

## OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures**Special Expressions:**

Look forward to  
Too ... either

Count nouns and Mass nouns

Direct and Indirect Objects

Irregular Verbs

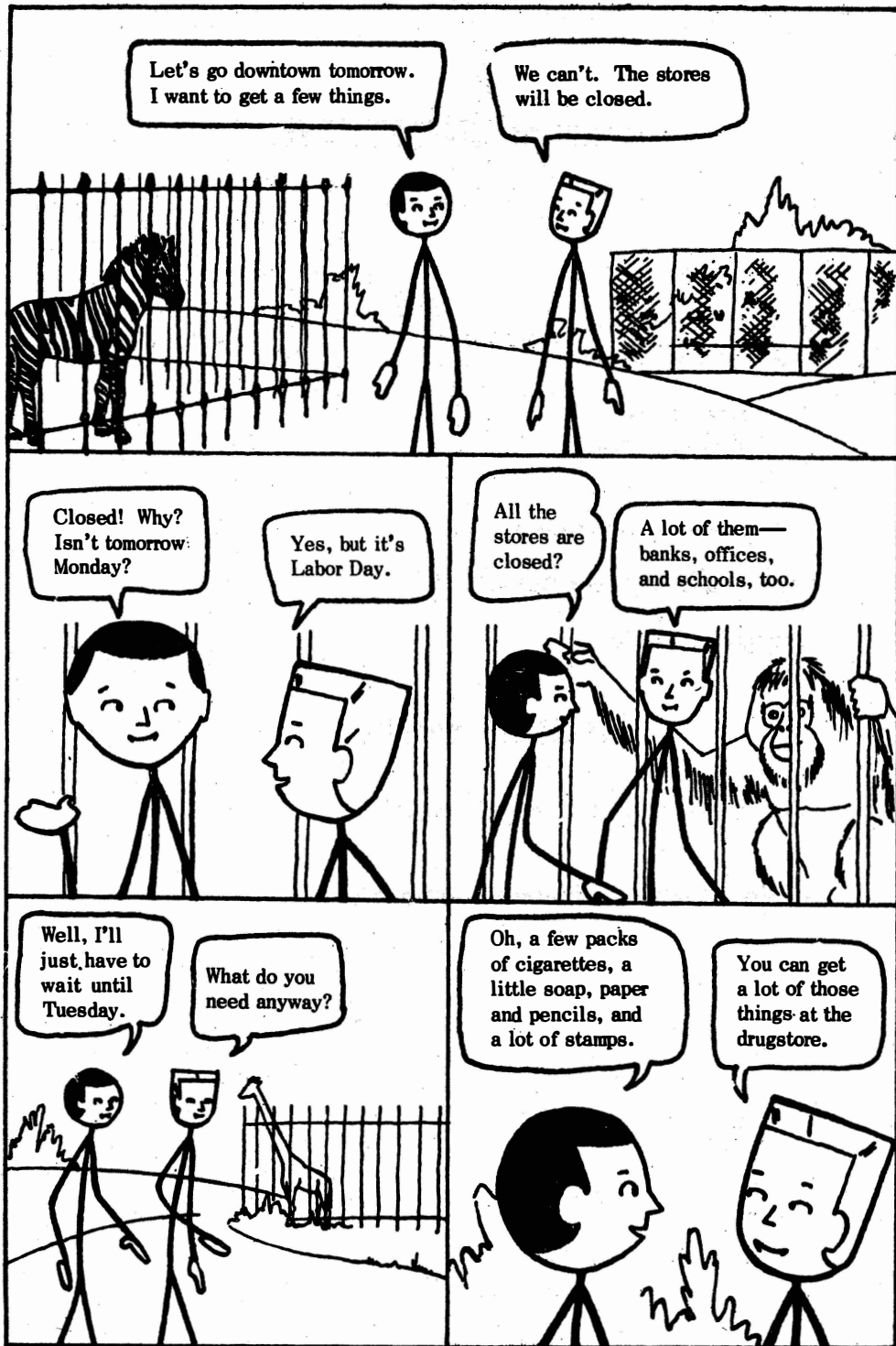
Sound and Intonation

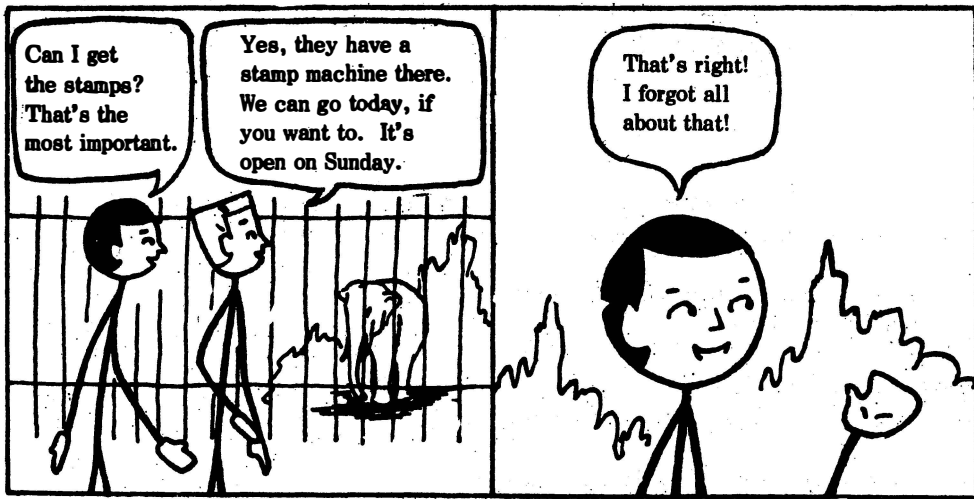
Use of stress to convey meaning

Initial consonant clusters (continued)

Medial consonant clusters

Talking About a Trip to Town





## UNIT 1209

## CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

## Dialog

A: Let's go downtown tomorrow. I want to get a few things.

B: We can't. The stores will be closed.

A: Closed! Why? Isn't tomorrow Monday?

B: Yes, but it's Labor Day.

A: All the stores are closed?

B: A lot of them— banks, offices, and schools, too.

A: Well, I'll just have to wait until Tuesday.

B: What do you need anyway?

A: Oh, a few packs of cigarettes, a little soap, paper and pencils, and a lot of stamps.

B: You can get a lot of those things at the drugstore.

A: Can I get the stamps? That's the most important.

B: Yes, they have a stamp machine there. We can go today, if you want to. It's open on Sunday.

A: That's right! I forgot all about that!

## New Vocabulary

downtown

tomorrow

things

stores

Monday

Labor Day

banks

offices

schools

restaurants

places

Tuesday

packs

cigarettes

soap

paper

pencils

stamps

drugstore

stamp machine

Sunday

## Reading

## Holidays

Everybody enjoys holidays. We look forward to them. Most people don't have to go to work on holidays. Of course, some people do have to work on these days. Doctors and dentists, bus drivers, and waitresses in restaurants often have to go to their jobs. They have other days free, however.

Stores, banks, post offices, businesses, and schools are closed on legal holidays. The most important holidays are New Year's Day, the Fourth of July, Labor Day (in September), Thanksgiving Day (in November), and Christmas (in December). There are different celebrations for the different holidays.

## New Vocabulary

|         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| doctor  | holiday   |
| dentist | close     |
| job     | enjoy     |
| bank    | work      |
| school  | important |
| state   | different |
| office  | other     |

## Word Drill

- doctors  
many doctors  
dentists  
many dentists  
Many doctors and dentists have important jobs.  
Many doctors and dentists had important jobs.  
Many doctors and dentists will have important jobs.
- banks  
many banks  
many banks and schools  
many banks, schools, and offices  
