

## OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures

Indirect Object

Count Nouns and Mass Nouns

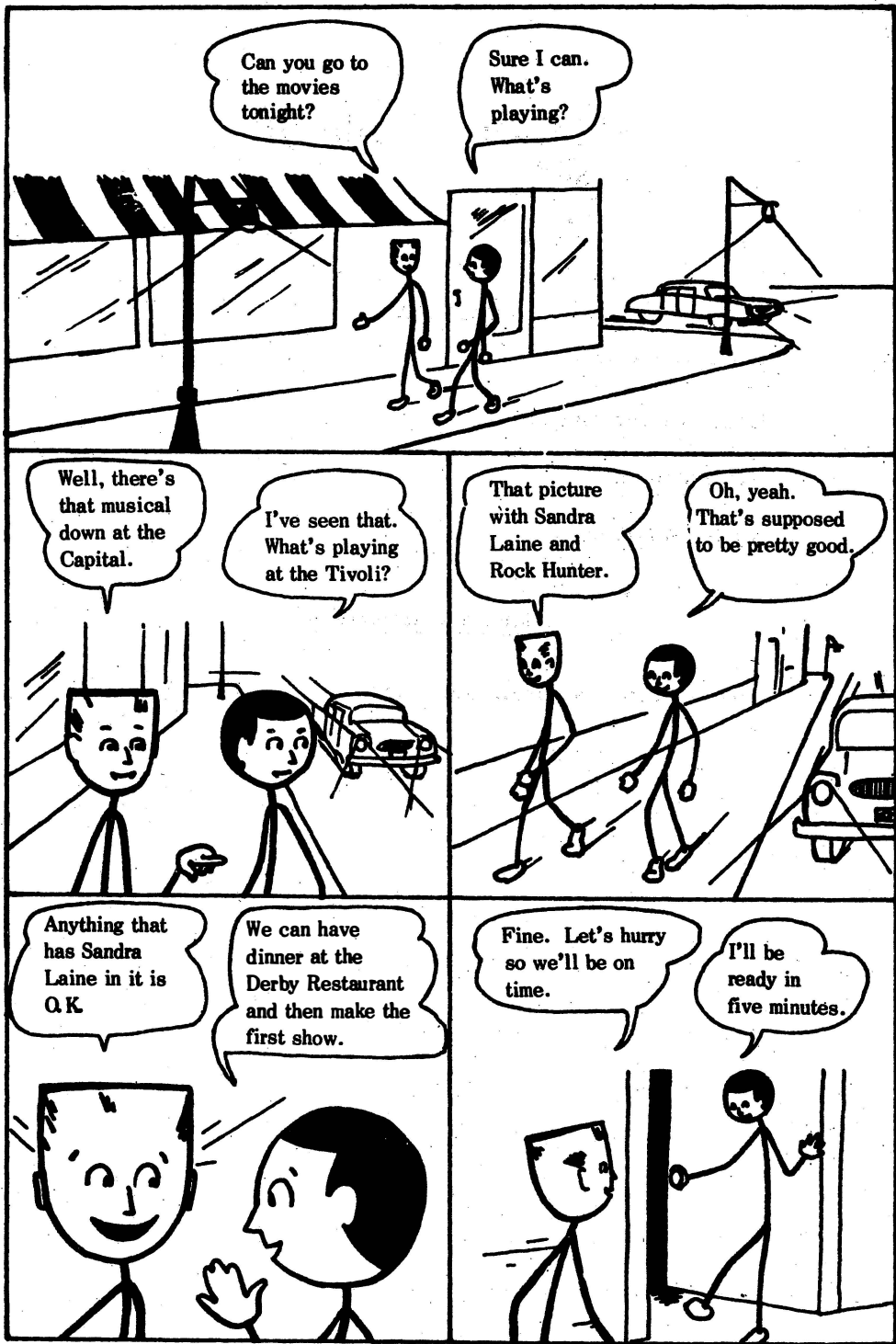
Verb Tenses

Modal Auxiliaries

Sound and Intonation

Stress patterns within sentences

Going to the Movies



## UNIT 1210

## CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

## Dialog

- A: Can you go to the movies tonight?  
 B: Sure I can. What's playing?
- A: Well, there's a musical down at the Capital.  
 B: I've seen that. What's playing at the Tivoli?
- A: That picture with Sandra Laine and Rock Hunter.  
 B: Oh, yeah. That's supposed to be pretty good.
- A: Anything that has Sanda Laine in it is O. K.  
 B: We can have dinner at the Derby Restaurant and then make the first show.
- A: Fine. Let's hurry so we'll be on time.  
 B: I'll be ready in five minutes.

## Reading

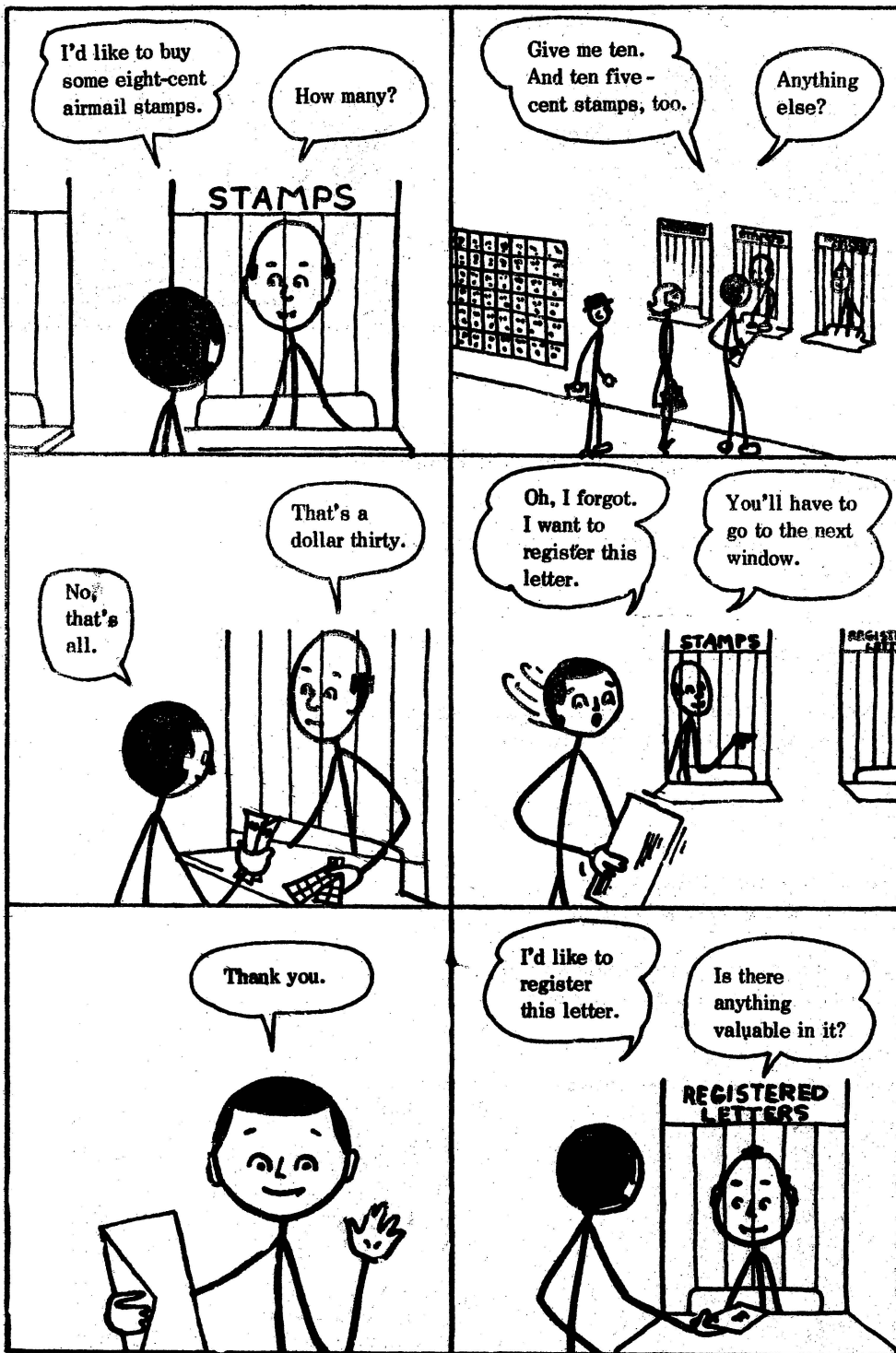
It is early in the evening. John is studying now, but he may go to the movies later. There is a good movie at the Center Theater. John thinks he can finish his homework very soon. He began his lesson after dinner. He must finish before eight o'clock or he will not have time to see the movie. He has a lot of homework, so he is hurrying. He shouldn't hurry, because he may make many mistakes. But he doesn't want to be late for the picture. He may not have a chance to see another movie for a long time.

