

OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures

Direct and Indirect Speech:

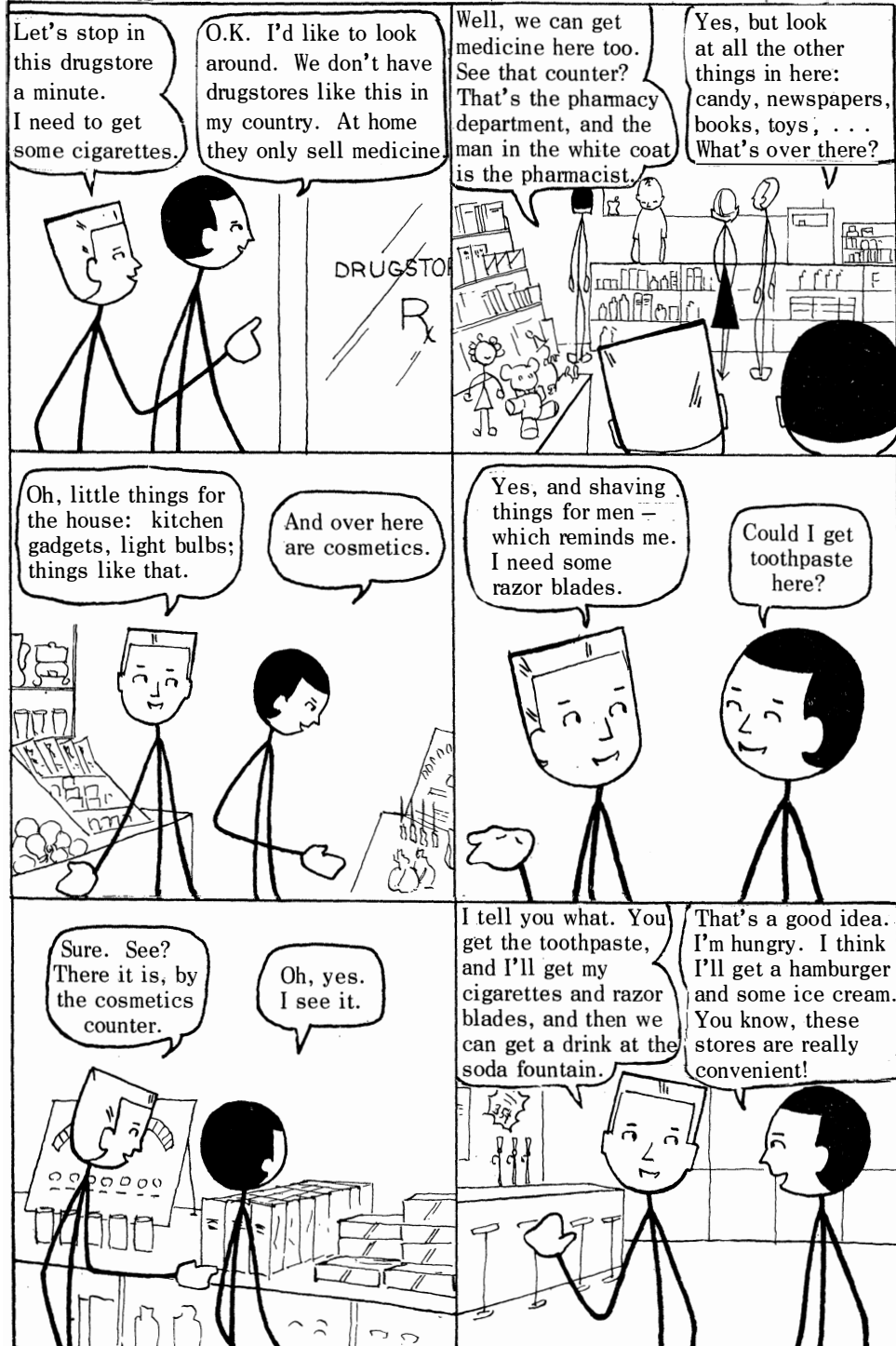
statements

questions

commands

questions with question words

A DRUGSTORE



UNIT 1408

CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

Conversation

A Drugstore

- A: Let's stop in this drugstore a minute. I need to get some cigarettes.
- B: O. K. I'd like to look around. We don't have drugstores like this in my country. At home they only sell medicine.
- A: Well, we can get medicine here too. See that counter? That's the pharmacy department, and the man in the white coat is the pharmacist.
- B: Yes, but look at all the other things in here; candy, newspapers, books, toys, . . . What's over there?
- A: Oh, little things for the house; kitchen gadgets, light bulbs; things like that.
- B: And over here are cosmetics.
- A: Yes, and shaving things for men—which reminds me. I need some razor blades.
- B: Could I get toothpaste here?
- A: Sure. See? There it is, by the cosmetics counter.
- B: Oh, yes. I see it.
- A: I tell you what. You get your toothpaste, and I'll get my cigarettes and razor blades, and then we can get a drink at the soda fountain.
- B: That's a good idea. I'm hungry. I think I'll get a hamburger and some ice cream. You know, these stores are really convenient!

Word List

blade	pharmacist
gadget	pharmacy
hamburger	razor
kitchen	soda fountain
light bulbs	

Vocabulary Practice

1. blade
We cut things with the blade of the knife.
Razor blades should be sharp.
Have you used the new blades?

2. gadget
We use gadgets to make our work easier.
A bottle opener is a gadget.
Gadgets make work in the house easier.

3. hamburger
Most people in the United States like hamburgers.
Hamburgers are good for a quick, light meal.
We sometimes eat hamburgers for snacks.

4. kitchen
The food is cooked in the kitchen.
We sometimes eat in the kitchen, too.
Many gadgets are used in the kitchen.

5. light bulb
Electricity is changed to light in the light bulb.
We buy light bulbs in the drugstore, variety store, or supermarket.
Light bulbs do not generally cost very much.

6. pharmacist (druggist)
The pharmacist works in the drugstore.
The pharmacist prepares the medicines we need.
Do you know the pharmacist in this store?

7. pharmacy
We buy medicine in a pharmacy.
The pharmacist works in the pharmacy.
A pharmacy sells only medicine.

