

AMERICAN LANGUAGE COURSE

UNIT 1407

OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures

Sentences with if clauses (conditional sentences)

VENDING MACHINES



UNIT 1407

CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

Conversation

Vending Machines

A: Can you change a quarter for me? I want to get some candy from that machine and I need a nickel.

B: Yes, I have some change. Here are three nickels and a dime.

A: Thanks a lot. I don't see the place to put the nickel in.

B: There's the slot on the right. Put the nickel in, and then pull the knob above the kind of candy you want.

A: I put the nickel in and pulled the knob above the chocolate, but the nickel keeps coming back.

B: The machine's probably out of chocolate. Try another kind of candy.

A: O.K. I'll try these mints. There! It worked that time. Have one.

B: No, thanks. I think I'll get some soda water and some cheese crackers from these machines over here.

A: I need some cigarettes, too. Is there a cigarette machine here?

B: Yes, it's over there on your right.

Word List

crackers	pull
knob	slot
mint (kind of candy, flavor)	work (v)

Vocabulary Practice

1. crackers
We usually buy crackers in a store.
Crackers are good to eat between meals and during the breaks.
Cheese crackers have cheese in them.
2. knob
Turn the knob and open the door.
Pull the right knob on the machine.
The knob is on your right.
3. mint (kind of candy, flavor)
I like mint candy.
This mint candy has chocolate on it.
We often eat mints after a meal.
4. pull
Pull the knob to get the candy you want.
Can you pull the door open?
He pulled the cord to stop the train.

5. slot
 A slot is a small opening.
 Put your money for the candy in the slot.
 Put the key in the slot to open the door.
6. work (v)
 Do you know how this machine works?
 That machine doesn't work but this one works well.
 I know how to work this machine.

Questions on the Conversation

1. What does the first man want to buy?
2. Why does he need some change?
3. Where does he put the money?
4. Which knob does he pull?
5. What kind of candy does he want to buy?
6. What kind of candy does he buy?
7. What does the second man want to buy?
8. Where can he get what he wants?
9. What else does the first man want?
10. Can he get that from a machine?

Reading

Vending Machines

In the United States, many things are sold by machine in bus stations, train stations, airports, public buildings, movies, and many other places. Machines sell stamps, newspapers, candy, cigarettes, sandwiches, coffee, chewing gum, soft drinks, cookies; sometimes even stockings and perfume.

Clear directions on how to use the machine are printed on it. You put your money in a slot, usually on the right-hand side of the machine; then you pull the knob nearest the thing you are buying. Some machines can give change. If you are buying a soft drink for a dime, you can put in a quarter and get your drink and also three nickels in change. Other machines cannot give change; you must have the exact change in order to buy anything. The instructions on the machine will tell you whether or not you must use the exact change.

An employee of the vending machine company comes every day or every week, depending on the kind of product sold in the machine, to fill it and to take out the money.

Word List

cookie	instructions
employee	perfume
even	print
exact (change, etc.)	soft drink
in order to	vending machine

Vocabulary Practice

1. cookie
 I bought some cookies in the store.
 Cookies are crackers made with a lot of sugar.
 Do you like to eat cookies?

2. employee
The employee works for the company.
My employee works for me.
I pay my employee for his work.
3. even (shows what we might not expect)
We can even buy clothes from a machine.
He even came to see me although I didn't live in that city.
I even had time to see a movie.
4. exact (adj)
You need the exact change to get something from some machines.
Do you have the exact amount with you?
Those are his exact words.
5. in order to
I came early in order to see the instructor before class.
We should study harder in order to learn faster.
He reads the newspaper in order to know what is happening.
6. instructions
We read the instructions in order to know how to do the work.
Have you read your instructions carefully?
The instructor gave his students very clear instructions.
7. perfume
Perfume smells good.
He gave some expensive perfume to Mary.
A lot of perfumes smell like flowers.
8. print
They printed the books for us.
The instructions were printed on the machine.
A lot of books are printed in New York.
9. soft drink
Do you enjoy drinking soft drinks?
People drink a lot of soft drinks in the United States.
We can buy many kinds of soft drinks.
10. vending machine
There are vending machines in the hall.
Do you like to use vending machines?
Vending machines even sell hot coffee.

