

OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

READING: SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES

QUESTIONS ON THE READING

DIALOG: IN A HOTEL

USES OF: HAVE TO, ABLE TO, OUGHT TO, WANT TO

PRONUNCIATION OF CONSONANT CLUSTERS

TAPE 2107A

READING: WAYS OF TRAVEL

USE OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

FORMS AND USAGES OF THE ADJECTIVE

FORMATION OF THE COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE

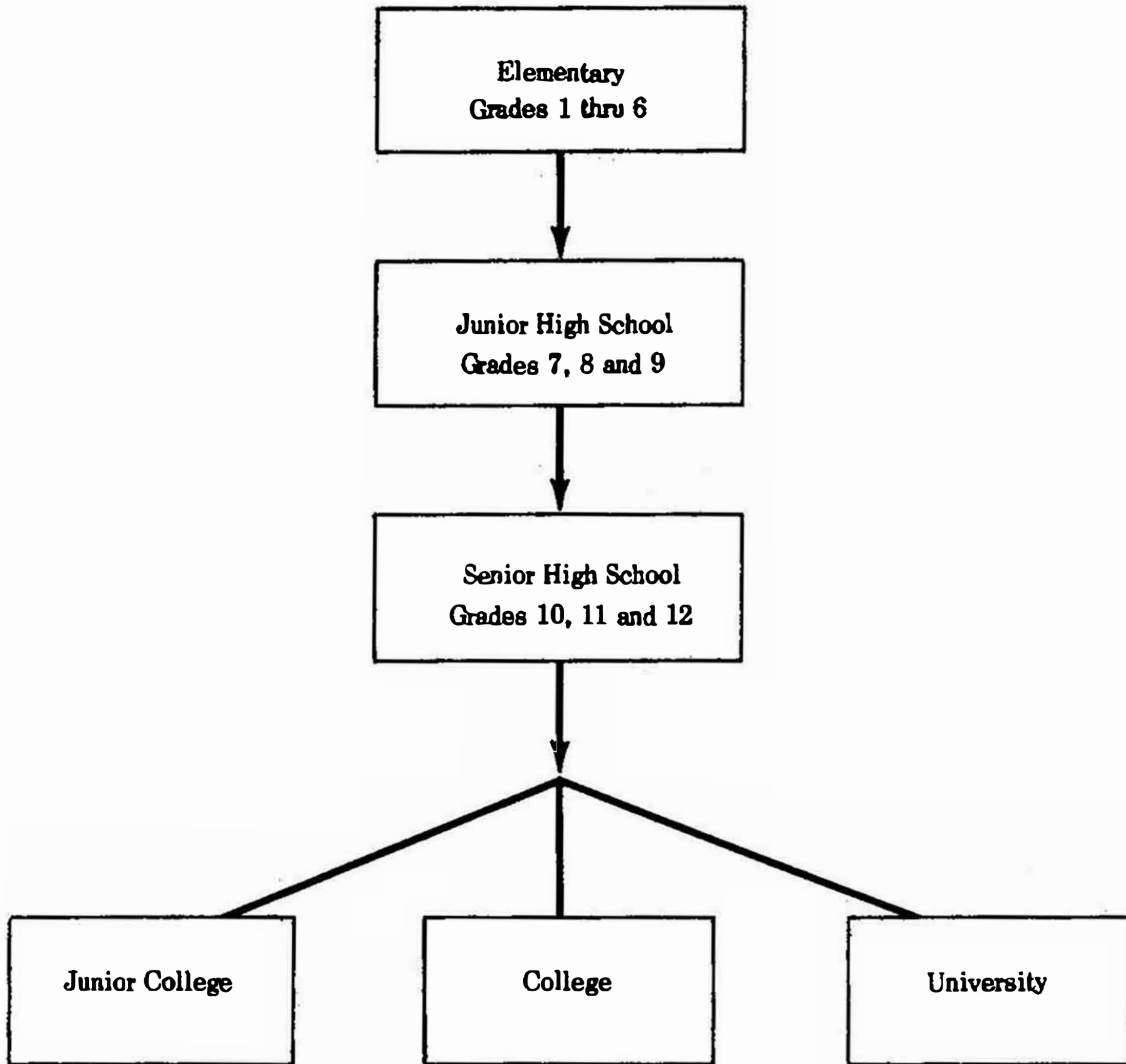
COMPARISONS IN ENGLISH

· COMPARISON OF TWO THINGS THAT ARE THE SAME
BY USING THE POSITIVE ADJECTIVE FORMS

· COMPARISON OF TWO THINGS THAT ARE UNEQUAL
BY USING COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVE FORMS

· COMPARISON OF THREE OR MORE UNEQUALS
BY USING THE SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVE FORMS

TAPE 2107B



UNIT 2107

READING

SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES

There are twelve grades in the school systems of the United States. The first six grades are called elementary school, and the seventh through the twelfth grades are called secondary school or high school. High schools are usually divided into two parts: junior high school and senior high school. In some places there are three years of junior high school (seventh, eighth and ninth grades) and three years of senior high school (tenth, eleventh and twelfth grades). In other places, the seventh and eighth grades are called junior high school, and senior high school begins in the ninth grade.

Boys and girls usually enter first grade when they are six years old. (They may go to kindergarten when they are five, but this is not compulsory.) School begins in September and lasts until June. Children don't go to school during the summer months. School usually begins between eight and nine o'clock in the morning and lasts until about two or three o'clock in the afternoon. Saturdays and Sundays are holidays. School attendance is compulsory until a certain age, usually sixteen.

After high school the student may go to college, where he studies for four years. Upon completion of those four years the student receives either a B.A. (Bachelor of Arts) or a B.S. (Bachelor of Science) degree. In order to obtain the higher academic or professional degrees another one to four years of study are needed at a college or university.

QUESTIONS ON THE READING

1. How many grades are there in the school systems in the United States?
2. How many grades are there in the schools in your country?