There are many banks, schools, and offices in large cities.
- holidays  
on holidays  
close  
offices close  
On holidays most offices close.  
On holidays most offices will close
- state  
state holidays  
states  
different states  
in different states  
There are state holidays in different states.

5. enjoy  
we enjoy  
the holidays  
all the holidays  
We enjoy all the holidays.  
We enjoyed all the holidays.  
We'll enjoy all the holidays.
6. other  
other holidays  
other states  
in other states  
There are other holidays in other states.
7. but  
some work, but other people don't  
Some people work on holidays, but other people don't.  
Some people worked on holidays, but other people didn't.
8. but  
ride a bus  
ride a streetcar  
You ride a bus, but I ride a streetcar.  
You rode a bus, but I rode a streetcar.  
You'll ride a bus, but I'll ride a streetcar.

### Special Expressions

#### LOOK FORWARD TO

1. I look forward to the holidays.
2. We looked forward to our vacations.
3. They look forward to their trip.
4. He looked forward to your party.
5. He looks forward to the weekend.
6. She looks forward to the dance.
7. Do you look forward to New Year's Day?
8. Yes, I do. I look forward to it very much.
9. Does your friend look forward to his vacation?
10. Yes, he does. He looks forward to it very much.

### Drills on the Reading

#### Drill 1 - Fluency Practice

1. Everybody enjoys holidays.
2. Everybody usually enjoys holidays.
3. We look forward to them.
4. We always look forward to them.
5. Most people don't work on holidays.
6. Most people don't ever work on holidays.
7. Some people will work on holidays.
8. Some people usually work on holidays.
9. Doctors will go to their jobs.
10. Doctors always go to their jobs.

**Drill 2 - Question and Answer Practice**

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Do dentists ever have holidays? | Yes, they often have holidays.<br>No, they never have holidays.   |
| 2. Does a waitress have holidays?  | Yes, she always has holidays.<br>No, she never has holidays.      |
| 3. Do bus drivers have holidays?   | Yes, they usually have holidays.<br>No, they never have holidays. |

**Drill 3 - Repetition Practice**

1. Different states have different holidays.
2. Different states often have different holidays.
3. We have different celebrations for different holidays.
4. We usually have different celebrations for different holidays.
5. Doctors have important jobs.
6. Doctors always have important jobs.
7. Dentists have important jobs.
8. Dentists always have important jobs.

