

## OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures

Review:

past perfect tense

present perfect progressive tense

Past Perfect Progressive Tense

Clauses telling WhereWhyHow

LOOKING FOR A HOTEL



## UNIT 1402

## CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

Conversation

## Looking for a Hotel

A: Excuse me. Which way is the Admiral Hotel?

B: I'm sorry. I don't know. I'm new in this city.

A: Pardon me, sir. Can you tell me where the Admiral Hotel is?

B: I think it's over that way, but I'm not sure.

A: Excuse me. Do you know where the Admiral Hotel is?

B: That's over on Callaway Street, isn't it?

A: Yes, but I can't find Callaway Street.

B: Walk that way for about four blocks. The hotel's about two blocks north of there.

A: Thanks a lot.

B: Not at all.

Questions on the Conversation

1. How many people does the man ask for directions?
2. What is the name of the hotel he is looking for?
3. Where is this hotel?
4. How long has he been in the city?
5. Which gentleman tells him how to find the hotel?
6. How far is it to Callaway Street?
7. In which direction must he walk on Callaway Street?
8. How far must he walk on Callaway Street?

Reading

## Trip to New York (continued)

When I saw Edward this morning, he had already finished his shopping and packing. He has been getting ready for the vacation trip very eagerly. He has packed his clothes; he has bought his plane ticket; and he has told his friends of the time of his arrival. They are going to meet him at the airport. Then, they will drive together across the city to their apartment. On the way, they will see some of the city.

When he found out that he was going to New York, Edward bought several rolls of film. He had already bought a camera before he came to this country. He intends to take many photographs of New York City. He wants to keep the pictures as souvenirs of his trip. He also wants to send some pictures to his family, because they have never seen New York. He is going to be there until the first of next month. He will find time to see many things and to take many pictures. He will be able to take many tours through the city. He feels sure that he will have a wonderful time.

Word List

arrival	sorry
eager (-ly)	souvenir
new	tour (n)
pardon me	

Vocabulary Practice

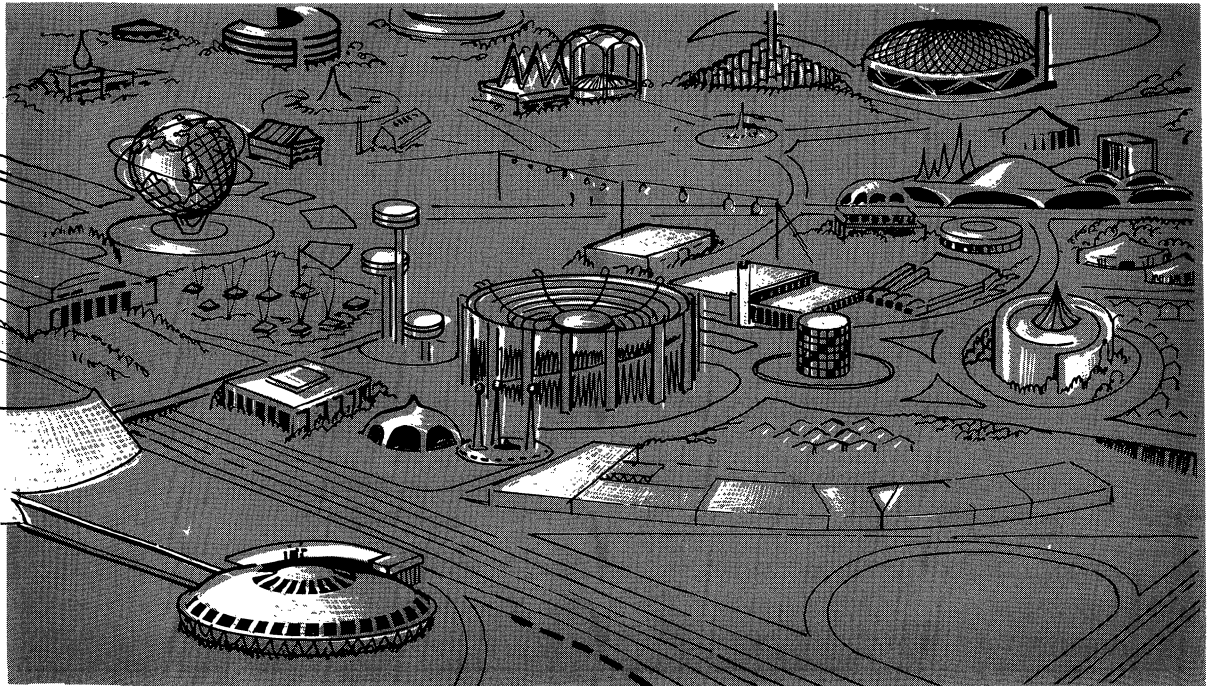
1. arrival  
Did someone meet you on your arrival here?  
My arrival at the airport was at night.  
I don't know my time of arrival.
2. eager (-ly)  
He wanted to go very much; he looked forward to the trip eagerly.  
He was eager to get the job done.  
They weren't eager to study last night.
3. new (just arrived)  
I'm new here; I arrived an hour ago.  
Are you new in this city?  
They are new in the school.
4. pardon me (excuse me)  
Pardon me, but I didn't understand you.  
Will you pardon us for this mistake?  
Pardon me, sir. Can you tell me where the library is?
5. sorry (feel bad about)  
I'm sorry I can't help you.  
He was sorry that he came so late.  
Were they sorry they made the mistake?
6. souvenir  
We buy souvenirs when we visit new places.  
Did you buy some souvenirs in New York?  
Souvenirs make us think about places we have been.
7. tour (n)  
When we visit a new city we often take a tour through it.  
I would like to make a tour around the world.  
We have planned a tour of the West this summer.

