

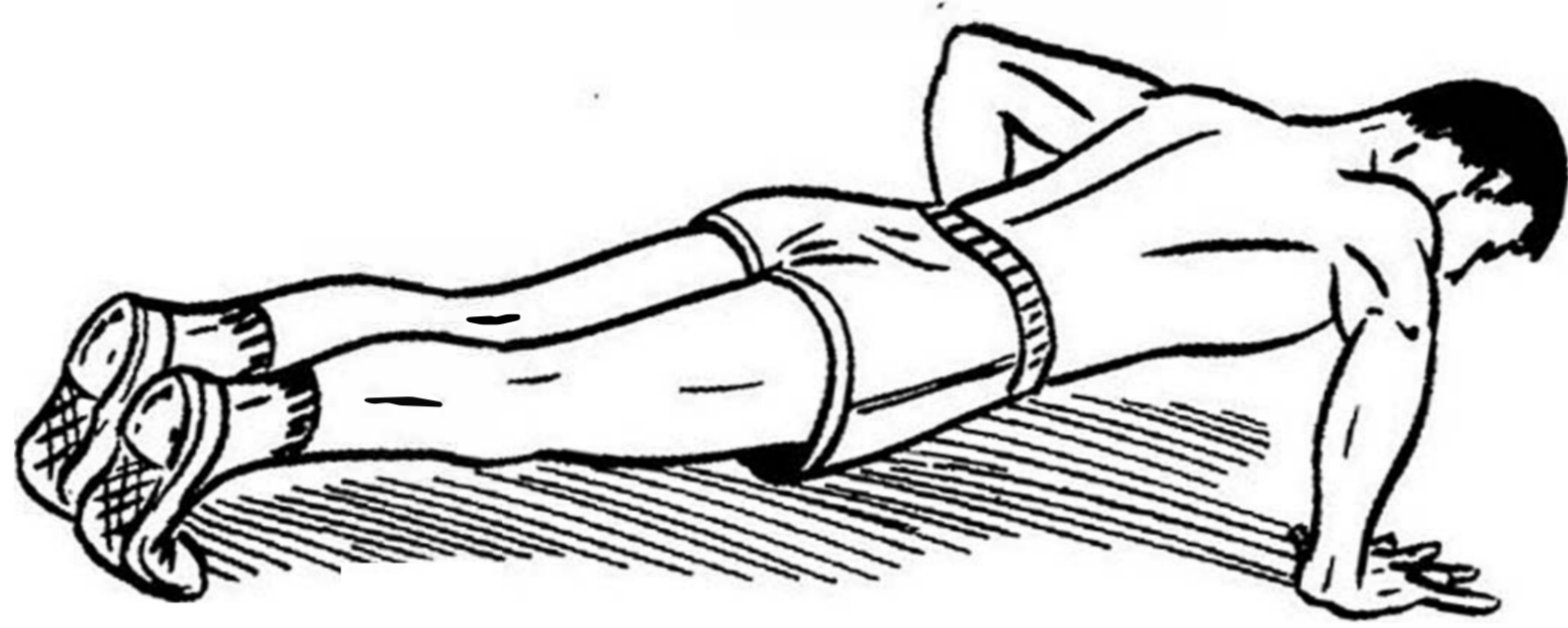
OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

READING: STAY HEALTHY
QUESTIONS ON THE READING
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS EXERCISE
DIALOG: THREE DIFFERENT SITUATIONS
TAPE 2104A

DISTANCE EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF TIME
TIME CLAUSES IN ENGLISH
WORD ORDER IN DEPENDENT CLAUSES
ATTACHED QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH
PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE ON SOUNDS

/ə / + /r /; /I / + /r /; /æ / + /r /;
/ɛ / AND /e /; /ɔ / + /r /; /u / + /r /;
/a / + /r /.

