

OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures

Prepositions:

of place or position
of direction
of time
of manner
of purpose

Two-word Verbs

Review of Modals

Why - What . . . for ?

Negative Answer Forms, short

UNIT 1409

CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

Reading

Public Library

An important public institution in the United States is the free public library. The first such libraries were started about a hundred years ago and were supported by taxes. The public library has been called "the people's university." These libraries have greatly influenced the culture of the United States.

Many of these libraries have special sections or departments for children's and young people's books, for technical books, for fiction, and for books in foreign languages. Most of the books can be borrowed free for a certain length of time. There are other sections for reference books such as encyclopedias and dictionaries, and for magazines and newspapers. These books and magazines usually have to be used in the library.

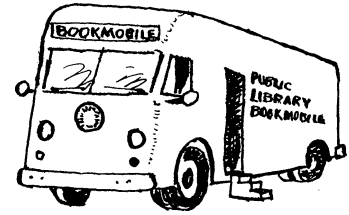
Some of the large libraries now have records by great musicians and other artists that we can borrow and listen to at home. In some libraries we can see and borrow films on special subjects we may be interested in. A few libraries even have copies of great paintings, both old and new, that we can borrow and enjoy in the home for a period of time.

Public libraries are found in most cities in the United States. Even a few very small towns have them. There are about 12,000 free public libraries in the United States. This is an average of one public library for every 14,000 people. These libraries have about 165 million books. The people borrow about 500 million books a year.



READING ROOM AT A PUBLIC LIBRARY

Many people in small towns or living on farms have no library near. We now have a new kind of library to help them. This is a "bookmobile," which is a library on wheels. A special truck carrying books follows a regular schedule and at each stop people may borrow books or return books they have borrowed before.



We spend more than \$50,000,000 each year to support these public libraries. There are more than 20,000 employees working in them. Many of these employees are well-educated and highly trained professional people.

Although the first public libraries were supported by taxes, many of the libraries, especially in the smaller cities, were made possible by one man — Andrew Carnegie. Andrew Carnegie was born in Scotland and came to the United States when he was thirteen years old. His family was very poor. His first job paid him \$1.20 a week. Through hard work he built up a great fortune in the steel industry and then gave most of his money to libraries and schools. This money started and built up many of the libraries in the United States.

Word List

artist	influence
bookmobile	institution
born	musician
certain (sure, definite)	poor
copy	professional
culture	reference
educate	steel
encyclopedia	support
fiction	technical
foreign	university
fortune	

Vocabulary Practice

1. artist
The artist painted some great pictures.
We enjoy the work of great musical artists.
Who are some great artists in this country?
2. bookmobile
The bookmobile is a library on wheels.
The bookmobile is a special truck carrying books.
The bookmobile brings books to people on farms and in small towns.
3. born
Carnegie was born in Scotland.
He was born on November 25, 1835. That is his birthday.
Where and when were you born?
4. certain (sure, definite)
We have a certain period of time to do the work.
I'm certain that is the right answer.
He said I had to read a certain book.
5. copy (n)
I'll make you a copy of the letter.
The artist painted the picture and John made a copy of it.
This is not an original painting but a copy.
6. culture
Each country has its own culture.
Our culture is influenced by the cultures of others.
What we do and how we think depend on our culture.
7. educate
We have schools to educate the children.
Universities are used to educate professional people like doctors and teachers.
It is important to educate the young people.
8. encyclopedia
We use an encyclopedia to look up information about many things.
This encyclopedia is made up of twenty books.
We should frequently use the encyclopedia.
9. fiction
Most people like to read fiction.
Fiction is stories which are not true.
Do you read much fiction?
10. foreign
A foreign language is one different from our own.
I like to travel in foreign countries.
We should try to understand people from foreign countries.
11. fortune (wealth, luck)
He made a lot of money; he made a fortune.
Good fortune came to him.
Most of us do not get big fortunes.

12. influence
Reading books influences our lives.
We are influenced by people around us.
The schools influence us very much.
13. institution
The public library is an important institution.
Free public education is an institution in the United States.
A university is an educational institution.
14. musician
A musician plays music for us.
He is a good musician; he sings well.
Would you like to be a musician?
15. poor
He was very poor; he had no money.
That student usually does good work, but his work was poor yesterday.
He used to be poor, but now he is rich.
16. professional
A professional man is a man trained to do a certain job.
Many professional librarians work in public libraries.
Doctors and teachers are professional people.
17. reference
We look up what we want to know in a reference book.
Dictionaries are reference books for words.
We should often use the encyclopedia as reference books.
18. steel
Steel is very hard.
Steel is used to make many things we use every day.
The steel industry is a big industry in the United States.
19. support
The schools are supported by the government.
The father supports his family.
How are the public libraries supported?
20. technical
Technical books tell us about particular things or subjects.
This is a technical book about mathematics.
Have you read this very technical book about airplanes?
21. university
The university is an institution for higher education.
We go to the university after finishing high school.
Have you ever gone to a university?