Questions on the Reading

1. What are vending machines?
2. Where do we often find these machines?
3. What do vending machines sell?
4. How do we know how to use the machine?
5. Where do we put the money in the machine?
6. Must we always have the exact change?
7. How do you get what you want to buy?
8. Who fills the machine and takes out the money?

EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

Sentences with If Clauses (conditional sentences)

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: Sometimes what we do depends on certain conditions. To express this idea we combine two clauses into a sentence. One clause says what the action will be or could be. The other clause tells us the conditions. The clause which tells us the conditions usually begins with if. These sentences are often called conditional sentences.

Example: I will go. I have time.
 (action) (real condition)

 I will go if I have time.
 (I may or may not go because I may or may not have time.)

- a. Study these sentences. In these sentences the action will probably take place.
1. Will John see Mary if she comes?
 Yes, he will see her if she comes.
 2. Will Albert pass if he studies hard?
 Yes, he will pass if he studies hard.
 3. Will James help us if he can?
 Yes, he'll help us if he can.
 4. Where will you go if you take a trip?
 I'll go to New York if I take a trip.
 5. When will you arrive if you catch an early plane?
 I'll arrive before noon if I catch the early plane.
 6. Will you answer at once if I write you?
 Yes, I'll answer at once if you write me.
 7. What will you need if it gets cold?
 I'll need a new coat if it gets cold.
 8. Will they still go if it rains?
 Yes, they'll still go if it rains.
 9. Will you hurry if I'll wait for you?
 Yes, I'll hurry if you'll wait for me.
 10. Will you write me a letter if you have time?
 Yes, I'll write you a letter if I have time.

b. Here are some sentences in pairs. The first sentence has present or future tense verb forms. These show actions which will probably happen. The second sentence has past verb forms. These show action in present or future time which will probably not happen.

1. Mary will come if she has time.
Mary would come if she had time.
2. We'll go to the dance if I can get a car.
We would go to the dance if I could get a car.
3. Where will you go if you take a trip?
Where would you go if you took a trip?
4. When can you leave if you get a vacation?
When could you leave if you got a vacation?
5. You can get here on time if you get up early.
You could get here on time if you got up early.
6. We will learn quickly if we speak English only.
We would learn quickly if we spoke English only.
7. I'll paint the walls if you buy the paint.
I would paint the walls if you bought the paint.
8. I will bring you something if I go to the store.
I would bring you something if I went to the store.
9. We will turn off the lights if we leave the room.
We would turn off the lights if we left the room.
10. We will call you if we can get to a phone.
We would call you if we could get a phone.

c. Change the following "probable" sentences to "improbable" by changing the verbs to past tense forms.

Example: I'll read the book if it isn't too difficult.
I would read the book if it weren't too difficult.

1. She will come if she has time.
2. We'll speak better if we have more practice.
3. We'll go to a movie if we're free tomorrow.
4. I can sing well if I try.
5. He'll answer at once if I write.
6. I'll feel better if I shave.
7. Where will you go if you take a trip?
8. Will he understand if I don't go?
9. John may still come even if it rains.
10. I may know the answer if you ask me.
11. You may leave by nine if you finish your work.
12. He won't catch a cold if he wears his coat.

d. Contrary-to-fact sentences

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: Sometimes we want to express a past unreal or contrary-to-fact situation. To do this we use a modal+ have + a past participle in the main clause of the sentence and had + a past participle in the if clause.

Examples: He would have passed if he had worked harder.
(He didn't pass because he didn't work hard.)

They would have called if they had known your address.
(They didn't call because they didn't know your address.)

Make sure you understand these sentences.

1. He would have seen me if he had been here.
2. Henry would have called her if he had known her.
3. He would have learned more if he had practiced oftener.
4. We could have taken a trip if we had had enough money.
5. I might have gone if I had not been too tired.
6. Mary would have visited the zoo if she had had time.
7. John wouldn't have had the accident if he had driven more carefully.
8. We would have written often if we had received your letters.
9. Would you have helped him if he had asked you to?
10. She could have visited Los Angeles, if she had stayed longer.

e. Study these sentences with if clauses.