DIALOG: CATCHING A BUS
AT THE BUS STATION
TAPE 2104B



UNIT 2104

READING

STAY HEALTHY

It may be weeks or months before you are ready to go to your next training base. Being a student is not the best situation in regard to health. There is very little physical activity in a classroom, and homework often requires one or more hours of sitting down. If this routine is continued for fifteen weeks or more, your body is not as strong as it was when you arrived.

Studying makes people mentally tired. This may cause them to eat more food than the body requires. Since your body does not need this food, you could gain too much weight. Also you are not getting the proper exercise. This causes the muscles to become weak.

Your next training phase may require more physical activity. A weak person may become tired by twelve noon and not learn effectively in the afternoon. Also a weak person does not have the fast reactions for many things that may be required. For example, a pilot may be required to do as many as eight movements in a few seconds. Even though a pilot may know these movements, he may not react as fast as he should. Therefore, it is for the benefit of the individual not to allow his stay at the Language School to weaken him physically.

The best advice is to try to do some physical activity each day. Students should check out athletic equipment and play baseball, volleyball, or ping-pong. Walking is also very good. There is a gymnasium on the base. You should visit this regularly. Even a few push-ups every morning help the muscles keep in shape for the day.

Also it is good to check your weight every few days. If you are gaining weight, perhaps you should skip eating the dessert. If you are losing weight, perhaps you are not getting enough sleep and are not eating any breakfast. It always helps to know how your body may be adjusting to a new situation.

If you are sick, do not try to cure yourself. Check out at headquarters and see the military doctor. Do not wait hoping that a fever or headache may go away. It is always good to see a doctor when you have an ailment. It may be very serious and may need immediate medical attention.

Do not cook or have food in your room. This is against regulations. Food spoils easily if it is not in a refrigerator. Certain kinds of food become very poisonous when they spoil. Also food in rooms attracts many kinds of insects.

QUESTIONS ON READING

1. What foods may be very poisonous or may make you sick if they spoil?
2. Why should you not try to cure yourself?
3. Why should you check your weight?
4. Why should you remain strong while studying English?
5. Why is exercise good for the body?
6. Why should you watch what you eat?
7. What kind of sports would you enjoy every day?
8. What could happen if you don't report an illness?

QUESTION AND ANSWER PRACTICE

Read the question and then answer in complete sentences.

1. Who sits next to you?
2. Who is your roommate?
3. What book are you studying?
4. What is your weight?
5. When will you finish your book?
6. When did you arrive in the United States?
7. How much do cigarettes cost here?
8. How many hours do you sleep at night?
9. When do you come to class?
10. Do you like ice cream?
11. Does your arm hurt?
12. Can you lift 300 pounds?
13. Are you a civilian?
14. What kind of cigarettes do you smoke?
15. Is the door open?
16. What is on top of the instructor's desk?
17. What number is between 100 and 102?
18. Which countries are next to your country?
19. What do you admire in a person?
20. Who is the best mechanic in town?

DIALOG

THREE DIFFERENT SITUATIONS

A.

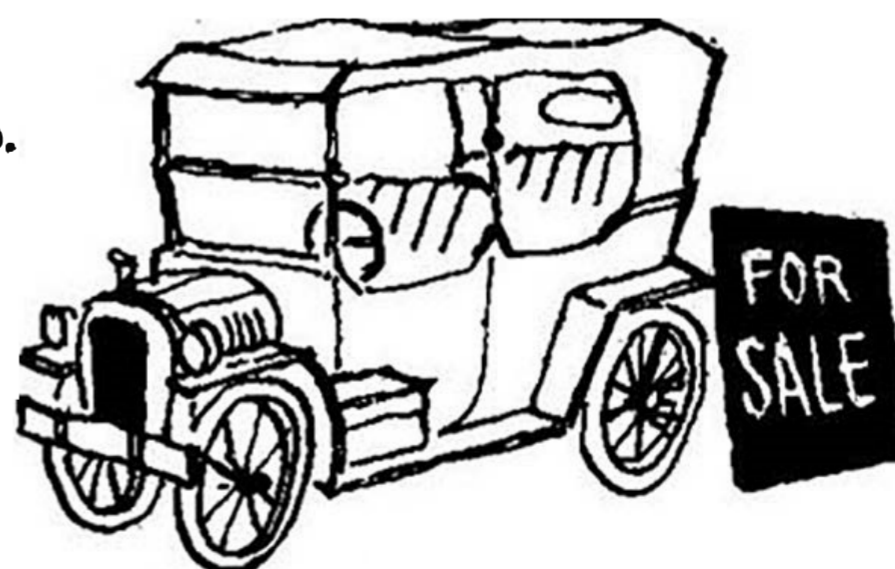
- A. Good morning, sir! I've been told that you have some cars for sale.
- B. Yes, that's right. I have three cars to sell.
- A. Can I take a look at them?
- B. Of course. Follow me around to the back of the house.

