

OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures

Clauses Used as Nouns

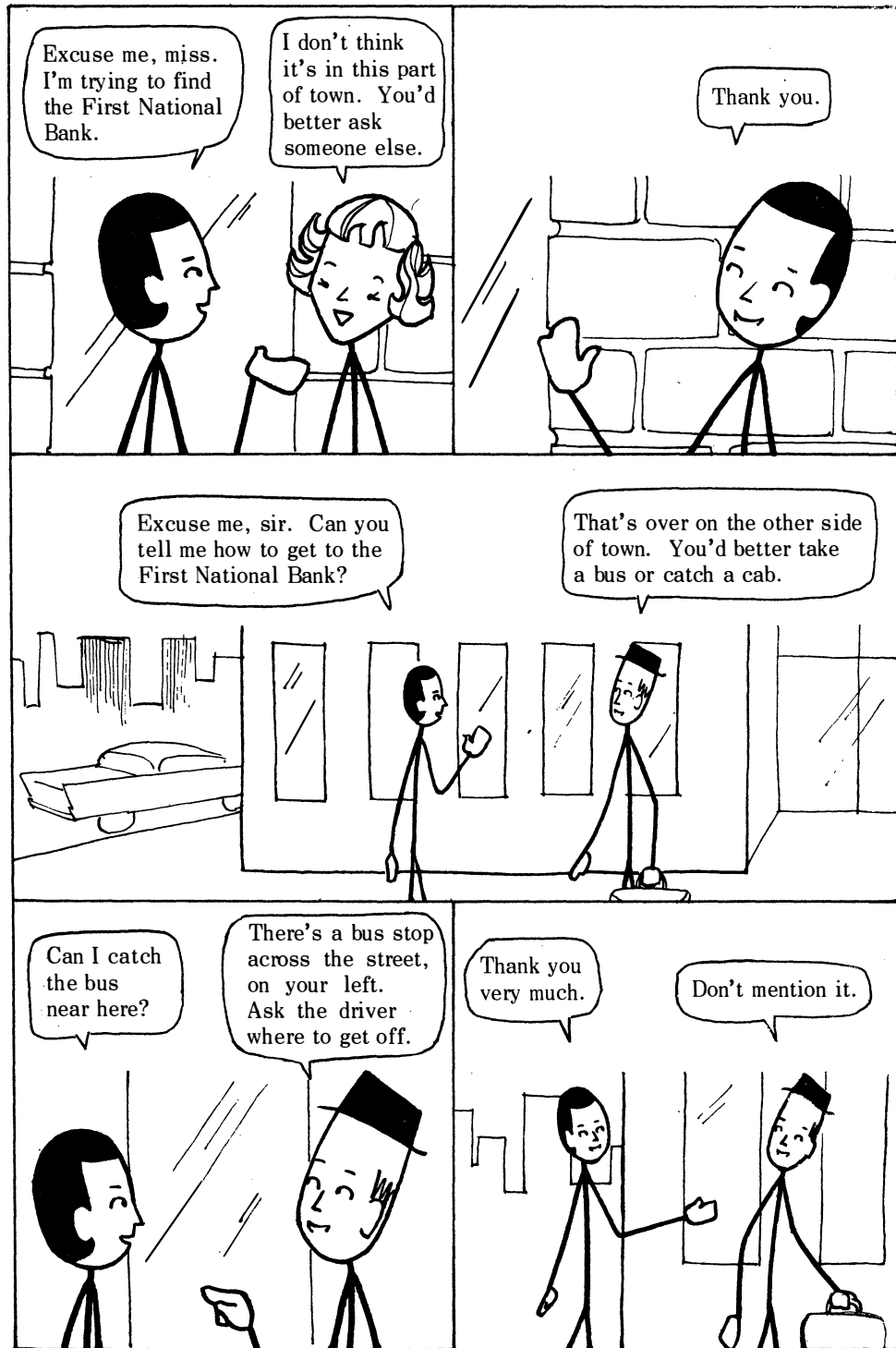
Review:

verb phrases

Review:

sibilants /-s, -z, -ɪz/

IN THE CITY



UNIT 1406

CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

Conversation

In the City

A: Excuse me, miss. I'm trying to find the First National Bank.

