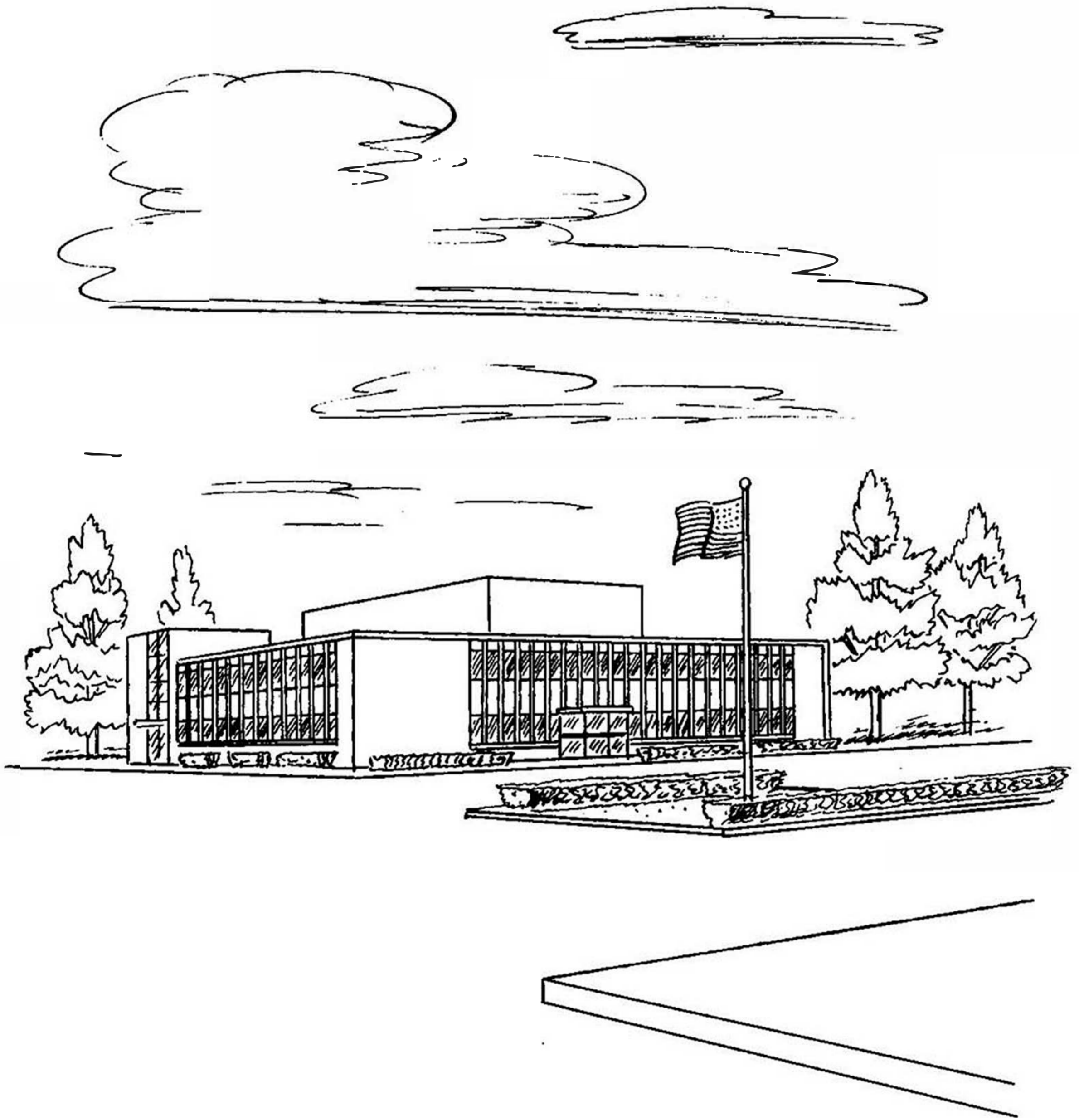


OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

READING: A TYPICAL DAY IN AN AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOL
DISCUSSION ON THE READING
DICTATION EXERCISE
EXPRESSIONS ABOUT MONEY
TAPE 2103A

USES OF THE WORDS SAY, TELL AND GET
USES OF THE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE VERB PHRASES
PRONUNCIATION DRILL ON VOWEL SOUNDS
/ə/ /ʊ/ /a/ /ɔ/ /i/ /I/ /ε/
DIALOG: IN THE POST OFFICE
ON THE TRAIN
MAKING A TELEPHONE CALL
TAPE 2103B



UNIT 2103

READING**A TYPICAL DAY IN AN AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOL**

Bill is 15 years old. His mother wakes him up about 7:30 in the morning. He usually does not like to get out of bed. However, his mother keeps calling him until he gets up. He takes a shower, brushes his teeth, eats breakfast, and leaves for school.