8. razor
A man shaves with a razor.
The razor must be sharp or we get a bad shave.
There are many different kinds of razors.

9. soda fountain
Many drugstores have soda fountains.
We buy soft drinks and ice cream at the soda fountain.
Shall we go to the soda fountain for a drink?

Reading

The Shopping Center

During the last few years many people in the United States have been moving out of the cities. They live in small towns just outside the big cities. These are called suburbs. The people still work in the cities but like to live just outside. Most of them do not like to go into the city whenever they need to buy food, clothes, or other things. In the suburbs, shopping centers have grown up to serve these people. These shopping centers have many kinds of stores and people can usually buy everything they need at one shopping center. People like to park close to the stores so these centers have parking places for a lot of cars. This makes it easier for the people to park here than in the downtown part of the cities.

Most shopping centers have a supermarket or large grocery store. We will also find a department store, a drugstore, and many special stores and shops such as bookstores, clothing stores, ten-cent stores, barbershops, and beauty shops.

Department stores are found in all American cities. A department store is made up of many departments like many little stores in one big one. Each department sells a different thing. Here we can buy such things as clothing for everyone in the family, furniture and other things for the house, cosmetics, and books.

The supermarket is a large food store. Here you can buy all kinds of food in one big store. There are departments for meat, vegetables, fruits, bread and pastry, milk and milk products, and all kinds of food in cans. Now we can buy a lot of frozen food. Supermarkets also have departments where we can buy drugs, cosmetics, some clothing, soap and soap products, and many small items needed in the house or garden. In a supermarket the customer gets what he wants and takes it to a check-out counter. Here a store employee adds up the bill. The customer then pays the employee for the things he has picked out.

Word List

add up	grocery
beauty shop	ice cream
can (n)	pastry
cosmetics	pick out
department	shop (v)
department store	shopping center
ten-cent (variety) store	suburb
frozen (adj)	supermarket

