

OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Dialog: At the Drugstore

Reading: How to Buy in the U.S.

Word Stress Practice

Special Expressions

Useful Sentences

Pronunciation Drills

Questions and Answers

Tape 2202A

Reading: A Drive in a New Car

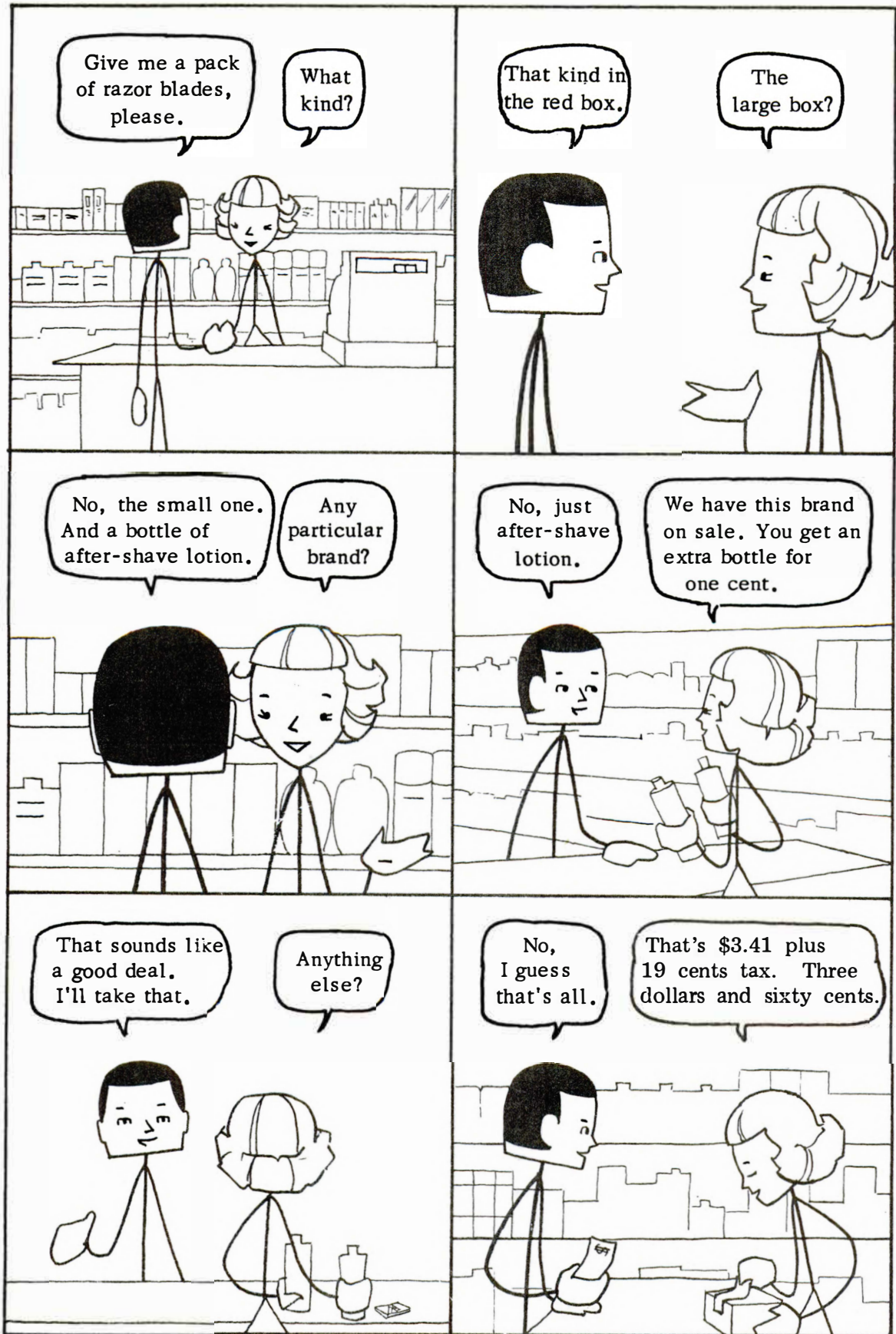
Questions on the Reading

Substitution Practice

Drill on Useful Sentences

General English Usage: WHEN and WHERE
Prepositional Phrases
AFTER, BEFORE, WHILE
in Clauses and Phrases