3. At what age do boys and girls in the United States enter first grade?
4. What is meant by kindergarten? Is it compulsory?
5. What grades are included in elementary school?
6. What grades are included in high school?
7. In what month does school begin in the United States?
8. In what month does school end?
9. Do children go to school during the summer months?
10. Where can one go to get more education after high school?
11. What degrees may he receive?
12. Tell something about the colleges and universities in your country.



DIALOG

IN A HOTEL

- Mr. West: I'd like to get a single room, please.
 Hotel Clerk: Do you have reservations?
- Mr. West: No, I haven't.
 Hotel Clerk: We have some single rooms available at \$24.00.
- Mr. West: Do you have anything for less?
 Hotel Clerk: No, we haven't, but you'll find these rooms comfortable.
 Every room has a private bath, and they all have television.
- Mr. West: All right. I'll take it.
 Hotel Clerk: How long will you be staying?
- Mr. West: Just tonight.
 Hotel Clerk: Will you fill out this registration card, please?
 Just your name and address.
- Mr. West: There you are. Do I pay you now?
 Hotel Clerk: No, pay when you check out.
- Mr. West: When is check-out time?
 Hotel Clerk: Three o'clock. Here's your key. The bellboy will take your bags
 and show you to your room.
- Mr. West: Thank you.
 Hotel Clerk: You're welcome.

USES OF: HAVE TO, ABLE TO, OUGHT TO, WANT TO

DRILL

Question

1. Do you *have to* go?
2. Does he *have to* study?
3. Did he *have to* go?

Answer

- Yes, I *have to*.
 No, I don't *have to*.
- Yes, he *has to*.
 No, he doesn't *have to*.
- Yes, he *had to*.
 No, he didn't *have to*.

ABLE TO

- Able to = can
 I'm able to go. = I can go.
 He's able to read. = He can read.

Statements with ABLE TO

- I'm
 You're
 He's able to go.
 She's
 We're
 They're

Questions with ABLE TO

- Are you
 Is he able to go today?
 Are we able to go this afternoon?
 Are they able to go tonight?

The Modal OUGHT TO

- = Should
 I ought to go. I ought not to go.
 He ought to go. He ought not to go.

Substitute **SHOULD** for **OUGHT TO**.

1. We *ought to* study our lesson now.
2. They *ought to* listen to the tape tonight.
3. She *ought to* be here at seven o'clock.
4. The students *ought to* study their lessons.
5. They *ought not to* study all night.

Word Study

have to = must

want to = would like to

Substitute **MUST** for *have to* and **WOULD LIKE TO** for *want to*.

I *have to* go now.

We *have to* go now.

He *has to* go now.

I *want to* go now.

