

OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

**READING: CUSTOMS IN THE UNITED STATES**  
**QUESTIONS ON THE READING**  
**PRACTICE ON CHANGING SENTENCES**  
**AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS**  
**TAPE 2102A**

**READING: A TRIP TO NEW YORK**  
**VERB STUDY**  
**PRACTICE CHANGING TENSES**  
**CHANGING FROM SIMPLE FUTURE TO A FORM OF**  
**BE + GOING TO**  
**TAPE 2102B**



## UNIT 2102

## READING

## CUSTOMS IN THE UNITED STATES

When you visit a large city, the customs may be different than in your country. Some things you see may be hard to understand. The daily procedures may be different in different countries. Perhaps this lesson will help you adjust to situations that you may meet.

People in the United States do not bargain in the stores. Each store has a price for each article. If a shirt is for sale for \$3, the store would never sell it for \$2.75. Many Americans go to different stores to look for bargains. Of course, the more expensive shirts would also be of better quality. A shirt that costs one dollar is not as good as a shirt that costs five dollars.

Do not argue with policemen. For example: A policeman stops you for driving too fast and gives you a ticket. Remember, he is doing his duty. In court everyone has an opportunity to defend himself. A judge is the one who decides whether a person is guilty or not guilty. You will have an opportunity to explain your side of the story in court. The court will listen to you and the officer who gave you the ticket and then make a decision.

Make friends with Americans. See the bulletin board or school publication for opportunities to visit American homes. Many Americans have traveled in other countries. They have been to many clubs and fine restaurants. The main things they remember are their visits to private homes. Remember that there is not much difference between a nightclub in the United States and a nightclub in another country. But when you visit a home, you will learn many things which are interesting. Such a visit is one of the things you will remember and talk about when you return home.

Visiting with Americans gives you an opportunity to speak English. You cannot learn a language without speaking it, therefore, take advantage of every opportunity to practice American English. The more English you learn, the more successful you'll be in your career.

Do not judge Americans by your first impression. If you notice some strange customs, find out about them before you form an opinion. Different countries have different customs and we should try to understand each other.



**SPEAK ENGLISH!!**

**QUESTIONS ON THE READING**

1. Why should you visit American homes?
2. Why should you practice speaking English?
3. Why should a person not argue with a policeman?
4. Why should people not judge by a first impression?
5. What do people do to get a bargain in American stores?
6. If someone visited your country, what advice would you give him?

**PRACTICE ON CHANGING SENTENCES**

Read the sentence, then change it to a question; then answer the question with affirmative and negative statements.

Examples:

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. He is a student.        | 1. John went to the hospital.           |
| 2. Is he a student?        | 2. Did John go to the hospital?         |
| 3. Yes, he is a student.   | 3. Yes, John went to the hospital.      |
| 4. No, he isn't a student. | 4. No, John did not go to the hospital. |
- 
1. You are sick.
  2. The airplane is a jet plane.
  3. The students were in the classroom.
  4. I am going to New York.
  5. Captain Smith was in Europe.
  6. The wind came from the North.
  7. The car turned to the right.
  8. John danced with Mary at the party.
  9. The student failed the examination.
  10. The officer looked at the report.
  11. The airplane landed in Chicago.
  12. The food tastes good.
  13. Soft drinks taste good when cold.
  14. Paul tries to learn.
  15. All people should be kind.
  16. Peter could be an officer if he wanted to be one.
  17. This radio functions properly.
  18. She is getting married tomorrow.
  19. Sgt Jones said that he would do this.
  20. Jim can lift 300 pounds.