Tape 2202B



UNIT 2202

DIALOGAt the Drugstore

- A: Give me a pack of razor blades, please.
- B: What kind?
- A: That kind in the red box.
- B: The large box?
- A: No, the small one. And a bottle of after-shave lotion.
- B: Any particular brand?
- A: No, just after-shave lotion.
- B: We have this brand on sale. You get an extra bottle for one cent.
- A: That sounds like a good deal. I'll take that.
- B: Anything else?
- A: No, I guess that's all.
- B: That's \$3.41 plus 19 cents tax. Three dollars and sixty cents.

READINGHow To Buy in the U.S.

Buying merchandise in the United States is not done by bargaining. That is, you cannot go into a store and offer a lower price for an item than the amount of money listed by the store management. This does not mean, however, that everything costs exactly the same everywhere. When shopping, especially for large or expensive things, it is wise to find out which stores are offering lower prices on the items you are interested in buying. Very often a store will put a number of things "ON SALE" for one or two days. The price will be lower during that period, and then the item will be offered again at the original price.

WORD STRESS PRACTICE

MERchandise

BARgaining

MANagement

EVERything

EVERywhere

NEWSpaper

INterested

OFfered

SHOPping

howEVER

esPEcially

adVERTisement

disCOVER

oRIGINAL

exPENsive

SPECIAL EXPRESSIONS*Something, Anything, Nothing Else*

Use *anything else* in questions and full negative answers. Use *something else* in affirmative answers and statements.

Would you like to see anything else?
 No, I don't want to see anything else.
 Yes, I'd like to see something else.

Do you want to ask anything else about these engines?
 No, I don't want to ask anything else.
 Yes, I'd like to ask something else.

Would you like to add anything else?
 No, I don't want to add anything else.
 Yes, I'd like to add something else.

Use *nothing else* in short negative answers.

Do you want to say anything else?
 No, nothing else, thanks.

Have they tried anything else?
 No, nothing else.

Have you heard anything else?
 No, nothing else.

Do you want anything else?
 No, nothing else, thank you.

May I bring you anything else?
 No, nothing else just now, thanks.

Do you know anything else about the accident?
 No, nothing else at this time.

Does he know anything else about the flight?
 No, nothing else right now.

To *Sound Like* refers to something we hear. To *Look Like* refers to something we see.

Sound Like, Look Like

1. That sounds like a good idea.
2. That looks like an interesting book.
3. This ad sounds like a bargain.
4. Mary looks like her mother.
5. It sounds like there's something the matter with the motor.
6. It looks like there's a leak in the fuel pump.
7. It looks like bad weather for flying.
8. It sounds like a storm is coming.

A Good Deal refers to something that is to our advantage. *A Good Deal of* means much.

A Good Deal, A Good Deal Of

1. This radio sale looks like a good deal.
2. This book has a good deal of information about electronics.
3. I got a good deal on this TV set.
4. He's away from home a good deal of the time.
5. Did they get a good deal when they bought the house?
6. He saw a good deal of the country during his trip west.

USEFUL SENTENCES

Practice saying the following sentences until you can say each one correctly.

1. I need some shaving cream.
2. Is this a good brand?
3. Don't you have anything cheaper?
4. I don't need a big bottle like that.
5. Do you have any toothbrushes?

6. I prefer nylon toothbrushes.
7. I'd like to buy some aspirin.
8. Is this soap on sale?
9. Where are the paper towels?
10. How much is this electric razor?

PRONUNCIATION DRILLS

/w/ and /v/ contrast

/w/		/v/		/w/		/v/
wine	→	vine		wary	→	very
wane		vane		west		vest
wail		veil		went		vent

Choose the correct word.

1. I don't like to drink (wine, vine).
2. A (wane, vane) indicates the direction of the wind.
3. Some women wear a (wail, veil) in church.
4. Be (wary, very) of his promises.
5. This base is located in the (west, vest).
6. We (went, vent) to the party last Saturday.