B: I don't think it's in this part of town. You'd better ask someone else.

A: Thank you.

A: Excuse me, sir. Can you tell me how to get to the First National Bank?

C: That's over on the other side of town. You'd better take a bus or catch a cab.

A: Can I catch the bus near here?

C: There's a bus stop across the street, on your left. Ask the driver where to get off.

A: Thank you very much.

C: Don't mention it.

Questions on the Conversation.

1. What is the man trying to find?
2. Does the first person know where it is?
3. Does the second person know where it is?
4. Where is the First National Bank?
5. Can he take a bus?
6. Can he take a streetcar?
7. Where is the bus stop?
8. Whom must he ask where to get off?

Reading

Traveling to New York

I have just come back from the airport. I drove Edward to the airport in my car. He could have taken a taxi, but I wanted to be sure he caught the right plane. He felt very excited and happy. He was so excited that he almost got on the wrong plane. I'm glad I was there to help him. He might have traveled all the way to Chicago instead of to New York!

It was very cold at the airport. Edward should have worn his winter coat (overcoat), but he was too excited to think about it. It will probably be cold in New York, too. I will have to send it to him by mail. I hope he didn't forget anything else.

The plane left the airport at 7:19. Edward will eat breakfast on the plane. He will arrive in New York at about 11:00. He said that he would send me a telegram after he arrived. He won't be able to see too much in New York today. He will be tired after all the hurry and excitement and will need to rest. He will probably go to bed early so he can wake up early tomorrow to begin his sightseeing.