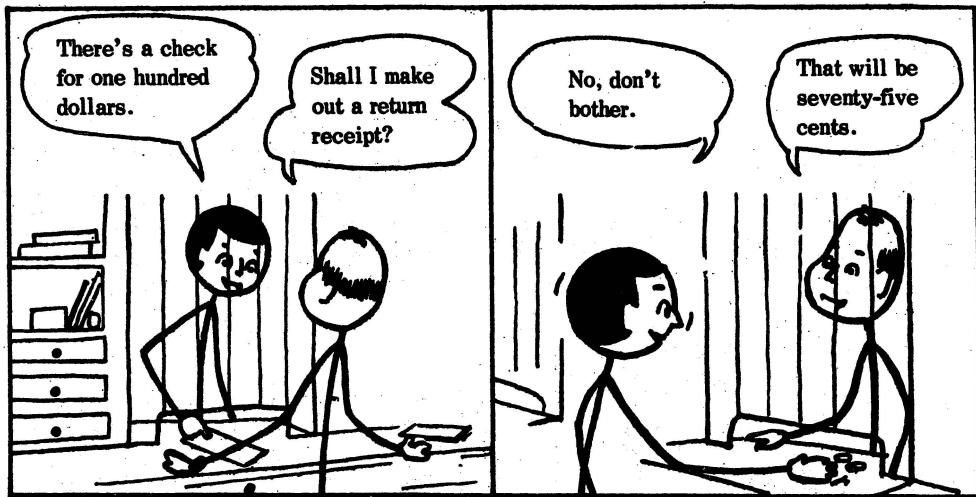
## Word Drill

1. movie  
 movies  
 the movies  
 to the movies  
 Do you often go to the movies?
2. picture  
 a good picture  
 There is a good picture at the Plaza Theater.
3. dinner  
 before dinner  
 after dinner  
 Does she usually study before dinner or after dinner?
4. mistakes  
 many mistakes  
 lessons  
 my lessons  
 in my lessons  
 I don't like to make mistakes in my lessons.

5. begin  
begin early  
finish  
finish early  
If you begin early you can finish early.
  
6. chance  
a chance  
a good chance  
We have a good chance to see a movie tonight.
  
7. think  
think about  
thinking about  
I am thinking about my lessons.
  
8. think  
I think  
finish  
I can finish  
I can finish soon  
I think I can finish soon.

At the Post Office





### Dialog

**A:** I'd like to buy some eight-cent airmail stamps.

**B:** How many?

**A:** Give me ten. And ten five-cent stamps, too.

**B:** Anything else?

**A:** No, that's all.

**B:** That's a dollar thirty.

**A:** Oh, I forgot. I want to register this letter.

**B:** You'll have to go to the next window.

**A:** Thank you.

**A:** I'd like to register this letter.

**B:** Is there anything valuable in it?

**A:** There's a check for one hundred dollars.

**B:** Shall I make out a return receipt?

**A:** No, don't bother.

**B:** That will be seventy-five cents.

## Reading:

Joe wanted to go to the post office yesterday. But he did not want to go alone. He asked me to go with him. He was afraid that the people in the post office might not understand his English. He would not go without me. I could not go in the morning, so we went in the afternoon.

First, Joe bought some stamps. He needed five-cent stamps and eight-cent stamps. He also wanted to mail a package to his family. The package was small. Joe forgot to write his return address on the package. The clerk in the post office told him to put the address on it. Joe could not understand the clerk, so I helped him. Then Joe asked for a money order. He wanted to send some money to his family. The clerk could not understand Joe. I told the clerk what he wanted. The clerk wrote the money order for him. I am glad I went with Joe. He needed my help.

## Word Drill

1. stamps  
some stamps  
some five-cent stamps  
I need some five-cent stamps.
2. family  
to your family  
write  
need to write  
You need to write a letter to your family.
3. understand  
didn't understand  
didn't understand him  
She didn't understand him.
4. forget  
forgot  
forgot to buy  
forgot to buy some stamps  
They forgot to buy some stamps.
5. ask  
asks  
the family asks him  
The family asks him to send a letter.
6. with me  
to go with me  
wanted to go with me  
He wanted to go with me.
7. without me  
to go without me  
afraid to go without me  
He was afraid to go without me.

8. alone  
 wanted to go alone  
 didn't want to go alone  
 He didn't want to go alone.
9. small  
 small package  
 small package to his family  
 He is sending a small package to his family.
10. glad  
 glad to send  
 glad to send a letter  
 I am glad to send a letter to you.

Answer these questions about the reading.

1. Where did Joe want to go yesterday?
2. Why didn't he want to go alone?
3. What did Joe buy first?
4. What did he want to mail to his family?
5. What did he forget to write on the package?
6. How did he want to send money to his family?

Answer these questions about the dialog.

1. What kind of stamps does he want to buy?
2. How many eight-cent stamps does he buy?
3. How many five-cent stamps does he buy?
4. Where does he go in order to register the letter?
5. What is in the registered letter?
6. How much does the registered letter cost?

Change the following to question forms.

1. He asked me to go with him.
2. He needed some stamps.
3. The package was small.
4. The clerk told him to put the address on it.
5. The clerk wrote the money order for him.
6. I am glad I went with Joe.
7. He needed my help.



## EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

## 1. The Indirect Object

Remember that some verbs may have two objects: A direct object and an indirect object. The indirect object is the person to whom or for whom we do something (the direct object). (Review page 261).

Study the following sentences. Note that we also express the indirect object with a to or for phrase.