/v/ and /b/ contrast

/v/		/b/
very	→	berry
vest		best
veil		bail
vent		bent

1. Would you like some straw (very, berry) ice cream?
2. (Vest, Best) is the superlative form of the adjective good.
3. She wore a black (bail, veil).
4. Open the air (vent, bent) so that we can get some cool air.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

When you ask a question in English, you may get several short answers instead of one complete answer. Study the following questions and answers:

1. Where can I buy some toothpaste?
 - a. Any drugstore will have toothpaste.
 - b. There's a big one over on Ninth Street.

2. Do you have any shoe polish?
 - a. No, we don't.
 - b. You can get that at a dime store.
 - c. They sell it over at Woolworth's.

3. Does this lotion come in a bigger size?
 - a. Yes, we have a bigger bottle.
 - b. It costs fifty cents more.

4. I want to buy some shampoo.
 - a. Do you want liquid or cream?
 - b. This brand is on sale this week.
 - c. You get an extra small bottle for only one cent.

5. Does this store sell raincoats?
 - a. I'm sorry, we just sold our last one.
 - b. We should have some more next week, though.
 - c. Or you could get a cheap one at the drugstore over there.

6. I need some aspirin.
 - a. We have several different brands.
 - b. This big bottle of one hundred tablets is a good bargain.
 - c. Or you can get a bottle of five hundred.

7. Do you have any cough drops?
 - a. Yes, they're over there at the candy counter.
 - b. You can get three boxes for \$1.40.
 - c. One box costs 49 cents.

TAPE 2202A

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

I'd like to tell you something about my first flight.
I think you'd like to know how it went.
It was unusually rough.
We ran into a lot of thunderheads and icing.

Listen and answer.

What did the speaker want to talk about?

his first flight
He wanted to talk about his first flight.

According to the speaker, how was the trip?

unusually rough
It was unusually rough.

What kind of weather conditions did they run into?

a lot of thunderheads and icing
They ran into a lot of thunderheads and icing.

Let's distinguish between the use of *anything else* and *something else*. Use *anything else* in the questions and the full negative answer. Use *something else* in the affirmative answer.

Listen and repeat.

Would you like to see anything else?
No, I don't want to see anything else.
Do you want to ask anything else **about** these engines?
No, I don't want to ask anything else.
Would you like to add anything else?
No, I don't want to add anything else.

Listen and answer. Answer my questions with a complete negative answer.

Would you like to buy anything else?

No, I don't want to buy anything else.

Do you want to try anything else?

No, I don't want to try anything else.

Are you interested in anything else?

No, I'm not interested in anything else.

Listen and answer. Answer my questions with a complete affirmative answer.

Would you like to buy anything else?

Yes, I'd like to buy something else.

Do you want to try anything else?

Yes, I'd like to try something else.

Are you interested in anything else?

Yes, I'm interested in something else.

Listen to the following questions. When you hear "No . . ." answer with a negative answer. When you hear "Yes . . ." answer with an affirmative answer.

For example: You will hear, "Is he interested in anything else?
Yes . . ."

You should say, "Yes, he is interested in something else."

Then you will hear "No . . ."

You should say, "No, he is not interested in anything else."

Listen and answer.

Is he interested in anything else?

No . . .

No, he is not interested in anything else.

Yes . . .

Yes, he is interested in something else.

Did they try anything else?

No . . .

No, they didn't try anything else.

Yes . . .

Yes, they tried something else.

Do you want to say anything else?

No . . .

No, I don't want to say anything else.

Yes . . .

Yes, I want to say something else.

Listen and repeat.

No, I don't want to say anything else.

Yes, I want to say something else.

No, they didn't try anything else.

Yes, they tried something else.

No, he isn't interested in anything else.

Yes, he is interested in something else.

Let's use *nothing else* in short negative answers.

Listen and repeat.

Do you want to say anything else?

No, nothing else, thanks.

Have they tried anything else?

No, nothing else.

Do you want anything else?