Questions for Discussion

1. When were the first public libraries started?
2. How were these libraries supported?
3. How can libraries influence the culture of a country?
4. What kind of books can you take out of the library?
5. What do you have to use in the library?
6. What additional services do some of the large libraries give us?
7. How many public libraries are there in the United States?
8. How many books do they have?
9. How many books are borrowed each year?
10. How do people on the farms and in small towns get books?
11. How much do these libraries cost each year?
12. How many employees do they have?
13. Who was Andrew Carnegie?
14. What did he do to build up the public library system in the United States?

EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

1. Prepositions

a. Study these prepositions.

● PLACE OR POSITION

The book is	on in under near	the desk.
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They went	down	the hall.
	up	the stairs.
	through	the room.
	under	the overpass.

His bag is	in inside in front of in back of	the car.
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He went	to	the library building.
He came	from	

● DIRECTION

They hurried	into out of	the lab.
	toward	the accident.

● TIME

Please report to class	on	time.
	at by	7:30.

He will be here	after before	10 o'clock.
-----------------	-----------------	-------------

I'll call you	about around	7 o'clock.
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● MANNER

They arrived	by	plane.
	on	a plane.

● PURPOSE

This equipment is	for	an emergency.
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b. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition.

1. How many seasons are there _____ a year?
2. It is always hot _____ the summer.
3. Have you gone _____ class every day?
4. He has been telling me _____ his trip.
5. He sat _____ her desk.
6. I slipped the letter _____ the door.
7. The bus will leave _____ half an hour.
8. Can you be ready _____ six o'clock?
9. He walked _____ the downtown area.
10. Wait _____ the building.
11. This book is _____ your first class.
12. Be there _____ six o'clock.

c. Supply the correct preposition.

1. Would you like some ice cream _____ dessert?
2. They were living _____ an apartment.
3. This lesson is the most important _____ all.
4. Did he go _____ the show _____ you?
5. He came _____ his car.
6. Has he put a stamp _____ the envelope?
7. Who was absent _____ class yesterday?
8. She is writing _____ the blackboard.
9. Tickets are on sale _____ the show.
10. He accepted the invitation _____ pleasure.
11. What did he do while he was _____ New York?
12. He wants a pound _____ cheese.

2. Two-word Verbs

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: In English, new verbs with special meanings are created from the combination of a verb and a preposition (or adverb). These combinations are called two-word verbs.

Look up

Example: Two-word Verb

He looked up / all the new words. (in his dictionary)

or

He looked all the new words up. (Two-word verbs may be separated.)

Example: Verb + Preposition

He looked / up the street. (not down the street)
(A preposition must stand before the word it governs.)

Look over

Example: Two-word verb

He looked over / his notes. (He reviewed his notes.)

Example: Verb + Preposition

He looked / over the fence.

or

He looked / under the fence.

a. Study these sentences using two-word verbs.

1. John called up Mary when he was here.
2. We have picked out the car we want to buy.
3. Some girls she used to teach are calling on my wife.
4. I looked up a word I didn't know in the dictionary.
5. We can't figure out what the student is saying.
6. The new student wants to check in at school.
7. Let's go shopping so I can pick out some new clothes.
8. The mechanic looked over the car and found out it needed repairs.
9. James is checking out some books from the library.
10. Please look up his number in the telephone book.
11. We always look over our notes before we have a test.
12. Not all the students in this class handed in their homework today.

13. Albert can't seem to figure out how to work the math problem.
14. We'll pay our bill after the waiter adds it up.
15. I can't read this handwriting; can you figure it out?
16. After hearing all the information, everything adds up to this.
17. Of the many pretty girls you know, why did you pick out Mary?
18. We were talking over the phone when the operator cut in.
19. I want to look up an old friend in this city and call on him.
20. I tried on a new suit at the store yesterday.
21. He put on his coat before he left.
22. We took off our coats when it got warm.
23. Jack got on the bus near home and got off in town.
24. I'll pick up my suit next week.
25. He turned on the light when he came and turned it off when he left.

b. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word to complete the two-word verb (Adverb.)