1. I want to buy you a cup of coffee.  
I want to buy a cup of coffee for you.  
I want to buy it for you.
2. Will you hand me a pencil?  
Will you hand a pencil to me?  
Will you hand it to me?
3. He offered me a bargain.  
He offered a bargain to me.  
He offered it to me.
4. Did you fix the car for me?  
Did you fix it for me?
5. We'll get you some fruit tomorrow.  
We'll get some fruit for you tomorrow.  
We'll get it for you tomorrow.
6. He made his friend a pair of shoes.  
He made a pair of shoes for his friend.  
He made it for his friend.
7. The student wrote his father a letter.  
The student wrote a letter to his father.  
The student wrote it to him.
8. Will you tell the teacher your name?  
Will you tell your name to the teacher?  
Will you tell it to the teacher?
9. The clerk showed him a brown suit.  
The clerk showed a brown suit to him.  
The clerk showed it to him.
10. He sold his roommate his car.  
He sold his car to his roommate.  
He sold it to his roommate.
11. Bring me a new book tomorrow!  
Bring a new book to me tomorrow!  
Bring it to me tomorrow!
12. We'll get Tom a roll of film.  
We'll get a roll of film for Tom.  
We'll get it for Tom.

## 2. Count Nouns and Mass Nouns

We have learned that count nouns stand for things we can count and mass nouns stand for things we can't count.

Study the following sentences. Notice the adjectives used with the nouns.

1. Where can I get some medicine?  
Can I get any medicine at the drugstore?  
We buy a lot of medicine every month.  
We use little medicine at our house.
2. There are a lot of students in this school.  
Are there many students in this school?  
I have a few students in my class.  
Some students are studying English.
3. A few friends are going to the movies.  
Do you have many friends here?  
We have a lot of friends with us.  
He doesn't have any friends in this city.
4. Do you drink much coffee?  
I drink little coffee.  
He never drinks any coffee.  
Americans drink a lot of coffee.
5. Most people have some money.  
He has a lot of money.  
Bob doesn't have any money today.  
How much money do you get?
6. We use a lot of paper in our work.  
Do you need some paper in your work?  
I use a little paper every day.  
I don't have any paper with me.
7. They never read any books.  
Do you read many books?  
Yes, I read a few books every month.  
He read a lot of books last year.
8. We don't have much time before class.  
Do we have any time before class?  
He has a little time before class.  
The students have a lot of time before class.
9. I didn't see any people in town last night.  
Do many people live in these houses?  
A lot of people go to the stores on Saturday.  
We saw a few people at the club last night.
10. How many pages does this newspaper have?  
This newspaper has a lot of pages on Sunday.  
Our newspaper has a few pages on Monday.  
Most newspapers have many pages.

### Verb Tenses

We have now learned four tenses of the verb. Study the following sentences and notice the verb changes in the different tenses.

1. I go to the movies in the evening.  
I went to the movies last night.  
I have gone to the movies many times.  
I'll go to the movies tomorrow.
2. What is playing at the movies?  
What was playing at the movies last night?  
What has been playing at the movies?  
What will be playing at the movies on Saturday?
3. We see many pictures during the week.  
We saw many pictures last month.  
We have seen many pictures in this theater.  
We'll see many pictures together next year.
4. Does he have his book in class?  
Did he have his book in class?  
Has he ever had his book in class?  
Will he ever have his book in class?
5. He always comes to class early.  
He always came to class early.  
He has always come to class early.  
He will always come to class early.
6. John studies his lesson after dinner.  
John studied his lesson after dinner.  
John has always studied his lesson after dinner.  
John will study his lesson after dinner.
7. He often begins to write letters home.  
He often began to write letters home.  
He has often begun to write letters home.  
He will often begin to write letters home.
8. They do their work well.  
They did their work well.  
They've done their work well.  
They'll do their work well.
9. This book is interesting reading.  
This book was interesting reading.  
This book has been interesting reading.  
This book will be interesting reading.
10. We leave the school every night.  
We left the school last night.  
We've often left the language school.  
We'll leave the language school next year.

**Exercise.** Change these sentences to the other three tenses.

1. Fred makes many mistakes.
2. I wanted to see the park.
3. Will you finish the lesson on time?
4. He has always liked to go to the movies.
5. We learn English quickly.
6. They have read many books.
7. Did John buy the brown suit?
8. He has told me his story.
9. They are sending money to their families.
10. He often forgets to write the address on his letters.

#### 4. Modal Auxiliaries

Some of the most important verbs in English are the modal auxiliaries. We have drilled on them extensively in this book (Units 4, 6, 7, and 8). Here are some more exercises to see how well we have learned to use these modals.

##### a. Short answers with modals

1. Would Joe go to the post office without me?  
No, he \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Could I go in the morning?  
No, you \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Could I go in the afternoon?  
Yes, you \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Could Joe understand the clerk?  
No, he \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Could the clerk understand Joe?  
No, he \_\_\_\_\_.

##### b. Read these sentences with modals. Be sure you understand them.

1. Can you go to the movies tonight? (ability)
2. We can have dinner at the Derby Restaurant. (ability)
3. He may go to the movies later. (possible future action)
4. He must finish before eight o'clock. (obligation or necessity)

5. He shouldn't hurry. (obligation not to do something)
6. He may make many mistakes. (possible future action)
7. He may not have a chance to see another movie. (uncertainty of possible future action)
8. May he go to a dance later? (permission)
9. Can he finish his homework very soon? (ability)
10. Must he finish before nine o'clock? (obligation or necessity)
11. You'll have to go to the next window. (obligation or necessity)
12. Shall I make a return receipt? (polite request)
13. Shall I open the window for you? (polite offer)
14. Shall I tell you the answer? (polite offer)
15. When shall we meet you? (polite inquiry)
16. Where shall we go? (polite inquiry)
17. Shall I mail it for you? (polite offer)
18. He was afraid that the people might not understand his English. (uncertainty of possible future action)
19. He would not go without me. (negative feeling)
20. I could not go in the morning. (inability - past time)
21. Joe could not understand the clerk. (inability - past time)
22. He is afraid that the people may not understand his English. (uncertainty of possible future action)
23. He will not go without me. (negative feeling)
24. Joe could not understand the clerk yesterday. (inability - past time)
25. Joe can not understand the clerk now. (inability)

**c. Use any modal possible in each sentence.**

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ record some new tapes in the laboratory.
2. The children \_\_\_\_\_ not play in the rain.
3. The barber \_\_\_\_\_ not cut my hair too short.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ you call them on the telephone?
5. It \_\_\_\_\_ be very cold next week.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ take a long trip during our vacation.
7. The house \_\_\_\_\_ not be ready until next year.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ many people come to see the movie?
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ go to the dentist next week.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ like to have some sugar in my coffee.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ there be any mail on the holiday?

**d. Give the contracted forms (can't, etc.).**

1. I cannot understand this lesson.
2. They should not listen to the radio late at night.
3. We could not find the books on the desk.
4. Mr. Taylor will not drive to New York.
5. You must not talk so loud.
6. They cannot give us any information.
7. The doctors will not have a holiday tomorrow.
8. Peter would not answer the telephone last night.

## TAPE 1210A

Listen to the following conversations.

A: I talked to John a little while ago.

B: What is he doing?  
I thought he would be playing football now.  
It is still early in the morning.

A: He is studying now.  
He may go to the movies later.

B: Are there any good movies here now?

A: Yes, there are a few good pictures in town.

B: Can John finish his homework in time?

A: He thinks he can finish soon.  
He must finish before eight o'clock,  
if he wants to see a movie.

B: When did he start studying?

A: He started as soon as he arrived home.  
He has a lot of homework and must hurry.  
He hasn't eaten dinner yet.

B: He shouldn't hurry.  
He might make too many mistakes.

A: But he doesn't want to be late.  
He can go to the movies tonight.  
He may not have another chance soon.

(John finishes his homework. He calls a friend about going to the movies).

A: Can you go to the movies tonight?

B: Sure I can. What's playing?