No, nothing else, thank you.

Have you heard anything else?

No, nothing else.

May I bring you anything else?

No, nothing else just now, thanks.

Do you know anything else about the accident?

No, nothing else at this time.

Does he know anything else about the flight?

No, nothing else right now.

Let's practice some useful sentences.

Listen and repeat.

I need some razor blades.

Is this a good brand?

How much are these?

Do you have any that are less expensive?

I'll take these.

They look good to me.

I want some shaving cream, too.

Is this the best you have?

How much is that all together?

Here's a twenty.

Sorry I don't have anything smaller.

Oh! I just thought of something else I need. Give me some toothpaste.

I'm sure that's all now.

Listen. "Nothing else" can be used as a negative answer to a question. Now listen to the following questions. Answer with "nothing else."

Do you want to say anything else?

No, nothing else.

Have they tried anything else?

No, nothing else.

Do you want anything else?

No, nothing else.

Have you heard anything else?

No, nothing else.

May I bring you anything else?

No, nothing else.

Do you know anything else about the accident?

No, nothing else.

Does he know anything else about the flight?

No, nothing else.

Listen and answer. Answer with a complete negative answer.

Would you like to buy anything else?

No, I don't want to buy anything else.

Do you want to try anything else?

No, I don't want to try anything else.

Are you interested in anything else?

No, I'm not interested in anything else.

Listen and answer. Answer with a complete affirmative answer.

Would you like to buy anything else?

Yes, I'd like to buy something else.

Do you want to try anything else?

Yes, I'd like to try something else.

Are you interested in anything else?

Yes, I'm interested in something else.

THIS IS THE END OF TAPE 2202A.

READINGA Drive in a New Car

We had just bought a new car. So we decided to take a drive in the country and try it out. After leaving the city we switched on the radio. Nobody liked the program, so my wife pushed another button and tuned in to another station. The static was so bad we had to try still another station. We finally got a clear program.

Since the car was new, I thought it best to check the operation carefully. From time to time I glanced at the instrument panel. The speedometer was working and indicated a safe speed for a new engine. A glance at the oil pressure gage, ammeter, fuel gage, and the temperature gage showed that everything was normal.

The oil pressure gage indicated 40 pounds. The temperature gage showed that the engine was not getting hot. The fuel gage indicated the tank was almost full, and the ammeter needle showed that the battery was being charged. Everything seemed to be in good working order. Everything appeared to be okay.

We suddenly realized that we were fifty miles from town and that it was time to return. On the way back the car continued to perform well. We were well pleased with its smooth acceleration, ease of steering, and with its overall performance.

I'd intended to drive just a short distance and get back in an hour or two. But the nearer we approached the city, the more traffic we ran into. Workers from some of the military installations were going home. In some places, there was a line of cars driving bumper to bumper. Light signals seemed to be at every street intersection. Anyway, we finally got home without too much trouble.

QUESTIONS ON THE READING

1. What had the people in the story just bought?
2. What did they decide to do?
3. What difficulty did they have?
4. Why did they want to check the performance of the car?
5. Name one of the instruments they glanced at.
6. What did the oil pressure gage indicate?
7. What did the temperature gage show?
8. Were the people pleased with the performance of the car?
9. How far did they drive?
10. Why was there so much traffic as they approached the city?

SUBSTITUTION PRACTICE

Practice making constructions similar to the following by changing the underlined words. Choose a word (or words) from this list.

appeared
because
decided
difficulty
plan

showed
take a quick look at
test
turn on

1. I made up my mind to study engineering.
2. We are going to try out a used car.
3. Will someone please switch on the lights?
4. Since I had a dizzy feeling, I had to see a doctor.
5. You should glance at the rearview mirror from time to time.
6. The temperature gage indicated that the engine was at normal operating temperature.
7. Everything seemed to be functioning smoothly.
8. We intend to visit our friends in New York.
9. We shouldn't have any trouble finding their new home.

DRILL ON USEFUL SENTENCES

The student should be prepared to repeat these sentences after the instructor without the aid of the book. The instructor may ask the student to make substitutions, or he may ask student *A* to make a statement, student *B* to change the statement to a question, and student *C* to give the answer.

