

## OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Dialog: At the Dentist's

Special Expressions

Useful Sentences

Pronunciation Drill

Intonation Practice

Questions and Answers

Tape 2205A

Reading: How to Test a Used Car

Questions on the Reading

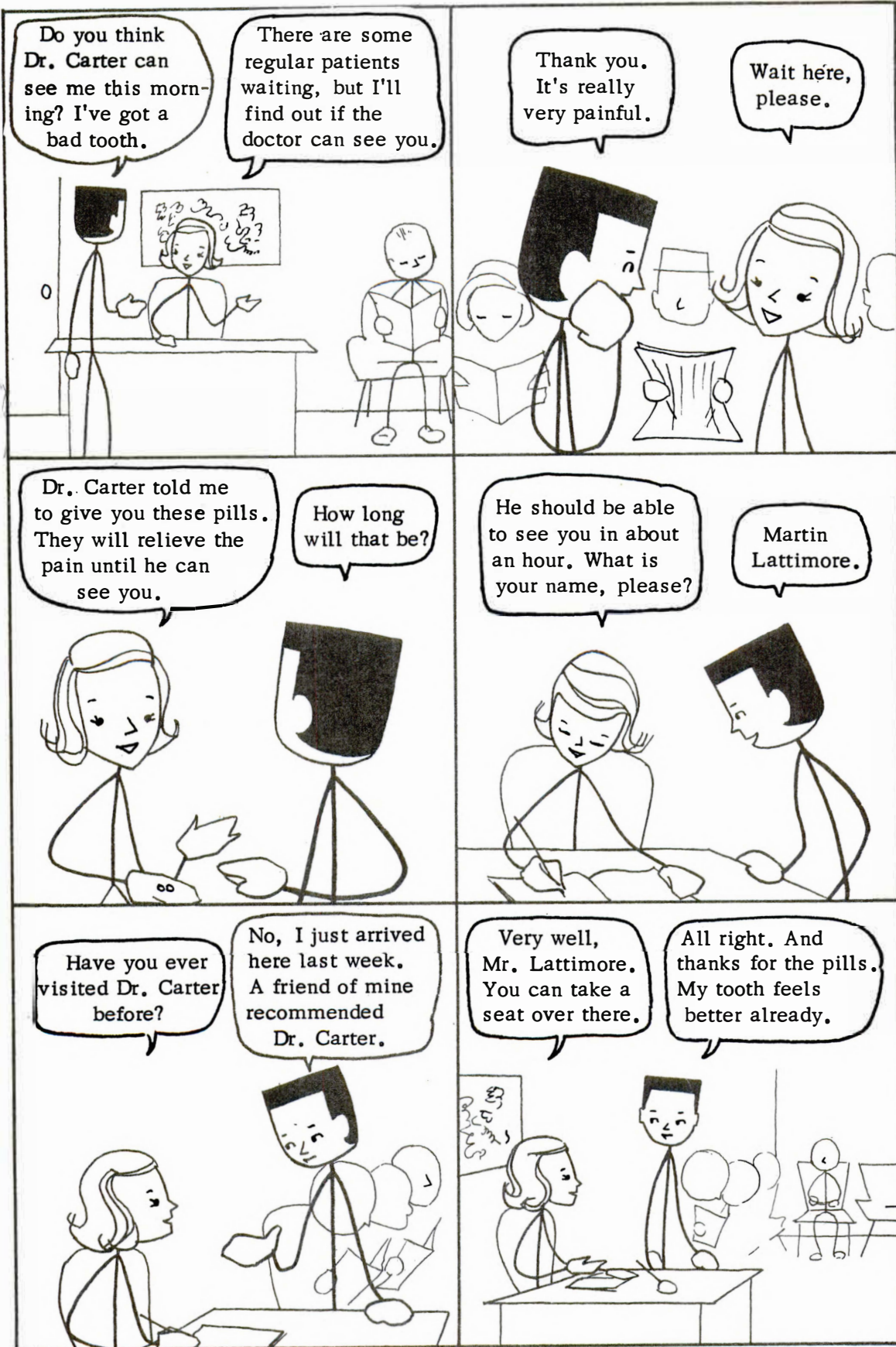
Substitution Practice

Recall Exercise: Verbs

General English Usage: Time Expressions

Noun-Noun Combinations

Tape 2205B



## UNIT 2205

## DIALOG

At the Dentist's

A: Do you think Dr. Carter can see me this morning? I've got a bad tooth.

