

## OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

### Structures

#### Special Expressions

Make up (my) mind  
 Change (my) mind  
 Sound like  
 Take in

#### Progressive Verb Phrase

Review

#### Modal Auxiliaries

Could - - can  
 Might - - may  
 Would -- will

#### Irregular Verbs

### Sound and Intonations

#### "Or Alternative" Intonation Pattern

/r/ + a consonant

#### Initial consonant clusters

/pl/, /pr/

/bl/, /br/

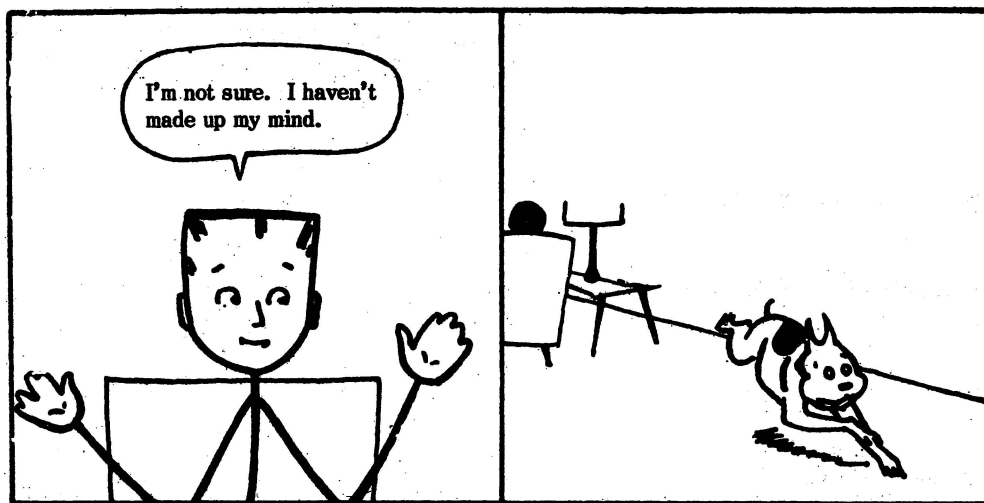
/gl/, /gr/

/fl/, /fr/

/s/ clusters

Reading the Newspaper





## UNIT 1207

## CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

## Dialog

A: Are you reading the paper now?

B: Yes, I am.

A: Which section are you looking at?

B: The sports section.

A: Let me have the first section.

A: Have you seen this article about the schools?

B: Yes, I have. It's very interesting.

A: I didn't know there were so many problems in the schools.

B: There was an article about the schools yesterday, too.

A: Oh yes, I read it. It was about the new methods of teaching.

B: Do you like these new methods?

A: I'm not sure. I haven't made up my mind.

## Special Expressions

MAKE UP (MY) MIND = Decide

1. I MADE UP MY MIND about the party.  
You MADE UP YOUR MIND about the dance.
3. We MADE UP OUR MINDS about our vacation.
4. They MADE UP THEIR MINDS to study hard.
5. Did he MAKE UP HIS MIND about his vacation?
6. Did she MAKE UP HER MIND to go?
7. Why don't you MAKE UP YOUR MIND?
8. When did he MAKE UP HIS MIND?

CHANGE (MY) MIND = Decide differently

1. She always CHANGES HER MIND at the last minute.
2. He never CHANGES HIS MIND.
3. We don't often CHANGE OUR MINDS.
4. I CHANGED MY MIND about the weekend.
5. Why do some people CHANGE THEIR MINDS so often?
6. You didn't CHANGE YOUR MIND about our date, did you?

## Reading

Most people like to read newspapers. There is a lot of information in every newspaper. Different people like different sections of the paper. Some people read the sports section first. Others always look at the headlines first. Some read only the comic strips.

I am reading the paper now. I am looking at the first page. I always read the front page first. The front page has the most important national and international news. My wife is looking at the paper, too. She is reading the women's section. She is reading about food and clothes. My little boy is reading the comic strips.

I don't have enough time to read every page. There are many pages in most newspapers. There are usually forty to fifty pages.