Special Expression: Find out

I found out that he's coming today.  
Did you find out about the new books?  
I can't find out where he lives.  
We are going to find out about the program next week.  
Can you find out about the trip before tomorrow?  
I'd like to find out about that new class.  
We haven't been able to find out anything about it yet.

a. Answer the following questions.

1. When did I see Edward?
2. What has Edward been doing?
3. Where will his friends meet him?
4. What did Edward buy?
5. Why does he want to keep the pictures?
6. Who does he want to send some pictures to?
7. How long will he be in New York?



## EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

1. Review of the Past Perfect Tense

## a. Read these sentences in the past perfect tense.

1. Had they written any letters before they left the office?  
Yes, they had.  
No, they hadn't.  
They had not written any letters.
2. Had she arrived in New York after he left?  
Yes, she had.  
No, she hadn't.  
She had not arrived in New York.
3. Had you heard from your family when I saw you?  
Yes, I had.  
No, I hadn't.  
I had not heard from my family.
4. Had he studied his lesson before he watched TV?  
Yes, he had.  
No, he hadn't.  
He had not studied his lesson.
5. Had you read the book before I told you the story?  
Yes, I had.  
No, I hadn't.  
I had not read the book.
6. Had he asked any questions before you arrived?  
Yes, he had.  
No, he hadn't.  
He had not asked any questions.

## b. Now read each of the following sentences. First, make each one interrogative, and then make each negative.

1. He had come before class started.
2. She had finished before class started.
3. We had gone before class started.
4. They had arrived before class started.
5. You had studied before class started.
6. He had read the lesson before class started.