Classes start at 8:30. He arrives at school just in time. He usually attends five classes during the day. He has to take English, mathematics, and history. Bill chooses the other two subjects. He may select courses in a foreign language, music, or economics. So Bill studies two subjects which he personally decides he wants to learn. If he plans to go to college, one class should be a foreign language.

Besides five hours of classwork, Bill has one hour of studying. He usually studies in the library. If he works fast, he may do much of his homework in the library. Most of the time, he must spend one or more hours studying at home.

He spends an hour a day in physical education. In this class he does exercises and participates in sports. Every student must have one period of physical education daily.

The school day is over at 3:30; however, if Bill wants to be a football player or participate in other sports, he usually practices until 4:30 or 5 o'clock. These sports are competitive. The best athletes play against teams from other schools. Bill must practice every day in order to become good enough to be a member of a team. If Bill wants to participate in sports against other schools, he has to study very hard at night. High schools do not permit students to play a sport against other schools unless they have good grades and their conduct is good.

DISCUSSION ON THE READING

Each student will explain how he spent a typical day in the high school of his country.

DICTATION EXERCISE

Instructor will select one of the paragraphs from the reading for dictation practice.

EXPRESSIONS ABOUT MONEY

Read the following amounts

\$1.00	\$1.05	67¢
\$2.00	\$2.27	98¢
\$5.00	\$4.59	85¢
\$10.00	\$3.60	43¢
\$120.00	\$79.93	3¢

Learn the following questions and answers:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. How much does it cost? | It's \$1.00 and 6¢ tax, \$1.06 all together. |
| 2. How much is this? | It's \$4.98. |
| 3. How much is milk? | It's 65¢ a quart. |
| 4. What do eggs cost? | Eggs are 85¢ a dozen. |
| 5. How much is steak? | Steak is \$2.59 a pound. |
| 6. How much does gas cost? | Gas is 99¢ a gallon. |
| 7. Can you change \$5.00 for me? | Sorry, I don't have any change. |
| 8. Where can I cash a check? | You can cash a check at the bank. |
| 9. Where can I change my money for U.S. money? | You can change your money at the bank. |



TAPE 2103A

The vowel sound as heard in *but* is heard as often as all the other vowel sounds combined. Therefore, it is extremely important to learn how to pronounce it correctly. Let's practice the sound in short words and then in sentences.

Listen and repeat.

but	cut	up	cup
us	does	come	some
must	just	love	the

He does have a cup.

Joe just told us.

Please fill up the cup.

You must look up.

But wait just a minute.

Listen.

Let's contrast the vowel sounds as heard in *but* and *bit*.

Listen and repeat.

but	bit
cut	kit
dumb	dim
fun	fin
nut	nit

They had a lot of fun.

The plane had a large tail fin.

He was deaf and dumb.

The light was too dim.

Listen and repeat.

to the train station?
does this bus go
Does this bus go/to the train station?

at Twelfth Street
you get off
You get off/at Twelfth Street..

at 4523 Main Street
I'd like
to have a cab
I'd like/to have a cab/at 4523 Main Street.

in ten minutes
will be there
the cab
The cab/will be there/in ten minutes.

Listen.

Joe wanted to go to the train station.

He called a taxi. The taxi arrived in ten minutes.

Listen and answer.

Who wanted to go somewhere?

Joe
Joe wanted to go somewhere.

Where did Joe want to go?

to the train station
Joe wanted to go/to the train station.

What did he do?

called a taxi
He called a taxi.

When did the taxi arrive?

in ten minutes
The taxi arrived/in ten minutes.

Listen.

Lieutenant Williams wanted to go to the airport. He was going to California by plane. He called for transportation. Base transportation took him to the airport.

Listen and answer the questions.

Where was Lieutenant Williams going?

to California
He was going/to California.

How was he going?

by plane
He was going/by plane.

Who took him to the airport?

base transportation
Base transportation took him.

Listen and repeat.