A: Well, there's a musical at the Capital.

B: I've seen that.  
What's playing at the Tivoli?

A: That picture with Sandra Laine and Rock Hunter.

B: That's supposed to be pretty good.

- A: Anything with Sandra Laine is O. K.
- B: We can have dinner at the Derby Restaurant.  
Then we can make the first show.
- A: Let's hurry so we'll be on time.
- B: I'll be ready in five minutes.

Now listen to the conversations again and repeat them.

Let's practice putting some words and phrases together to form complete sentences.  
Repeat what you hear.

movie  
movies  
the movies  
to the movies  
Do you often go to the movies?

picture  
a good picture  
There is a good picture at the Capital.

dinner  
before dinner  
after dinner  
Does she usually study before dinner or after dinner?

make  
make the first show  
We can make the first show.

mistakes  
many mistakes  
too many mistakes  
He might make too many mistakes.

late  
to be late  
He doesn't want to be late.

chance  
a good chance  
have a good chance  
We have a good chance to see a movie tonight.

think  
think about  
thinking about  
I am thinking about my lessons.



begin  
 begin early  
 finish  
 finish early  
 If you begin early you can finish early.

as soon as  
 as soon as he arrived  
 He started as soon as he arrived home.

think  
 he thinks  
 finish  
 he can finish  
 he can finish soon  
 He thinks he can finish soon.

dinner  
 have dinner  
 we can have dinner  
 We can have dinner at the Derby Restaurant.

hurry  
 hurrying  
 is hurrying  
 He is hurrying to finish his homework.

pretty  
 pretty good  
 the picture is pretty good  
 The picture at the Capital is pretty good.

musical  
 a musical  
 a musical is a play  
 A musical is a play with a lot of music.

ready  
 be ready  
 I'll be ready  
 I'll be ready in five minutes.

Here are some statements based on the conversations you have heard. We'll ask some questions about these statements. You should answer the questions and then repeat the correct responses.

Example:     John is studying early in the evening.  
                   When is John studying?  
                   John is studying early in the evening.

John is studying early so he can go to the movies later.  
 Where does John want to go later?

He wants to go to the movies.

A musical is showing at the Capital.  
What kind of picture is showing at the Capital?

A musical is showing at the Capital.

The movie starts at eight o'clock.  
When does the movie start?

The movie starts at eight o'clock.

John started studying as soon as he arrived home.  
When did he start studying?

He started studying as soon as he arrived home.

He finished his homework before dinner.  
What did he do before dinner?

He finished his homework before dinner.

We make many mistakes when we hurry.  
What do we make when we hurry?

We make many mistakes when we hurry.

We are going to the movies tonight.  
Where are we going tonight?

We are going to the movies tonight.

They eat dinner at the Derby Restaurant.  
Where do they eat dinner?

They eat dinner at the Derby Restaurant.

We are going to the movie at the Tivoli.  
Where are we going?

We are going to the movie at the Tivoli.

He'll be ready by 7:30.  
When will he be ready?

He'll be ready by 7:30.

Here are some sentences with the progressive verb forms. Notice the verb forms in the different tenses. Repeat the sentences.

What is John doing?  
What was John doing last night?  
What will John be doing tomorrow?

I'm just finishing my homework.  
I was just finishing my homework.  
I'll just be finishing my homework at 8:00.

We are going to the movies tonight.  
We were just going to the movies when you came.  
We'll be going to the movies once a week.

They are eating dinner now.  
They were eating dinner when I called.  
They'll be eating dinner at this time tomorrow.

A good picture is playing at the Roxie.  
A good picture was playing at the Roxie yesterday.  
A good picture will be playing at the Roxie next week.

I'm hurrying to finish my work.  
I was hurrying to finish my work.  
I'll be hurrying to finish my work.

We're getting ready as fast as we can.  
We were getting ready as fast as we could.  
We'll be getting ready as fast as we can.

In our study of English we have learned many special expressions. Here are some of these expressions used in sentences. Notice the use of these expressions. Repeat the sentences as you hear them.

1. for this reason  
I need to know English.  
For this reason, I'm studying it.  
For what reason are you leaving?  
He wants to drive a car.  
For that reason he's taking driving lessons.
2. just a  
We have just a little while to study.  
He uses just a little sugar in his coffee.  
I write just a few letters every week.
3. to the left (to the right)  
Do you go to the left around the corner?  
My office is to the right.  
To the left is a new school house.
4. get on - get off  
We get on the bus at Tenth Avenue.  
We get off the bus at Main Street.  
They get on the boat in New York.  
Does he get on the train in Chicago?  
Does he get off the train in New Orleans?
5. by bus    by train    by taxi  
by car    by boat    by cab  
by plane

We always go to work by bus.  
When I go to New York I go by train.  
Do you ever travel by car?  
It is often faster to go by taxi.  
It is expensive to go by cab.  
They went across the ocean by plane.  
I enjoy traveling by boat.

6. make up my mind  
I made up my mind about the book.  
Can't you make up your mind about it?  
They made up their minds to study hard.
7. change my mind  
She always changes her mind at the last minute.  
I never change my mind.  
Do you often change your mind?
8. pick up  
He picked up his friend at 7:00.  
Shall I pick you up later?  
Please pick up your books.  
They'll pick up the package at the store.
9. turn on - turn off  
Please turn the light on.  
We turn the lights off at 11:00.  
Will you turn the radio on?  
I want to turn the radio off.  
We turn the motor on to start the car.  
We turn the motor off to stop the car.
10. look forward to  
Do you look forward to the weekend?  
We look forward to the holidays.  
They looked forward to their trip.

## TAPE 1210B

Listen to these conversations about the post office.

I couldn't find you yesterday afternoon.  
Where were you?

I went to the post office with Joe.  
He didn't want to go alone.  
He asked me to go with him.  
His English isn't very good.  
They can't understand him at the post office.  
We went in the afternoon.  
I couldn't go in the morning.

You were gone a long time.  
Did he have a lot to do at the post office?

He bought some five-cent and eight-cent stamps.  
Then he wanted to mail a package to his family.  
He forgot to write his return address on it.  
He had to do that.  
Next he bought a money order.  
He wanted to send some money to his family.  
The clerk couldn't understand him.  
He needed my help.  
I was glad I went with him.

(One day Bob went to the post office to buy some stamps. He was waiting in line and heard the following conversation.)

I'd like to buy some eight-cent stamps.  
How many?

Give me ten. And ten five-cent stamps too.  
Anything else?

No, that's all.  
That's a dollar thirty.

Oh, I forgot.  
I want to register this letter.  
You'll have to go to the next window.  
Thank you.

I'd like to register this letter.  
Is there anything valuable in it?

There's a check for one hundred dollars.  
Shall I make out a return receipt?  
No, don't bother.  
That will be seventy-five cents.

Listen to the conversations again and repeat them.

Let's practice putting some words and phrases together to form complete sentences.  
Repeat what you hear.

post office

go to the post office

wanted to go to the post office

I wanted to go to the post office yesterday.

understand

understand his English

might not understand his English

They might not understand his English.

stamps

some stamps

some five-cent stamps

I need some five-cent stamps.

family

to his family

package

mail a package

He'll mail a package to his family.

address

my return address

write my return address

I didn't write my return address on it.

forget

forgot

forgot to mail

forgot to mail the letter

We forgot to mail the letter.

register

register this letter

want to register this letter

John wants to register this letter home.

receipt

return receipt

make out a return receipt

Shall I make out a return receipt?

ask

asked

asked me

asked me to go

He asked me to go with him.

money order  
 buy a money order  
 buy a money order for one hundred dollars  
 We'll buy a money order for one hundred dollars.