We *want to* go now.

He *wants to* go now.

PRONUNCIATION OF CONSONANT CLUSTERS

/bl /, /kl /, /fl /, /gl /, /pl /

<i>black</i>	<i>class</i>	<i>flat</i>	<i>glad</i>	<i>plan</i>
<i>blow</i>	<i>clean</i>	<i>fly</i>	<i>glove</i>	<i>place</i>
<i>blue</i>	<i>climate</i>	<i>flower</i>	<i>glue</i>	<i>please</i>

/br /, /kr /, /fr /, /gr /, /pr /

<i>break</i>	<i>cream</i>	<i>free</i>	<i>green</i>	<i>practice</i>
<i>brown</i>	<i>crown</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>grow</i>	<i>price</i>
<i>brush</i>	<i>crush</i>	<i>fruit</i>	<i>group</i>	<i>prove</i>

/sk /, /sl /, /sm /, /sn /, /sp /

<i>score</i>	<i>sleep</i>	<i>smoke</i>	<i>sneeze</i>	<i>speak</i>
<i>sky</i>	<i>slick</i>	<i>smile</i>	<i>snake</i>	<i>space</i>
<i>school</i>	<i>slope</i>	<i>small</i>	<i>snow</i>	<i>spend</i>

/st /, /sw /, /spl /, /spr /, /str /, /tr /

<i>stare</i>	<i>swell</i>	<i>splash</i>	<i>spray</i>	<i>stray</i>	<i>track</i>
<i>stick</i>	<i>switch</i>	<i>split</i>	<i>spring</i>	<i>string</i>	<i>try</i>
<i>stop</i>	<i>swap</i>	<i>splendid</i>	<i>sprout</i>	<i>strong</i>	<i>true</i>

/spl /, /spr /, /str /

<i>splash</i>	<i>spray</i>	<i>stray</i>
<i>split</i>	<i>spring</i>	<i>string</i>
<i>splendid</i>	<i>sprout</i>	<i>strong</i>

TAPE 2107A

Let's practice some questions and answers on directions.

Listen and repeat.

Which way is the Admiral Hotel?

Over on Calloway Street.
It's over on Calloway Street.

Which way is the Admiral Hotel?

Over on Calloway Street.
It's over on Calloway Street.

Where is the Admiral Hotel?

Over that way.
I think it's over that way.

Where is the Admiral Hotel?

Over that way.
I think it's over that way.

Which way is Calloway Street?

Two blocks north.
It's two blocks north.

Which way is Calloway Street?

Two blocks north.
It's two blocks north.

Where is the First National Bank?

Over on the other side of town.

That's over on the other side of town.

Where is the First National Bank?

Over on the other side of town.

That's over on the other side of town.

Listen.

A: Excuse me, which way is the Admiral Hotel?

B: I'm sorry, I don't know. I'm new in this city.

A: Pardon me, sir. Can you tell me where the Admiral Hotel is?

B: I think it's over that way, but I'm not sure.

A: Excuse me. Do you know where the Admiral Hotel is?

B: That's over on Calloway Street.

Now you'll hear two phrases. Combine the two phrases into a sentence.

Example: You will hear: "the post office"

"Which way is"

You should say: "Which way is the post office?"

Listen and combine.

the post office is

Can you tell me which way

Can you tell me which way the post office is?

the bank

Where is

Where is the bank?

the bank is

Do you know where

Do you know where the bank is?

Listen.

Listen to the following sentences and try to remember what is said. You will be asked questions on the sentences. Answer the questions, and repeat the correct answers when you hear them.

Listen.

The First National Bank is over on the other side of town. It is a long way from here. You can take a bus or catch a cab. There's a bus stop across the street. Ask the driver where to get off.

Listen and give first a short answer, and then give a complete answer.

Where is the First National Bank?

over on the other side of town

That's over on the other side of town.

How far is it from here?

a long way

It's a long way from here.

How could a person get there?

by bus or by cab

He could take a bus or catch a cab.

Where is the bus stop?

across the street

There's a bus stop across the street.

Listen and repeat.

the elementary school

The lowest level is the elementary school.

the junior high school

The intermediate level is the junior high school.

the senior high school

The highest level is the senior high school.

What is the lowest level?

Can you tell me what the lowest level is?

What is the intermediate level?