Word List

bus stop	sightseeing
catch (a bus, cab, train, etc)	telegram
hurry (n)	town

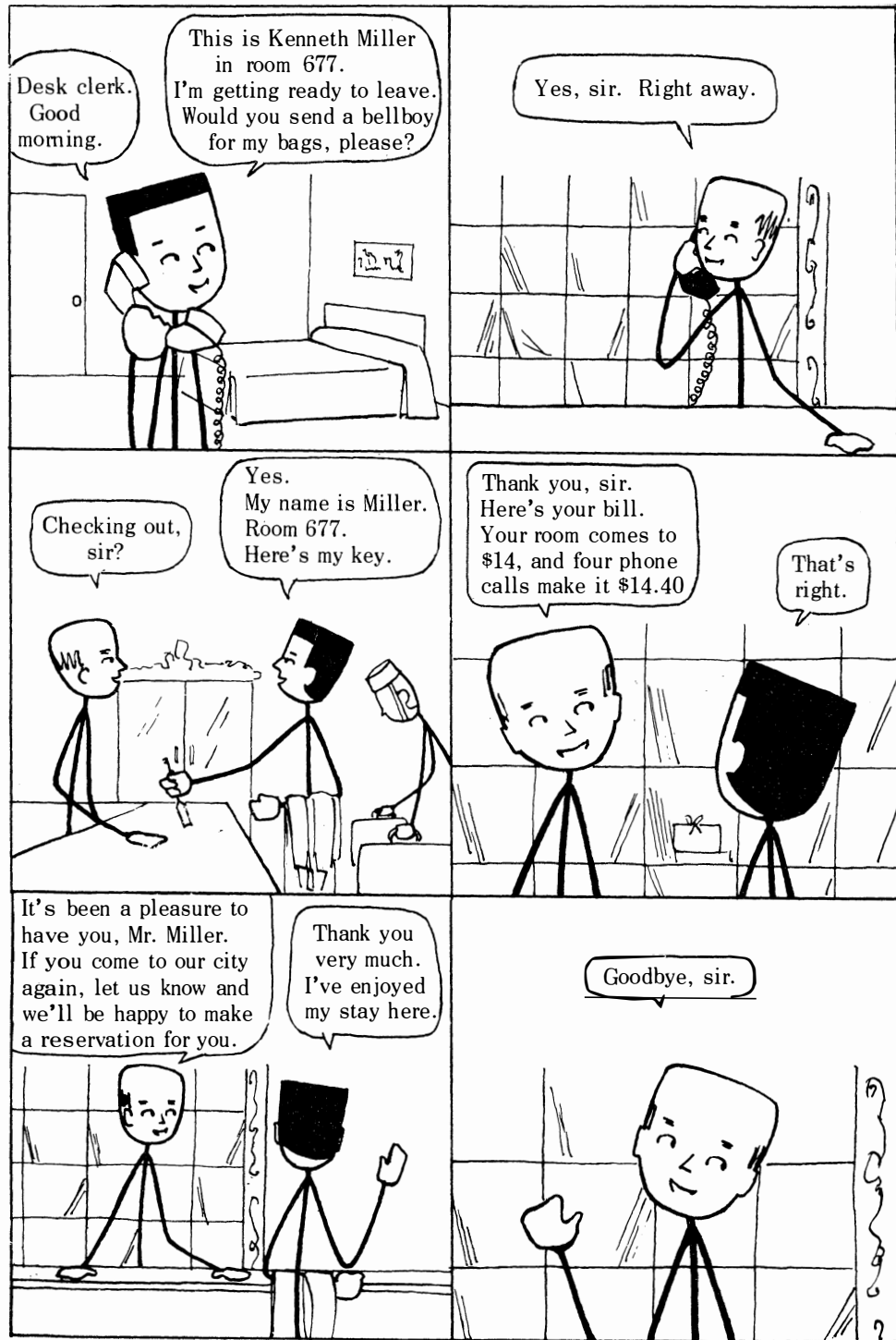
Vocabulary Practice

1. bus stop
There is a bus stop every two or three blocks.
Buses stop at the bus stop if people are standing there.
Is there a bus stop near here?
2. catch (a bus, cab, train, etc)
Can I catch a bus near here?
We'll just have time to catch the train.
They had to catch a cab to get there in time.
3. hurry (n)
He is always in a hurry.
Aren't you tired after the hurry of packing?
Why are you in such a hurry?
4. sightseeing
We go sightseeing when we visit an interesting city.
Do you like to go sightseeing?
I enjoy taking sightseeing trips around the country.
5. telegram
I'll send you a telegram when I arrive.
Telegrams are cheaper than long distance telephone calls.
We send a telegram when we don't have time to send a letter.
6. town
A city is a large town; many people live in it.
There are many small towns where only a few people live.
Do you prefer to live in town or on a farm?

Questions on the Reading

1. How did Edward get to the airport?
2. Was he very excited?
3. Was it warm or cold at the airport?
4. Did Edward wear his winter coat?
5. How will Edward's friend send his coat to New York?
6. When did the plane leave the airport?
7. Where will Edward eat breakfast?
8. When will he arrive in New York?
9. What is he going to send to his friend?
10. Will he go to bed early, or late tonight?

CHECKING OUT OF A HOTEL



Conversation

Checking Out of a Hotel

A: Desk clerk. Good morning.

B: This is Kenneth Miller in room 677. I'm getting ready to leave. Would you send a bellboy for my bags, please?

A: Yes, sir. Right away.

A: Checking out, sir?

B: Yes. My name is Miller. Room 677. Here's my key.

A: Thank you, sir. Here's your bill. Your room comes to \$14, and four phone calls make it \$14.40.

B: That's right.

A: It's been a pleasure to have you, Mr. Miller. If you come to our city again, let us know, and we'll be happy to make a reservation for you.

B: Thank you very much. I've enjoyed my stay here.

A: Goodbye, sir.

Questions on the Conversation.

1. Who is talking on the telephone?
2. Where is he?
3. Why does he want a bellboy to come to his room?
4. How many phone calls did he make?
5. How much does he pay the clerk?
6. Did he enjoy his stay at the hotel?

Reading

New York

Edward has just come back from his trip to New York. He has been away for fourteen days. He could have stayed longer, but he wanted to get back home again. He says he had a wonderful time, but he's pretty tired. He spent the whole two weeks going places and seeing things. His friends were very kind to him. In the evenings they took him everywhere he wanted to go. During the day he toured the city by himself because his friends were working. He got lost a couple of times, but he always found his way again.

Edward has been telling me about everything that happened while he was there. He saw all the places he had planned to see and many others, too. He showed me some of his pictures. He took a lot of pictures. He often took several pictures of the same building. He didn't have enough film with him and he had to buy some more.