1. I glanced at my watch and realized that it was time for class.
2. I plan to leave next week, if at all possible.
3. It seems hot in here to me.
4. Its overall performance was quite satisfactory.
5. If I were you, I'd test the car before I bought it.
6. We were given a test every two weeks.
7. You could see better if you'd switch on the lights.
8. Don't get excited. I mean don't push the panic button.
9. The instructor was pleased with my overall performance.
10. You should practice accelerating the car smoothly.

GENERAL ENGLISH USAGE*Where and When*

Where = place

When = time

Study the examples and complete the exercises as directed.

They went to Indiana. They lived there for many years.
They went to Indiana, where they lived for many years.

He came to the United States in 1958. His company opened an office in New York.
He came to the United States in 1958, when his company opened a new office.

Combine the following pairs of sentences, using *When* or *Where* as connectives.

1. He decided to take a job in Washington.
The climate was more pleasing in Washington.
2. Mr. Brent went to Europe in October.
The boat fares were cheaper in October.
3. She wants to move to California.
Her sister is living in California now.
4. They left Europe in 1939.
The war started in 1939.
5. We've decided to have the party at the club.
There is more space for dancing at the club.
6. These experiments will be conducted in the laboratory.
There are more facilities in the laboratory.
7. We like to go to the movies in the afternoon.
The theaters are not so crowded in the afternoon.
8. They plant their flower seeds in April.
The weather begins to get warm in April.

Prepositional Phrases Used at the Beginning of Sentences

Examples:

At the age of seventeen, he went to college.
He went to college *at the age of seventeen*.

After graduation, she plans to take a job as a secretary.
She plans to take a job as a secretary *after graduation*.

Before dinner, they went for a drive in the country.
They went for a drive in the country *before dinner*.

Reverse the position of the prepositional phrases in these sentences.

1. *During the summer months*, they often take short trips to the beach.
2. *With his wife and children*, he traveled across the country last year.
3. The boys played baseball in the school playground *before school*.
4. Miss Vincent likes to listen to records *in the early part of the evening*.
5. *After his class*, he always goes to the library to study his homework.
6. *Near the old church*, there is a very interesting museum.
7. *Before take-off*, be absolutely certain that you have checked all the instruments.

After, Before, While, etc., Followed by *Ing-Form*

Examples:

Before *he left* the house, he closed all the windows.
 Before *leaving* the house, he closed all the windows.

After *they heard* the signal, they rushed to their posts.
 After *hearing* the signal, they rushed to their posts.

Although *he worked* only part time, he earned enough money to pay for his education.
 Although *working* only part time, he earned enough money to pay for his education.

While *I was* reading the newspaper, I noticed an article about my country.
 While *reading* the newspaper, I noticed an article about my country.

Change the following sentences to the construction illustrated above:

1. Before *he took* the job, he found out what housing was available in the area.
2. After *he finished* the briefing, he went back to his office.
3. While *she was* dancing at the party, she lost her purse.
4. After *they moved* to Los Angeles, they took part in winter sports.
5. While *he watched* the mechanic, he learned many things about the engine.
6. Although *he was* making his first flight, he was very calm.
7. After *he completed* lesson number one, he began to study lesson number two.
8. Before *they went* to class, they practiced the dialogs.

American Language Course

TAPE 2202B

Listen.

Listen to the following sentences and take notes. Then compare your notes with those you will hear. The paragraph will be read twice.

The oil pressure gage indicated 40 pounds; the temperature gage showed that the engine was not getting hot. The fuel gage indicated the tank was almost full, and the ammeter needle showed that the battery was being charged. Everything seemed to be in good working order.

Now, compare your notes with the following notes:

oil pressure 40 pounds
 engine not getting hot
 tank almost full
 battery being charged
 everything in good working order

Listen.

Listen carefully to the following sentences. Remember what is said. You will be asked questions on the sentences. Answer the questions. Then the correct answers will be given. Repeat the correct answers.

Listen.