1. Look _____ your notes before the test.
2. If you don't know the meaning of the word, look it _____.
3. Would you like to try _____ some suits?
4. He picked _____ a new car.
5. Do you want to check _____ a book?
6. Did he hand _____ his homework?
7. Can you call _____ later?
8. He can't figure it _____.
9. Look _____ the number in the telephone directory.
10. He checked _____ of the hotel when he was ready to leave.

3. Some verbs are followed by specific prepositions.

Example: arrive at

The students arrived at the Language School.

think about (or of)

What did you think about (or of) the show?

be interested in

Is he interested in flying?

have confidence in

He has a lot of confidence in his plane.

4. Modals - Review

can, could	must (two meanings)
may (two meanings), might	will
should	would
ought to	

a. Complete the following sentences with a modal.

1. _____ I borrow your pencil?
2. It _____ rain this afternoon.
3. He _____ be downtown, but I think he went home.
4. _____ you close the door, please?
5. I _____ (negative) go to the movies, because I _____ study.
6. If I had time, I _____ go with you.
7. I'm hungry. It _____ be lunch time.
8. She _____ write to her family.
9. You _____ (negative) cross the street here.
10. _____ you speak English last year?
11. Tonight she _____ wash her clothes.
12. _____ they speak English last year?
13. I _____ (negative) smoke so much.
14. It's summer in South America now. It _____ be very hot there.
15. I _____ see him next Thursday.

b. Underline the modal perfect verb phrases.

1. I could have come yesterday.
2. You could have gone with us.
3. He could have been the best student in the class if he had studied more.
4. We could have watched television, but we went to the movies instead.
5. They could have cashed a check if they had needed money.
6. You should have told me this before.
7. He should have come to class on time.
8. They should have told us if they wanted to go with us.
9. I would have kept it if you had given me the book.
10. We wouldn't have gone on a picnic if it had rained yesterday.
11. I would have closed the window if I had known you were cold.
12. They may have bought a new car, but I haven't seen it.
13. I may have heard that song before, but I don't remember it.
14. The postman may have already come.
15. They might have gone to the movies yesterday.

- c. Complete these sentences using modal perfect verb phrases.

Example: come

I could have come yesterday.

1. go
You _____ with us.
 2. be
He _____ the best student in the class if he had studied more.
 3. watch
We _____ television, but we went to the movies instead.
 4. cash
They _____ a check, if they needed money.
 5. tell
You _____ me this before.
 6. come
He _____ to class on time.
 7. keep
I _____ the book, if you had given it to me.
 8. close
I _____ the window, if I had known you were cold.
- d. A modal verb phrase, with would in the main clause and should in the if-clause is used to express doubt or uncertainty.
1. I would go with him if he should go to New York.
 2. They wouldn't play baseball if it should rain.
 3. They would let me know, if they should find my gloves.
 4. We'd be very happy if our team should win.
 5. I'd go with you if there should be a good movie on.

5. Why - What . . . for?

What . . . for is often substituted for why in direct questions.

Example: Why did he go to Washington?

or

What did he go to Washington for?

what → at the beginning of the sentence
for → at the end of the sentence

- a. Substitute what . . . for for why.
1. Why did they celebrate Memorial Day?
 2. Why did they all want to go?
 3. Why did you get up so early?
 4. Why does he need to learn English?
 5. Why has she bought such an expensive car?
 6. Why did you order two desserts?
 7. Why did he want to leave early?
 8. Why did he always go to the same restaurant?
- b. Substitute why for what . . . for.
1. What does he always come late for?
 2. What did he call so late for?
 3. What did she go to New York for?
 4. What does he practice out loud for?
 5. What did they exchange presents for?
 6. What did they exchange suits for?
 7. What did you tell him for?
 8. What did he come here for?

6. Drill on Short Negative Attached Forms.

1. Subject + Verb + Not + Either
 2. Neither + Verb + Subject
1. He doesn't study very hard, and I don't either.
He doesn't study very hard, and neither do I.
 2. She doesn't know this lesson, and I don't either.
She doesn't know this lesson, and neither do I.
 3. You don't understand English, and I don't either.
You don't understand English, and neither do I.
 4. He didn't come last night, and I didn't either.
He didn't come last night, and neither did I.
 5. I didn't see him yesterday, and you didn't either.
I didn't see him yesterday, and neither did you.
 6. He doesn't have a pencil, and I don't either.
He doesn't have a pencil, and neither do I.
 7. You don't have a book, and he doesn't either.
You don't have a book, and neither does he.
 8. They don't have a new car, and we don't either.
They don't have a new car, and neither do we.
 9. John can't swim, and Jane can't either.
John can't swim, and neither can Jane.
 10. He shouldn't write to his father, and I shouldn't either.
He shouldn't write to his father, and neither should I.