Edward thinks New York is a very exciting city. He would like to visit it again someday. But he doesn't think he would like to live there. It is too big, he says. There are too many people. There is too much rush and noise. But he is very glad that he went. He learned a lot about American customs and typical big city life.

Word List

away	rush (n)
bill	someday
check out	tour (v)
custom	typical
kind (-ly)	whole
pleasure	

Vocabulary Practice

1. away
How long have you been away from home?
He was sick and stayed away from class yesterday.
We often travel far away.
2. bill
His hotel bill was \$14. 40.
How much was your bill at the store?
The doctor gave me a bill for \$25.
3. check out
At the end of the visit I checked out of the hotel.
I paid my bill when I checked out.
When did he check out of the school?
3. custom
Driving on the right side of the road is a custom in the United States.
All countries have their own customs.
What are some of your customs?
5. kind (-ly)
He is a kind man and I like him.
He spoke kindly to me.
Our friends were kind to us.
6. pleasure
Our work gives us pleasure when we like to do it.
It was a pleasure to talk to you.
The trip to New York was a pleasure for Edward.
7. rush (n)
I don't like to drive in the traffic rush.
What's your rush?
He was tired after the rush of packing.
8. someday
We want to fly to New York someday.
I'll visit you at home someday.
Will you come back someday?
9. tour (v)
He toured the city by himself.
I tour part of the country every year.
Do you plan to tour some national parks this year?

10. typical
That book is typical of most English books.
New York is not a typical American city.
Have you ever lived on a typical farm?
11. whole (all of)
He read for a whole hour.
The trip lasted a whole week.
Did you see the whole movie?

Questions on the Reading

1. How long has Edward been away?
2. Could he have stayed longer?
3. How did he spend the whole two weeks?
4. When did his friends take him out touring?
5. What did he do during the day?
6. Did he ever get lost?
7. Did he take many pictures?
8. Why did he have to buy some more film?
9. Does Edward like New York?
10. Would he like to live there?
11. What did he learn while he was in New York?

EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

1. Clauses used as Nouns

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: Sometimes a whole clause is used as a single noun. These clauses are usually used as the object of a verb. They are called noun clauses.

a. Study these sentences.

Examples: 1. Did you get what we sent you for?
2. We received what we wanted.

1. I told you he would study harder.
2. Tell me what I can do downtown.
3. Tell me when you'll be back.
4. He showed me where the accident happened.
5. She wouldn't talk about what she told John.
6. Give Mary whatever you want to.
7. Can you tell me what time it is?
8. Did he tell you why he did that?
9. He told me where the post office is.
10. The instructor told me which book I should read.
11. I asked him where the car is.
12. She wanted to know why I came late.
13. Will you tell me when the train comes in?
14. Will you tell me whom you were talking to?
15. Do you know if John and Mary are coming today?
16. No, I don't know whether they will or not.
17. Did Albert say he would remain here?
18. No, he didn't say whether he would or wouldn't.
19. Do you know if Mary speaks French?
20. Do you know whether the book belongs to John or Bob?
21. I don't know whether she speaks French or Spanish.
22. Let me hear how well you speak English.
23. Do you know where he can buy some good books?

b. There is a short form we can use for the noun clause if the meaning is clear. Study these examples.

Examples: 1. Can you tell me how to learn English well?
2. I don't know where to go on vacation.

1. I can tell you what to do downtown.
2. Please show me where to eat supper.
3. We didn't know what to say to John.
4. Tell me what to eat for supper.
5. Can you tell me when to leave for work?
6. Will you show me how to study well?
7. Who knows where to go on vacation?
8. Let me see how to get to town.