We suddenly realized that we were fifty miles from town and that it was time to return. The car continued to perform well. We were pleased with its smooth acceleration, ease of steering, and with its overall performance.

Answer my questions. Answer with a *short* and a complete answer.

How far from town were we?

fifty miles

We were fifty miles from town.

Was it time to return home?

Yes, it was.

It was time to return.

How did the car perform?

It performed well.

It continued to perform well.

How did the car accelerate?

smoothly

The car accelerated smoothly.

How did the car steer?

easily

The car steered easily.

Listen.

Listen to the following conversation.

A: Joe, do you like to travel?

B: Yes, Bill, I enjoy traveling very much. I've just recently visited several countries. I'm planning to take a trip around the world.

A: What country would you like to live in?

B: I'd like to live in Spain. I don't like cold weather. It's warmer there.

Listen and repeat.

I enjoy traveling very much.

I've just recently visited several countries.

I'm planning to take a trip around the world.

Listen.

Listen carefully to the following sentences. Try to remember what is said. You will be asked questions on the sentences. Answer the questions. Then the correct answers will be given. Repeat the correct answers.

Listen.

I enjoy traveling very much. I've visited several European countries just recently. I intend to take a trip around the world next year if I can save enough money.

Does the speaker like to travel?

Yes, he does.

He likes to travel very much.

What countries has he visited recently?

European

European countries

He has visited European countries recently.

What kind of a trip does he intend to take soon?

a trip around the world

He intends to take a trip around the world.

Is he certain that he will take the trip next year?

No, he isn't.

No, he isn't certain.

He has to save enough money.

He has to save enough money for the trip.

Listen and repeat.

He enjoys traveling by plane.

He enjoys traveling by plane, doesn't he?

He doesn't enjoy traveling by plane.

He doesn't enjoy traveling by plane, does he?

Does he enjoy traveling by plane?

He enjoyed traveling by plane.

He enjoyed traveling by plane, didn't he?

He didn't enjoy traveling by plane.

He didn't enjoy traveling by plane, did he?

Did he enjoy traveling by plane?

He will enjoy traveling by plane.

He will enjoy traveling by plane, won't he?

He won't enjoy traveling by plane.

He won't enjoy traveling by plane, will he?

Will he enjoy traveling by plane?

Listen.

Let's practice some sentences with past tense constructions. Notice that the past tense is used in both parts of the longer sentences.

Listen and repeat.

He took the job.

He learned a lot about it.

Before he took the job, he learned a lot about it.

He entered training.

He studied very hard.

After he entered training, he studied very hard.

He drove the car.

He warmed up the engine.

Before he drove the car, he warmed up the engine.

I read the instructions.
 I figured out what to do.
 After I read the instructions, I figured out what to do.
 After I read the instructions, I figured out what to do.

He thought about the problem.
 He came up with the right answer.
 After he thought about the problem, he came up with the right answer.
 After he thought about the problem, he came up with the right answer.

He didn't explain everything.
 He pointed out what he wanted us to do.
 Although he didn't explain everything, he pointed out what he wanted us to do.
 Although he didn't explain everything, he pointed out what he wanted us to do.

Listen.

Now, let's practice some sentences with present perfect tense and past tense constructions.

Listen and repeat.

He has made faster progress.
 He pinpointed the difficulty.
 He has made faster progress since he pinpointed the difficulty.
 He has made faster progress since he pinpointed the difficulty.

He has learned quite fast.
 He caught on to the exercises.
 He has learned quite fast since he caught on to the exercises.
 He has learned quite fast since he caught on to the exercises.

They have done real well.
 They took more interest in the subject.
 They have done real well since they took more interest in the subject.
 They have done real well since they took more interest in the subject.

Listen.

Here are some useful idioms.

Listen and repeat.

figure out
 figure out
 The mechanic finally figured out why the car wouldn't start.

come up with
 come up with
 He thought about the problem and came up with a good idea.

point out
 point out
 The mechanic pointed out that the brakes were defective.

catch on
 catch on
 They catch on pretty fast, because they listen carefully.

THIS IS THE END OF TAPE 2202B.