Do you know what the intermediate level is?

What is the highest level?

Can you tell me what the highest level is?

Practice on the /urr/ sound in medial position.

Listen and repeat.

turn	girl	work	world
worse	first	her	sir
learn	serve	hurt	nurse
heard	church	word	were
early	purple	turkey	burning

Practice on the /urr/ sound in final position.

Listen and repeat.

paper	worker	doctor	warmer
farmer	teacher	letter	order
mother	father	sister	brother

Listen and repeat.

pier	pair
here	hair
beer	bare
fear	fair
steer	stare

They put the fish on the pier.

I want a pair of shoes.

She has long hair.

My book is here.

I drink beer.

His head is bare.

I fear a storm.

The weather is fair.

Do not stare at me.

Can you steer a boat?

Listen and repeat.

her	here
fur	fear
stir	steer
dirt	deer
were	we're

This is her book.

He was here.

This coat is made of fur.

A brave man has little fear.

I stir the sugar in my coffee.

Let's learn to steer the boat.

The car is covered with dirt.

We saw a small deer.

Were you here yesterday?

We're here every day.

Listen and repeat.

hair	heart
fare	far
stare	star
tear	tar
care	car

His hair is short.

The heart is like a pump.

I paid the fare.

It is not far to San Antonio.

Don't stare at him.

He saw the North Star.

I may tear my suit.

Tar is used to surface roads.

I take good care of my car.

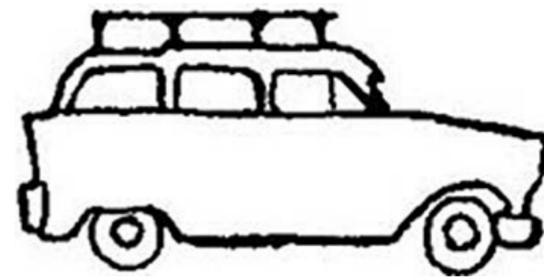
End of tape.

READING

WAYS OF TRAVEL IN THE UNITED STATES

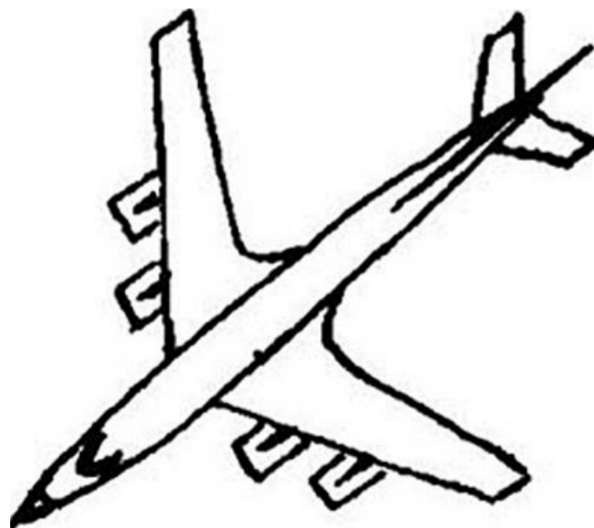
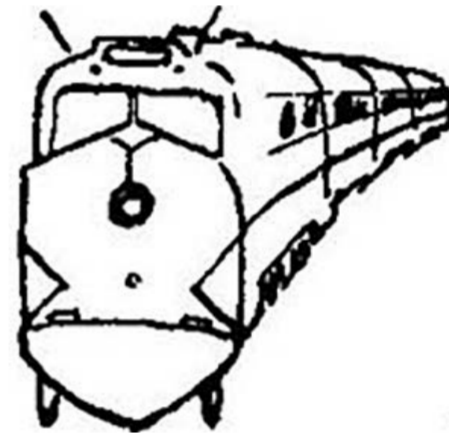
There are four main ways to travel in the United States. They are by car, by bus, by train and by plane.

Many people have cars. The roads are good. Gasoline is not as expensive as it is in some other countries. Traveling by car is often the easiest and cheapest way to go for families, or for three or more people. Since gasoline prices are higher now than they used to be, many families do not travel as much in their cars. They use buses, trains, and planes.



Going by bus is inexpensive, but it is slower than going by car. A bus usually stops to pick up people in every city and town. Some buses called express buses stop only in the big cities. For example, it is possible to go from New York to Boston without stopping on an express bus. It is not usually necessary to make reservations in advance.