TAPE 1409A

Listen carefully to this reading about public libraries in the United States.

The United States has many great public institutions.
The free public library is one of these.
The first public libraries were started about 100 years ago.
The public library has been called "the people's university."
They have greatly influenced the culture of the United States.

Most cities in the United States have public libraries.
There are about 12,000 of these libraries.
There is one public library for every 14,000 people.
These libraries have about 165 million books.
They lend the people about 500 million books a year.

Many small towns do not have libraries.
Most people living on farms are not near libraries.
The libraries are brought to them in bookmobiles.
A bookmobile is a library on wheels.
It is a special truck carrying books.
It follows a regular schedule.
People may borrow and return books at each stop.

The first public libraries were supported by taxes.
But many places could not afford good libraries.
Many libraries were made possible by Andrew Carnegie.
Carnegie was born in Scotland.
His family came to the United States when he was thirteen.
The family was very poor.
His first job paid him \$1.20 a week.
He built up a great fortune in the steel industry.
He gave most of his money to schools and libraries.
This money started many free public libraries.
Money from Carnegie also supports these institutions.

Listen to this reading again and repeat it.

Here are some questions about this reading. Answer these questions. Use short answers where you can. Repeat the correct answers when given.

Example: When were the first public libraries started?
About 100 years ago.
About 100 years ago.

What have these libraries been called?

"The people's university."

Why are these libraries so important?

They influence the culture of the United States.

How many free public libraries do we have?

About 12,000.

How many books are in these libraries?

About 165 million.

How many books are borrowed each year?

About 500 million.

Who do not have libraries they can use?

People in small towns and on farms.

How are books brought to these people?

In bookmobiles.

How were the first public libraries supported?

By taxes.

Whose money now makes possible many public libraries?

Andrew Carnegie's money.

Where was he born?

In Scotland.

How was his family when he was a boy?

Very poor.

In which industry did he make his money?

In the steel industry.

What did he do with most of his money?

He gave it to schools and libraries.

Let's practice using some new words found in this reading in sentences.
Repeat what you hear.

bookmobile

The bookmobile is a library on wheels.
The bookmobile takes books to people in the country.
The bookmobile is a special truck for carrying books.

born

Carnegie was born in Scotland.
He was born on November 25, 1835.
Where were you born?

culture

Each country has its own culture.
Each culture is influenced by other cultures.
How we think depends on our culture.

fortune (wealth, luck)

He has a lot of money; he has a great fortune.
Good fortune sometimes comes to all of us.
Most people do not have big fortunes.

influence

Reading books influences how we think.
We are influenced by people around us.
Our schools influence us very much.

institution

The free public library is an important institution.
A university is an educational institution.
A hospital is an institution to care for sick people.

poor

He had no money; he was very poor.
This student's work is not good; it is poor.
He used to be poor, but now he is rich.

support

The schools are supported by the government.
 The father supports his family.
 How are public libraries supported?

university

Have you ever attended a university?
 The university is an institution for learning.
 We go to the university after we finish the other schools.

You will now hear some sentences using prepositions. Notice the use of these prepositions. Repeat the sentences.

The car is in the garage.
 He parked the car near the store.
 He laid the book on the table.
 I found my key under the table.
 We drove down the road.
 He ran up the stairs as I came in.
 John drove through many towns on his trip.
 Did you put your bag in the car.
 Yes, I put it inside the car.
 He ran in front of the car.
 He put his things in the back of the car.
 Bob went to the movies at seven o'clock.
 He returned from the movies at eleven.
 They got out of the car.
 They hurried into the building.
 Many people drove toward the fire.
 He always comes to class on time.
 The bus leaves at 7:30.
 We'll be there by 10:00.
 I'll be home after 10:00.
 You can call me around that time.
 We prefer to travel by car.
 They rode on a train last week.
 I use this car for travel to and from work.

The expression what . . . for is often used in place of why. Replace the what . . . for with why in the following sentences. Then repeat the correct response.

Example: What did you come so late for?
Why did you come so late?
Why did you come so late?

What did she get up so early for?

Why did she get up so early?

What did you order so much food for?

Why did you order so much food?

What do you read so much for?

Why do you read so much?

What did they all want to go for?

Why did they all want to go?

What did you tell him that for?