- c. Here are some main clauses 1-8 and some other clauses a-t, which can be used to complete the main clauses. Combine the clauses 1 through 8 with the clauses a through t. First combine 1 with the clauses a through t and then proceed with 2 in the same way. Continue in this way to complete the exercise.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Do you know | a. what time it is |
| 2. Can you tell me | b. what you want |
| 3. Let's not talk about | c. what John said |
| 4. Did they say | d. what we sent you for |
| 5. Please show me | e. where the accident took place |
| 6. I can tell you | f. where I put my glasses |
| 7. Who knows | g. where the post office is |
| 8. Tell me | h. where the children went |
| | i. when the train comes in |
| | j. when you'll be back |
| | k. when they're going to leave here |
| | l. which book I should read |
| | m. which road we must take |
| | n. who came late |
| | o. who wrote the note |
| | p. who you are talking to |
| | q. who Mary danced with at the party |
| | r. why she came late |
| | s. why they don't understand |
| | t. why you did that |

- d. Complete these main clauses 1-7 by adding the statements a-h to them. Follow the instructions in exercise c above.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. I don't know | a. where to go on vacation |
| 2. Tell me | b. what to do downtown |
| 3. Did he say | c. what to say to John |
| 4. Have you decided | d. where to get a drink |
| 5. Does Frank know | e. when to leave for work |
| 6. He hasn't told me | f. how to study well |
| 7. Has John said | g. what to eat for supper |
| | h. what time to get up |

2. Review and Drill of Verb Phrases

- a. Practice these sentences with perfect verb phrases.

- He has studied English before.
He has been studying English for many years.
He had studied English before he came here.
He had been studying English two years before he came here.

2. Have you read the lesson yet?
~~Have~~ you been reading the lesson since ten o'clock?
 Had you read the lesson before class?
 Had you been reading the lesson very long when I called?

3. I haven't made any plans yet.
 I haven't been making any plans.
 I hadn't made any plans before you called.
 I hadn't been making any plans until you invited me to go.

4. He has talked to me about his trip.
 He's been talking to me about his trip since he returned.
 He had talked to me about his trip before I left.
 He had been talking to me about his trip before you introduced yourself.

5. They have shown me their pictures.
 They have been showing me their pictures during the evening.
 They had shown me their pictures before you came.
 They had been showing me their pictures for two hours when you called.

b. Practice these perfect verb phrases with modals.

1. Could they have done it?
 Yes, they could have done it.
 No, they couldn't have done it.
 They could not have done it.

2. Might he have written that letter?
 Yes, he may have written it.
 No, he may not have written it.

3. Might you have been at the office around noon?
 Yes, I might have been at the office.
 No, I might not have been at the office.

4. Should she have come early?
 Yes, she should have come early.
 No, she shouldn't have come early.
 She should not have come early.

5. Would you have liked to help them?
 Yes, I would have liked to help them.
 No, I wouldn't have liked to help them.
 I would not have liked to help them.

c. Sentences with the modal perfect verb phrase.

1. Change the following to constructions with the modal perfect verb phrase. Make any necessary changes.

Example: We should do our homework tonight.
 We should have done our homework yesterday.

- a. John can give us the answer today.
 - b. I would like to buy some coffee now.
 - c. She couldn't see the picture very well.
 - d. They must be in the house now.
-
2. Change the following to question forms.
 - a. John would have come yesterday.
 - b. I could have watched television last night.
 - c. He should have studied more.
 - d. Mrs. Carter should have left before dinner.
 - e. The nurses could have helped the sick woman.
-
3. Change the following to negative statements.
 - a. The cake should have been ready earlier.
 - b. The bus could have been late.
 - c. Mary could have read the whole book.
 - d. John must have taken the train.
 - e. The doctor would have come under those conditions.

TAPE 1406A

Listen to this conversation.

A: Excuse me, miss.
I'm trying to find the First National Bank.
B: I don't think it's in this part of town.
You'd better ask someone else.

A: Thank you.

A: Excuse me, sir.
I'm looking for the First National Bank.
Can you tell me how to find it?

C: That's over on the other side of town.
You'd better take a bus or catch a cab.

A: Can I catch a bus near here?

C: There's a bus stop across the street.
It's on your left.
Ask the driver where to get off.

A: Thank you very much.

C: Don't mention it.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

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

Example: What is the man trying to find?
 He's trying to find the First National Bank.
 He's trying to find the First National Bank.

Whom does he ask first?

He asks a girl.

Does she know where the bank is?

No, she doesn't know where the bank is.

Whom does he ask next?

He asks a man.

Does he know where the bank is?

Yes, he knows where the bank is.

Where is the bank?

The bank is on the other side of town.

How can the man get to the bank?

He'd better take a bus or catch a cab.

Where can he catch a bus?