B.

- A. Good afternoon! I've been told that you sell used cars. Is that right?
- B. Yes, I sell a few used cars. Are you interested in buying one?
- A. I might be interested. Do you have any '66 or '67 models?
- B. Yes, I have a couple. They're behind the house. Do you want to see them?
- A. Yes. How much do you want for them?

C.

- A. Pardon me! Does Mr. Jones live here?
- B. Yes, he does. Just a moment. I'll call him.
- A. Thank you very much.
- C. Were you looking for me?
- A. Yes, sir. I'm looking for a '68 Chevrolet. Do you have one for sale?
- C. Who told you to contact me?
- A. A friend said that you might have some good used cars.
- C. Well, I have a few, however, I don't have any Chevrolets.
- A. Do you have anything else that's in good shape?
- C. Yes, I have a nice '68 Plymouth that's real sharp.
- A. Do you mind if I drive it?
- C. Not at all.



TAPE 2104A

Listen to the following conversation between a student and cashier in a bank.

Can I cash a check here?
Do you have an account at this bank?
No, I don't.

Do you have some identification?
Yes, I have my passport and this identification card.
That's good enough.

What's the amount of the check?
It's a government check for \$125.

Listen to the following sentences. Try to remember what each speaker said. You will be asked to recall what was said. Answer my questions when I ask them.

Can I cash a check here?
Do you have an account at this bank?

What did the student ask?
Can I cash a check here?
What did the cashier ask?

Do you have an account at this bank?

No, I don't.
Do you have some identification?
What did the student say?
No, I don't.
What did the cashier ask?
Do you have some identification?

Yes, I have my passport and this identification card.
That's good enough.
What did the student say?
Yes, I have my passport and this identification card.
What did the cashier say?
That's good enough.

What's the amount of the check?
It's a government check for \$125.
What did the cashier ask?
What's the amount of the check?
What did the student say?
It's a government check for \$125.

Listen and repeat.

heat wave

Isn't this heat wave terrible?

Yes, it's bad.

It's the worst heat wave I can remember.

humidity

It's the humidity that's so bad, isn't it?

Yes, it's not so much the heat.

It's so damp and humid.

there's probably 95% saturation.

thundershower

That thundershower made it worse, didn't it?

Yes, the shower didn't help a bit.

It didn't break the heat at all.

The weatherman says it'll be cooler tomorrow.

I certainly hope so.

Let's practice the / l / sound at the beginning and end of some familiar words.

Listen and repeat.

let

call

late

fall

lot

mile

learn

real

love

feel

look

all

Let me call my friend.

Did he learn to fly a real plane?

We live near the mill.

I like the deal.

Look at all that.

Let's practice the / r / sound at the beginning and end of some words.

Listen and repeat.

road	here
real	fire
ride	there
rest	for
wrote	four
write	more

The road is here.

This is a real fire.

Ride over there.

The rest is for John.

He wrote four pages.

Let's practice the / I / sound, as in *it*, and the / i / sound, as in *see*.

Listen and repeat.