## TAPE 2102A

**Listen and repeat.**

**studying**

**I am studying.**

**I am studying my lesson now.**

**I am studying my lesson now.**

**reading**

**He is reading.**

**He is reading a book at the moment.**

**He is reading a book at the moment.**

**writing**

**She is writing.**

**She is writing a letter at this time.**

**She is writing a letter at this time.**

**\*\*\*\*\***

**Listen to the following sentences and try to remember what is said. You will be asked questions on the sentences. Answer the questions. Then you will hear the correct answers. Repeat the correct answers.**

**Listen.**

**John is studying his lesson now. He is reading a book at the moment. Mary is writing a letter at this time.**

**Listen and answer.**

**What is John studying?**

**his lesson**

**John is studying his lesson.**

**John is studying his lesson.**

**What is he reading?**

**a book**

**He is reading a book.**

**He is reading a book.**

**What is Mary writing?**

**a letter**

**Mary is writing a letter.**

**Mary is writing a letter.**

\*\*\*\*\*

Listen and repeat.

studying

I was studying

I was studying my lesson last night.

I was studying my lesson last night.

reading

He was reading

He was reading a book yesterday.

He was reading a book yesterday.

writing

She was writing.

She was writing a letter last night.

She was writing a letter last night.

listening

We were listening.

We were listening to a tape lesson an hour ago.

We were listening to a tape lesson an hour ago.

speaking

They were speaking.

They were speaking English a few minutes ago.

They were speaking English a few minutes ago.

watching

I was watching.

I was watching TV a short time ago.

I was watching TV a short time ago.

\*\*\*\*\*

Listen.

Change the following sentences from the present progressive to the past progressive. Repeat the correct change as it is given.

Listen and change.

I'm studying English.

I was studying English.

I was studying English.

I'm reading a book.

I was reading a book.

I was reading a book.

He's writing a letter.

He was writing a letter.

He was writing a letter.

Remember to change the sentences to the past progressive.

She's driving a car.  
 She was driving a car.  
 She was driving a car.

We're studying our lesson.  
 We were studying our lesson.  
 We were studying our lesson.

You're cutting my hair.  
 You were cutting my hair.  
 You were cutting my hair.

They're speaking English.  
 They were speaking English.  
 They were speaking English.

\*\*\*\*\*

The following exercise has been designed to improve the flow of speech. Repeat the phrases and sentences as smoothly as possible.

Listen and repeat.

The doctor  
 was here  
 last night  
 The doctor was here last night.  
 The doctor was here last night.

Doctor Johnson  
 was in his office  
 early this morning  
 Doctor Johnson/was in his office/early this morning.  
 Doctor Johnson/was in his office/early this morning.

The new teacher  
 wasn't in our class  
 at all this morning  
 The new teacher/wasn't in our class/at all this morning.  
 The new teacher/wasn't in our class/at all this morning.

This phrasing practice  
 has been designed  
 to provide aid  
 in learning American English rhythm  
 This phrasing practice/has been designed/to provide aid/in learning American English rhythm.  
 This phrasing practice/has been designed/to provide aid/in learning American English rhythm.

\*\*\*\*\*

Let's practice the pronunciation of the vowel sound / i /.

Listen and repeat.

see	→	each	people	be	believe
ceiling	→	eternity	trainee	leave	even

I'll see you tomorrow.  
 Each student must have a book.  
 There are many people here.  
 Will you be here tomorrow?  
 I only believe what I see.  
 This room has a low ceiling.  
 Time seems an eternity when we wait.  
 He is a language trainee.  
 You can leave your books in the room.  
 Two is an even number.

\*\*\*\*\*

Let's practice the pronunciation of the vowel sound / i /.

Listen and repeat.

<u>bit</u> →	<u>city</u>	<u>fit</u>	<u>hit</u>	<u>it</u>
<u>give</u> →	<u>lid</u>	<u>kit</u>	<u>bill</u>	<u>cylinder</u>

I'll have a bit of food.  
 I live in a large city.  
 My clothes fit me very well.  
 You hit him.  
 It was hot yesterday.  
 Please give me a notebook.  
 Close the lid, please.  
 Here is a first-aid kit.  
 This is a one-dollar bill.  
 I have a six-cylinder car.

\*\*\*\*\*

Listen and repeat the following words contrasting the / i / and / I / vowel sounds.

<u>feat</u>	<u>lead</u>	<u>beat</u>	<u>weak</u>	<u>wick</u>
<u>lead</u>	<u>lid</u>	<u>bit</u>	<u>seat</u>	<u>sit</u>
<u>beat</u>	<u>bit</u>		<u>reap</u>	<u>rip</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

Repeat the following sentences.