## EXPLANATION AND DRILL STRUCTURES

1. Too, Either, But

## a. Read these sentences after the instructor.

I want steak, and I want fried chicken, too.  
 I like roast beef, but I don't like stew.  
 I don't like fish, either.

Use too when and connects affirmative statements.

|                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| John's a teacher. | James is a teacher. |
| John teaches.     | James teaches.      |

John's a teacher, and James is, too.  
 John teaches, and James does, too.

Use either when and connects negative statements.

|                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Peter's not a teacher. | Paul's not a teacher. |
| Peter doesn't teach.   | Paul doesn't teach.   |

Peter's not a teacher, and Paul's not, either.  
 Peter doesn't teach, and Paul doesn't, either.

Use but to connect an affirmative statement and a negative statement.

John's a teacher, but Peter isn't.  
 James teaches, but Paul doesn't.

I'm not a doctor, but he is.  
 I drive a car, but he doesn't.  
 They work, and we do, too.

## b. Practice combining the following statements.

1. John is a teacher.      James is a teacher.  
 John is a teacher, and James is, too.
2. John drives a car.      James drives a car.  
 John drives a car, and James does, too.
3. Peter is not a teacher.      Paul is not a teacher.  
 Peter's not a teacher, and Paul's not, either.
4. Peter doesn't teach English.      Paul doesn't teach English.  
 Peter doesn't teach English, and Paul doesn't, either.



## 2. Count Nouns and Mass Nouns

Some nouns stand for things we can count. These are count nouns. Other nouns stand for things we can't count. These are mass nouns.

|          | with count nouns              |                              | with mass nouns  |         |
|----------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|---------|
|          | many<br>a few                 |                              | a little<br>much |         |
|          |                               | any<br>a lot of<br>some      |                  |         |
| money:   | a little money                | a lot of money<br>some money |                  | (mass)  |
| dollars: | many dollars<br>a few dollars | a lot of dollars             |                  | (count) |
| sugar:   | a little sugar<br>much sugar  | a lot of sugar<br>some sugar |                  | (mass)  |
| cups:    | many cups<br>a few cups       | a lot of cups<br>some cups   |                  | (count) |
| paper:   | a little paper<br>much paper  | a lot of paper<br>some paper |                  | (mass)  |
| packs:   | many packs<br>a few packs     | a lot of packs<br>some packs |                  | (count) |

### a. Review of much, many, a lot of, a little, a few, some

**much:** used with mass nouns  
 much money  
 much milk  
 much coffee

**many:** used with count nouns  
 many pencils  
 many tapes  
 many tables

**a lot of:** used with both mass nouns and count nouns

a lot of money  
 a lot of pencils

**any:** used with both mass nouns and count nouns  
 any money  
 any books  
 any pencils  
 any sugar

a little: used with mass nouns

a little money  
a little sugar  
a little coffee

a few: used with count nouns

a few pencils  
a few tapes  
a few tables

some: used with count nouns (plural) and mass nouns

some pencils  
some sugar

b. Substitute the expression a lot of in the following.

1. Does John have MUCH money this week?
2. No, he doesn't have MUCH money.
3. Do you take MUCH sugar in your coffee?
4. No, I don't take MUCH sugar in my coffee.
5. Were there MANY people in the bank?
6. No, there weren't MANY people in the bank.
7. Do the nurses have MUCH free time?
8. No, the nurses don't have MUCH free time.
9. Did they buy MANY things yesterday?
10. No, they didn't buy MANY things yesterday.

c. Use much or many.

1. Do \_\_\_\_\_ people live in that apartment house?
2. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ coffee in the kitchen?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ newspapers have \_\_\_\_\_ pages.
4. The Carters don't have \_\_\_\_\_ money.
5. There are \_\_\_\_\_ pencils over there on the desk.
6. How \_\_\_\_\_ hours do you study at night?
7. Was there \_\_\_\_\_ news in the newspaper?
8. I saw \_\_\_\_\_ people in the department store.
9. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ food in the refrigerator.
10. There wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ news on the radio last night.
11. John's father has \_\_\_\_\_ money.
12. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ fruit to sell?
13. I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ time to help you today.
14. There is \_\_\_\_\_ interesting news in the newspaper today.
15. Do they spend \_\_\_\_\_ time on their homework?

d. Use a little or a few.