Silver	cheaper
Silver is cheaper than gold.	

Nickel	be
Nickel can be mined.	

It	easy
It is easy to see large objects.	

little	trees
You will see a group of little trees.	

bills	mean
I mean I want small bills not large bills.	

It	heat
It didn't break the heat at all.	

Let's practice the /l/ sound at the beginning and end of some familiar words.

Listen and repeat.

let	call
late	fall
lot	mile
learn	real
love	feel
look	all

Let me call my friend.

Did he learn to fly a real plane?

We live near the mill.

I like the deal.

Look at all that.

End of tape.

EXPRESSIONS OF DISTANCE IN TERMS OF TIME

Notice that distance can be expressed in terms of time.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. How long does it take? | It doesn't take long.
It takes several hours.
It takes about twenty minutes. |
| 2. How long does it take to go downtown from here? | It takes about a half hour by bus.
It takes about twenty minutes by car. |
| 3. How long does it take you to go to the post office? | It takes me about ten minutes.
I can walk it in ten minutes.
It takes me about twenty minutes by bus. |
| 4. How long does it take to go from here to Chicago? | It takes about three hours by plane.
It takes about twelve hours by train. |
| 5. How long does it take to go from New York to Europe? | It takes about five days by boat.
It takes just a few hours by plane. |

TIME CLAUSES IN ENGLISH*Time Words*

when	while
before	as soon as
after	until
since	

	<i>Time Clause</i>		<i>Main Clause</i>	
Time Word	Subject	Verb (past tense)	Subject	Verb (past tense)
When	Jack	came	we	left.
Before	he	bought the coat	he	tried it on.
After	I	saw you	I	went to the movies.
Time Word	Subject	Verb (other tenses)	Subject	Verb (future tense)
While	you	are studying	I	will write some letters.
As soon as	they	get home	we	will have dinner.
Until	winter	comes	the weather	will be warm.

Time Word	Subject	Verb (present perfect)	Subject	Verb (present perfect)
Since	I	have been in the United States	I	have spoken English all the time.

Complete the following sentences making certain that you have time agreement.

1. When I arrived in the United States, I _____ .
2. Before I left my country, I _____ .
3. After John ate breakfast, he _____ .
4. Since I have been here, I _____ .
5. Since I have been at the Language School, I _____ .

The time clause can also come after the main clause.

We'll write you a letter before we leave the country.

He'll stay in New York until he goes home.

I'll call you up as soon as I hear from him.

WORD ORDER IN DEPENDENT CLAUSES

In questions and statements where there is a question word and a subject word, the word order changes in the dependent clause.

Example: *Where is the post office?*

Main Clause

Can you tell me
I don't know
Do you know

Dependent Clause
(question word) subject word

where *the post office is?*
where *the post office is?*
where *the post office is?*

ATTACHED QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH

A. With the verb *be*

1. You're Mary's brother, aren't you?
2. He's a good student, isn't he?
3. We're late today, aren't we?
4. They're good friends, aren't they?
5. You aren't Mary's brother, are you?
6. He isn't a good student, is he?
7. We aren't late today, are we?
8. They aren't good friends, are they?

When the statement is affirmative, the verbs *have* and *do* can be used in the attached question. However, when the statement is negative, only the verb *do* can be used.

B. With the verb *have*

1. You have a book, don't you?
You have a book, haven't you?
2. We have a class today, don't we?
We have a class today, haven't we?
3. He has a new car, doesn't he?
He has a new car, hasn't he?
4. They had two children, didn't they?
5. You don't have a book, do you?
6. We don't have a class today, do we?
7. They didn't have two children, did they?
8. He doesn't have a new car, does he?

C. With main verbs other than *have* and *be*

1. You study hard, don't you?
2. We come here every day, don't we?
3. They like to go to the movies, don't they?
4. She goes to work at nine, doesn't she?
5. You don't study hard, do you?
6. We don't come here every day, do we?
7. They don't like to go to the movies, do they?
8. She doesn't go to work at nine, does she?