Mastering a language is quite a feat.  
 The tailor will give you a good fit.  
 Please take the lead.  
 This lid doesn't fit the can.  
 Can you beat the drum?  
 He can speak a little bit of English.  
 He said he felt weak.  
 The lamp needs a new wick.  
 That is a very good seat.  
 She will tell you where to sit.  
 To reap is a synonym for to harvest.  
 Did he rip his parachute?

End of tape.



## READING

## A TRIP TO NEW YORK

Edward has never been to New York. He has wanted to go for a long time, but he has never been able to. He has friends in New York City, and they have often invited him to visit them. They have lived in New York since 1950. They would like to show Edward all the interesting things in the city.

Next month Edward is going to take a vacation. He is planning to go to New York at last. He has waited for this trip for many years. His friends are pleased that he is going to visit them. They have made many plans for his visit. They have an extra room in their apartment where he can stay. It will be a wonderful and exciting experience for Edward and for his friends.

Edward has been making plans for his trip to New York. He is very excited about the trip. He says he is so excited he can't sleep. He has been thinking about it all week. He has started to pack his suitcases already. He hasn't made a reservation on the plane yet, but he will arrange that tomorrow. Today he is shopping for some presents for his friends. Thursday he will fly to New York.

He has already made many plans for his stay in New York. He is going to see many different things. He has seen many pictures of the important places in New York--the Empire State Building, the Statue of Liberty, Rockefeller Center, the Museum of Modern Art. He hopes to visit all of them. In his letters to his friends he has asked many questions about the city. They have answered that they will take him to see as many places as possible. He expects to have a very good time in New York.



**VERB STUDY****PRESENT PERFECT VERB PHRASES**

Subject	+	Auxiliary Verb	+	Perfect Form of the Verb
I You We They	+	have	+	studied. talked. worked. gone.
He She	+	has	+	spoken. written. stopped.

**PAST PERFECT VERB PHRASES**

Subject	+	Auxiliary Verb	+	Perfect Form of the Verb
I You He She We They	+	had	+	studied. talked. worked. gone. called. spoken. written.

**PRACTICE CHANGING TENSES**

Read the sentence, then change the sentence from the Present or Past Tense to Present Perfect and then to Past Perfect. When necessary, add words to make a complete statement.

Example:

1. I want a glass of milk.
2. I have wanted a glass of milk all morning.
3. I had wanted a glass of milk all morning.

1. I go home at 11 o'clock.
2. John sees the man.
3. My friend wants to meet you.
4. Mary left early this morning.
5. The airplane landed at Chicago.
6. The cat crossed the street.
7. The needle moves to the right.
8. The man permits people to hunt on his land.
9. The cars turn in opposite directions.
10. The airmen cut the grass.
11. His eyes closed.
12. The enemy surrenders.
13. The food spoils.
14. Our neighbor sleeps late.
15. Many people visit New York.

**CHANGING FROM THE SIMPLE FUTURE TO A FORM OF BE PLUS GOING TO.**

Read the sentence, then reword it, expressing the future by using *going to* in place of *will*.

**Examples:**

I will stay here.  
 I am going to stay here.  
 They will stay too.  
 They are going to stay too.

1. John will stop at the post office.
2. The students will read this book.
3. I will buy this car.
4. Mr. Allen will be your instructor.
5. The schedule will change every Wednesday.
6. We will go tomorrow.
7. They will start today.
8. The storm will arrive this afternoon.
9. The noise will stop soon.
10. The fire drill will be at 1300 hours.

## TAPE 2102B

Listen and repeat.

Edward wants to go to New York.  
He has wanted to go for a long time.

Edward's friends invite him to visit them.  
They have often invited him to visit them.

His friends live in New York.  
They have lived in New York since 1950.

Edward's friends made plans for his visit.  
They have made many plans for his next visit.

Edward often thinks about his trip.  
He has thought about his trip for a long time.