The bus stop is just across the street.

Who will tell him where to get off the bus?

The bus driver will tell him where to get off.

Here are some sentences using the special expressions on your left or on your right.
Repeat the sentences.

The bank is over there on your left.

The post office is over here on your right.

The bus stop on the next corner is on your left.

The barbershop is back there on your right.

The bank isn't over there on your right.

The post office isn't over here on your left.

The bus stop on the next corner isn't on your right.

The barbershop isn't back there on your left.

Is the bank over there on your left?

Is the post office over here on your right?

Is the bus stop on the corner on your left?

Is the barbershop back there on your right?

Now let's practice some sentences with clauses used as nouns. Listen to them and repeat them.

Do you know what you want?
 Please show me what time it is.
 I can tell you what John said.
 Tell me what you want.
 Can you tell me where I put my glasses?
 Please show me where the post office is.
 I can tell you where the children went.
 Have you decided where to go on vacation?
 Who knows when the train comes in?
 Did he say when to leave for work?
 Tell me when you'll be back.
 Who knows when they're going to leave?
 I can tell you which road we must take.
 Do you know which book I should read?
 Did they say who wrote the note?
 He told me who came late.
 Please tell me who you were talking to.
 Do you know why she came late?
 I can tell you why they did that.
 He hasn't told me how to study well.

Here are some sentences in different tenses. Listen to these sentences and repeat them.

Will they sit down next to you?
 Do they usually sit down next to you?
 Did they sit down next to you last night?
 Have they often sat next to you?
 Had they often sat next to you earlier?

He'll write some letters tomorrow.
 He writes letters every night.
 He wrote me a letter yesterday.
 He has written me several letters.
 He had written me a letter before you came.

We'll go with them tomorrow.
 We go with them whenever we can.
 We went with them to the movies.
 We've often gone to parties with them.
 We had often gone with them before they left.

The boy will be named John.
 The boy is named John.
 The boy was named John.
 The boy has already been named John.
 The boy had already been named John when I arrived.

I'll have two books to read tomorrow.
I have two books to read today.
I had two books to read yesterday.
I have had two books to read since Friday.
I had had two books to read before school started.

Will you come to school on Monday?
Do you always come to school on Monday?
Did you come to school last Monday?
Have you always come to school on Monday?
Had you always come to school before?

In the following sentences a form of be plus going to is used to form the future. After hearing each sentence, replace this form by will. Repeat the correct response when given.

Example: Are they going to listen to the music?
 Will they listen to the music?
 Will they listen to the music?

I'm going to arrive early.

I'll arrive early.

Are you going to call me tonight?

Will you call me tonight?

He's going to tell me when the bus arrives.

He'll tell me when the bus arrives.

We're going to go to New York this year.

We'll go to New York this year.

John is going to go to the concert next week.

John will go to the concert next week.

I'm going to wait for him at the station.

I'll wait for him at the station.

The students are going to study the lesson before class.

The students will study the lesson before class.

They're going to learn the language rapidly.

They'll learn the language rapidly.

We're going to spend our money tomorrow.

We'll spend our money tomorrow.

I'm going to find the First National Bank.

I'll find the First National Bank.

Let's practice the use of some compound words formed with every. Listen to these questions and answers and then repeat them.

Does everyone here have a car?

No, not everyone has a car.

Must everyone take a final exam?

Yes, everybody must take a final exam.

Do you have everything you need?

Yes, I have.

Did Bill get everything he asked for?

Yes, he did.

Have you looked everywhere for him?

Yes, we have.

Can you repeat everything you hear?

Yes, we can.

Have you looked everywhere for it?

Yes, I have.

TAPE 1406B

Listen to this conversation.

- A: Desk clerk. Good morning.
B: This is Kenneth Miller in room 677.
I'm getting ready to leave.
Would you send a bellboy for my bags, please?
A: Yes, sir. Right away.

Downstairs at the desk.

- A: Checking out, sir?
B: Yes, my name is Miller. Room 677.
Here's my key.
A: Thank you, sir.
Here's your bill.
Your room comes to fourteen dollars.
Four phone calls make it fourteen forty.
B: That's right.
A: It's been a pleasure to have you, Mr. Miller.
If you come to our city again, let us know.
We'll be happy to make a reservation for you.
B: Thank you very much.
I've enjoyed my stay here.
A: Goodbye, sir.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Now we have some questions on this conversation. Answer the questions and repeat the correct answers when given.