1. Will you answer the letter if you have time?
Would you answer the letter if you had time?
Would you have answered if you had had time?
2. He will fix the car if he is there.
He would fix the car if he were there.
He would have fixed the car if he had been there.
3. They can play ball if they finish their work.
They could play ball if they finished their work.
They could have played ball if they had finished their work.
4. John will pass his course if he works hard.
John would pass his course if he worked hard.
John would have passed his course if he had worked hard.
5. Where can John go if he loses his money?
Where could John go if he lost his money?
Where could John have gone if he had lost his money?
6. I won't catch a cold if I wear a coat.
I wouldn't catch a cold if I wore a coat.
I wouldn't have caught a cold if I had worn a coat.

7. The boys will call you if they know your number.
The boys would call you if they knew your number.
The boys would have called you if they had known your number.
 8. Mary may visit friends if she thinks about it.
She might visit friends if she thought about it.
She might have visited friends if she had thought about it.
 9. The students will go downtown if they get some money.
They would go downtown if they got some money.
They would have gone downtown if they had gotten some money.
 10. They can drive to the next base, if they have a car.
They could drive to the next base if they had a car.
They could have driven to the next base if they had had a car.
 11. He'll be thinking of home if he is sick.
He would be thinking of home if he were sick.
He would have been thinking of home if he had been sick.
 12. John will be working now if he isn't sleeping.
John would be working now if he weren't sleeping.
John would have been working, if he hadn't been sleeping.
- f. Change to unreal conditions in future or present time and in past time.

Example: I will go if I have time.
I would go if I had time.
I would have gone if I had had time.

1. I won't go if I am sick.
2. They can help us if they are here.
3. They will pass if they study.
4. I will study more if I have more time.
5. We will speak better if we have a lot of practice.
6. We will see him if he comes more often.
7. He will meet you if you go.
8. They will learn more if they take notes.
9. He will succeed if he tries.
10. I'll go to a movie if I am not too busy.
11. We'll go to the club if we ever get through early.

g. Choose the correct form.

1. I would phone if I (was, were) late.
2. We may go swimming if the weather (is, will be) nice tomorrow.
3. I (will, would) hurry if I were you.
4. He said he (will, would) leave at once if he could.
5. I think he would help us if he (can, could).
6. I would go if I (know, knew) how to swim.
7. She would take a nap if she (had, have) time.
8. We will talk to him when he (comes, will come).
9. We would go more often if we (have, had) time.
10. He would start if he (knows, knew) the direction.

h. Answer these questions.

1. What would you do if today were Monday?
2. Where would you go if you had a new car?
3. Would you speak better if you had more practice?
4. Would you get better grades if you studied harder?
5. Where would you go if you could take a trip?
6. How would you spend it if you had a lot of money?
7. What other subject would you take if you knew English well?
8. Where would you go if this were summer?

TAPE 1407A

Listen to this conversation about vending machines.

- A: Can you change a quarter for me?
I need a nickel.
I want to get some candy from that machine.
- B: Yes, I have some change.
Here are three nickels and a dime.
- A: Thanks a lot.
I don't see the place to put the nickel in.
- B: There's the slot on the right.
Decide on the candy you want.
Then put the nickel in.
Pull the knob above the candy you want.
- A: I put the nickel in.
Then I pulled the knob above the chocolate.
But the nickel keeps coming back.
- B: The machine is probably out of chocolate.
Try another kind of candy.
- A: O.K. I'll try these mints.
There. It worked that time.
Have one.
- B: No, thanks.
I think I'll get some soda water from this machine.
That other machine has some cheese crackers.
I'll get some of those, too.
- A: I need some cigarettes, too.
Is there a cigarette machine here?
- B: Yes, it's there on your right.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Listen to these questions on the conversation. Answer them and then repeat the correct responses.

Example: What does the first man want to buy?
 He wants to buy some candy.
 He wants to buy some candy.

What change does he get for a quarter?

He gets three nickels and a dime.