## New Vocabulary

newspaper	problem
section	article
want ads	methods
comic section	editorial
headlines	front page

## Vocabulary exercises

- newspaper  
There is much information in the newspapers.  
Do you read the newspaper every day?  
Most large cities have daily newspapers.
- section (part)  
A large newspaper has many sections.  
Have you read all the sections in this paper?  
I always read the sports section first.
- want ads  
Newspapers have many want ads.  
I put a want ad in the paper if I want to sell something.  
We read the want ads if we want to buy something.
- comic section  
The funnies are in the comic section.  
Children like to read the comic section first.  
Do you ever read the comic section?
- problem  
The schools have many problems.  
Have you a problem in speaking English?  
Mathematics problems are often difficult to work.
- article  
I read many articles in the paper every night.  
Did you read the article about his book?  
We read the article about schools yesterday.

7. methods  
There are several new methods of teaching.  
Do you like this new method?  
Which method does your teacher use to teach English?
8. editorial  
The editor writes the editorials.  
The editorials say what the editor thinks.  
The editorial page is usually not the first page.
9. front page  
The first page is the front page of the paper.  
The important news is on the front page.  
You should always read the front page.
10. headlines  
The headlines are on the front page.  
The headlines are easy to read.  
We write headlines about the important articles.

#### Word Drill

1. page  
many pages  
paper  
newspaper  
in a newspaper  
There are many pages in a newspaper.
2. read  
like  
like to  
like to read  
Most people like to read newspapers.
3. look  
look at  
every  
every page  
Most people do not look at every page.
4. first  
first page  
front  
front page  
The first page is the front page.
5. national  
national news  
the national news  
The national news is on the front page.

6. most  
most people  
many  
many pages  
Most people read many pages.
7. enough  
enough time  
read  
to read  
page  
every page  
There is not enough time to read every page.
8. always  
always read  
the front page  
Many people always read the front page.
9. then  
then they read  
other sections  
Then they read the other sections.

### Reading Drill

#### Drill 1

<u>Question</u>	<u>Long Answer</u>
1. Do most people like to read newspapers?	Yes, most people like to read newspapers.
2. Is there a lot of information in every newspaper?	Yes, _____ _____
3. Do different people prefer different sections of the paper?	
4. Do some people read the sports section first?	
5. Do other people always look at the headlines first?	
6. Do some people read only the comic strips?	

#### Drill 2

1. What can we find in most newspapers?  
We can find a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ in most newspapers.
2. What are some of the sections of a newspaper?  
Some of the sections of a newspaper are the \_\_\_\_\_,  
the \_\_\_\_\_, and the \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Where is the most important national and international news? The most important national and international news is on the \_\_\_\_\_
4. What is his wife reading?  
She is reading the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. What is the little boy reading?  
The little boy is reading the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. How many pages are there in most newspapers?  
There are \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ pages in most newspapers.

#### Review of Patterns With Progressive Verb Phrases

I am looking at the paper now.  
 You are looking at the paper now.  
 We are looking at the paper now.  
 They are looking at the paper now.  
 My wife and I are looking at the paper now.  
 He is looking at the paper now.  
 She is looking at the paper now.  
 My wife is looking at the paper now.

1. Am I looking at the paper now?  
 Yes, you are.  
 No, you're not.  
 No, you aren't.
2. Are you looking at the paper now?  
 Yes, I am.  
 No, I'm not.
3. Are we looking at the paper now?  
 Yes, we are.  
 No, we're not.  
 No, we aren't.
4. Are they looking at the paper now?  
 Yes, they are.  
 No, they're not.  
 No, they aren't.
5. Is he looking at the paper now?  
 Yes, he is.  
 No, he's not.  
 No, he isn't.
6. Is she looking at the paper now?  
 Yes, she is.  
 No, she's not.  
 No, she isn't.



Making a Date



## Dialog

Tom: Hello. Is this Jean?

Jean: Yes, it is. Who's this?

Tom: This is Tom Gordon.

Jean: Oh, hi, Tom. How've you been?

Tom: Just fine. Look Jean, I called to ask if you're busy Saturday night.

Jean: Let's see. No, I don't think I've got anything planned. Why?

Tom: Well, I thought we might take in a movie and some dancing.

Jean: That sounds like fun.

Tom: Could you be ready about 7:30?

Jean: I think so.

Tom: O. K. I'll pick you up about then.

Jean: Fine. It's a date. So long, Tom. And thanks for asking me.