Vocabulary Practice

1. add up
The things I bought added up to \$24.50.
The clerk added up my bill.
Did you add up the cost of these things?
2. beauty shop
Men go to barbershops and women go to beauty shops to get their hair cut.
Does she often go to the beauty shop?
My wife goes to the beauty shop every two weeks.
3. can (n)
We buy a lot of food in cans.
My wife bought several cans of vegetables.
We can keep food in cans a long time.
4. cosmetics
Women use cosmetics to make themselves more beautiful.
A few cosmetics are used by men.
She doesn't need to use cosmetics at all.
5. department
The shoe department is on the second floor.
The government also has several departments.
Each department has its own work to do.
6. department store
In the department store we buy many things.
Each department in the store sells one kind of thing.
It is convenient to shop in a department store.
7. frozen (adj)
People buy a lot of frozen food in the U. S.
Ice is frozen water.
Frozen food usually tastes better than food in cans.
8. grocery
Groceries are food products.
We go to a grocery store to buy food.
Have you ever worked in a grocery store?
9. ice cream
Most people in the United States eat a lot of ice cream.
Ice cream is a frozen milk product.
Do you like ice cream for dessert?
10. pastry
Many people eat pastry with coffee for breakfast.
Pie is the most popular pastry in the United States.
What kind of pastry do you like best?
11. pick out (choose)
I picked out the things I wanted to buy.
Did you pick out the shirt you wanted?
He picked out a blue suit.

12. shop (v)
 We go shopping for groceries once a week.
 We buy too much every time we go shopping.
 My wife likes to shop in a shopping center.
13. shopping center
 Large cities have shopping centers in the suburbs.
 It is convenient to shop in a shopping center.
 There are many stores in a shopping center.
14. suburb
 A suburb is a small city next to a larger one.
 Many people are moving out of the city into the suburbs.
 Most people who live in the suburbs work in the city.
15. supermarket
 A supermarket is a large grocery store.
 We can buy all kinds of food in a supermarket.
 The customer serves himself in a supermarket.
16. ten-cent (variety) store
 We buy many kinds of things in a ten-cent store.
 Ten-cent stores are often called variety stores now.
 Most things in a ten-cent store do not cost very much.

Questions on the Conversation and Reading

1. Why did the men go to the drugstore ?
2. What did they want to do ?
3. What do drugstores sell in your country ?
4. Who is the man in the white coat ?
5. What do drugstores in the U. S. A. sell ?
6. What did the men need to buy ?
7. What did they want to do after getting blades and toothpaste ?
8. Did they like the American drugstore ?
9. Where do people work who live in the suburbs ?
10. Why are there shopping centers in the suburbs ?
11. Why are there many parking spaces around the shopping center ?
12. Why do people like to shop at shopping centers ?
13. What kind of stores are in a shopping center ?
14. What is a department store ?
15. What can you buy in a department store ?
16. What is a supermarket ?
17. What can you buy in a supermarket ?
18. Who serves the customer in a supermarket ?

EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

Direct and Indirect Speech

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: In direct speech the words of a speaker are repeated exactly as they were spoken. Indirect speech is the restatement of a speaker's words by someone else.

Examples:

Direct SpeechIndirect Speech

He said, "I don't speak English. "

He said he didn't speak English.

Mary said, "I want to go. "

Mary said she wanted to go.

He said, "I need a new car. "

He said he needed a new car.

a. Here are some more examples of direct and indirect quotations. Notice carefully the verbs in the two clauses.

1. He says, "I want to go, too. "
He says (that) he wants to go, too.
2. He says, "I don't need a hat today. "
He says (that) he doesn't need a hat today.
3. He says, "We can go to the movies later. "
He says (that) we can go to the movies later.
4. He says, "You shouldn't do that here. "
He says (that) we shouldn't do that here.
5. He says, "I have already written a letter home. "
He says (that) he has already written a letter home.
6. He says, "I haven't seen Mary yet. "
He says (that) he hasn't seen Mary yet.
7. He says, "We'll come back to visit you soon. "
He says (that) they'll come back to visit us soon.

8. He says, "I hadn't left yet when the phone rang."
He says (that) he hadn't left yet when the phone rang.
9. He'll say, "I'm not hungry."
He'll say (that) he's not hungry.
10. He'll say, "I'll write you every week."
He'll say (that) he'll write us every week.
11. He'll say, "I didn't do it."
He'll say (that) he didn't do it.
12. He said, "I'll see you later."
He said (that) he would see us later.
13. He said, "We won't take a long trip this year."
He said (that) they wouldn't take a long trip this year.
14. He said, "I'm speaking English better every day."
He said (that) he was speaking English better every day.
15. He said, "We go to the movies only once a week."
He said (that) they go to the movies once a week.
16. He said, "I can't waste time while studying."
He said (that) he couldn't waste time while studying.
17. He said, "You haven't eaten much yet."
He said (that) we hadn't eaten much yet.
18. He said, "You aren't writing enough homework."
He said (that) we weren't writing enough homework.
19. He said, "We don't often watch TV at night."
He said (that) they don't often watch TV at night.
20. He said, "I had already arrived when you left."
He said (that) he had already arrived when we left.