- c. Notice the use of the past perfect tense in these sentences.
1. They went to the movies after we had left.
  2. John went for a walk when he had finished.
  3. They had turned out the lights after we went out.
  4. We had eaten before the phone rang.
  5. John had walked in the park although it was raining.
  6. We had gone to bed after finishing the homework.
  7. We had studied until John started the music.
  8. They had already decided to stay before the music started.
  9. We were all able to go because we had finished on time.
  10. They had taken a tour of the city before we met them.
2. Review of the Present Perfect Progressive Tense
- a. Read these sentences in the present perfect progressive tense.
1. Have you been practicing your English?  
Yes, I have.  
No, I haven't.  
I haven't been practicing my English.
  2. Has she been studying late?  
Yes, she has.  
No, she hasn't.  
She hasn't been studying late.
  3. Have they been planning their trip?  
Yes, they have.  
No, they haven't.  
They haven't been planning their trip.
  4. Have you been shopping for presents?  
Yes, I have.  
No, I haven't.  
I haven't been shopping for presents.
  5. Have you been repeating the words?  
Yes, I have.  
No, I haven't.  
I haven't been repeating the words.
- b. Repeat these sentences. Notice the use of for and since.
1. He has been writing for six hours.
  2. She has been practicing for fifteen minutes.
  3. They have been working for two years.
  4. You have been studying English for three months.
  5. We have been living here for five months.
  6. I have been reading for half an hour.
  7. John has been writing since six o'clock.
  8. Mary has been playing since noon.
  9. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have been living here since 1950.
  10. You have been studying English since January.
  11. Peter and I have been talking since ten o'clock.
  12. I have been making plans since last month.

- c. Change these affirmative sentences to questions. Then answer them in the negative.

Example: Robert has been sleeping for an hour.  
 Has he been sleeping for an hour?  
 No, he hasn't been sleeping for an hour.

1. John has been listening all morning.
2. They have been feeling better today.
3. He has been sitting here for an hour.
4. The phone has been ringing and ringing today.
5. The sun has been rising later each day.
6. James has been shaving for two years.
7. The cadets have been marching in the parade.
8. Alice has been eating lunch since she was sick.
9. We have been planning this vacation a long time.
10. Mary has been daydreaming in class again.

### 3. Past Perfect Progressive Tense

- a. Study these questions and answers using the past perfect progressive tense.

1. What had the children been doing?  
They had been sleeping, before the noise awakened them.
2. Where had you been swimming before I came?  
We'd been swimming here before you came.
3. How had the students been speaking before this test?  
They'd not been talking too well.
4. Who had been eating before you arrived?  
Mother had been eating.
5. Who had been sleeping?  
The children had been.
6. What had you been reading before you took the trip to the library?  
I hadn't been reading anything.  
I had been listening to Spanish music.
7. Where had they been shopping before the new store opened nearby?  
They had been shopping downtown.

- b. Notice the verb phrases in these sentences. Change the sentences to questions.

Example: These students had been here for six months.  
 Had these students been here for six months?

1. It had been getting hotter for two months.
2. She hadn't been feeling well for two months.
3. He had been studying for only a week.
4. I hadn't been sleeping well for several nights.
5. These flowers had been blooming for two days.
6. The streets had been getting icy for four hours.
7. He had been planning a vacation for a long while.
8. These plants had been growing fast for sometime.
9. The leaves had already been changing color for two weeks.
10. We had been driving that car for five years.



4. Clauses telling Where

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: We frequently want to know where something happens. To show this we combine a short clause telling what happens with one telling where it happens. These place clauses will start with where or wherever.

Study these sentences.

1. I keep regular hours wherever I go.
2. Put the keys where you can find them easily.
3. John has always lived where he lives now.
4. I live where the sun shines a lot.
5. The little dog follows wherever the man goes.
6. Let's meet tomorrow where we met today.
7. Will you go wherever he goes?
8. Did they go where you told them to go?
9. Yes, they went where I told them to go.
10. Who wants to go where we can enjoy ourselves?
11. All of us want to go where we can go swimming.
12. Are you going to go where we sent him?
13. I have already been where we talked about going.
14. We went swimming where the water was rough.
15. I like to swim where the water is quiet.
16. They're going on vacation where the weather is cool.
17. Shall we go fishing today where we went yesterday?
18. Let's go fishing where the water is deep.
19. Mary will be very happy wherever she lives.
20. She lives where all the houses cost a lot of money.
21. Do you like it here where so many people live?
22. Yes, I like to live where there are many people.