## Vocabulary and Sentence Drill

1. just  
I'm just fine.  
He felt just fine yesterday.  
They have just been here 10 minutes.  
You arrived just on time.
2. busy  
Are you busy Saturday night?  
I'm not often busy.  
We are busy during the day.  
He'll be busy next week.
3. anything  
Do you have anything with you?  
We haven't planned anything.  
Did you see anything yesterday?  
They didn't bring anything with them.
4. take in  
Let's take in a movie tonight.  
Did you take in the concert last week?  
We have taken in some ball games.  
He took in a dance last week.
5. sound like  
Your plans sound like fun.  
This class sounds like a lot of work.  
You sound like students.  
We sound like teachers.

Answer questions about the Dialog.

1. Who is calling Jean?
2. What does he ask Jean?
3. What does she answer?
4. What does he want to do Saturday night?
5. Does she accept the date?
6. What time should she be ready?

Review of Expressions with the Verb Be.

tired	busy
sleepy	afraid
hungry	sorry
thirsty	glad

Repeat.

1. Is he tired? No, he isn't tired. He's sleepy.
2. Are you hungry? No, I'm not hungry. I'm thirsty.
3. Is the policeman angry? No, he's not angry. He's busy.
4. Are you afraid? No, I'm not afraid. I'm worried.
5. Is the girl sorry? No, she's not sorry. She's glad.

Special Expression

#### PICK UP

1. I have to pick up my clothes at the laundry.
2. I'll pick you up about eight-thirty.
3. Please pick up that pencil.
4. I'm going to pick up a package at the post office.

## EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

## 1. Modals in English

a. CAN - COULD

Can + simple form = present or future time

Could + simple form = past time

I can go now.

I can go tomorrow.

I couldn't go yesterday.

1. I could not go yesterday, but I can go today.
2. They could not finish last night, but they can finish this morning.
3. We could not understand last week, but we can understand now.
4. She could not study yesterday afternoon, but she can study this afternoon.

MAY - MIGHT

## b.

Although may and might are often interchangeable, may is often more emphatic than might.

I may go. (I'm undecided.)

I might go. (I probably won't.)

May or might + simple form = present or future time.

I may fly home. (now or later)

I might fly home.

1. I was afraid he might not understand.  
I am afraid he may not understand.
2. We thought he might not come yesterday.  
We think he may come today.
3. They said it might be hot.  
They say it may be hot today.
4. He told us she might not be on time yesterday.  
He tells us she may not be on time today.
5. It may be cold tomorrow.  
It might be cold tomorrow.
6. She may come later.  
She might come later.
7. We may finish tonight.  
We might finish tonight.
8. You may need money this week.  
You might need money this week.

c. WILL - WOULD

Will + simple form = present or future time.

Will never points to the past.

He will go.

Will he go?

He won't go.

Won't he go?

Would not indicates unwillingness in the past.

He will leave next week.

He would not leave last week.

1. He would not come yesterday, but he will come tomorrow.
2. They would not go last night, but they will go tonight.
3. I would not study yesterday, but I will study today.
4. You would not work last week, but you will work this week.

In expressing invitations we use would + like to + simple form.

1. Would you like to go to the dance?  
Yes, I would.  
I'd like to.
2. Would John like to go with us?  
Yes, he would.  
He'd like to.
3. Would you like some coffee?  
Yes, I would.  
I'd like some.
4. Would they like to visit us?  
Yes, they would.  
They'd like to.
5. Would she like to see a movie?  
Yes, she would.  
She'd like to.

In expressing wants, would + simple form = present or future.

- Would you like some coffee?  
Wouldn't you like some more coffee?  
I would like some coffee.  
I wouldn't like any more coffee now.

## 2. Grammar Drills

a. Change might to may.

1. We might buy some things tomorrow.
2. They might send a letter to my family.
3. She might not come with us.
4. The Browns might need to buy some stamps.
5. The teacher might not understand your problem.
6. The children might not go alone.

b. Drill with could and can, would and will.

1. Could you go to the bank yesterday?  
No, I \_\_\_\_\_.  
But I \_\_\_\_\_ go today.
2. Could they understand lesson two?  
No, they \_\_\_\_\_.  
But they \_\_\_\_\_ understand lesson three.
3. Could she speak English last year?  
No, she \_\_\_\_\_.  
But she \_\_\_\_\_ speak English now.
4. Would he help you last night?  
No, he \_\_\_\_\_.  
But he \_\_\_\_\_ help me tonight.
5. Would the people work on Sunday?  
No, they \_\_\_\_\_.  
But they \_\_\_\_\_ work today.

c. Drill with might and may.