- b. Here are some simple examples of direct speech and indirect speech in the interrogative. Notice the verbs.
1. He asks, "Are you leaving here today?"
He asks if we're leaving here today.
 2. He asks, "Isn't she American?"
He asks if she isn't American.
 3. He asks, "Don't you speak English?"
He asks if we don't speak English.
 4. He asks, "Did you study hard in school?"
He asks if we studied hard in school.
 5. He asked, "Does John drive a car?"
He asked if John drove a car.
 6. He asked, "Will you buy this to take home?"
He asked if we would buy this to take home.
 7. He asked, "Is Mary working today?"
He asked if Mary was working today.
 8. He asked, "Can I see you tomorrow at nine?"
He asked if he could see me tomorrow at nine.
 9. He asked, "Has it been hot here?"
He asked if it had been hot here.
 10. He asked, "Is it raining outside?"
He asked if it was raining outside.
 11. He asked, "Did you buy a travel book?"
He asked if I had bought a travel book.
 12. He asked, "Were the dishes washed last night?"
He asked if the dishes had been washed last night.
 13. He asked me, "Have you taken your test yet?"
He asked if I had taken my test yet.
 14. He asked, "Hadn't he met us before coming here?"
He asked if he hadn't met us before coming here.
 15. He asked me, "Will I see you later?"
He asked me if he would see me later.

c. Now let's look at some simple commands in direct and indirect quotations.

1. He will say, "Come back again tomorrow."
He will say to come back again tomorrow.
2. He says, "Turn the recorder on."
He says to turn the recorder on.
3. He has said, "Give me more homework!"
He has said to give him more homework.
4. He said, "Please listen to the tape!"
He said to please listen to the tape.
5. He said, "Don't speak your native language."
He said not to speak our native language.
6. He said, "Eat all you can!"
He told us to eat all we could.
7. He said, "Wait here until I return!"
He said to wait here until he returned.
8. He said, "Don't go to the movies tonight!"
He said not to go to the movies tonight.

d. Let's now study some direct and indirect quotations beginning with interrogative words.

1. He's asking, "When do you study?"
He's asking when I study.
2. He will ask me, "Why did you do that?"
He will ask why I did that.
3. He has asked, "Where is the post office in this town?"
He has asked where the post office was in this town.
4. He asked, "What time is it?"
He asked what time it was.
5. He asked, "How can I get downtown from here?"
He asked us how he could get downtown from here.
6. He asked, "What is the girl's name?"
He asked what the girl's name was.
7. He asked, "Who wants to take a break?"
He asked who wanted to take a break.
8. He asked me, "Why are you doing that?"
He asked why I was doing that.

e. Change these direct quotations to indirect speech.

1. John says, "I'm writing the homework now. "
2. Robert says, "I always study hard at night. "
3. Mary says, "We will meet today for lunch. "
4. She says, "We can take only an hour to eat. "
5. Albert said to me, "I'll see you later. "
6. He said, "I have already paid the bill. "
7. John said to me, "You aren't writing enough homework. "
8. Robert said to his father, "I haven't gone to the movies all week. "
9. Alice said to her friend, "I will see you tomorrow. "
10. She asked, "Can you come back again?"
11. Robert asked the bellboy, "Do you speak Spanish?"
12. He asked us, "Will you come over for lunch?"
13. Mary asks, "Are the children in bed?"
14. John asks, "Is it raining at your house?"
15. He asked, "Will Mary cook dinner today?"
16. He asked, "Has Robert driven the car to work?"
17. He asked, "Do you understand everything?"
18. Robert asked, "What are you doing?"
19. Mary asked, "When may I take a break?"
20. We asked, "What shall we eat for lunch?"
21. I asked, "Where can we eat good fish?"
22. John asked, "Whom are you talking to?"
23. Dick asked me, "Why are you studying so hard?"
24. She asked him, "Who went with you last night?"

TAPE 1408A

Listen to this conversation about a drugstore.