We'll now change some statements to questions. You will hear the statement. Change this statement to a question and then repeat the correct response.

Example      He asked me to go with him.  
                  Did he ask me to go with him?  
                  Did he ask me to go with him?

He needed some stamps.

Did he need some stamps?

Dick went to the post office with Joe.

Did Dick go to the post office with Joe?

He asked Dick to go with him.

Did he ask Dick to go with him?

His English isn't very good.

Isn't his English very good?

He bought some airmail stamps.

Did he buy some airmail stamps?

He sent some money to his family.

Did he send some money to his family?

He wrote the return address on the package.

Did he write the return address on the package?

The clerk wrote the money order for him.

Did the clerk write the money order for him?

Many stores close on holidays.

Do many stores close on holidays?

He likes to eat in a restaurant downtown.

Does he like to eat in a restaurant downtown?

Here are some questions and answers. Notice the use of the frequency words.  
Listen and repeat.

Does Helen often go to the movies?  
Yes, she usually goes twice a week.  
No, she doesn't often go.

Does Bobby watch TV every night?  
Yes, he usually watches it every night.  
No, he only watches it Sunday night.

Do we often speak English outside of class?  
Yes, we sometimes speak it to our friends.  
No, we seldom speak English outside of class.

Does Larry write Marjorie every week?  
Yes, he usually writes her every week.  
No, he doesn't always write her every week.

Do you sometimes wash your own clothes?  
Yes, we sometimes wash our own clothes.  
No, we don't often wash our own clothes.

Do we often get up before six o'clock?  
Yes, we often get up at five-thirty.  
We don't ever get up after six o'clock.

Here we have some sentences with modal auxiliaries. Repeat everything.

Can the students speak English well?  
Yes, they can speak it pretty well.

Should they go downtown every night?  
No, they shouldn't go every night.

Shall we repeat the tape?  
Should we repeat the tape?  
No, we won't have enough time.

May I change my seat?  
Yes, you may change your seat.

Did Mary tell you it may rain tonight?  
Yes, she said it might rain tonight.

The teacher says we can speak English well.  
The teacher said, we couldn't leave early.

Mary thinks Robert will call her up.  
She told me he would call before eight o'clock.



Now let's practice reading the following expressions. Listen to them and then repeat them.

Let's go downtown tomorrow.

Let us go

Let us go

Let's go

Let's go

Let's go downtown

Let's go to class.

Let's go to the lab.

Let's go to the restaurant.

Let's go to the drugstore.

I need to get a few things.

I need to get

You need to get

We need to get

They need to get

He needs to get

She needs to get

I need to get a few things.

You need to get a lot of stamps.

We need to get a pack of cigarettes.

They need to get a few tapes.

He needs to get a few pencils.

She needs to get paper and pencils.

You mean all the stores are closed?

You mean . . .

I mean . . .

We mean . . .

They mean . . .

He means . . .

She means . . .

You mean = (Do you mean . . .?)

You mean all the stores are closed?

You mean all the banks are closed?

You mean all the offices are closed?

You mean all the students are studying?

You mean I can get stamps at the drugstore?

You mean Mr. Jones speaks Chinese?

I think they have a stamp machine there.

I think . . .

You think . . .

We think . . .

They think . . .

He thinks . . .

She thinks . . .

Do you think they have a stamp machine?

Does he think they have a stamp machine?

I think they have a stamp machine there.

We think they have a stamp machine there.

He thinks they have a stamp machine there.  
I think the stores are closed tomorrow.  
We think the banks are closed tomorrow.  
They think they speak English perfectly.  
He thinks he speaks Chinese perfectly.  
I think that's right.

Listen carefully to the following sentences. You will answer questions about them later.

I went to the post office with Joe yesterday. His English isn't very good. The clerks can't understand him. Joe bought some stamps. He sent a money order and a package to his family.

Here are some questions on the reading. Answer the questions and then repeat the correct answer.

Who went to the post office with you?

Joe went to the post office with me.

When did we go to the post office?

We went to the post office yesterday.

Does Joe speak good English?

No, his English isn't very good.

Can the clerks understand Joe?

No, the clerks cannot understand him.

Did Joe buy some stamps?

Yes, he bought some stamps.

Did he send a money order to his family?

Yes, he sent a money order to his family.

What did he do with the package?

He sent the package to his family.

What did his family get from Joe?

His family got a money order and a package from him.

## TAPE I210C

Let's practice some questions and answers using irregular verbs. Repeat what you hear.

Who did you write the letter to?  
I wrote it to my family.  
Didn't you write to your girl friend?  
No, I sent her flowers and candy.

Who is Joe bringing the present to?  
He's bringing it to the children.  
Did you bring them anything?  
Yes, I brought them toys and candy.

Who did Mrs. Jones teach English to?  
She taught English to some students.  
Did she teach them very well?  
Yes, she taught them good English.

Who understood the teacher?  
The students understood the teacher.  
Who did they understand well?  
They understood the teacher well.

When did he begin this Unit?  
We began it last week.  
Didn't we begin it this week?  
No, we began it two weeks ago.

What did you mean by "delicious"?  
We meant we liked it very much.  
Didn't you mean you didn't like it?  
No, we meant we did like it.

Have you thought about going to a concert?  
No, we haven't thought about it yet.

When did the bell ring?  
It rang a minute ago.

How much did the job pay you?  
It paid me forty dollars a week.  
Did they take out much tax?  
Yes, they took out five dollars a week.

What did the man tell you?  
He told me to hurry back.  
Didn't he say anything else?  
No, he just said, "Thank you, hurry back".

What did you think about the concert?  
I thought it was very nice.  
Did Lucy have a good time?  
Yes, she had a very good time at the concert.

Did James catch an early bus today?

Yes, he caught one at seven.

Who took the five o'clock bus?

Mary went at five.

She had to be at work by seven.

Let's practice some sentences with direct and indirect objects. Repeat everything you hear.

Please pass me the sugar and cream.

Give the book to me please.

Who did you give the flowers to?

We gave them to our teacher.

Could you let me have five dollars?

Yes, I'll lend you five for a week.

Would you please take these papers to the teacher?

Certainly. I'll take them to him.

Would you like me to buy you a drink?

Thank you. You might get me some soda water.

Are you sending post cards to all your friends?

No, I'm sending cards to my special friends only.

What have you bought for father? I

have bought him a new shirt.

Are you taking Mary anything this trip?

Yes, we're taking a small radio to her.

Did the clerk write the money order for him?

Yes, the clerk wrote him a money order.

Will you get Tom a roll of film?

Of course, we'll get him a roll.

Who did you get the camera for?

We got it for Mary.

What did you get John?

We got him a new shirt.

We got it for him.

We will now practice the interrogatives: how much and how many. Repeat everything you hear.

How many students are studying English?  
Seven students are studying English.

How much rain came down today?  
Two inches of rain fell this morning.

How many students have studied the lesson?  
All the students have studied the lesson.

How much sugar will make the coffee sweet?  
Two lumps of sugar will make it sweet.

How many people might be sick today?  
Ten students might be sick.

How many letters is she mailing?  
She is mailing five letters.

How much candy did he buy?  
He bought two boxes.

How many pictures have we seen?  
We've seen three pictures.

How much gas will you need?  
I'll need ten gallons.

How many lessons can you review?  
We can review five lessons.