1. He said it might rain.  
He says it \_\_\_\_\_ rain.
2. They thought they might come.  
They think they \_\_\_\_\_ come.
3. She told us she might leave early.  
She tells us she \_\_\_\_\_ leave early.
4. We were afraid the stores might be closed.  
We are afraid the stores \_\_\_\_\_ be closed.
5. The doctor said you might be better next week.  
The doctor says you \_\_\_\_\_ be better next week.

- d. Change from may to might.
1. They may have a dance next week.
  2. The next lesson may be very hard.
  3. We may take a trip next summer.
  4. It may rain tonight.
  5. There may be a test next week.
- e. Drill with the contraction of the modal would like to.
1. Would you like to see a movie?  
Yes, I would.  
I'd like to.
  2. Would your friend like to visit us?  
Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_ like to.
  3. Would they like to have some coffee?  
Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_ like to.

## 3. Irregular Verbs

<u>Simple Form</u>	<u>-ing Form</u>	<u>Simple past</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
bring	bringing	brought	brought
choose	choosing	chose	chosen
come back	coming back	came back	come back
drink	drinking	drank	drunk
eat	eating	ate	eaten
feel	feeling	felt	felt
find	finding	found	found
fly	flying	flew	flown
hold	holding	held	held
read	reading	read	read
ride	riding	rode	ridden
run	running	ran	run
send	sending	sent	sent
stand up	standing up	stood up	stood up
take off	taking off	took off	taken off
teach	teaching	taught	taught
try on	trying on	tried on	tried on
understand	understanding	understood	understood
wear	wearing	wore	worn



## TAPE 1207A

Listen to the following conversation between two people reading a newspaper.

A: Are you reading the paper now?

B: Yes, I am.

A: Which section are you looking at?

B: The sports section.

A: Let me have the first section.

A: Have you seen this article about schools?

B: Yes, I have.  
It is very interesting.

A: The schools have many problems.

B: Did you read the article about teaching?

A: Oh, yes, I read it.  
It was about new teaching methods

B: Do you like these methods?

A: I'm not sure.  
I haven't made up my mind

Now let's listen to it again and repeat.

Now we'll practice the new vocabulary. Listen and repeat.

methods

new methods

new methods of teaching

Do you like the new methods of teaching?

What is the latest method of teaching English?

section

sports section

want ads section

I like the comic section best.

Father prefers the sports section.

What section of town do you live in?

problems

many problems

The schools have lots of problems.

Can you work this math problem?

The biggest problem is speaking English.

article

newspaper article

Did you read the newspaper article about schools?

No, I read the article on sports.

editorialeditorial page

The editorial page is the editor's page.

We read personal opinions on the editorial page.

Famous people express their opinions on the editorial page.

sportssports section

Football, baseball, and boxing are sports.

Many men read only the sports section.

want adswant ads section

We find small advertisements in the want ads.

Read the want ads if you want to buy or sell.

front page or first page

The front page gives only facts.

The first page does not tell us personal opinions.

The front page has the most important news.

Here are some special expressions to practice. Listen and repeat.

make up (my) mind = decide definitely

1. I made up my mind about the party.
2. You made up your mind about the dance.
3. We made up our minds about our vacation.
4. They made up their minds to study hard.
5. Did he make up his mind about his work?
6. Did she make up her mind to go?
7. Why don't you make up your mind?
8. When did he make up his mind?

change (my) mind = decide differently

9. She always changes her mind at the last minute.
10. He never changes his mind about money.
11. We don't often change our minds.
12. I changed my mind about the weekend.
13. Why do people change their minds so often?
14. You didn't change your mind about our date, did you?

Here are some sentences using different verb phrases. Notice the structure and the tenses of these phrases. Listen and repeat.

I'm reading the paper now.  
 I always read it after breakfast.  
 I read the sports page first.  
 I have already read the first page.  
 I'll read the funnies later.

Are you reading about the schools?  
 Did you read the editorial page?  
 Do you often read the want ads?  
 Have you read the weather report yet?  
 Will you read about the accident?

He's not reading about the accident.  
 He didn't read the want ads.  
 He never reads the funnies.  
 He hasn't read the sports page yet.  
 He won't read the editorial page at all.

What is she reading now?  
 What does she always read first?  
 What did she read in the want ads?  
 What has she already read?  
 What will she read next?