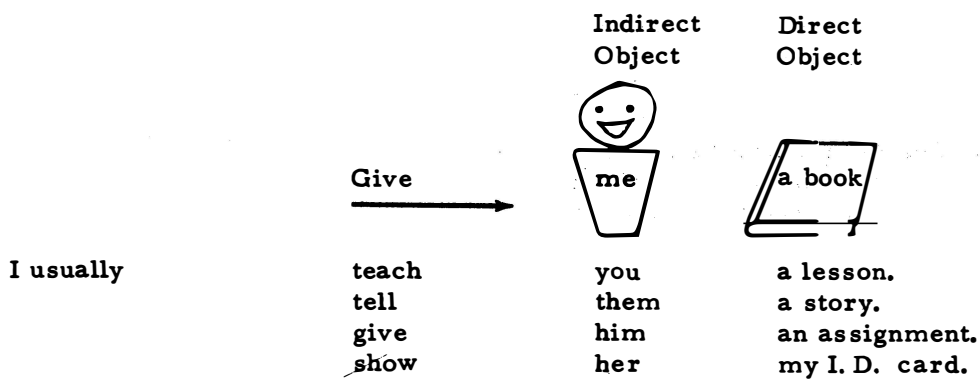
1. There were only \_\_\_\_\_ people at the party.
2. Mary needs to buy \_\_\_\_\_ new dresses.
3. She has only \_\_\_\_\_ money.
4. There was \_\_\_\_\_ news about your country on the radio.
5. Please give me \_\_\_\_\_ pencils.
6. I also need \_\_\_\_\_ paper.
7. We saw \_\_\_\_\_ movies while we were in New York.
8. There are only \_\_\_\_\_ chairs in this room.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ people came late to the dance.

e. Change the following to much or many.

1. Does Mr. Thompson have A LOT OF money?
2. A LOT OF radios are very expensive.
3. Does that store sell A LOT OF books?
4. He decided to sell A LOT OF different kinds of radios.
5. The department stores sell A LOT OF expensive things.
6. They sell A LOT OF cheap things, also.
7. Did you spend A LOT OF money when you were downtown?
8. He finally decided to buy A LOT OF books, instead of just a few.

## 3. Direct and Indirect Objects

Some verbs (like hand, offer, pass, fix, show, buy, get, give, make, write, tell) often have two objects: a direct object and an indirect object. The indirect object is the person TO whom, or sometimes FOR whom, something (the direct object) is given, sent, etc.





## TAPE 1209A

Listen to this conversation.

A: Let's go downtown tomorrow.  
I want to get a few things.

B: We can't. The stores will be closed.

A: Closed! Why? Isn't tomorrow Monday?

B: Yes, but it's Labor Day.

A: All the stores will be closed?

B: A lot of them —  
also banks, offices, and schools.

A: Well, I'll just have to wait until Tuesday.

B: What do you need, anyway?

A: Oh, a few packs of cigarettes, a little soap,  
paper and pencils, and a lot of stamps.

B: You can get a lot of those things at the drugstore.

A: Can I get the stamps?  
That's the most important.

B: Yes, they have a stamp machine there.  
We can go today, if you want to.  
It's open on Sunday.

A: That's right.  
I forgot all about that.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

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

Where did you go last Sunday?  
We went to the zoo.

What did you do there?  
We just looked at the animals.

How long did you stay at the zoo?  
We were there all afternoon.

What did you talk about?  
We talked about holidays.

Didn't you look at the animals?  
Oh yes, we saw all the animals.

Who went with you to the zoo?  
Johnny Jones went with me.  
We always go together.

Does this town have a good zoo?  
Yes, it has lots of animals.

What was the park like?  
The park is very big, with a river and trees.  
There are also places to eat.

Did they have anything to ride?  
Yes, they had all kinds of things to ride.

What is your favorite animal?  
I like monkeys.

Did you watch the monkeys very long?  
Yes, we watched them for hours.

What did you do then?  
We ate supper in a restaurant.

What did you eat for supper?  
We had roast meat and a salad.  
The meat was cooked outdoors.

How was the meat?  
It was good.

What else did you have?  
We also had baked potatoes with butter.

When did you come back?  
We came back at 11 o'clock.

Let's practice some English sentences. Listen and repeat.

Let's go downtown tomorrow.

Let us go.  
Let's go downtown.  
Let's go to class now.  
Let's do that.  
Let's not do that.  
Let's not go downtown.  
Let's go where?  
Let's do what?

The stores are closed.

The bank was closed.  
The schools were closed too.  
The restaurant won't be closed tomorrow.  
All the stores will be closed.  
Should the banks be closed too?  
They will probably be closed also.  
What will be open tomorrow?  
The restaurants might be open tomorrow.  
Everything else will probably be closed.  
Were the drugstores closed for the holiday?  
No, all of them weren't closed.  
Some of them were open.  
When will the restaurants be closed?  
They never close.

Let's practice much, many, and a lot of, in affirmative, negative, and interrogative sentences. Listen to these sentences and repeat them.

We're looking at a lot of cars.  
We saw a lot of people yesterday.  
We have seen a lot of movies this year.  
We could see a lot of places in a month.  
We will see a lot of animals at the zoo.

They aren't eating much food today.  
 They didn't eat much meat last night.  
 They haven't eaten much food this week.  
 They can't eat much food tonight.  
 They won't eat much food tomorrow.

Are you buying many things downtown today?  
 Did you buy many shirts yesterday?  
 Have you bought many books this year?  
 Should you buy many papers each week?  
 Will you buy many drinks for the party?