D. With modals

1. You can swim, can't you?
2. We'll see you tomorrow, won't we?
3. They should go home now, shouldn't they?
4. He could go with us, couldn't he?
5. You can't swim, can you?
6. We won't see you tomorrow, will we?
7. They shouldn't go home now, should they?
8. He couldn't go with us, could he?

PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE

Practice on the / ə / + / r / combination in medial position.

/ ə / + / r /	/ ə / + / r /	/ ə / + / r /	/ ə / + / r /
turn	girl	work	world
worse	first	third	bird
learn	serve	hurt	nurse
heard	church	word	worm
early	purple	turkey	burning

Practice on the / ə / + / r / combination in final position.

/ ə / + / r /	/ ə / + / r /	/ ə / + / r /	/ ə / + / r /
paper	worker	doctor	warmer
farmer	teacher	letter	order
mother	father	sister	brother

Contrast the / ɪ / + / r / and the / æ / + / r / sounds.

/ ɪ / + / r /		/ æ / + / r /
pier	—	pair
here	—	hair
beer	—	bare
fear	—	fair
steer	—	stare

Choose the correct word.

1. They put the fish on the (pier – pair).
2. I want a (pier – pair) of shoes.
3. She has long (here – hair).
4. My book is (here – hair).
5. I drink (beer – bare).
6. His head is (beer – bare).
7. I (fear – fair) a storm.
8. The weather is (fear – fair).
9. Do not (steer – stare) at me.
10. Can you (steer – stare) a boat?

Contrast the / ə / + / r / and / I / + / r / sounds.

/ ə / + / r /

/ I / + / r /

her

here

fur

fear

stir

steer

dirt

deer

Read the following.

1. This is her book.
2. Were you here?
3. This coat is made of fur.
4. I fear wild animals.
5. He stirs his coffee.
6. There is dirt on the floor.
7. The deer is wild.
8. We're in class today.
9. The captain steers the boat.

Vowel Sound Contrast

/ ɛ /

/ e /

metal

make

head

may

help

say

red

way

said

state

Read the following sentences.

1. Help me make something with this lumber.
2. Your head may hurt.
3. Said is the past; say is the present.
4. The red light will show the way.
5. Metal is not mined in this state.

Vowel Sound Contrast

/ɔ / + /r /

/u / + /r /

nor	your
warm	sure
morning	poor
short	rural
war	tour

Read the following sentences.

1. He is neither sick nor poor.
2. It is warm in the rural areas.
3. This morning will be devoted to a tour of the school.
4. I am short of money, I'm sure.

Vowel Sound Contrast

/a / + /r /

/ə / + /r /

are	were
car	her
far	learn
large	Thursday
part	girl

Read the following sentences.

1. Are is the present, were the past.
2. My car is not like her car.
3. He will go far in order to learn.
4. We'll see a large airplane on Thursday.
5. This part is for a girl.

DIALOG**CATCHING A BUS**

A: Pardon me! Where do I catch the bus to town?

B: The bus stop is on the next corner, one block north of here.

A: How often do the buses *run*?

B: I don't know. Ask someone at the bus stop.

A: Thanks a lot.

B: O.K.

AT THE BUS STOP

A: When's the next bus for Lackland?

B: They run every half hour. The next one will be at 1830.

A: What's the bus fare to Lackland?

B: Forty cents.

A: How long does it take to get to the base?

B: Oh, usually around 30 minutes unless they run into trouble. If the weather's bad, it takes longer.

A: Thanks a lot.

TAPE 2104B

Listen.

Complete the following sentences by supplying the attached questions. Then repeat the correct response.

Example: You will hear: You have a book.
You should say: You have a book, don't you?

Listen and complete.

You have a book, don't you?

You have a book

You have a book, don't you?

You have a book, haven't you?

You have a book

You have a book, haven't you?

We have a class today, don't we?

We have a class today

We have a class today, don't we?