- A: Let's stop in this drugstore a minute.
I need to get some cigarettes.
- B: O.K. I'd like to look around.
We don't have drugstores like this in my country.
At home they only sell medicine.
- A: Well, we can get medicine here, too.
See that counter.
That's the pharmacy department.
The man in the white coat is the pharmacist.
- B: Yes, but look at all the other things in here.
There are candy, newspapers, books, toys, . . .
What's over there?
- A: Oh, those are little things for the house.
There you get kitchen gadgets, light bulbs, and such things.
- B: And over here are cosmetics.
- A: Yes, and shaving things for men.
That reminds me.
I need some razor blades.
- B: Could I get toothpaste here?
- A: Sure. See? There it is.
It's by the cosmetic counter.
- B: Oh, yes. I see it.
- A: I tell you what.
You get your toothpaste.
I'll get my cigarettes and razor blades.
Then we can get a drink at the soda fountain.
- B: That's a good idea.
I'm hungry.
I think I'll get a hamburger and some ice cream.
You know, these stores are really convenient!

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Let's answer some questions about this conversation. Listen carefully to each question and answer it. Then repeat the correct response.

Example: Why does the first man stop at the drugstore?
 He needs to get some cigarettes.
 He needs to get some cigarettes.

What do drugstores in most countries sell?

They sell medicine.

Where do you get medicine in a U. S. drugstore?

We get medicine in the pharmacy department.

Who prepares the medicine for us?

The pharmacist prepares the medicine for us.

What can we buy to read in the drugstores?

You can buy magazines and books.

What can we get here for the house?

You can get light bulbs, kitchen gadgets, and other things.

Where do you look for cosmetics?

I look for cosmetics at the cosmetic counter.

What does the second man want to buy?

He wants to buy some toothpaste.

Where can they buy a drink?

They can buy a drink at the soda fountain.

What else can they buy at the soda fountain?

They can buy hamburgers and ice cream.

How are U. S. drugstores?

They are convenient.

Here are some sentences using new words found in this conversation. Listen to them and repeat them.

blade

Razor blades should always be sharp.
This knife has a sharp blade.
Have you bought any new blades yet?

gadget

We use gadgets to help us do our work.
A can opener is a gadget.
Many gadgets are used in the kitchen.

hamburger

People in the United States like hamburgers.
We often eat hamburgers for a quick meal.
Do you like hamburgers?

kitchen

Gadgets make work in the kitchen easier.
We cook the food in the kitchen.
The kitchen is an important room in the house.

light bulb

Light bulbs usually last a long time.
Electricity is changed to light in a light bulb.
We can buy light bulbs in a drugstore.

pharmacist

The pharmacist knows a lot about medicines.
The pharmacist works in a drugstore.
Our medicine is prepared by the pharmacist.

pharmacy

A pharmacy prepares and sells medicine.
We buy our medicine in a pharmacy.
The pharmacist works in the pharmacy.

razor

A man shaves with a razor.
It is easy to shave with a sharp razor.
What kind of razor do you use?

soda fountain

We go to the soda fountain for a drink or ice cream.
We can also get a light lunch at the soda fountain.
Most drugstores have soda fountains.

We'll now practice some sentences with direct and indirect speech. Compare the sentences in these pairs. Listen to them and repeat them.

The doctor said, "I'll examine you."
The doctor said he would examine me.

He said, "You are in good health."
He said I was in good health.

I told him, "I'm getting hungry."
I told him I was getting hungry.

Jack promised, "I'll write every week."
Jack promised he would write every week.

He'll say, "I studied hard."
He'll say he studied hard.

She said, "John isn't here yet."
She said John wasn't here yet.

Ronald says, "I have a book with me."
Ronald says he has a book with him.

Edward reported, "I had a good time in New York."
Edward reported he had had a good time in New York.

He asked, "Do you speak English?"
He asked if I spoke English.

The instructor asked the students, "Have you read the lesson?"
The instructor asked the students if they had read the lesson.

Jack asked me, "Is Henry coming today?"
Jack asked me if Henry was coming today.

They asked me, "Was John always a good driver?"
They asked me if John had always been a good driver.

He asked, "Was the weather good on the trip?"
He asked if the weather had been good on the trip.

Tom asked, "Have you bought a new car?"
Tom asked if I had bought a new car.

The students asked, "When is class?"
The students asked when class was.

Mary asked, "What time is it?"
Mary asked what time it was.

He asked his friend, "Why did you do that?"
He asked his friend why he had done that.

He said, "Come back again tomorrow!"
He said to come back again tomorrow.

He said, "Eat all you can!"
He said to eat all we could.

He said, "Drive carefully!"
He said to drive carefully.

TAPE 1408B

Listen carefully to this conversation about a shopping center.