Who is asking a lot of questions in class?  
 Who asked a lot of questions at the party?  
 Who has asked a lot of questions about me?  
 Who might ask a lot of questions at work?  
 Who will ask a lot of questions about English?

Where is James meeting a lot of girls tonight?  
 Where did he meet a lot of girls last night?  
 Where can he meet a lot of girls?  
 Where will he meet a lot of girls tomorrow?

Is Henry making much money now?  
 Did he make much money last year?  
 Has he made much money in the last five years?  
 Should he make much money this year?  
 Will he make very much money next year?

The student isn't making many mistakes now.  
 He didn't make many mistakes yesterday.  
 He hasn't often made mistakes in the past.  
 He may not make any mistakes this year.  
 He won't make many mistakes next year.

They are learning a lot of new words.  
 They learned a lot of new words last week.  
 They have already learned a lot of words.  
 They should learn a lot of new words this year.  
 They will learn a lot of new words next year.

Notice the question words we use with count and mass nouns. Listen to these questions and repeat them.

How many students wrote their homework?  
 How much sugar and cream do you use?  
 How many pages did you study last night?  
 How much money do you want to make?

How many teachers have new cars?  
 How much money did the car cost?  
 How many men must we teach English?  
 How much time do we have left?



How many girls are there at the party?  
 How much food and drink must we buy?  
 How many books did you read last year?  
 How much water do you drink daily?

How many of you went to the movies?  
 How much food do you need?  
 How many people are watching TV now?  
 How much paper do you need today?

Now let's practice some statements with count and mass nouns. Listen and repeat.

A lot of students wrote their homework.  
 Not many students wrote their homework.  
 No students wrote their homework.  
 Two students wrote their homework.

I use a lot of sugar and cream.  
 I don't use any sugar and cream.  
 I use only a little sugar and cream.  
 I don't use much sugar and cream.

We want to make a lot of money.  
 We don't want to make much money.  
 We want to make a lot more money.

You have a lot of time left.  
 You don't have much time left.  
 You have thirty minutes left.

We read a lot of books last year.  
 We read only a few books last year.  
 We didn't read many books last year.  
 We read ten books last year.

There are a lot of girls at the party.  
 There aren't many girls at the party.  
 There are fifty girls here.

I drink a lot of water every day.  
 I don't drink much water every day.  
 I drink little water.  
 I drink ten glasses of water every day.

They read a lot of pages last night.  
 They didn't read many pages last night.  
 They read fifty pages last night.

Not many of us went to the movies.  
 Not any of us went to the movies.  
 A lot us us went to the movies.  
 Five of us went to the movies.

We need to buy a lot of paper today.  
 We don't need to buy much paper today.  
 We need to buy a little paper.  
 We need to buy some paper.

Let's now practice some sentences. Notice that the direct object follows the verb.  
 Listen and repeat.

We want a new shirt.  
 We expect a check in the mail.  
 We need pen and paper.  
 We hope that a check comes in the mail.  
 We always plan our vacation with care.

We don't want pen and paper.  
 We don't expect a letter today.  
 We don't need more money.  
 We don't hope that you leave soon.  
 We don't always plan our vacation well.

Do you want some hot coffee?  
 Do you expect news from home?  
 Do you need new clothes?  
 Do you hope that Mary will come today?  
 Do you always plan your trips carefully?

Who wants coffee and cream?  
 Who expects Mary to come today?  
 Who needs a lot of money to have a good time?  
 Who hopes for a lot of money?  
 Who always plans his trips well?

Now let's practice the same verbs with different sentence structure. Notice these verb forms.

Mary wants to take a long trip.  
 John expects to make more money this year.  
 I need to buy a better car.  
 We hope to make a lot of new friends.  
 They plan to go on a trip to Europe.

Mary doesn't want to buy a pack of cigarettes.  
 John doesn't expect to read that book soon.  
 I don't need to take a vacation now.  
 Don't you hope to leave soon?  
 They don't plan to spend much money.

**Does Mary want to go to the movies with you?**

**Does John expect to fix his old car?**

**Do you need to see a doctor?**

**Do you hope to get money in the mail?**

**Do they plan to speak English?**

**Who wants to eat dinner with me?**

**Who expects to watch TV tonight?**

**Who needs to study harder?**

**Who hopes to go home soon?**

**Who plans to write a long letter to Mary?**

## TAPE 1209B

Listen to the following conversation.

- A: I'm looking forward to next weekend.  
I'm flying to Chicago.
- B: Isn't that a long trip for a weekend?
- A: Oh, we have a long weekend this week.  
Friday is a holiday.  
I don't have to go to school.
- B: Maybe I can go to town on Friday.  
I want to buy some things.
- A: You can't buy much on a holiday.  
Most people don't work then.  
Stores, banks, post offices, and schools close on holidays.
- B: Does anyone work on holidays?
- A: A few doctors and dentists work on holidays.  
Also restaurants and a few other businesses stay open.  
Bus drivers and taxi drivers work on these days too.  
They have other days free though.
- B:
- A: We have several holidays.  
In the winter we celebrate Christmas.  
In the summer there is the Fourth of July.  
Labor Day and Thanksgiving come in the fall.
- B: Do you celebrate all these holidays the same way?
- A: No, there are different celebrations for different holidays.  
People celebrate the Fourth of July with picnics.  
On Thanksgiving everyone eats a lot.  
And on Christmas we give each other gifts.
- B: It sounds like all of you enjoy the holidays.