Example: Who is in room 677?
Kenneth Miller is in room 677.
Kenneth Miller is in room 677.

Who does Mr. Miller call in the morning?

He calls the desk clerk.

What is Mr. Miller doing?

He is getting ready to leave.

What does he want the desk clerk to do?

He wants the desk clerk to send the bellboy up.

What does he give the desk clerk?

He gives the desk clerk the key.

How much did the room cost?

The room cost fourteen dollars.

How many phone calls did Mr. Miller make?

He made four phone calls.

How much did the phone calls cost?

They cost forty cents.

How much did Mr. Miller have to pay?

He had to pay fourteen forty.

Here are a few new words used in this conversation. Listen to these sentences and repeat them.

bill

His hotel bill was nineteen forty.

How much was your bill at the store?

The dentist gave me a bill for fifty dollars.

check out

I checked out of the hotel on Monday.

I paid my bill when I checked out.

When did he check out of school?

pleasure

Our work gives us pleasure if we like it.

It was a pleasure to see you.

The pleasure was all mine.

Let's practice building some sentences with predicate adjectives. Listen to these sentences and repeat them.

It's easy.
It's easy to learn.
It's easy to learn English.
It's easy to learn English well.
It's easy for us to learn English.

Is it easy?
Is it easy to write?
Is it easy to write English?
Is it easy for you to write English?
Is it easy for you to write English well?

It isn't permitted.
It isn't permitted to park here.
It isn't permitted to park the car here.
It isn't permitted for us to park the car here.

It's dangerous.
It's dangerous to drive.
It's dangerous for us to drive.
It's dangerous for us to drive a car.
It's dangerous for us to drive a car fast.
It's dangerous to drive fast.

It's possible.
It's possible for me.
It's possible for me to go.
It's possible for me to go home soon.
It's possible for me to do that.

It's good.
It's good to know.
It's good to know how.
It's good to know how to speak.
It's good to know how to speak well.
It's good to know how to speak two languages well.

Here are some questions and answers using expressions of quantity. Listen to them and repeat them.

Did many students leave the school?
Yes, a lot of students left the school.
No, not many students left the school.

How many students left the school?
Thirty students left the school yesterday.

Is much coffee drunk here?
Yes, a lot of coffee is drunk here.
No, not much coffee is drunk here.

How much coffee is drunk here?
Several hundred cups of coffee are drunk here every day.

Are many people going to the theater?
Yes, a lot of people are going to the theater.
No, not many people are going to the theater.

How many people are going to the theater?
One hundred people are going to the theater.

Did you see many animals at the zoo?
Yes, we saw a lot of animals at the zoo.
No, we didn't see many animals at the zoo.

How many animals did you see at the zoo?
We saw hundreds of animals at the zoo.

Are you going to spend much money?
Yes, I'm going to spend a lot of money.
No, I'm not going to spend much money.

How much money are you going to spend?
I'm going to spend five dollars.

Does Alice always get much mail?
Yes, she always gets a lot of mail.
No, she doesn't always get much mail.

How much mail does Alice get each day?
She gets two letters a day.

Have you seen many pictures today?
Yes, I've seen a lot of pictures today.
No, I've not seen many pictures today.

How many pictures have you seen today?
I've seen ten pictures today.

You will now hear some statements. Change these statements to questions and then repeat the correct responses.

Example: Edward has just come back from New York.
Has Edward just come back from New York?
Has Edward just come back from New York?

He has been away for fourteen days.

Has he been away for fourteen days?

He could have stayed longer.

Could he have stayed longer?

He wanted to get back home again.

Did he want to get back home again?

He got lost a couple of times.

Did he get lost a couple of times?

He took a lot of pictures.

Did he take a lot of pictures?

His friends were very kind to him.

Were his friends very kind to him?

There are too many people there.

Are there too many people there?

He would like to visit New York again.

Would he like to visit New York again?

He learned a lot about life in a big city.

Did he learn a lot about life in a big city?