Why did you tell him that?

What did John come here for?

Why did John come here?

What are you studying English for?

Why are you studying English?

TAPE 1409B

Listen carefully to this conversation about a visit to a public library.

A: I'm going to the library to get a book.
Would you like to go with me?

B: Yes, I would. When do you want to go?

A: Let's go this afternoon.

Later at the library.

A: Here we are at the library.
I want to get a good story to read.
We'll find that in fiction department.

B: Are there many different departments in the library?

A: Yes, there are several departments.
Here is the fiction department where I'll get my story.
Over there is the technical department.
Straight ahead is the children's department.
We find books in foreign languages in another department.

B: Can you borrow all these books?

A: Most of the books here can be borrowed.
We can keep most books two weeks or a month.
The library tells us when they must be returned.
Of course, we can return them sooner if we want to.

B: There are a lot of people reading in that room.
What kind of books are in there?

A: Those are the magazines and newspapers.
They cannot be taken from the library.
There are also many reference books in the library.
These are mostly dictionaries and encyclopedias.
The books can't be taken from the library either.
People must use these books and magazines here.

B: I see some records over there.
Can I borrow records here, too?

A: Yes. Many libraries keep all kinds of records.
You can borrow them and listen to them at home.
Some libraries keep films to lend on different subjects.
You can even borrow paintings in some libraries.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Let's now answer some questions based on this conversation. Repeat the correct response when given.

Example: Why is the first man going to the library?
He wants to get a book.
He wants to get a book.

What kind of book does he want to get?

He wants to get a good story.

In which department will he find the book he wants?

He'll find it in the fiction department.

Where would I find books for children?

I would find them in the children's department.

Are there books in foreign languages in the library?

Yes, there is a foreign language department.

Where can I find books about airplanes?

You'll find them in the technical department.

Who tells us when the books must be returned?

The library tells us when to return the books.

May I take magazines and newspapers from the library?

No, you have to read them in the library.

Are there any books we cannot take out?

Yes, we cannot take out dictionaries and encyclopedias.

Do libraries lend only books?

Many libraries have records, films and even paintings to lend.

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

encyclopedia

Most encyclopedias are made up of many books.
We should frequently use the encyclopedia.
An encyclopedia gives us information about many things.

fiction

Stories which are not true are fiction.
Most people like to read fiction.
We read fiction for entertainment.

foreign

It is interesting to travel in foreign countries.
A foreign language is one different from our own.
It is sometimes difficult to understand foreign people.

reference

Dictionaries are reference books for words.
Encyclopedias are good reference books.
We need to learn how to use reference books.

technical

Here is a good technical book about cars.
That new book on mathematics is very technical.
Do you know any technical books about radios?

Let's practice using some two-word verbs in the present, past and future tenses.
Repeat everything you hear.

call up

He calls her up every day.
They call up when they're in town.
I usually call him up when I get home.
I often call them up.

call up

called up

John called her up yesterday.
They called up while they were in town.
I usually called him up when I got home.
I often called them up.

called up

will call up

He will call her up tomorrow.
They'll call up when they arrive.
I'll call him up when I get home.
I'll call them up for you.

will call up

pick out

pick out

Please pick out the suit you like.
 I pick out what I want in the store.
 He always picks out that kind of book.
 Mary always picks out what she wants.

picked out

picked out

John picked out the suit he liked.
 I picked out what I wanted in the store.
 He always picked out that kind of book.
 Mary always picked out what she wanted.

will pick out

will pick out

John will pick out the suit he likes.
 I'll pick out what I want in the store.
 He'll always pick out that kind of book.
 Mary will always pick out what she wants.

look over

look over

The mechanic looks over the car every year.
 We always look over our notes before a test.
 He often looks over my homework for me.
 The instructor usually looks over the lesson carefully.

looked over

looked over

The mechanic looked over the car yesterday.
 We always looked over our notes before a test.
 He looked over my homework for me.
 The instructor looked over the lesson carefully.

will look over

will look over

The mechanic will look over the car tomorrow.
 We'll look over our notes before the test.
 He'll look over my homework for me.
 The instructor will look over the lesson carefully.

Listen to this conversation about a weekend trip.

A: I understand you're going to Washington tomorrow.

Who else is going with you?

B: No one else is going.

Would you like to go along?

A: Yes, I would.

Are you stopping anywhere else besides the library?

B: No, not in particular.

Unless you want to stop somewhere else.

I'm planning to be gone just a few hours.

A: That's O. K. with me.

I'd like you to drop me off at the capitol.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.