Many people like to travel by train. Train transportation is more expensive than bus travel, but it is faster. Many people think going by train is more comfortable than going by bus. For some trains, it is necessary to make reservations in advance. This can be done by telephone. You will be told when and where you can pick up your ticket.



Going by plane is the fastest method of travel and it is probably the most popular now. You should always make reservations in advance when you travel by plane.

USE OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

Example: He is quick.
He answers quickly.

1. Adjective *QUICK*

He is quick.
He seems quick.
He becomes quick.

Adverb *QUICKLY*

He runs quickly.
He talks quickly.
He works quickly.
He writes quickly.

2. Adjective *GLAD*

They are glad.
They seem glad.
They look glad.

Adverb *GLADLY*

They work gladly.
They study gladly.
They learn gladly.
They finish gladly.

3. Adjective *CAREFUL*

We are careful.
We seem careful.
We are careful workers.

Adverb *CAREFULLY*

We study carefully.
We work carefully.
We practice carefully.

4. Adjective *GOOD*

He is good.
It seems good.
It looks good.
He is well.

Adverb *WELL*

It runs well.
It works well.
The car drives well.
The pen writes well.

(*Well* may be used as an adjective when it refers to *health*.)

FORMS AND USAGES OF THE ADJECTIVE

Read the following selection which uses the different forms of adjectives:

Joe has two pencils. They're not the same length. One is *longer than* the other, and, of course, one is *shorter than* the other.

John has three or more pencils. They're not the same length. One is the *shortest* and another is the *longest*. We say one is the *shortest* or the *longest* or we say one is the *shortest of all* or the *longest of all*.

Two movies are interesting. They are not of equal interest. One is *more interesting than* the other, and one is *less interesting than* the other.

Three or more movies are interesting, but, they're not of equal interest. One is *the most interesting*, another is *the least interesting*. We also say one is *the most interesting of all* or *the least interesting of all*.

When things are equal, we say: as large as, as interesting as, etc. There are three forms of the adjective. Here are the names of the forms and some examples:

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
long	longer	the longest
small	smaller	the smallest
beautiful	more beautiful less	the most beautiful the least
interesting	more interesting less	the most interesting the least

FORMATION OF THE COMPARATIVE AND THE SUPERLATIVE

Many one-syllable words and some two-syllable words form the comparative by adding *-er* and the superlative by adding *-est* to the positive form.

Some adjectives of two syllables and all adjectives of three or more syllables form the comparative by adding *more* or *less* and the superlative by adding *the most* or *the least*.

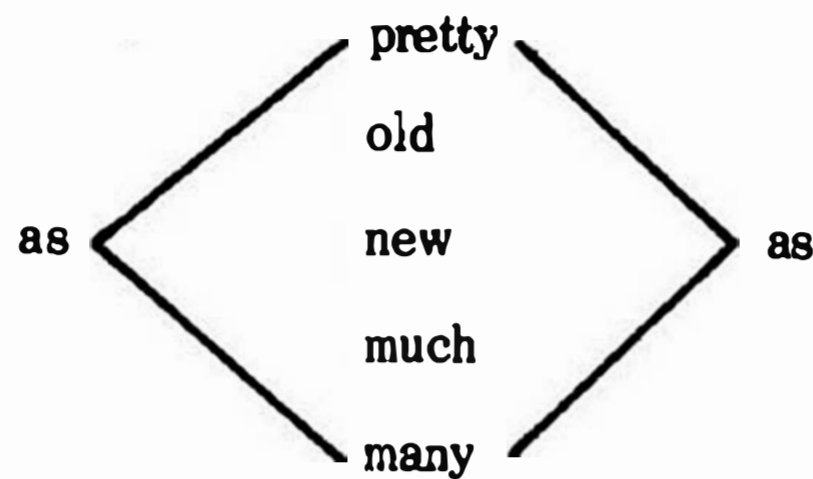
Some adjectives have special comparative and superlative forms:

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
little	less	least
many	more	most
much	more	most
far	farther	farthest
good	better	best
well	better	best
bad	worse	worst

COMPARISONS IN ENGLISH

Pattern Number 1. Comparisons of two things that are the same (equals) by using the positive adjective form:

as . . . Adjective (positive form) . . . as



Example: John is five years old. Joe is five years old.
John is as old as Joe. Joe is as old as John.