Now let's review how many. Repeat everything.

How often does James go to class?  
He goes to class every day.

How often did you eat fish?  
We ate fish once a week.

How often will they go downtown?  
They'll go downtown every Saturday.

How often has Mary prepared the food?  
She has always prepared it every day.

How often could you go to a dance?  
We could go to a dance daily.

Let's practice some questions using question words and their answers. Repeat everything.

Where has Robert been this morning?

He has been in class all morning.

Who has already listened to these tapes?

The students have already listened to them.

What has the teacher done today?

He has worked with the students in English.

Who have we just listened to on the tape?

We just listened to Mr. Smith.

How many times has Henry gone to the zoo?

He has gone four times.

How many miles have you driven your car?

I have driven it about 30,000 miles.

How much has it cost you in repairs?

It has cost me about \$100.00.

How long have you owned your car?

We have owned it about three years.

How often have you changed the oil?

I have changed it every three months.

Why hasn't Robert bought a new car?

His old car has given him very good service.

The following questions and answers are about things happening right now.

Repeat them all.

Are the students talking their own language?

No, they are talking English in class.

Who is listening to them?

The teacher is listening to them.

Is the teacher speaking very much?

No, he's asking the questions.

Who is the teacher listening to?

The teacher is listening to the students.

What are the students talking about?

They're talking about their girl friends.

What is Robert reading today?  
He's reading a new book from the library.

How many people are drinking coffee?  
About fifty people are drinking coffee.

What are the others eating?  
They're eating ice cream.  
Some are only drinking coffee.

What are you thinking about?  
I'm thinking about English verbs.

These questions and answers are about things that have not happened yet.

When will we see you again?  
I'll see you again tonight.

Where will you be tonight?  
We'll see each other in the library.

Who'll go downtown with me?  
Joe will want to eat downtown.

Will he have any money to spend?  
Yes, but he'll only spend money for food.

What will you do downtown?  
Oh, I'll look at things in the stores.

How will we speak English some day?  
You will speak English very well some day.

Will that day be soon?  
Yes, it will be very soon.

Will we speak it as well as the teacher?  
No, but you'll speak it as well as you need to.

Will you continue to learn English in your country?  
You will learn more English there than here.

How will we learn more English there than here?  
You will have more time to study.

And you will already know how to pronounce English.  
Yes, you will also like it more each year.  
You will find it more interesting and easier.

Will we have a break soon?  
Yes, you'll soon have time for a break.

## SOUND AND INTONATION

Listen and repeat.

Notice the contrasts in intonation.

Will they be here on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday?

Will they be here on Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday?

Can she come today, tomorrow, and the next day?

Can she come today, tomorrow, or the next day?

Will we have classes at eight o'clock, nine o'clock, and ten o'clock?

Will we have classes at eight o'clock, nine o'clock, or ten o'clock?

Shall we ask Mary, Robert, and John?

Shall we ask Mary, Robert, or John?

Should I buy the blue one, the red one, and the green one?

Should I buy the blue one, the red one, or the green one?



Listen and repeat.

Do you study every day?

I study every day, but Peter doesn't.

Does this room have three doors?

This room doesn't have three doors, but that one does.

Do the students write many lessons?

They don't write many lessons, but they read them.

Am I a doctor?

No, you aren't a doctor.

You're a teacher.

Is Miss Robins here today?

No, she isn't here today.

She's at home.

It's not late, it's early.

We don't study French, we study English.

They're coming today, not tomorrow.

You should study more, not less.

The teacher said lesson twelve, not lesson ten.

I want to go to Chicago, not New York.

**APPENDIX**

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Part I

## THE ENGLISH ALPHABET

	<u>Typescript</u>		<u>Italics</u>	<u>Longhand</u>	
	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Small</u>		<u>Capital</u>	<u>Small</u>
1.	A	a	<i>a</i>	A	a
2.	B	b	<i>b</i>	B	b
3.	C	c	<i>c</i>	C	c
4.	D	d	<i>d</i>	D	d
5.	E	e	<i>e</i>	E	e
6.	F	f	<i>f</i>	F	f
7.	G	g	<i>g</i>	G	g
8.	H	h	<i>h</i>	H	h
9.	I	i	<i>i</i>	I	i
10.	J	j	<i>j</i>	J	j
11.	K	k	<i>k</i>	K	k
12.	L	l	<i>l</i>	L	l
13.	M	m	<i>m</i>	M	m
14.	N	n	<i>n</i>	N	n
15.	O	o	<i>o</i>	O	o
16.	P	p	<i>p</i>	P	p
17.	Q	q	<i>q</i>	Q	q
18.	R	r	<i>r</i>	R	r
19.	S	s	<i>s</i>	S	s
20.	T	t	<i>t</i>	T	t
21.	U	u	<i>u</i>	U	u
22.	V	v	<i>v</i>	V	v
23.	W	w	<i>w</i>	W	w
24.	X	x	<i>x</i>	X	x
25.	Y	y	<i>y</i>	Y	y
26.	Z	z	<i>z</i>	Z	z

## AMERICAN ENGLISH SOUNDS

### Part II

English is not spelled phonetically. The same sound is spelled several different ways. For this reason it is helpful to assign separate symbols to each sound. The following system is a modified version of the IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) system. Twenty-four (24) consonant symbols, eleven (11) vowel symbols, and three (3) symbols representing diphthongs are used to represent the significant sounds of American English.

These charts are only aids and not to be memorized. However, the student must be aware of the different sounds represented in these charts. He must be able to recognize and repeat them accurately.

## CONSONANT CHART

### Place of Articulation

Manner of Articulation	Place of Articulation																
	Lips		Lower Lip & Teeth		Tip of Tongue & Teeth		Tip of Tongue & Tooth Ridge		Blade of Tongue & Tooth Ridge		Middle or Front of Tongue & Hard Palate		Back of Tongue & Soft Palate		Glottis		
	u*	v*	u	v	u	v	u	v	u	v	u	v	u	v	u	v	
<b>Stops</b>	/p/ 1	/b/ 2						/t/ 3	/d/ 4					/k/ 5	/g/ 6		
<b>Nasals</b>		/m/ 7						/n/ 8						/ŋ/ 9			
<b>Lateral Glide</b>								/l/ 10									
<b>Fricatives</b>			/f/ 11	/v/ 12	/θ/ 13	/ð/ 14	/s/ 15	/z/ 16	/ʃ/ 17	/ʒ/ 18							/h/ 19
<b>Affricates</b>									/tʃ/ 20	/dʒ/ 21							
<b>Glides</b>		/w/ 22						/r/ 23				/y/ 24					

\*Note: u and v are abbreviations for "unvoiced" and "voiced."