Now let's do it again and repeat what we hear.

We'll now study the new vocabulary we use in this conversation. Listen to these words and sentences and then repeat them.

look forward to

We look forward to the holidays.  
Are you looking forward to your vacation?  
Yes, I'm looking forward to it very much.

weekend

We don't go to school on the weekend.  
What are you doing this weekend?  
Saturday and Sunday make up a weekend.

enjoy

Did you enjoy the party?  
We all enjoy holidays.  
Which holiday do you enjoy most?

holiday

Most people do not work on holidays.  
Do you always enjoy holidays?  
We don't have many holidays in this country.

bank

I keep my money in the bank.  
We go to the bank to cash our checks.  
In which bank do you keep your money?

dentist

A dentist works on teeth.  
The dentist fixes your teeth.  
Do you know a good dentist here?

business

Stores and banks are businesses.  
This drugstore has a lot of business.  
We don't have many businesses here.

free

When we have a free day we don't work.  
I have Friday free.  
When do you have a free day?

picnic

We enjoy picnics when the weather is good.  
On a picnic we eat in the woods.  
Do you like to go on picnics in the summer?

Let's now practice putting words together to form sentences. We will then repeat the sentences in the different tenses. Repeat what you hear.

doctors

many doctors

dentists

many dentists

Many doctors and dentists have important jobs.

Many doctors and dentists had important jobs.

Many doctors and dentists have had important jobs.

Many doctors and dentists will have important jobs.

banks

many banks

There are many banks in large cities.

There were many banks in large cities.

There have always been many banks in large cities.

There will always be many banks in large cities.

holidays

on holidays

close

offices close

On holidays most offices close.

On holidays most offices closed.

On holidays most offices have closed.

On holidays most offices will close.

enjoy

we enjoy

the holidays

all the holidays

We enjoy all the holidays.

We enjoyed all the holidays.

We've enjoyed all the holidays.

We'll enjoy all the holidays.

but

Some people work, but others don't.

Some people work on holidays, but others don't.

Some people worked on holidays, but others didn't.

Some people have worked on holidays, but others haven't.

Some people will work on holidays, but others won't.

look forward to

look forward to our vacations

We look forward to our vacations.

We looked forward to our vacations.

We have looked forward to our vacations.

We'll look forward to our vacations.

Now we'll listen to some statements and then some questions about these statements.  
Answer the questions and then repeat the correct responses.

**Example:** Everybody enjoys holidays.  
Who enjoys holidays?  
Everybody enjoys holidays.  
Everybody enjoys holidays.

Many people do not have to work on holidays.  
Who doesn't have to work on holidays?

Many people do not have to work on holidays.

Some people have to work on holidays.  
Who has to work on holidays?

Some people have to work on holidays.

Stores close on holidays.  
When do stores close?

Stores close on holidays.

Christmas and New Year's Day are important holidays.  
What are important holidays?

Christmas and New Year's Day are important holidays.

People celebrate the Fourth of July with picnics.  
How do people celebrate the Fourth of July?

People celebrate the Fourth of July with picnics.

Now we'll practice using some mass and count nouns in sentences. Listen to these sentences and repeat them.

Do many people live in this house?  
Do any people live in this house?  
Yes, a lot of people live in this house.  
No, only a few people live in this house.  
Some people live in this house.

Does your father have any money?  
Yes, my father has much money.  
Yes, but he has only a little money.  
Yes, he has some money.  
Yes, he has a lot of money.

We study many hours every night.  
We study a lot of hours every night.  
We study a few hours every night.

There wasn't any news on the radio.  
 There wasn't much news on the radio.  
 There was little news on the radio.  
 There wasn't a lot of news on the radio.  
 There was some news on the radio.

Did you eat some apples yesterday?  
 Did you eat any apples yesterday?  
 Did you eat a lot of apples yesterday?  
 Did you eat a few apples yesterday?  
 Did you eat many apples yesterday?

Did they eat some fruit yesterday?  
 Did they eat much fruit yesterday?  
 Did they eat a lot of fruit yesterday?  
 Did they eat a little fruit yesterday?  
 Did they eat any fruit yesterday?

Are radios very expensive?  
 Yes, a few radios are very expensive.  
 Yes, many radios are very expensive.  
 Yes, a lot of radios are very expensive.  
 Yes, some radios are very expensive.

He doesn't have any time to help me.  
 He doesn't have much time to help me.  
 He doesn't have a lot of time to help me.  
 He has a little time to help me.  
 He has some time to help me.  
 End of Tape 1209B

(Note that we use many and a few with count nouns; a little and much with mass nouns and a lot of, any and some with both.)

Here are some sentences with both direct and indirect objects. Practice using them.