Practice on comparisons of equals. Close your book. Complete the following sentences after the instructor reads the incomplete sentence. Choose any of the above adjectives.

1. This girl is _____ her sister.
2. My coat is _____ yours.
3. This building is _____ that one.
4. This girl is not _____ her sister.
5. My coat is not _____ yours.
6. This building is not _____ that one.
7. Is this girl _____ her sister?
8. Is my coat _____ yours?
9. Is this building _____ that one?
10. Isn't this girl _____ her sister?
11. Isn't my coat _____ yours?
12. Isn't this building _____ that one?
13. He has _____ money _____ she has.
14. Joe has _____ friends _____ John has.

Pattern Number 2. Comparison of two things that are unequal by using comparative adjective forms. The comparative form of one-syllable and of some two-syllable adjectives is made by adding *-er* to the positive form of the adjective.

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>
old	older
young	younger
tall	taller
new	newer
big	bigger
pretty	prettier
ugly	uglier
heavy	heavier

Example: John is fifteen years old. Joe is ten years old.
 John is older than Joe.
 Joe is younger than John.

Practice on comparisons of two unequals, using one-syllable and some two-syllable adjectives.

1. He is _____ his brother.
2. This book is _____ your book.
3. His father is _____ his mother.
4. This girl is _____ that one.
5. Is your car _____ his car?
6. He is _____ his wife.
7. A two-hundred pound man is _____ a one-hundred and fifty-pound man.
8. A twenty-year old student is _____ a nineteen-year old student.

Pattern Number 3. Comparison of two things that are unequal. The comparative form of some adjectives of two syllables and all adjectives of three or more syllables is made by putting *more* or *less* before the positive form of the adjective.

<i>Positive</i>		<i>Comparative</i>	
expensive		expensive	
beautiful		beautiful	
interesting	more	interesting	than
necessary	less	necessary	
dangerous		dangerous	

Example: Book I interests the students more than Book II.
 Book I is more interesting than Book II.
 Book II is less interesting than Book I.

Practice on comparisons of two unequals, using adjectives of two or more syllables.

1. A book that costs \$5 is _____ one that sells for \$2.98.
2. The book that sells for \$2.98 is _____ the \$5 book.
3. When we're thirsty, water is _____ than food.
4. Light traffic is _____ heavy traffic.
5. A pretty house is _____ an ugly house.
6. Traveling by car is _____ riding a bus.
7. Driving at night is _____ driving during the day.

Pattern Number 4. Comparison of three or more unequals by using the superlative adjective form. The superlative form of one-syllable and of some two-syllable adjectives is made by adding *-est* to the positive form of the adjective.

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
new	newest
old	oldest
tall	tallest
short	shortest
young	youngest
big	biggest
small	smallest

Example: House No. 1 has an area of 1,850 square feet. House No. 2 has an area of 1,851 square feet. House No. 3 has an area of 1,849 square feet.

House No. 2 is the biggest of the three.
House No. 3 is the smallest of the three.

Practice with superlative forms of adjectives of one syllable and some of two syllables.

John is 25 years old. Jack is 24, and Jim 23.

1. John is _____ the three.
2. Jim is _____ the three.

John drives a 1950 car. Jim drives a 1962 car, and Jack drives a 1955 car.

3. John's car is _____ the three.
4. Jim's car is _____ the three.

Mary is 5' 6" tall. Nancy is 5' 5" tall. Susie is 5' tall.

5. Mary is _____ the three.
6. Susie is _____ the three.

Mr. Smith has a 50-acre farm, Mr. Jones a 200-acre farm, and Mr. Morris a 500-acre farm.

7. Mr. Smith has _____ farm.
8. Mr. Morris has _____ farm.

Pattern Number 5. Comparison of three or more things that are unequal. The superlative form of some adjectives of two syllables and of all adjectives of three or more syllables is made by putting *most* or *least* before the positive form of the adjective.

<i>Positive</i>		<i>Superlative</i>
experienced		experienced
expensive		expensive
beautiful		beautiful
interesting	most	interesting
necessary	least	necessary
dangerous		dangerous

Example: Mr. Jones has been flying planes for 10 years, Mr. Smith for 5 years, and Mr. Murray for 2 years.

Mr. Jones is the most experienced pilot.
Mr. Murray is the least experienced pilot.