We have a class today, haven't we?

We have a class today

We have a class today, haven't we?

They have an appointment, don't they?

They have an appointment

They have an appointment, don't they?

They have an appointment, haven't they?

They have an appointment

They have an appointment, haven't they?

You don't have a book, do you?

You don't have a book

You don't have a book, do you?

We don't have a class today, do we?

We don't have a class today

We don't have a class today, do we?

They don't have an appointment, do they?

They don't have an appointment

They don't have an appointment, do they?

Listen.

On your own, supply the proper attached question. The correct responses will be given. Repeat the correct response.

Listen and supply.

They have a new car.

They have a new car, don't they?

They have a new car, haven't they?

You have a cold.

You have a cold, don't you?

You have a cold, haven't you?

They don't have enough time.

They don't have enough time, do they?

You don't have enough money.

You don't have enough money, do you?

They have an appointment.

They have an appointment, don't they?

They have an appointment, haven't they?

They don't have an appointment.

They don't have an appointment, do they?

Listen and repeat.

He has a new car, hasn't he?

He has a new car, doesn't he?

He doesn't have a new car, does he?

She has a new hat, hasn't she?

She has a new hat, doesn't she?

She doesn't have a new hat, does she?

It has a propeller, hasn't it?

It has a propeller, doesn't it?

It doesn't have a propeller, does it?

Listen.

Let's practice some expressions of distance. Repeat the responses to the following questions.

Listen and repeat.

How far is it to the bank?

It's quite a distance.

It's a long way.

It's not very far.

How far is it from San Antonio to Mexico City?

It's quite far.

It's a long way.

It's about 900 miles.

It's about two hours by plane.

It's a little more than two days by car.

How far is the bus station?

not very far

just a few blocks

about ten minutes by bus

How long does it take to go from here to New York?

It takes about three days by train.

It takes about six hours by plane.

Listen.

Now let's practice asking questions about distance. First you will hear a sentence. Then you should make a question.

Example: You will hear: It's a long way to New York.

You should say: How far is it to New York?

Listen and make questions.

It's a long way from San Antonio to New York.

How far is it from San Antonio to New York?

It's a little more than two days by car from here to Chicago.

How far is it from here to Chicago?

It's quite a distance to the bank.

How far is it to the bank?

It takes about three days to go to New York.

How long does it take to go to New York?

**It takes about 15 minutes to go to the control tower.
How long does it take to go to the control tower?**

**It takes about twenty minutes by bus.
How long does it take by bus?**

**It takes about six hours by plane.
How long does it take by plane?**

Listen.

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 answer. Repeat the correct answers.

Listen and answer.

It's quite a distance from here to Mexico City. Mexico City is about 900 miles from here. It's a little more than two days by car, but only about two hours by plane.

Is it very far from here to Mexico City?

**Yes, it is.
It's quite a distance.
It's quite a distance from here to Mexico City.**

About how many miles is it?

**About 900
About 900 miles
It is about 900 miles.
It's about 900 miles to Mexico City.**

How long does it take to go there by car?

**a little more than two days
It takes a little more than two days.
It takes a little more than two days by car.**

How long does it take by plane?

**only about two hours
It takes only about two hours.
It takes only about two hours by plane.**

Listen.

Complete the following sentences by supplying attached questions. Then repeat the correct response.

Listen and complete.

You have a book, don't you?

You have a book

You have a book, don't you?

You have a book, haven't you?

You have a book

You have a book, haven't you?

We have a class today, don't we?

We have a class today

We have a class today, don't we?

We have a class today, haven't we?

We have a class today

We have a class today, haven't we?

They have an appointment, don't they?

They have an appointment

They have an appointment, don't they?

They have an appointment, haven't they?

They have an appointment,

They have an appointment, haven't they?

You don't have a book, do you?

You don't have a book

You don't have a book, do you?

We don't have a class today, do we?

We don't have a class today

We don't have a class today, do we?