Edward goes to Chicago.  
He has gone to Chicago many times.

Edward lives in Washington.  
He has lived in Washington since 1940.

He flies to Chicago.  
He has flown to Chicago many times.

Listen.

Substitute the present perfect form in the following sentences.  
For example, you will hear:

Edward wants to go to New York.  
has wanted  
You should say: Edward has wanted to go to New York.

\*\*\*\*\*

Listen and substitute.

Edward wants to go to New York.  
has wanted  
Edward has wanted to go to New York.

Edward has wanted to go to New York for a long time.  
Edward  
has wanted to go  
to New York  
for a long time  
Edward /has wanted to go/to New York/for a long time.

~~Listen~~ and substitute again.

~~His~~ friends live in New York.

~~have~~ lived

~~His~~ friends have lived in New York.

~~His~~ friends have lived in New York since 1950.

~~His~~ friends

~~have~~ lived

~~in~~ New York

~~since~~ 1950

~~His~~ friends/~~have~~ lived/~~in~~ New York/~~since~~ 1950.

~~Edward~~ thinks about his trip.

~~has~~ thought

~~Edward~~ has thought about his trip.

~~Edward~~ has thought about his trip for a long time.

~~Edward~~

~~has~~ thought

~~about~~ his trip

~~for~~ a long time

~~Edward~~ has thought about his trip for a long time.

\*\*\*\*\*

Listen and repeat.

I have written a letter.

I had already written a letter.

before Bill told me to

I had already written a letter/before Bill told me to.

I have seen the movie

I had already seen the movie

before Bill told me about it

I had already seen the movie/before Bill told me about it.

I have just been to Chicago.

I had been to Chicago once before.

They have just seen cotton.

They had never seen cotton before.

We have just flown in a jet.

We had never flown in a jet before.

I have just looked at a missile.

I had never looked at a missile before.

We have just met the commander.

We had never met the commander before.

Listen.

Substitute the past perfect for the present perfect in the following sentences. For example, you will hear:

John has just heard the good news.  
had already heard  
You should say: John had already heard the good news.

\*\*\*\*\*

Listen and complete.

John has just heard the good news.  
had already heard  
John had already heard the good news.

John  
had already heard the good news.  
John had already heard the good news.

Bill has just been to New York  
had never been  
Bill had never been to New York before.

Bill  
had never been to New York before  
Bill had never been to New York before.

Frank has flown a jet.  
had flown a jet  
Frank had flown a jet.

Frank  
had flown a jet before  
Frank had flown a jet before.

John has met the supervisor.  
had never met  
John had never met the supervisor.

John  
had never met the supervisor  
John had never met the supervisor before.

John has studied English.  
had studied  
John had studied English.

John  
had studied English  
John had studied English before he came to the United States.

He has called the doctor.  
 had called  
 He had called the doctor.

He  
 had called the doctor  
 He had called the doctor before I got there.

She has gone home.  
 had gone  
 She had gone home.

She  
 had gone home  
 She had gone home before I arrived.

Listen.

Pronunciation

Let's practice the vowel sounds /o/ and /ɔ/.

\*\*\*\*\*

Listen and repeat.

so	old	low
coat	boat	show
bought	law	taught
saw	caught	all

---

Listen.

Let's contrast the /o/ and /ɔ/ sounds.

\*\*\*\*\*

Listen and repeat.

so	→	saw
coat		caught
boat		bought
low		law
sew		saw

Where is the saw?

He has a coat in his hand.

I'm looking for the boat.

That is against the law.

Listen.

Let's practice the vowel sounds /ɛ/ and /æ/.

\*\*\*\*\*

Listen and repeat.

met	dead	said
lead	set	ten
mat	dad	sad
lad	sat	tan

Listen.

Let's contrast the /ɛ/ and /æ/ sounds.

\*\*\*\*\*

Listen and repeat.

ten	tan
said	sad
lead	lad
met	mat
set	sat
dead	dad

I met my friend downtown.

He sat down.

I need ten books.

My grandmother is dead.

The lad is going to school.

\* \* \* \*