examining the patients now.
He always examines them carefully.
He'll examine a lot of patients.
He examined a lot yesterday.
He hasn't examined many patients today.

Now let's practice some affirmative and negative statements. Listen and repeat.

The teacher has already explained the lesson.
He hasn't explained it yet.

John has already written the sentences.
He hasn't written them yet.

We have already listened to the tape.
We haven't listened to it yet.

I've already driven this car.
I've not driven it yet.

I've already fixed the TV.
I haven't fixed it yet.

Alice has already come down with a cold.
She hasn't come down with a cold yet.

She has already seen a doctor.
She has not seen a doctor yet.

The stores have already closed for the holidays.
They haven't closed for the holidays yet.

We've already had the prescription filled.
We haven't had the prescription filled yet.

He has already had a sore throat.
He hasn't had a sore throat yet.

We'll practice some questions. Notice the use of already and yet. Listen and repeat.

Have you already gone to the doctor?
Have you gone to the doctor yet?

Has Robert already had the flu?
Has he had the flu yet?

Have we already seen this movie?
Have we seen this movie yet?

Has Helen already looked over the book?
Has she looked over the book yet?

Has Jerry already got on the bus?
Has he got on the bus yet?

Who has already had the prescription filled?
Who hasn't had it filled yet?

Who has already got off the bus?
Who hasn't got off the bus yet?

Who has already had the flu?
Who hasn't had the flu yet?

Who has already seen this program?
Who hasn't seen this program yet?

Who has already read the book?
Who hasn't read it yet?

What have you already done?
What haven't you done yet?

What have you already seen?
What haven't you seen yet?

Where have you already seen this program?

Where haven't you been yet?

How many books have you already read this month?

How much sugar have you already put in the coffee?

How many students have you already talked to?

How many haven't you talked to yet?

TAPE 1206C

Listen to the following conversation.

- A: I've had trouble starting my car.
Have you ever tried to start a car like mine?
- B: Yes, I have.
But it wouldn't start.
- A: Have you ever gone to a driving school?
- B: Yes, when I learned to drive.
- A: I don't like this weather.
I have never liked to drive on wet roads.
- B: I've never driven much on wet roads.
You must be careful.
- A: Have you ever seen much speeding on the highway?
- B: Yes, I have.
Last night I saw a bad accident.
One driver was going seventy.
He couldn't stop.
- A: The proper hand signals are important too.
Have you learned them well?
- B: Yes, I learned them for my driver's test.
- A: We must drive carefully.
Careless driving has caused many bad accidents.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Let's practice this vocabulary drill.

have trouble

I have trouble understanding English.
He has trouble getting to class on time.
Do you have trouble driving in town?

wet

Rain makes the streets wet.
Wet is the opposite of dry.
Did the water make your coat wet?

speeding

When we drive too fast we are speeding.
Going seventy miles an hour in town is speeding.
The accident was caused by speeding.

go (do) seventy (go seventy miles per hour)

Going seventy is usually too fast.

You can go twenty through town.

He did sixty on the highway yesterday.

cause

Speeding caused the accident.

He has caused me to be late this week.

The rain causes good drivers to be careful.

Here are some sentences in the tenses we have learned. Listen and then repeat them.

I'll have trouble starting my car.

I have trouble starting my car.

I had trouble starting my car.

I have had trouble starting my car.

Will you ever think about us?

Do you ever think about us?

Did you ever think about us?

Have you ever thought about us?

They'll always be glad to see you.

They're always glad to see you.

They were always glad to see you.

They've always been glad to see you.

Careless driving will cause accidents.

Careless driving causes accidents.

Careless driving caused accidents.

Careless driving has caused accidents.

My friend will give me the addresses.

My friend gives me the addresses.

My friend gave me the addresses.

My friend has given me the addresses.

She'll put on her coat.

She puts on her coat every morning.

She put on her coat yesterday.

She has put on her coat.

The doctor'll soon take me into the office.

The doctor always takes me into the office.

The doctor finally took me into the office.

The doctor has finally taken me into the office.

We'll want to buy some clothes.

We want to buy some clothes.

We wanted to buy some clothes.

We've wanted to buy some clothes for a long time.

John and Mary will go to New York.
 John and Mary often go to New York.
 John and Mary often went to New York.
 John and Mary have often gone to New York.

Listen to the following sentences in the present perfect. Then change them to the simple past tense and repeat the correct response.

Example: John has called a cab.
 John called a cab.
 John called a cab.

Have they answered the letter?
 Did they answer the letter?
 Did they answer the letter?

I have studied my lesson.

I studied my lesson.

Has he picked up the tickets?

Did he pick up the tickets?

They have written many letters.

They wrote many letters.

The doctor has been busy.

The doctor was busy.

Have you seen that movie?

Did you see that movie?

I have had a cold.

I had a cold.

We have often gone to the doctor.

We often went to the doctor.

He has stayed in bed a long time.

He stayed in bed a long time.

She has asked both Mary and Robert.

She asked both Mary and Robert.

Have they waited a long time for us?

Listen carefully to the following sentences.

John and Mary have gone to New York.
They called a taxi and rode to the station.
When they arrived at the station, John picked up the tickets.
Their train left at 6:35.

You will now hear these statements and some questions about them. Answer my questions and then repeat the correct response.

Example: John and Mary have gone to New York.
Where have John and Mary gone?
John and Mary have gone to New York.
John and Mary have gone to New York.

They called a taxi and rode to the station.
What did they do before going to the station?

They called a taxi.

How did they go to the station?

They rode to the station.

When they arrived at the station, John picked up the tickets.
What did John do at the station?

John picked up the tickets at the station.

Where did he pick up the tickets?

He picked up the tickets at the station.

Who picked up the tickets at the station?

John picked up the tickets at the station.

Their train left at 6:35.
When did their train leave?

Their train left at 6:35.

Sound and Intonation

/v/ and /w/

Practice with /v/ and /w/.

Remember that /v/ is made by touching the upper teeth with the lower lip.

Listen and repeat.

very	of	live
vowel	over	five
vacation	never	have

Listen.

Remember that /w/ is made by protruding and rounding the lips. The speaker then glides to a full vowel sound.

Listen and repeat.

want	was	wet
were	we	woman
well	went	women

Listen.

Do not substitute /v/ for /w/.

Listen and repeat.

we _____ V	west — vest
we _____ V	west — vest
we _____ V	west — vest
wine _____ vine	
wine _____ vine	
wine _____ vine	