What are they doing now?  
 What do they often do after breakfast?  
 What did they do last night?  
 What have they already done?  
 What will they do next?

We plan to go on vacation in August.  
 We're planning to go on vacation in August.  
 We planned to go on vacation in August.  
 We have already planned to go on vacation.  
 We'll plan to go on vacation in August.

He's not expecting to leave early.  
 He doesn't expect to leave early.  
 He didn't expect to leave early.  
 He hasn't expected to leave early.  
 He won't expect to leave early.

Who wants to go with me?  
 Who wanted to take a break?  
 Who always wants to take a break?  
 Who will want to take a break?

We're trying to drive a car.  
We often try to drive a car.  
We tried to drive a car yesterday.  
We have often tried to drive a car.  
We will try to drive a car again tomorrow.

Alice needs to come early.  
She frequently needs to come early.  
She needed to come early yesterday.  
She has needed to come early all this week.  
She will need to come early tomorrow too.

Now let's practice some questions and answers using have to, like to, and hope to.

Listen and repeat.

Do you have to go so soon?  
Yes, we have to. We're very sorry.

Does James hope to take a trip?  
No, he doesn't hope to this year.

Will Mary like to travel by boat?  
Yes, she'll like to very much.

Does she like to eat ice cream?  
Yes, she does. She likes to.

Who has to learn English quickly?  
We have to learn English quickly.

What does Alice like to do?  
She likes to speak English.

Listen and repeat these questions and answers.

Who wants a newspaper?  
Alice wants one.

Who expects friends for the holidays?  
John expects some.

Who plans to give a party?  
John plans to.

Who plans a trip?  
I do.

Who hopes for good luck?  
We all do.

Who tries to make a lot of money?  
Henry does.

Listen and repeat these sentences using the present perfect verb phrase.

I have already seen that picture.

You have lost your hat.

He has shortened your sleeves.

She has already mailed the letter.

We have seldom gone to the symphony.

They have often made trips by plane.

The girls have already left for the holidays.

All of you have visited this zoo before.

Who has lost his hat?

Who has seen this picture before?

Who has seldom gone to the ballet?

Who has often made trips by plane?

Who has already left for the holidays?

Who has visited this zoo before?

Listen and repeat.

The students want to go downtown Saturday.

John is listening to a tape in lab.

He won't be able to remember anything.

He's thinking about his girl friend.

Henry is repeating everything he hears.

He hopes to learn the language right away.

He expects to practice English.

The students go to lab every day.

They had a test yesterday.

Some of them speak English very well.

Some don't do so well.

All of them will learn well enough.

Why don't you come in to listen to them?

Don't you think they're very good?

Yes, we do.

## TAPE 1207B

Listen to the following reading.

Most people like to read newspapers.  
 There is a lot of information in every newspaper.  
 Different people like different sections of the paper.  
 Some people read the sports section first.  
 Others always look at the headlines first.  
 Many read only the comic strips.

I am reading the paper now.  
 I'm looking at the first page.  
 I always read the front page first.  
 The front page has the most important news.  
 My wife is looking at the paper, too.  
 She's reading the women's section.  
 She's reading about food and clothes.  
 My little boy is reading the comic strips.

I don't have enough time to read every page.  
 There are a lot of pages in most newspapers.  
 There are usually 40 to 50 pages.

Now let's listen to it again and repeat it.

Listen and repeat this vocabulary practice.

comic strips

I read only the comic strips.  
 I like to read the funnies.  
 Comic strips are also called funnies.

headlines

Each newspaper article begins with a headline.  
 The headlines today are very interesting.  
 We like to read the big black headlines.

date

It's a date.  
 She had a date with my brother.  
 I have a date with Mary Jones too.  
 We made a date to go to the theater.

sounds like (appears, seems to be)

That sounds like fun.  
 What does it sound like?  
 It sounds like good music.

Listen and repeat these questions and answers.

Do a lot of people read the newspapers?  
Of course. Most people like to read them.

Is there much information in the papers?  
Yes. There's a lot of information there.

Does everybody read the same sections?  
No, different people like different pages.

What do we usually read first?  
Some people read the sports section first.  
Others always look at the headlines first.  
I read only the comic strips.

What are you doing now?  
I'm reading the paper now.  
I'm reading the comic section.