5. Clauses telling Why

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: We also often want to know why we do something. Here we combine a clause telling what with one telling why.

Study these questions and answers.

1. Why is she studying English?  
She's studying English because she wants to teach it.
2. Why did you come late?  
I came late because my watch is slow.
3. Why did he get up early?  
He got up early in order to arrive on time.  
He got up early because he woke up early.
4. Why are they still here?  
They are here because they're afraid to talk.

5. Did John buy a new car?  
Yes, he bought a new car so that he could take a trip.
6. Did you come to work on time?  
No, I came late because my car wouldn't start.
7. Why did you leave the party?  
We went home because it was very late.
8. Why does John work so hard?  
He works hard so he can buy a new car.
9. Why do you eat so much?  
I eat a lot because I'm always hungry.
10. Why did Mary need to leave early?  
Because she needed to pick up some food.
11. Why did Louise want to get a new dress?  
She wanted one for the holidays.

6. Clauses telling How

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: We sometimes want to know how we do something. Here we combine a clause telling what with one telling how.

Study these sentences.

1. John speaks English as well as Robert does.
2. Mary drives a car faster than I do.
3. He learned to swim as easily as anyone does.
4. You can speak French better than we can.
5. The student worked as quickly as he could.
6. Alice writes more beautifully than Helen does.
7. Robert is walking as fast as he can.
8. Nick worked as fast as he could.
9. We can talk better than we can sing.
10. Can you swim better than your brother can?

## TAPE 1402A

A man has just arrived in the city. He asks directions to his hotel. Listen to this conversation with some people he asks to direct him.

A: Excuse me. Which way is the Admiral Hotel?

B: I'm sorry. I don't know.

I'm new in this city, too.

A: Pardon me, sir.

Can you tell me where the Admiral Hotel is?

C: I think it's over that way.

I'm not sure though.

A: Excuse me.

Do you know where the Admiral Hotel is?

D: That's over on Callaway Street, isn't it?

A: Yes, but I can't find Callaway Street.

D: Walk that way for about four blocks.

The hotel's about two blocks north of there.

A: Thanks a lot.

D: Not at all.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Here are some questions about this conversation. Listen to them carefully and answer them. Repeat the correct answers after you hear them.

Example: How many people does the man ask for directions?

He asks three people.

He asks three people.

What is the name of the hotel he is looking for?

He is looking for the Admiral Hotel.

Where is this hotel?

This hotel is on Callaway Street.

How long has the first person been in the city?

He is new in the city.

Does the second man know where the hotel is?

No. He isn't sure where it is.

Which man tells him how to find the hotel?

The third man tells him where to find it.

How far is it to Callaway Street?

It is four blocks to Callaway Street.

How far must he walk on Callaway Street?

He must walk two blocks on Callaway street.

Now let's practice some sentences with progressive verb phrases in the different tenses. Notice the difference in the sentences. Repeat the sentences.

Will you soon be making plans for the trip?  
Are you making plans for the trip now?  
Were you making plans for the trip yesterday?  
Have you been making plans for the trip long?  
Had you been making plans for the trip before?

I'll be studying the lesson tonight.  
I'm studying the lesson now.  
I was studying the lesson when you called.  
I have been studying the lesson for an hour.  
I had been studying the lesson before he came.

Will the boys talk long?  
Are the boys talking in class?  
Were the boys talking in class yesterday?  
Have the boys already been talking long?  
Had the boys been talking long when you entered?

Janet will be working here a long time.  
Janet is still working here.  
Janet was working here yesterday.  
Janet has been working here since Friday.  
Janet had been working here several years before.

They will be driving an old car.  
They are driving an old car.  
They were driving an old car.  
They have been driving an old car since last year.  
They had been driving an old car until yesterday.

Here are some questions using the past perfect progressive tense.  
Notice the short answers. Repeat what you hear.