Why does he need the change?

He wants to buy the candy from the machine.

Where does he put the money?

He puts the money in the slot.

Which knob does he pull?

He pulls the knob above the candy he wanted.

What does the nickel do?

It keeps coming back.

What does the second man buy to drink?

He buys some soda water.

What else does he want to buy?

He wants to buy some cheese crackers.

Where can the first man get some cigarettes?

He can get some from the cigarette machine.

Practice these sentences using new words from the conversation. Repeat them.

crackers

We usually buy crackers in a store.
Crackers are good to eat between meals.
Cheese crackers have cheese in them.

knob

He turned the knob and opened the door.
He pulled the knob above the candy.
Turn the knob on your right.

mint

I like mint candy.
This mint candy is covered with chocolate.
Many people eat mints after a meal.

pull

Pull the knob to get the candy.
He pulled the door open.
We pulled the cord and stopped the train.

slot

The slot for the money is on your right.
He put the key in the slot and opened the door.
A slot is a small opening.

work (v)

He knows how the machine works.
This machine works well.
I can work this machine.

Here are some pairs of sentences with if clauses. The first sentence shows an action that probably will happen. The second sentence shows an action that probably will not happen. Notice the verb forms in the two sentences. Repeat the sentences.

She will come if she has time.
She would come if she had time.

We'll speak better if we have more practice.
We would speak better if we had more practice.

I'll go to a movie if I'm free tomorrow.
I would go to a movie if I were free tomorrow.

John can speak like me if he tries.
John could speak like me if he tried.

I have enough money if I'm careful with it.
I would have enough money if I were careful with it.

He answers at once if I write him.
He would answer at once if I wrote him.

I will feel better if I take care of myself.
I would feel better if I took care of myself.

Where will you go if you take a trip?
Where would you go if you took a trip?

They can learn English if they want to.
They could learn English if they wanted to.

I understand if I listen carefully.
I would understand if I listened carefully.

Will he understand if I don't go?
Would he understand if I didn't go?

Will you still go if it rains?
Would you still go if it rained?

We will take a walk if the weather is cooler.
We would take a walk if the weather were cooler.

He will help us if he can.
He would help us if he could.

I'll hurry if you'll wait for me.
I would hurry if you waited for me.

Now we have some sentences showing a contrary-to-fact situation in past time.
Notice the verb phrases in these sentences. Repeat what you hear.

He would have passed the exam if he had worked harder.
They would have called if they had known your address.
We would have taken a trip if the weather had been good.
She could have visited us, too, if she had stayed longer.
She would have come if she had known about it.
I would have helped him if he had asked me.
They would have driven to town if they had had a car.
He would have met you if you had come.
What would you have done if you had had a choice?
I wouldn't have gone if I had been sick.
I would have gone if you had called me sooner.
He would have written you if he had received your letter.

Here are some affirmative statements. Change these statements to negative statements. Then repeat the correct responses when given.

Example: I finished my homework on time.
I didn't finish my homework on time.
I didn't finish my homework on time.

I drove him to the airport in my car.

I didn't drive him to the airport in my car.

He got on the wrong train.

He didn't get on the wrong train.

John ate lunch on the plane.

John didn't eat lunch on the plane.

I'll have to send it by mail.

I won't have to send it by mail.

Ronald would like to live in New York.

Ronald wouldn't like to live in New York.

He likes New York very much.

He doesn't like New York very much.

I have written him many letters.

I haven't written him many letters.

He can stay longer next time.

He can't stay longer next time.

I was there to help him.

I wasn't there to help him.

TAPE 1407B

Listen carefully to this reading about vending machines.

Many things are sold by machine in the United States.
These machines are in stations, airports, and public buildings.
They sell things such as candy, drinks and cigarettes.
You can even get sandwiches and hot coffee from a machine.

Clear directions are printed on the machine.
They tell you how to use it.
First you put the money in the slot.
You then decide what you want to buy.
Some machines give change.
Other machines cannot give change.
You must have the exact change for these machines.

An employee of the company takes care of the machines.
He comes whenever the machine has to be filled.
He also takes the money out of the machine.