Do you always read it first?  
Yes, I always do.  
Then, I read the front page.  
It has the most important news.

What is your friend doing?  
She's reading the women's section.  
She likes to read about food and clothes.

How many pages are there in the paper?  
There are usually 40 to 50 pages.

Listen and repeat these sentences. Notice the tense of the verbs.

What do you think about it?  
I think she may go with me.

John said, he couldn't go with us.  
Robert says, he can go for two hours.

This morning I thought it might rain.  
Now I don't think it will.

Alice said she wouldn't be at home today.  
I know she will be.

Did Henry say he would do the work?  
Yes, but now he says he won't.

Listen to the following conversation between two people.

Hello. Is this Jean?

Yes, it is. Who's this?

This is Tom Gordon.

Oh hi, Tom. How've you been?

Just fine. Look Jean, I called to see if you're busy Saturday night.  
Let's see, no, I have nothing planned.

Well, I thought we might take in a movie and some dancing.  
That sounds like fun.

Could you be ready about 7:30?  
I think so.

O. K. I'll pick you up about then.  
Fine. It's a date.

Good-bye.  
So long, Tom. And thanks for asking me.

Now let's read it again and repeat it.

Notice the following commands, polite expressions and invitations. Listen and repeat.

Come in and be seated.

Do not open your books yet.

Take pencil and paper and listen carefully.

Please write your name and number at the top of the paper.

Please do not erase anything.

Now let's begin the test.

Shall I start the tape?

Would you please start the tape?

Let's not talk, students; let's try to do our best.

Would you please stop talking and listen?

Would you like to have a break now?

Would you like to have coffee with me?

Do you take cream and sugar?



Would you like some cake?

Alice, would you like to eat dinner with me?

We could go to the main cafeteria for lunch.

Let me buy you a coke, Mary.

Robert, would you like one, too?

Yes, I would, but I'll pay for yours instead.

Would you like to come over to my house for supper?

We could watch TV later.

Answer the following questions affirmatively. Then repeat the correct response.

Example: Did Mary study the lesson last night?

Yes, she studied it.

Yes, she studied it.

Did you read the comic section?

Yes, I (we) read it.

Did John turn off the light?

Yes, he turned it off.

Did Robert say he might come later?

Yes, he said he might.

Did you see the article about schools?

Yes, we saw it.

Did you look at the want ads?

Yes, we looked at them.

Did the students change their minds?

Yes, they changed their minds.

Did Alice understand the lesson?

Yes, she understood it.

Did the visitors come by plane?

Yes, they came by plane.

Did it begin to rain at 9 o'clock?

Yes, it began to at 9 o'clock.

Did you go to New York by train?

Yes, I went ( - ) by train.

Did he ride to work in a bus?

Yes, he rode (to work) in a bus.

Did Mary understand the lesson?

Yes, she understood it.

Did you bring the tape today?

Yes, I brought it.

Change the following statements to the negative. Then repeat the correct responses.

Example: Mary studied the lesson last night.  
She didn't study it.  
She didn't study it.

John left the party early.

He didn't leave the party early.

We met Mary there.

We didn't meet her there.

We got an answer to our letter.

We didn't get an answer to it.

The watch ran a long time.

It didn't run long.

The man got on the bus at the corner.

He didn't get on it at the corner.

## TAPE 1207C

Listen to the following conversation between two people in a railroad station in New York.

I have just arrived in New York.  
I must go to San Francisco in a few days.  
I plan to go by train.  
How long will the trip take?

The trip will take more than two days.  
What will you do on this long trip?

I like to read a lot.  
Maybe you can help me.  
Can you suggest some good magazines?

What kind of magazines do you like?  
You may buy magazines about particular topics.  
There are also magazines for people with many interests.  
These contain articles, stories, and cartoons.  
You can find several good weekly news magazines.

I like to read about a lot of things.  
Which magazines print articles about different things?

Perhaps you would like a "digest".  
These magazines take articles from many other magazines.  
They make these articles short  
and print them again.  
Here you can read about many things.

Sometimes it is interesting to look at pictures.

Yes, you might want to buy a picture magazine.  
Some magazines give the news in photographs.  
These are interesting.  
You can understand them easily.

Are magazines expensive?

Some are expensive and some are cheap.  
Most magazines cost from 25 to 50 cents.

Thanks for the information.  
I'll buy some magazines and enjoy the trip.