### EXAMPLES

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 1. /p/ <u>past</u> , <u>stop</u>        | 9. /ŋ/ <u>learn</u> <u>ing</u> , <u>writ</u> <u>ing</u>          | 17. /ʃ/ <u>she</u> , <u>shou</u> <u>ld</u>             |
| 2. /b/ <u>be</u> , <u>bee</u> <u>n</u>  | 10. /l/ <u>sh</u> <u>ll</u> , <u>le</u> <u>ft</u>                | 18. /ʒ/ <u>meas</u> <u>ur</u> e, <u>vis</u> <u>ion</u> |
| 3. /t/ <u>tw</u> <u>o</u> , <u>went</u> | 11. /f/ <u>if</u> , <u>af</u> <u>ter</u>                         | 19. /h/ <u>he</u> , <u>h</u> <u>im</u>                 |
| 4. /d/ <u>do</u> , <u>did</u>           | 12. /v/ <u>vow</u> <u>els</u> , <u>voic</u> <u>ed</u>            | 20. /tʃ/ <u>ch</u> <u>ck</u> , <u>ea</u> <u>ch</u>     |
| 5. /k/ <u>can</u> , <u>can't</u>        | 13. /θ/ <u>bo</u> <u>th</u> , <u>Thurs</u> <u>day</u>            | 21. /dʒ/ <u>rid</u> <u>ge</u> , <u>jaw</u>             |
| 6. /g/ <u>get</u> , <u>got</u>          | 14. /ð/ <u>the</u> , <u>the</u> <u>y</u>                         | 22. /w/ <u>we</u> , <u>will</u>                        |
| 7. /m/ <u>me</u> , <u>my</u>            | 15. /s/ <u>stop</u> <u>s</u> , <u>conson</u> <u>ant</u> <u>s</u> | 23. /r/ <u>run</u> , <u>ar</u> <u>ound</u>             |
| 8. /n/ <u>no</u> , <u>not</u>           | 16. /z/ <u>is</u> , <u>was</u>                                   | 24. /y/ <u>your</u> , <u>yours</u>                     |

## CONSONANTS

	<u>Symbols</u>	<u>Examples</u>
1.	p	past, stop, put, paper
2.	b	bed, baby, barber, lab
3.	t	take, water, sent, ten
4.	d	date, student, do, hard
5.	k	car, chemical, recorder, book
6.	g	gas, eggs, dog, cigar
7.	m	am, my, number, from
8.	n	no, line, find, noon
9.	ŋ	sing, long, wrong, rank
10.	l	well, laboratory, always, let
11.	f	farmer, affirmative, phrase, laugh
12.	v	very, give, live, seven
13.	θ	thank, Thursday, bath, north
14.	ð	the, this, these, weather, there
15.	s	see, this, lesson, tapes
16.	z	zero, rose, blows, dozen
17.	ʃ	ship, nation, should, push
18.	ʒ	pleasure, measure, usual
19.	h	have, he, how, hot
20.	tʃ	chair, teacher, picture, March
21.	dʒ	judge, bridge, page, July
22.	w	we, walk, wish, away, why
23.	r	read, course, for, write
24.	y	yes, you, yesterday, young

## VOWELS

<u>Symbols</u>	<u>Examples</u>
1. i	teach, meet, he, machine, chief
2. ɪ	sit, in, is, big
3. e	make, day, train, vein, steak
4. ɛ	met, let, said, bread
5. æ	cash, half, laugh, hand
6. a	far, farmer, heart, not, hot
7. ɔ	all, saw, bought, thought, taught
8. o	go, know, coat, toe, pole
9. u	good, should, would, book, took
10. ʊ	food, blue, blew, do, soup
11. ə	cup, enough, ago, son, sun
12. aɪ	I, tie, buy, my, write
13. ɔɪ	oil, boy, join, point
14. aʊ	now, town, mouth, out

## Part III

## PRINCIPAL PARTS OF CERTAIN IRREGULAR VERBS

<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
arise	arose	arisen	get	got	gotten (got)
awake	awoke	awakened	give	gave	given
	was	been	grind	ground	ground
bear	bore	borne	grow	grew	grown
beat	beat	beaten	hang	hung	hung
become	became	become	have	had	had
begin	began	begun	hear	heard	heard
bend	bent	bent	hide	hid	hidden
	bet	bet	hit	hit	hit
bind	bound	bound	hold	held	held
bid	bid	bid	hurt	hurt	hurt
bite	bit	bitten			
bleed	bled	bled	keep	kept	kept
blow	blew	blown	know	knew	known
break	broke	broken			
bring	brought	brought	lay	laid	laid
build	built	built	lead	led	led
burst	burst	burst	leave	left	left
buy	bought	bought	lend	lent	lent
			let	let	let
cast	cast	cast	lie	lay	lain
catch	caught	caught	light	lit	lit (lighted)
choose	chose	chosen	lose	lost	lost
come	came	come			
cost	cost	cost	make	made	made
creep	crept	crept	mean	meant	meant
cut	cut	cut	meet	met	met
deal	dealt	dealt			
dig	dug	dug	pay	paid	paid
do	did	done	put	put	put
draw	drew	drawn			
drink	drank	drunk	quit	quit	quit
drive	drove	driven			
			read	read	read
eat	ate	eaten	ride	rode	ridden
			ring	rang	rung
fall	fell	fallen	rise	rose	risen
feed	fed	fed	run	ran	run
feel	felt	felt			
fight	fought	fought	say	said	said
find	found	found	see	saw	seen
flee	fled	fled	seek	sought	sought
fly	flew	flown	shake	shook	shaken
forget	forgot	forgotten	sell	sold	sold
forgive	forgave	forgiven	send	sent	sent
freeze	froze	frozen	set	set	set



## IRREGULAR VERBS (Continued)

<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
shed	shed	shed
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shrink	shrank	shrunk
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slid
slit	slit	slit
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
spin	spun	spun
split	split	split
spread	spread	spread
spring	sprang	sprung
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
strike	struck	struck
string	strung	strung
swear	swore	sworn
sweep	swept	swept
swim	swam	swam
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke (waked)	woke (waked)
wear	wore	worn
weave	wove	woven
weep	wept	wept
wet	wet	wet
win	won	won
wind	wound	wound
wring	wrung	wrung
write	wrote	written

Part IV**PATTERNS OF IRREGULAR VERBS****1. Three Principal Parts the Same**

hit	hit	hit	bid	bid	bid
quit	quit	quit	hurt	hurt	hurt
split	split	split	burst	burst	burst
bet	bet	bet	cost	cost	cost
let	let	let	shed	shed	shed
set	set	set	spread	spread	spread
put	put	put	cast	cast	cast
cut	cut	cut			
shut	shut	shut			

**2. Last Two Principal Parts the Same****a. Final Consonant Change Only**

have	had	had
make	made	made
build	built	built
bend	bent	bent
spend	spent	spent
send	sent	sent

**b. Vowel Change Only**

meet	met	met
read	read	read
bleed	bled	bled
feed	fed	fed
lead	led	led
light	lit	lit
slide	slid	slid
sit	sat	sat
shoot	shot	shot
hold	held	held
win	won	won
shine	shone	shone
find	found	found
wind	wound	wound
bind	bound	bound
dig	dug	dug
stick	stuck	stuck
strike	struck	struck

c. Vowel Change - Addition of -t or -d

sleep	slept	slept	mean	meant	meant
keep	kept	kept	leave	left	left
creep	crept	crept			
weep	wept	wept	flee	fled	fled
			tell	told	told
think	thought	thought	sell	sold	sold
teach	taught	taught			
buy	bought	bought	lose	lost	lost
catch	caught	caught			
fight	fought	fought	hear	heard	heard
seek	sought	sought	understand	understood	understood

3. Three Principal Parts Differ to Some Extenta. No Similarity

be	was	been
go	went	gone
do	did	done

b. Vowel Change - Addition of -n

arise	arose	arisen	ride	rode	ridden
drive	drove	driven	rise	rose	risen
fly	flew	flown			

c. Vowel Change - No -n

sing	sang	sung	swim	swam	swum
ring	rang	rung			
drink	drank	drunk	begin	began	begun

d. First and Third Vowels Similar

blow	blew	blown	run	ran	run
know	knew	known	come	came	come
grow	grew	grown			
throw	threw	thrown	eat	ate	eaten
			give	gave	given
			see	saw	seen
			draw	drew	drawn

e. Second and Third Vowels Similar

break	broke	broken	tear	tore	torn
speak	spoke	spoken	wear	wore	worn
choose	chose	chosen	swear	swore	sworn
steal	stole	stolen	bear	bore	born
			get	got	got (gotten)
			forget	forgot	forgotten

Part VEXAMPLES OF CONJUGATIONS

(These are examples of standard conjugations.)