Had you been reading before the telephone rang?  
Yes, I had.

Had John been watching TV before he studied his lesson?  
No, he hadn't.

Had you been visiting them before they left?  
Yes, we had.

Had you already seen the movie?  
No, I hadn't.

Had you bought a new car before John arrived?  
No, we hadn't.

Had Mary already played the new record?  
No, she hadn't.

Had the instructor already corrected the papers?  
Yes, he had.

Had they been sleeping instead of studying?  
Yes, they had.

Had they been working hard earlier?  
Yes, they had.

Had Henry been reading before he came to class?  
No, he hadn't.

Let's practice changing some statements to questions. You will first hear a statement.  
Change the statement to a question. Then repeat the correct response.

Example: She has been buying presents for her friends.  
Has she been buying presents for her friends?  
Has she been buying presents for her friends?

They have been visiting many buildings.

Have they been visiting many buildings?

He had been writing letters before he came to lunch.

Had he been writing letters before he came to lunch?

The new student has been asking many questions.

Has the new student been asking many questions?

John has been shopping for his friends.

Has John been shopping for his friends?

Miss Taylor has been packing since yesterday.

Has Miss Taylor been packing since yesterday?

They had been waiting for us since four o'clock.

Had they been waiting for us since four o'clock?

Tom had been planning a visit for a long time.

Had Tom been planning a visit for a long time?

Mary had been expecting a telegram from Bob.

Had Mary been expecting a telegram from Bob?

The children have been playing since morning.

Have the children been playing since morning?

Nick has been driving for many years.

Has Nick been driving for many years?

Notice these sentences using the special expression find out. Repeat them.

Did you find out when he was going?

I found out about the new books.

She can't find out where I live.

We'll find out about the program next week.

Can you find out about the trip before class?

We can't find out anything about it.

I found out the hotel is on Callaway Street.

They found out about my new camera.

John has already found out about the car.

Will you find out about the plane reservations?

Listen to this conversation between two friends.

- A: Will you be leaving soon?  
 B: Yes, I'll be leaving in a few minutes.
- A: Would you take me to the tailors?  
 B: Sure, the tailor's next to the cleaners.  
 I'll wait for you.
- A: It won't take me long.  
 They fixed my coat.  
 But the sleeves are still too long.  
 I want them shortened another inch.  
 B: I'm in no hurry.  
 I'll wait.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Let's practice some sentences using any and some. Repeat the sentences.

Do you have any paper?  
 Yes, we have some paper.

Does Bill have any medicine?  
 No, he doesn't have any left.

Are there any cups in the kitchen?  
 Yes, there are some there.

Is there any good drinking water here?  
 No, there isn't any.

Did you buy any perfume for your wife?  
 Yes, I bought some for her.

Did Joe get any bread at the store?  
 No, he didn't get any.

Did they get any cigarettes there?  
 Yes, they got some.

Did Roger buy any shirts yesterday?  
 No, he didn't buy any yesterday.

Do the students have any pencils?  
 Yes, they have some.

Do you have any time to study?  
 No, I don't have any time left.

## TAPE 1402B

Listen to the following conversation.

- A: I saw Edward last night.  
He is excited about his trip to New York.  
He is eager to leave.
- B: When is he leaving?
- A: He is leaving tomorrow.  
He has finished packing for the trip.  
He also bought his plane ticket.  
His friends in New York know about his arrival.
- B: He has never been in New York before.  
How will he get to his friends' house?
- A: They'll meet him at the airport.  
They have to drive across town.  
He'll see some of the city on the way.
- B: What does he plan to do in New York?
- A: He has a good camera.  
He has bought a lot of film.  
He plans to take a lot of photographs.  
Pictures are good souvenirs of a trip.  
He also wants to send some to his family.  
He'll probably take a tour through the city.
- B: How long will he be there?
- A: He'll stay the rest of this month.  
He'll have a wonderful time.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Here are some questions about the conversation. Answer the questions then repeat the correct answer.