Listen to the reading again and repeat it.

Here we have some questions on the reading. Answer the questions. Then repeat the correct answers when given.

Example: Where are many vending machines used?
 Many vending machines are used in the United States.
 Many vending machines are used in the United States.

Where are vending machines found?

They are found in stations, airports, and public buildings.

What kind of things do they usually sell?

They usually sell such things as candy, drinks and cigarettes.

What are usually printed on the machine?

Clear directions are usually printed on the machine.

What do these directions tell us?

They tell us how to use the machine.

What do you do first?

You put the money in the slot.

How do you get what you want?

You pull the knob closest to it.

Must you always have the exact change?

No, some machines can give change.

Who takes care of the machines?

An employee of the company takes care of them.

When does he come to do this?

He comes when the machine needs to be filled.

What else does he do?

He takes the money out of the machine.

Now we have some sentences using new words found in this reading. Listen to them and then repeat them.

employee

The employee works for the company.

The company pays the employee for his work.

Do you have any employees working for you?

even

We can even buy hot coffee from a machine.

He even read my book although it was very long.

I even had time to go to the theater.

exact

Do you remember his exact words?

I have the exact amount of money with me.

Do you have the exact change?

print

Many books are printed in New York.
 The directions are printed on the machine.
 Will they print the book for us?

vending machine

A vending machine is a machine that sells something.
 Many things are sold in vending machines.
 Do you like to use vending machines?

Here are some sentences with if clauses. Notice the difference in the verb forms.
 Do you understand these sentences? Listen to them and repeat them.

John will see Mary if she comes.
 John would see Mary if she came.
 John would have seen Mary if she had come.

She sings well if she tries.
 She would sing well if she tried.
 She would have sung well if she had tried.

It will get cold if it rains.
 I would get cold if it rained.
 It would have gotten cold if it had rained.

Will you call me if I'm at home?
 Would you call me if I were at home?
 Would you have called me if I had been at home?

They understand us if we speak slowly.
 They would understand us if we spoke slowly.
 They would have understood us if we had spoken slowly.

They will play ball if they finish their work.
 They would play ball if they finished their work.
 They would have played ball if they had finished their work.

I'll wear a coat if the weather is cold.
 I would wear a coat if the weather were cold.
 I would have worn a coat if the weather had been cold.

We'll do well if we work hard.
 We would do well if we worked hard.
 We would have done well if we had worked hard.

Will you go if you feel well?
 Would you go if you felt well?
 Would you have gone if you had felt well?

He'll call if he's late.
 He would call if he were late.
 He would have called if he had been late.

Let's practice using some verbs in the third person singular. You will first hear a sentence. Then change the sentence to the third person singular. Finally, repeat the correct response when given.

Example: We read the lesson every day.
He reads the lesson every day.
He reads the lesson every day.

The students study hard all the time.

The student studies hard all the time.

Do they always prepare their homework?

Does he always prepare his homework?

We like to listen to good music.

He likes to listen to good music.

Are you studying English now?

Is he studying English now?

The cars are new.

The car is new.

We often talk about buying a new car.

He often talks about buying a new car.

My friends call me up everyday.

My friend calls me up everyday.

I have two books with me.

He has two books with him.

The instructors drill the students carefully.

The instructor drills the students carefully.

I usually wear a dark suit.

He usually wears a dark suit.

Here are some pairs of sentences. The first sentence is in the present perfect tense and the second is in the past perfect. Notice the difference in the verb forms. Listen to these sentences and repeat them.

John has worked here three years.
John had worked here before I came.

Have you already seen this movie?
Had you seen this movie before you came here?

I have already read the book.
I had read the book before I spoke to you.

He has usually come on time.
He had usually come on time before he moved away.

They have often thought about taking a trip.
They had thought about taking a trip earlier.

He has visited us every year.
He had always visited us when he was young.

They have already packed their bags.
They had packed their bags before they called the taxi.

He has seen her several times.
He had often seen her before she worked here.

They have been excited about the trip.
They had been excited even before they were invited.

I have already answered your letter.
I had already answered your letter when you called.