Practice with the superlative form of adjectives of two syllables and adjectives of three or more syllables.

All the students are interested in Book I. Some of the students are interested in Book III. None of the students are interested in Book IX.

1. Book I is the _____ of the three.
2. Book IX is the _____ of the three.

There are ten accidents on Road X daily, none on Road Y, and five on Road Z.

3. Road Y is the _____ of the three.
4. Road X is the _____ of the three.

A winter uniform costs \$50. A summer uniform costs \$10. A fatigue uniform costs \$6.50.

5. A winter uniform is _____ of the three.
6. A fatigue uniform is _____ of the three.

TAPE 2107B

Listen.

There are four main ways to travel in the United States. They are by car, by bus, by train, and by plane. Many people have cars. The roads are good. Gasoline is not as expensive as it is in some other countries. Traveling by car is often the easiest and cheapest way to go for families, or for three or more people.

Listen and repeat.

in the United States

ways to travel/in the United States

four main ways to travel/in the United States

There are/four main ways to travel/in the United States.

There are/four main ways to travel/in the United States.

Listen and complete the sentences. Then repeat the complete sentences after me.

There are four main ways to travel

in the United States

There are four main ways to travel in the United States.

There are

four main ways to travel in the United States.

There are four main ways to travel in the United States.

Listen and repeat.

and by plane

by bus, by train, and by plane

by car, by bus, by train, and by plane

They are by car, by bus, by train, and by plane.

Listen and complete.

They are by car, by bus, by train

and by plane

They are by car, by bus, by train, and by plane.

They are

by car, by bus, by train, and by plane

They are by car, by bus, by train, and by plane.

Listen and repeat.

Traveling by train is cheap.

Traveling by bus is cheaper.

Traveling by car is the cheapest.

Listen and complete.

Traveling by train is cheap.

Traveling by train

Traveling by bus is cheaper.

Traveling by bus

Traveling by car is the cheapest.

Traveling by car

Listen and repeat.

Traveling by plane is expensive.

Traveling by train is less expensive.

Traveling by car is the least expensive.

Listen and complete.

Traveling by plane is expensive.

Traveling by plane

Traveling by train is less expensive.

Traveling by train

Traveling by car is the least expensive.

Traveling by car

Listen and repeat.

Traveling by bus is expensive.

Traveling by train is more expensive.

Traveling by plane is the most expensive.

Listen and complete.

Traveling by bus is expensive.

Traveling by bus

Traveling by train is more expensive.

Traveling by train

Traveling by plane is the most expensive.

Traveling by plane

Listen and repeat.

John is a good student.

Mary is a better student than John.

Joe is the best student.

John is an intelligent student.
 Mary is a more intelligent student than John.
 Joe is the most intelligent student.

John speaks English well.
 Mary speaks English better than John.
 Joe speaks English the best.

John had little time to study.
 Mary had less time to study than John.
 Joe had the least time to study.

Listen.

Intonation practice. Let's practice saying some sentences in a normal way and then with special emphasis on the verb.

Listen and repeat.

He is a doctor.
 He is a doctor.

She was in New York last year.
 She was in New York last year.

I am 21 years old.
 I am 21 years old.

He isn't a doctor.
 He isn't a doctor.

She wasn't in New York last year.
 She wasn't in New York last year.

I'm not 21 years old.
 I'm not 21 years old.

She didn't go to the movies.
 She didn't go to the movies.

Listen and repeat.

taller than

older than

farther than

more interesting than

more exciting than

more difficult than

more eager than

Mary is taller than her sister.

My coat is older than yours.

Sound travels slower than light.

Light travels faster than sound.

Speaking English is more difficult than reading it.

High school is more interesting than elementary school.

Skiing is more exciting than skating.

Speaking a language is more difficult than reading.

Some students are more eager to learn than others.

Rapid speech is more difficult to understand than slow speech.

taller than

older than

farther than

more interesting than

more exciting than

more difficult than

more eager than

Mary is taller than her sister.

My coat is older than yours.

Express buses travel faster than regular buses.

Light travels faster than sound.

Sound travels slower than light.

College is more interesting than high school .

Skiing is more exciting than skating.

Speaking a language is more difficult than reading.

Some students are more eager to learn than others.

Rapid speech is more difficult to understand than slow speech.

* * * *