Does this bus go to the airport?
No, but I can give you a transfer.

Where do I get off?
At Tenth Street. I'll let you know.

What bus do I get?
Take the bus marked International Airport.

Will I get there before 9:30?
Yes, you'll have plenty of time.

Listen and repeat.

station

Central Station

airport

International
Airport

plenty

plenty of time

private

private apartment

hurry

a big hurry

no hurry

problem

main problem

Take me to the Central Station.

I'm going to the International Airport.

I have plenty of time.

I'm in a big hurry.

I'm in no hurry.

There are several problems.

That is the main problem.

Listen.

You will need pencil and paper for a dictation exercise. Listen and write the following sentences. I repeat, you will need pencil and paper for a dictation exercise. Listen and write the following sentences.

The English sound system can be classified into voiced and voiceless sounds. Voiced sounds are those pronounced with vibration of the vocal cords. Voiceless sounds are those made without such vibration. English has 25 consonant sounds and 14 vowel sounds. All of the vowels and fifteen of the consonants are voiced. There are ten voiceless consonants.

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 when you hear them.

Listen.

Joe wanted to go to the train station.
He called a taxi. The taxi arrived in ten minutes.

Now answer the questions.

Who wanted to go somewhere?

Joe

Joe wanted to go somewhere.
Joe wanted to go somewhere.

Where did Joe want to go?

to the train station

Joe wanted to go/to the train station.
Joe wanted to go/to the train station.

What did he do?

called a taxi
He called a taxi.
He called a taxi.

When did the taxi arrive?

in ten minutes
The taxi arrived/in ten minutes.
The taxi arrived/in ten minutes.

Listen.

Lieutenant Williams wanted to go to the airport. He was going to California by plane. He called for transportation. Base transportation took him to the airport.

Listen and answer the questions.

Where was Lieutenant Williams going?

to California
He was going/to California.
He was going/to California.

How was he going?

by plane
He was going/by plane.
He was going/by plane.

Who took him to the airport?

base transportation
Base transportation took him.
Base transportation took him.

End of tape.

USES OF THE WORDS SAY, TELL, AND GET

(1) SAY + DIRECT OBJECT (+ TO + INDIRECT OBJECT)

- a. You *say something to someone*.
1. I *said* goodbye to the teacher.
 2. She always *says* goodbye to me.
 3. She *said* "Hello" to her.
 4. The teacher always *says*: "Good morning."
 5. He *said* (that) it's raining.

**(2) TELL + INDIRECT OBJECT + DIRECT OBJECT
+ NOUN CLAUSE**

- a. You *tell someone something*.
1. He *told* me his name.
 2. She is *telling* Mary the news.
 3. Please *tell* me what the teacher said.
 4. I forgot to *tell* George about the telephone call.
- b. Tell is used in narration of stories or facts.
1. John tells interesting stories.
 2. He told me the truth.
 3. Tell me about the accident.
- c. Tell is used in some common expressions

tell the time

tell the truth

tell a lie

tell a story

tell a secret

(3) GET

- a. *Get* may mean to *obtain, receive, or arrive*.
1. I want to get some books from the library.
 2. He has to get his watch at the repair shop this afternoon.
 3. You need to get some new clothes.
 4. Did we get any mail today?
 5. They got to New York on Friday.

- b. When *get* is followed by an adjective, it means “become.”
1. Wear a raincoat, or *you'll get wet*.
 2. *He gets very tired* by the end of the week.
 3. *The weather is getting cooler*.
 4. Mary has been sick, but *she's getting better now*.
 5. I suddenly realized that *she was getting old*.
- c. *Get*, like *have*, can express the idea of “asking or causing to.”
1. We got the repair man to fix our television.
 2. I got the barber to cut my hair short.
 3. Mr. Jones got the secretary to make two copies of the letter.
 4. The teacher got the students to listen to a tape recording.

USES OF THE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE VERB PHRASES

- a. Present Perfect Progressive Verb Phrase with *For* and *Since*

The present perfect progressive is formed by using *has been* or *have been* + the *-ing* form of the verb.

FOR

1. He has been writing for six hours.
2. She has been practicing for fifteen minutes.
3. They have been working for two years.
4. You have been studying English for three months.
5. We have been living here for five months.
6. I have been reading for half an hour.