Verb: To Be (Be: Simple Form)Present Tense

I am  
you are  
he, she, it is

we are  
you are  
they are

Present Perfect Tense

I have been  
you have been  
he has been

we have been  
you have been  
they have been

Past Tense

I was  
you were  
he was

we were  
you were  
they were

Past Perfect Tense

I had been  
you had been  
he had been

we had been  
you had been  
they had been

Future Tense

I will (shall) be  
you will be  
he will be

we will (shall) be  
you will be  
they will be

Future Perfect Tense

I will (shall) have been  
you will have been  
he will have been

we will (shall) have been  
you will have been  
they will have been

Verb: To Walk (Walk: Simple Form)Present Tense

I walk  
you walk  
he, she, it walks

we walk  
you walk  
they walk

Present Perfect Tense

I have walked  
you have walked  
he has walked

we have walked  
you have walked  
they have walked

Past Tense

I walked  
you walked  
he walked

we walked  
you walked  
they walked

Past Perfect Tense

I had walked  
you had walked  
he had walked

we had walked  
you had walked  
they had walked

Future Tense

I will (shall) walk  
you will walk  
he will walk

we will (shall) walk  
you will walk  
they will walk

Future Perfect Tense

I will (shall) have walked  
you will have walked  
he will have walked

we will (shall) have walked  
you will have walked  
they will have walked

Verb: To Walk (Progressive Form)Present Tense

I am walking  
 you are walking  
 he, she, it is walking

we are walking  
 you are walking  
 they are walking

Past Tense

I was walking  
 you were walking  
 he was walking

we were walking  
 you were walking  
 they were walking

Future Tense

I will (shall) be walking  
 you will be walking  
 he will be walking

we will (shall) be walking  
 you will be walking  
 they will be walking

Present Perfect Tense

I have been walking  
 you have been walking  
 he has been walking

we have been walking  
 you have been walking  
 they have been walking

Past Perfect Tense

I had been walking  
 you had been walking  
 he had been walking

we had been walking  
 you had been walking  
 they had been walking

Future Perfect Tense

I will (shall) have been walking  
 you will have been walking  
 he will have been walking

we will (shall) have been walking  
 you will have been walking  
 they will have been walking

Verb: To See (Passive Voice)Present Tense

I am seen  
 you are seen  
 he, she, it is seen

we are seen  
 you are seen  
 they are seen

Past Tense

I was seen  
 you were seen  
 he was seen

we were seen  
 you were seen  
 they were seen

Future Tense

I will (shall) be seen  
 you will be seen  
 he will be seen

we will (shall) be seen  
 you will be seen  
 they will be seen

Present Perfect Tense

I have been seen  
 you have been seen  
 he has been seen

we have been seen  
 you have been seen  
 they have been seen

Past Perfect Tense

I had been seen  
 you had been seen  
 he had been seen

we had been seen  
 you had been seen  
 they had been seen

Future Perfect Tense

I will (shall) have been seen  
 you will have been seen  
 he will have been seen

we will (shall) have been seen  
 you will have been seen  
 they will have been seen

Verb: To Be (Subjunctive Mood)

(occasionally used in conditional  
 or contrary-to-the-fact situations)

Present Tense

(If) I be  
 (If) you be  
 (If) he, she, it be

(If) we be  
 (If) you be  
 (If) they be

Past Tense

(If) I were  
 (If) you were  
 (If) he, she, it were

(If) we were  
 (If) you were  
 (If) they were

Part VI

## FOUR IMPORTANT SPELLING RULES

There are four spelling rules which will help you spell thousands of words.

Rule 1. Words Ending in Silent -e.

**SHORT RULE**  
Before a vowel, drop the -e.  
Before a consonant, let it be.

When a word ends in silent -e, drop the -e before a suffix beginning with a vowel, but retain it before one beginning with a consonant.

Notice what happens to the final -e in the following words when a suffix is added.

close	closed	closing
take	taker	taking
arrange	arrangement	arranging

Rule 2. Final Consonants

C = Consonant  
V = Vowel

**SHORT RULE**  
Double one C after one V  
if it accented be.

When a word ends in a single consonant after a single vowel in an accented syllable, you double the consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

Notice what happens in these words of one syllable:

stop	stopped	stopping	stopper
begin		beginning	beginner
help	helped	helping	helper

Now look at these words:

ship	shipped	shipping,	shipment
------	---------	-----------	----------

The same general rule applies to words of more than one syllable if the accent falls on the last syllable.

prefer <sup>ˈ</sup>	preferred	preferring
refer <sup>ˈ</sup>	referred	referring

But look at these words:

prefer <sup>ˈ</sup>	préferable
refer <sup>ˈ</sup>	référence

They end in a single consonant with a single vowel before it and are accented on the last syllable. But the final consonant is not doubled before the suffix even though it begins with a vowel.

Notice what happens to the accent in these words when the suffix is added; it is shifted forward. When the accent does not remain on the syllable, the final consonant is usually not doubled before a suffix.

The final consonant in any word is doubled before a suffix only under these conditions:

- a. The word must end in one consonant with one vowel before it.
- b. If the word has more than one syllable, the accent must be on the last syllable and remain on the same syllable.
- c. The suffix must begin with a vowel.

Rule 3. Final -y

**SHORT RULE**  
After a consonant, -y becomes -i.  
After a vowel, -y stays -y.

If a consonant comes before final -y, -y changes to -i before all suffixes except -ing.

If a vowel comes before -y, -y does not change.

Notice these words with a consonant before final -y:

carry	carried	carries	carrying
marry	married	marries	marrying
study	studied	studies	studying

Notice these words with a vowel before final -y:

delay	delayed	delays	delaying
journey	journeyed	journeys	journeying
employ	employed	employs	employing

Notice these exceptions:

day	daily	
lay	laid	lain
pay	paid	



Rule 4. ei and ie**SHORT RULE**

Write i before e except after c  
or when sounded like /e/ as in  
neighbor and weigh.

Notice these principal situations in which the ei - ie problem arises:

a. i before e (This covers most of the problem words.)

believe	piece
friend	niece

b. e before i after c

deceive	receipt
receive	ceiling

c. e before i when sounded like /e/

eight  
neighbor  
weigh

Notice these exceptions:

either	their	foreign
neither	seize	leisure

Part VII

## LIST OF CONTRACTIONS

aren't	(are not)
can't	(cannot)
couldn't	(could not)
didn't	(did not)
doesn't	(does not)
don't	(do not)
haven't	(have not)
he'll	(he will)
I'm	(I am)
I'll	(I will or I shall)
isn't	(is not)
it's	(it is)
let's	(let us)
mustn't	(must not)
shouldn't	(should not)
that's	(that is)
they're	(they are)
we'll	(we will or we shall)
we're	(we are)
what's	(what is)
won't	(will not)
we've	(we have)
who's	(who is)
wouldn't	(would not)
you'll	(you will)
you're	(you are)
you've	(you have)

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