Now let's listen to the conversation again and repeat what we hear.

Now we'll practice some of the vocabulary in this conversation. Listen and repeat.

maybe (perhaps)

Maybe you can help me.

Maybe I'll have time to go with you tomorrow.

Maybe we can go to movies on Saturday.

take

The trip takes more than two days.

It takes a long time to learn English.

Does it take long to read this book?

topic (subject)

What is your favorite topic of conversation?

My favorite topic is travel.

The topic of your talk is interesting.

cartoons

Cartoons are usually funny.

Do you understand these cartoons?

This magazine has many good cartoons.

"digest"

A "digest" is a short form of an article.

He wrote a "digest" of the book.

Do you like to read "digests" of books?

print

Magazines print articles.

Some people print their notes, others write theirs.

Do you print your exercises?

picture

Pictures are easy to understand.

Do you have some pictures of your house?

We went to town and took some pictures.

Let's practice some sentences using modals. Listen to the sentences and then repeat them.

Couldn't you call me yesterday?

No, I couldn't, but I can call tonight.

Did you read the newspaper last night?

No, I couldn't; I didn't have time.

I can read it today though.

They couldn't understand him.

They can't understand this book.

Will you be able to go tomorrow?  
 I may be able to go then.  
 I might be able to go.

We may go to the concert tonight.  
 We might go to the concert tonight.

I thought he might not come last week.  
 Do you think he may come now?

He was afraid you might not understand.  
 He's afraid you may not understand.

Would he read the paper yesterday?  
 No, but he'll read it tomorrow.

He would not leave before I arrived.  
 He will leave when I arrive.

Would you like some coffee?  
 No, I wouldn't like any coffee now.

He will do the work for you today.  
 Wouldn't he do the work yesterday?

You will now hear some sentences using modals in the present tense form.  
 Now change these modals to the past tense form and repeat the correct response.

Example: He will not drive his car on the highway.  
 He would not drive his car on the highway.  
 He would not drive his car on the highway.

I can't read this book.

I couldn't read this book.

He may not understand this article.

He might not understand this article.

They will not leave the school.

They would not leave the school.

Why can't we have a holiday?

Why couldn't we have a holiday?

She may make a long trip.

She might make a long trip.

Will you go by train or by bus?

Would you go by train or by bus?

John can buy a new suit for \$50.00.

John could buy a new suit for \$50.00.

John may have \$50.00 to buy a new suit.

John might have \$50.00 to buy a new suit.

John will buy a new suit with his \$50.00.

John would buy a new suit with his \$50.00.

## SOUND AND INTONATION

## The "Or Alternative" Pattern

Listen.

Here are some sentences containing words in a series connected by or. Notice the intonation pattern.

( coffee ↑ tea ↑ milk ↓ )

Listen and repeat.

Did he order coffee, ↑ tea, ↑ or milk ↓ ?  
 Did he order tomato salad, ↑ tossed salad, ↑ or coleslaw ↓ ?  
 Did he order chicken, ↑ ham, ↑ or steak ↓ ?  
 Did he order his steak rare, ↑ medium, ↑ or well done ↓ ?  
 Did he order apple, ↑ cherry, ↑ or lemon custard ↓ ?

Has he ordered coffee, ↑ tea, ↑ or milk ↓ ?  
 Has he ordered tomato salad, ↑ tossed salad, ↑ or coleslaw ↓ ?  
 Has he ordered chicken, ↑ ham, ↑ or steak ↓ ?  
 Has he ordered his steak rare, ↑ medium, ↑ or well done ↓ ?  
 Has he ordered apple, ↑ cherry, ↑ or lemon custard ↓ ?

Listen.

Remember that most English words end in consonants and that these consonants stop the flow of breath. Two or more consonants may be referred to as clusters.

/ r / + a consonant

Listen and repeat.

heart  
part  
march  
parking

barber  
large  
fourth  
north

girl

Listen.

Notice these contrasting clusters.

Listen and repeat.

/pl/, /pr/

play	pray
play	pray
play	pray

/bl/, /br/

black	brown
black	brown
black	brown

/gl/, /gr/

glass	grass
glass	grass
glass	grass

/fl/, /fr/

fly	fry
fly	fry
fly	fry

/s/ clusters

Listen.

Remember that /s/ is voiceless.

Listen and repeat.

slow  
swim  
steak  
student  
school  
spell  
street  
smoke