SINCE

7. John has been writing since six o'clock.
8. Mary has been playing since noon.
9. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have been living here since 1950.
10. You have been studying English since January.
11. Peter and I have been talking since ten o'clock.
12. I have been making plans since last month.

b. Past Perfect Progressive Verb Phrase

The past perfect progressive verb phrase is formed with HAD BEEN and the -ING form of the main verb. It is used to express an action in the past that happened before another action in the past. It is often used with the simple past tense.

1. *I had been reading* a book before he called me.
2. *I had been watching* television while he studied.
3. *I had been thinking* about you just before I saw you.
4. I didn't know much English until *I had been studying* more than two years.
5. *They had been studying* English for two years before we met them.

PRONUNCIATION DRILLS ON VOWEL SOUNDS

Practice the / ə / sound as heard in the following words :

luck	but	fun	us
cut	does	up	just
much	love	come	done
son	some	cup	putt
mother	brother	money	under
other	funny	couple	number

Practice the / ʊ / sound in the following words:

took	book	could	good
should	would	stood	wool
wood	cook	shook	full
pull	brook	foot	put
woman	couldn't	wouldn't	shouldn't
look	pulling	wooden	woolen

Let's contrast the / ʊ / and the / ə / sounds.

look – luck	could – cut
shook – shuck	put – putt
cook – come	book – buck

Practice the / a /, / ə /, and / ɔ / sounds.

/ a /	/ ə /	/ ɔ /
not	nut	naught
lock	tuck	talk
box	bucks	balks
chock	chuck	chalk

Contrast the / Ū / and the / u / sounds.

look – Luke	pull – pool
full – fool	should – shoed

Contrast the / i / and the / I / sounds.

/ i /	/ I /	/ i /	/ I /
feet	fit	eat	it
beet	bit	heat	hit
neat	knit	seat	sit

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

yes	read	said	friend	get
lead	rent	ten	spell	dead

Repeat after your instructor.

1. Yes is the opposite of no.
2. Joe read a letter yesterday.
3. She said something to my sister.
4. My friend is not a student.
5. I will get a book later.
6. Lead is a very heavy metal.
7. I must pay my rent.
8. I need ten dollars now.
9. Can you spell my name?
10. The patient is not dead.

DIALOG

IN THE POST OFFICE

- A: I'd like to buy some airmail stamps.
B: How many?
- A: Give me five. And ten fifteen-cent stamps, too.
B: Anything else?
- A: No, I guess that's all.
B: That's \$3.05.
- A: Oh, I forgot. I want to register this letter.
B: You'll have to go to the next window.
- A: Thank you.
- A: I'd like to register this letter.
C: Is there anything valuable in it?
- A: There's a check for one hundred dollars.
C: Shall I make out a return receipt?
- A: No, don't bother.
C: That will be three dollars.

ON THE TRAIN

- A: Is this seat taken?
B: No, it isn't.
- A: I sure hope I'm on the right train.
B: This is the 8:29 for Chicago.
- A: These big stations still confuse me.
B: How long have you been in this country?
- A: Just six months.
B: Well you speak pretty good English. You shouldn't have too much trouble getting around.
- A: Thanks. There's certainly a lot to learn!

MAKING A TELEPHONE CALL

A: Hello.

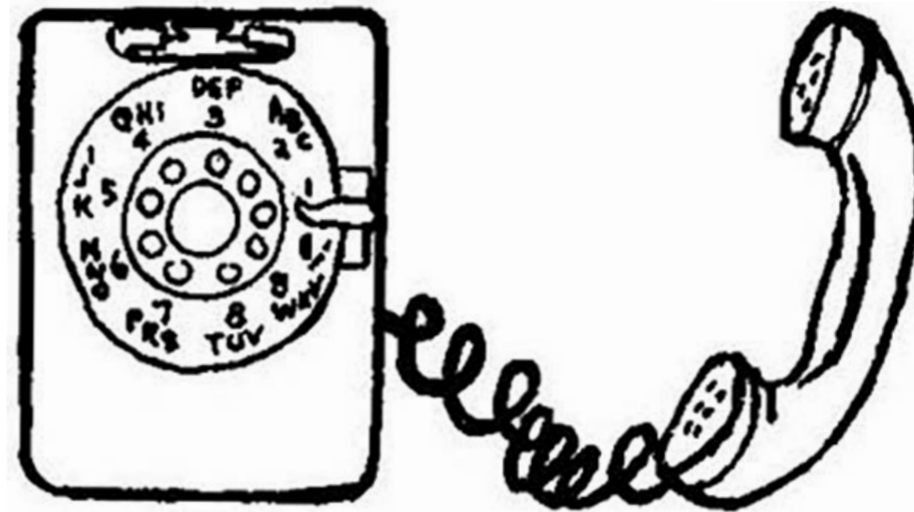
B: Hello. Is Joe there?