Mrs. Johnson often buy the children toys.  
 Mrs. Johnson often buys toys for the children.

We give our families gifts at Christmas.  
 We give gifts to our families at Christmas.

I'll get her a radio next week.  
 I'll get a radio for her next week.

John showed me his new watch.  
 John showed his new watch to me.

Will you please pass me the bread?  
 Will you please pass the bread to me?

Henry writes her a letter every night.  
 Henry writes a letter to her every night.



Frank told me an interesting story.  
 Frank told an interesting story to me.

Should I buy you this radio?  
 Should I buy this radio for you?

Can you show me a picture of your home?  
 Can you show a picture of your home to me?

We'll now read a few short sentences. Remember what they say. We will then ask you some questions about these sentences.

Robert wants to go downtown tomorrow. He wants to buy a few things. But the stores will be closed tomorrow. It is a holiday. Robert buys his things in the drugstore. It is not closed on a holiday.

Now listen to these questions. Answer them and then repeat the correct responses.

Example:       Where does Robert want to go?  
                   Robert wants to go downtown.  
                   Robert wants to go downtown.

When does Robert want to go downtown?

Robert wants to go downtown tomorrow.

Why does he want to go downtown?

He wants to buy a few things.

Will the stores be closed tomorrow?

Yes, the stores will be closed tomorrow.

Why will the stores be closed tomorrow?

It is a holiday.

Where does Robert buy his things?

Robert buys his things in a drugstore.

Isn't the drugstore closed on a holiday?

No, the drugstore isn't closed on a holiday.

## TAPE 1209C

Let's practice some questions and answers with mass and count nouns. Listen and then repeat the sentences.

Do many students study all day long?  
Yes, a lot of students study all day long.

How many students study all day long?  
Not many students study all day long.

Do many people speak English?  
Yes, a lot of people speak English.

How many people speak English?  
Not many people speak English.

Did many boys go to the movies?  
Yes, a lot of boys went to the movies.

How many boys went to the movies?  
Not many boys went to the movies.

Does much coffee come from Brazil?  
Yes, a lot of coffee comes from Brazil.

How much coffee comes from the U. S. ?  
Not much coffee comes from the U. S.

Is much news good to print?  
Yes, a lot of news is good to print.

How much news is interesting?  
Not much news is interesting.

Is there much news in today's paper?  
Yes, there's a lot of news in today's paper.

How much news is there in today's paper?  
There isn't much news in today's paper.

Are there many students in the lab?  
Yes, there are a lot of students in the lab.

How many students are there in the lab?  
There aren't many students in the lab.

Was there much hot coffee in the pot?  
Yes, there was a lot of hot coffee in the pot.

How much hot coffee was there in the pot?  
There wasn't much coffee in the pot.

Were there many girls at the dance?  
Yes, there were a lot of girls at the dance.

How many girls were there at the dance?  
There weren't many girls at the dance.

Is there much light in the room?  
Yes, there's a lot of light in the room.

How much light is there in the room?  
There's not much light in the room.

Did you bring much candy for the children?  
Yes, we brought a lot of candy for the children.

How much candy did you bring for the children?  
We didn't bring much candy for the children.

Did you send many letters to your friends?  
Yes, we sent a lot of letters to our friends.

How many letters did you send to your friends?  
We didn't send many letters to our friends.

Is Mother buying much food for the family?  
Yes, she's buying a lot of food for the family.

How much food is she buying for the family?  
She's not buying much food for the family.

Will the children see many things on the trip?  
Yes, the children will see a lot of things on the trip.

How many things will they see on the trip?  
They won't see many things on the trip.

Will they have much money to spend?  
Yes, they will have a lot of money to spend.

How much money might they have to spend?  
They might not have much money to spend.

Let's practice some questions and answers containing indirect and direct objects.

Did you get a TV for the children?  
Yes, we got the children a TV.

Are you giving Mary a book?  
Yes, we're giving a book to Mary.

Did she make you a pie?  
Yes, she made a pie for me.

Will she buy a car for herself?  
Yes, she'll buy herself a car.

Should we tell John the truth?  
Yes, let's tell the truth to John.

Will you pass me the salt?

Yes, I will pass the salt to you.

Have you sent a letter to your family?

Yes, I sent my family a letter.

Will you please give the money to me?

Give me the money please.

Would you like to buy me some coffee?

Yes, we would like to buy coffee for you.

Have you read a bedtime story to the children yet?

Yes, we've already read them a bedtime story.

Would you please tell us the news?

Yes, we will tell it to you.

Are the children taking father his lunch?

Yes, they're taking his lunch to him.

Can you get a book for me from the library?

Sure, we can get you a book.

Did you give Mother a present?

No, we didn't give anything to her.

Why didn't you give something to her?

We're giving her a big present later.

Did you bring something for the children?

Yes, we brought them lots of toys and candy.

What is Father giving to everybody?

He's giving the men cigars.

And he's giving the women candy.

Please give the dog and cat something to eat.

We have already given them their food.

Notice the count-mass noun modifiers we use in these questions and statements.