Example: When is Edward leaving for New York?  
He is leaving tomorrow.  
He is leaving tomorrow.

How is Edward going to New York?

He is going to New York by plane.

Who will meet him at the airport?

His friends will meet him at the airport.



How do they get to the friends' house?

They have to drive across town.

Why does he take his camera to New York?

He plans to take a lot of pictures.

Why does he want to take some pictures?

Pictures are good souvenirs of a trip.

Who is he going to send some pictures to?

He is going to send some to his family.

How will he probably see the city?

He will probably take a tour through the city.

How long will he stay in New York?

He will stay the rest of the month.

Now let's practice some new words used in this conversation. Repeat what you hear.

arrival

They met me on my arrival here.

My arrival at the station was at 12:00.

Do you know your time of arrival?

eager (-ly)

He was eager to get his work done.

They weren't eager to study yesterday.

He looked forward to the trip eagerly.

souvenir

Souvenirs remind us of places we've been.

Did you buy some souvenirs in Chicago?

We buy souvenirs wherever we go.

tour

We took a tour through the city.

I'd like to make a tour around the world.

We're planning a tour of the West this summer.

Let's practice these sentences. Notice that one of the clauses tells us where.  
Repeat the sentences.

I put my keys where I could find them.  
We have always lived where we live now.  
John lives where the sun shines a lot.  
Will you go wherever he goes?  
They went where I sent them.  
We like to go where we can enjoy ourselves.  
I like to swim where the water is warm.  
What part of town does James live in?  
I like to live where there are many people.  
Let's meet tomorrow where we met today.

Here are some questions with answers telling why.  
Repeat the questions and answers.

Why is he studying English?  
He is studying English because he wants to speak it.

Why did you come late?  
I came late because my watch was slow.

Why did John get up early?  
He got up early in order to leave early.

Why are they still here?  
They're here because they have to work.

Did he get to work on time?  
He was late because his car wouldn't start.

Why did you leave the party?  
We left because it was getting late.

Why does Henry work so hard?  
He is working hard so he can buy a car.

Why aren't you going on vacation this year?  
I'm not going because I don't have time.

Why did Mary go to the store?  
She went because she had to buy some food.

Why did you give him the money?  
I gave it to him because I owed it to him.

Here are some sentences with clauses telling how. Repeat them.

John speaks English as well as Robert does.  
Jimmy drives a car better than I do.  
He learned to swim as easily as anyone does.  
She speaks French better than I do.  
The man ran as fast as he could.  
Alice writes more beautifully than Helen does.  
Robert is working as fast as he can.  
I can talk better than I can sing.  
He swims better than his friend can.  
We read as fast as we could.

Change each of the following sentences to the past tense using yesterday.  
Then repeat the correct response.

Example: I eat a sandwich every day.  
I ate a sandwich yesterday.  
I ate a sandwich yesterday.

He thinks about his trip every day.

He thought about his trip yesterday.

He goes to the park every day.

He went to the park yesterday.

They visit their friends every day.

They visited their friends yesterday.

John stays in his room every day.

John stayed in his room yesterday.

We leave early every day.

We left early yesterday.

They speak English every day.

They spoke English yesterday.

Change each of the following statements to negative questions. Then repeat the correct response.

Example: He has packed his bag.  
Hasn't he packed his bag?  
Hasn't he packed his bag?

He has invited them.

Hasn't he invited them?

They have seen it.

Haven't they seen it?

She has gone to New York.

Hasn't she gone to New York?

They have shopped all day.

Haven't they shopped all day?

John has often thought about the trip.

Hasn't John often thought about the trip?

She has waited a long time.

Hasn't she waited a long time?

Tom has gone out.

Hasn't Tom gone out?

They have lost their tickets.

Haven't they lost their tickets?

He has been there many times.

Hasn't he been there many times?

He is going to take a vacation.

Isn't he going to take a vacation?