A: Joe? There's no Joe here.
I'm afraid you've got the wrong number.

B: Oh, I'm sorry.

A: Hello.

B: Hello. Is this 674-1739?



A: Yes, it is.

B: May I speak to Joe Anderson?

A: He isn't downstairs. Hold the phone, I'll see if he's upstairs.

A: Hello? Joe's not here. He's gone out to eat. Would you like to leave a message?

B: Well, just tell him Robert Nelson called.

A: Shall I ask him to call you when he returns?

B: No, don't bother. Maybe I'll try again later on.

A: He should be back quite soon. He has some studying to do.

B: All right. Thanks a lot.

A: Goodbye.

B: Goodbye.

TAPE 2103B

Let's practice the use of some adverbs that usually come before the verb.

Listen and repeat.

often ride

I often ride the bus.

Do you

often ride

Do you often ride the bus?

I don't

often ride

I don't often ride the bus.

often rode

I often rode the bus.

Did you

often ride

Did you often ride the bus?

I didn't

often ride

I didn't often ride the bus.

I didn't often ride the bus.

usually works

He usually works at night.

He usually works at night.

Does he

usually work

Does he usually work at night?

He doesn't

usually work

He doesn't usually work at night.

He doesn't usually work at night.

Listen.

Restate the following sentences by inserting the adverb in the sentence when you hear it. Then repeat the correct response.

John works at night.

usually

John usually works at night.

We go to town.

never

We never go to town.

John studies his lesson.

always

John always studies his lesson.

Frank rode the train.

sometimes

Frank sometimes rode the train.

Joe worked at night.

often

Joe often worked at night.

We went to town.

never

We never went to town.

Joe studied his lesson.

always

Joe always studied his lesson.

Many adverbs usually come after the verb or at the end of the sentence.

Listen and repeat. Then answer the question by making a complete response including the adverb or adverbial phrase.

When?

last night

When did you study?

I studied last night.

When?

yesterday

When did you go to class?

I went to class yesterday.

When?

last month

When did he come to Lackland?

He came to Lackland last month.

Where?

in the school

Where is she working?

She is working in the school.

Where?

on the base

Where does he live?

He lives on the base.

Where?

to the bank

Where is he going?

He is going to the bank.

How?

by plane

How did they come?

They came by plane.

How?

by being alert

How can we avoid accidents?

We can avoid accidents by being alert.

How?

by speaking English

How can we learn more English?

We can learn more English by speaking English.

Listen.

Practice on the past forms of some verbs.

Listen and repeat.

go

went

come

came

do

did

He goes to school every day.

He went to school yesterday.

They come to class on time.

They came to class on time.

He does his homework every night.

He did his homework every night.

study	studied
work	worked
play	played

We study all the time.
We studied last week.

He works at night.
He worked at night.

They play all the time.
They played yesterday.

Listen.

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

Listen and repeat.

late	say	grey	great	hail
reign	Seine	feign	pain	mail

It is late.
What did you say?
I have a grey suit.
He is a great man.
There are hailstorms during the winter.
How long did the king reign?
The Seine is a river.
This is a nice day.
I have a pain in my arm.
Did you get any mail?

Listen.

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

Listen and repeat.

yes	read	said	friend	get
lead	rent	ten	spell	dead

Yes is the opposite of no.
Joe read a letter yesterday.
She said something to my sister.
My friend is not a student.
I will get a book later.
Lead is a very heavy metal.
I must pay my rent.
I need ten dollars now.
Can you spell my name?
The patient is not dead.

Listen to the contrast between / e / and / ε /.

Listen and repeat again.

late	→	let
mate		met
main		men
pain		pen
sail		sell

1. He is late.
2. Let's study the lesson.
3. My roommate is a good student.
4. I met her at a party.
5. This is the main headquarters.
6. How many men are in the class?
7. I have a pain today.
8. Please lend me your ball point pen.
9. Can you sail a boat?
10. I will sell this book for two dollars.

* * * *