- A: I need to buy some clothes.
But I don't know the city very well.
Could you go downtown with me tomorrow?
- B: We don't need to go downtown.
There is a shopping center near here.
You can buy what you need there.
- A: What is a shopping center?
I thought all the big stores were downtown.
- B: Most cities in the United States have shopping centers.
These centers have many kinds of stores.
We can buy everything we need at one shopping center.
- A: Why have these shopping centers been built?
Aren't there enough stores downtown?
- B: Many people do not like to live in a big city.
But they still work in town.
They live in small cities just outside the big city.
These small cities are called suburbs.
These people don't like to go to town to shop.
They want to buy what they need near home.
So shopping centers have been built in the suburbs.
The people also like to park near the stores.
All shopping centers have big parking lots.
These make parking easy.
It is usually difficult to park downtown.
- A: What kind of stores will I find in a shopping center?
- B: Most shopping centers have a supermarket.
This is a large grocery store.
Here we buy all kinds of food.
The supermarkets also sell many things besides food.
There is also at least one department store.
These stores have many departments.
Each department sells a different thing.
You can buy clothes, furniture, and other things.
There is usually a drugstore in every shopping center.
Then there are also many special stores and shops.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Here are some questions on this conversation. Listen to them carefully and answer them. Repeat the correct response when given.

Example: Why does the first man want to go to town?
 He needs to buy some clothes.
 He needs to buy some clothes.

Why don't they need to go to town?

There is a shopping center near them.

What can he buy at the shopping center?

He can buy what he needs.

Where do many people like to live?

They like to live just outside the big city.

What are these small cities around the big city called?

They are called suburbs.

Where do people in the suburbs like to shop?

They like to shop near home.

Why do shopping centers have big parking lots?

People like to park near the stores.

What do we usually buy in supermarkets?

We usually buy food in supermarkets.

What is a store with many departments?

It is a department store.

Would I buy a suit in a supermarket or a department store?

I would buy a suit in a department store.

Are there any other stores in a shopping center?

There are many special stores in a shopping center.

These sentences use new words found in this conversation. Listen to them carefully and repeat them.

cosmetics

She doesn't need to use cosmetics at all.

Women use cosmetics to make themselves more beautiful.

Men use only a few cosmetics.

department

The men's suit department is to your right.

The government has many departments.

Each department has its own work to do.

department store

It is convenient to shop in a department store.

A department store has many departments.

Each department in the department store sells one kind of thing.

grocery

Groceries are food products.

I used to work in a grocery store.

We buy food every week from the grocery store.

shop (v)

I need to shop for some clothes.

We go shopping for groceries every week.

My wife likes to shop in a department store.

shopping center

Shopping centers are found in the suburbs.

You can buy almost everything in a shopping center.

A shopping center has many stores.

suburb

A suburb is a small city close to a large city.

People like to live in the suburbs.

People who live in the suburbs work in the city.

supermarket

We buy our food in the supermarket.

The customer serves himself in a supermarket.

A supermarket sells many things.

Let's practice some sentences with progressive verb phrases. Listen to the sentences carefully and notice the verb phrases. Repeat the sentences.

He will be living here while you're in school.
He is going to be living here while you're in school.
He is living here while you're in school.
He was living here while you were in school.
He has been living here while you're in school.
He had been living here before you went to school.

I'll be studying when you call.
I'm going to be studying when you come.
I'm studying now.
I was studying when he came.
I have been studying for two hours.
I had been studying before you called.

We'll be paying for the car for two years.
We're going to be paying for the car for two years.
We're paying for the car now.
We were paying for the car last year.
We have been paying for the car for two years.
We had been paying for the car until last July.

She'll be reading a book tomorrow.
She's going to be reading a book tomorrow.
She's reading a book today.
She was reading a book yesterday.
She has been reading a book since last Monday.
She had been reading a book until yesterday.

They'll be driving to town this afternoon.
They're going to be driving to town this afternoon.
They are driving to town after lunch.
They were driving to town when the accident happened.
They have been driving several hours.
They had been driving several hours before they stopped.

Listen to this short telephone conversation.

A: Long distance.

B: I want to call Chicago University, extension 36122.

A: Is this a person-to-person call?

B: No, station-to-station, please.

A: The lines are busy now.

What number are you calling from?

B: This is President 3-1528.

A: Please hang up.

I'll ring you when I get your number.

B: Thank you.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.