Listen and repeat everything.

Is there some money in the box?

Yes, there's a little money in the box.

There isn't any money in the box.

How much money is there on the table?

Are there any books in the room?

There are a few books on the table.

There are also some books on the chair.

There aren't any books on the bed.

How many books are there in the house?

A few people will come to visit tonight.  
Some boys and girls will dance.  
A lot of us will have a good time.  
How many people will come for supper?

Would you like to send your family some presents?  
 Yes, we would like to send a few things to them.  
 But we don't have any money yet.

What are you going to drink?  
 Oh, let's drink a little coffee.  
 There isn't any cream.  
 Is there some sugar?  
 There's a lot of sugar.  
 But there's not much coffee.  
 Then let's drink something else.

Let's practice combining short sentences into a long sentence with proper connecting words. Listen and repeat everything.

I would like to leave early.  
 John would like to leave early.  
 I would like to leave early, and John would too.

Mary needs a new book.  
 Robert needs a new book.  
 Mary needs a new book, and Robert does too.

The children like to watch TV.  
 Father and mother like to watch TV.  
 The children like to watch TV, and father and mother do too.

Alice went home early.  
 Jane went home early.  
 Alice went home early, and Jane did too.

I don't want to go today.  
 John doesn't want to go today.  
 I don't want to go today, and John doesn't either.

Mary doesn't need a book.  
 Robert doesn't need a book.  
 Mary doesn't need a book and Robert doesn't either.

The children don't like to read.  
 Father doesn't like to read.  
 The children don't like to read, and father doesn't either.

Alice didn't go home early.  
 Jane didn't go home early.  
 Alice didn't go home early, and Jane didn't either.

He didn't write the homework,  
 She didn't write the homework.  
 He didn't write the homework. and she didn't either.

I won't tell anybody anything.  
 You won't tell anybody anything.  
 I won't tell anybody anything, and you won't either.

Notice the relationship of the following short sentences and how we combine them.  
 Listen and repeat.

Mary is a teacher.  
 John isn't a teacher.  
 Mary is a teacher, but John isn't.

The students are learning English.  
 The teacher isn't learning English.  
 The students are learning English, but the teacher isn't.

John drives a car.  
 Mary doesn't drive a car.  
 John drives a car, but Mary doesn't.

Carl went home by train.  
 Dorothy didn't go home by train.  
 Carl went home by train, but Dorothy didn't.

She'll study the lesson well.  
 He won't study the lesson well.  
 She'll study the lesson well, but he won't.

Notice the relationship of short sentences and the words we use to combine them.  
 Listen and repeat.

Mary doesn't cut the grass.  
 Robert cuts the grass.  
 Mary doesn't cut the grass, but Robert does.

I can't speak French.  
 Paul can speak French.  
 I can't speak French, but Paul can.

James hasn't met the children yet.  
 Louise has met the children.  
 James hasn't met the children yet, but Louise has.

We didn't write mother a letter.  
 John wrote mother a letter.  
 We didn't write mother a letter, but John did.

I'm not a doctor.  
 You're a doctor.  
 I'm not a doctor, but you are.

## SOUND AND INTONATION

Listen. Remember that stress conveys meaning. Listen and repeat.

A: Hello, is Joe there?

B: He's not here. He's not downstairs. He's upstairs.

A: Do I get off at this stop?

B: No, not at this stop. The next stop.

A: Won't they be here at two o'clock?

B: No, at three o'clock.

A: I may call Joe tomorrow.

B: He won't be here.

A: I might call him tonight.

A: Do you usually go to work by bus?

B: No, I usually go by car.

A: Do you want a sport shirt or a dress shirt?

B: Just a plain white shirt.

A: Does John make more mistakes than Mary?

B: No, Mary makes more mistakes than John.

A: How long do you think it will take?

B: Not very long by plane, but a long time by ship.

A: I ought to go to bed and rest.

But I have to work.

A: I couldn't go yesterday.

But I can go today.

A: Do Mr. and Mrs. Andrews like adventure stories?

B: No they like comedy shows.

A: Did you get the stamps?

B: No, I forgot all about them.

A: What would you like to drink now?

B: I'll have coffee later.

Listen. Remember there are many initial and medial clusters. Listen and repeat.

|                 |               |                    |               |                |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|
| <u>s</u> teak   | <u>s</u> peak | hos <u>p</u> ital  | <u>s</u> moke | <u>p</u> lease |
| <u>s</u> tudent | <u>s</u> pend | ex <u>p</u> ensive | <u>S</u> mith | <u>p</u> lan   |
| <u>s</u> ister  | <u>s</u> pell |                    | <u>s</u> mile |                |
|                 |               |                    | <u>s</u> mall |                |

|               |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <u>c</u> lose | <u>b</u> lack | <u>g</u> lad  |
| <u>c</u> lass | <u>b</u> rown | <u>g</u> lass |
| <u>c</u> lean | <u>b</u> lue  | <u>g</u> reen |
| <u>c</u> ross |               |               |

flower

fruit