B: There are some regular patients waiting, but I'll find out if the doctor can see you.

A: Thank you. It's really very painful.

B: Wait here, please.

\* \* \* \*

B: Dr. Carter told me to give you these pills. They will relieve the pain until he can see you.

A: How long will that be?

B: He should be able to see you in about an hour. What is your name, please?

A: Martin Lattimore.

B: Have you ever visited Dr. Carter before?

A: No, I just arrived here last week. A friend of mine recommended Dr. Carter.

B: Very well, Mr. Lattimore. You can take a seat over there.

A: All right. And thanks for the pills. My tooth feels better already.

## SPECIAL EXPRESSIONS

Learn the following:

Aches and Pains:

- |                              |                                    |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. I've got a headache.      | 9. I've got a pain in my shoulder. |
| 2. He's got a toothache.     | 10. My leg hurts.                  |
| 3. She's got a stomach-ache. | 11. I've got a pain in my leg.     |
| 4. I've got a backache.      | 12. My ears are ringing.           |
| 5. He's got a sore throat.   | 13. I've got a cold.               |
| 6. My arm hurts.             | 14. I'm coughing and sneezing.     |
| 7. I have a pain in my arm.  | 15. My fingers are tingling.       |
| 8. My shoulder hurts.        | 16. My vision is blurred.          |

**Find Out** = Determine, learn, discover

1. Did you find out where he lives?
2. I can't find out what time the train leaves.
3. Please find out when she is coming.
4. We weren't able to find out why he left so suddenly.
5. They haven't found out how often the planes arrive.
6. We found out about the dance.
7. Have you found out about the examination schedule?
8. The investigators are trying to find out about the accident.
9. We're going to find out about our flight plans this afternoon.

**Have, Have Got** = Possess

1. She has a new car.  
She's got a new car.
2. Do you have any aspirin?  
Have you got any aspirin?
3. This plane has a new propulsion system.  
This plane's got a new propulsion system.
4. I don't have any information about that.  
I haven't got any information about that.

**Have To, Have Got To** = Must

1. We have to be ready before noon.  
We've got to be ready before noon.
2. Do you have to report immediately?  
Have you got to report immediately?
3. He has to compute the range again.  
He's got to compute the range again.
4. I don't have to leave now.  
I haven't got to leave now.

**USEFUL SENTENCES**

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

1. I have a headache, a sore throat, and a high fever.
2. My temperature was one hundred one degrees last night.
3. I've never been seriously ill.
4. I get dizzy when I climb stairs too quickly.
5. The doctor took an X-ray of my chest last year.
6. Take this medicine every three hours.
7. Please tell me what your trouble is.
8. Have this prescription filled at a drugstore.
9. Don't take more than four of these pills in one day.
10. Make an appointment with the nurse to see me again on Friday.

**PRONUNCIATION DRILL**

/s/ and /z/ contrast in final position.

/s/

/z/

rice

rise

race

raise

peace

peas

hiss

his

loose

loose

I like this *rice*.

What time did the sun *rise* this morning?

Don't *race* the engine.

*Raise* your hand if you don't understand.

People want a lasting *peace*.

The South *raises* a lot of *peas*.

The steam escaped with a *hiss*.

This is *his* book.

The hinge is *loose*.

Did you *lose* something?

## INTONATION PRACTICE

Study the intonation contrasts in the following sentences.

1. The doctor can't see you right **now**.  
He'll be free in an **hour**, though.
  
2. We can't finish this lesson **today**.  
We can do it **tomorrow**, though.
  
3. You can't buy furniture in **this** store.  
There's a furniture store over **there**, though.
  
4. I won't have this ready by **eight** o'clock.  
It will be ready at **nine** o'clock, however.
  
5. Your pronunciation isn't very **good** yet.  
It will improve **rapidly**, however.
  
6. The weather isn't good enough for flying right **now**.  
It should clear up **soon**, however.
  
7. I don't want to go to the movies **tonight**.  
I'll go **tomorrow**, if you like.
  
8. This coat doesn't come in **blue**.  
I can show you something in **grey** if you like.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

Practice answering the following questions:

1. Do you have any fever?
  - a. No, I don't.
  - b. But I feel a little dizzy.
  - c. I've got a cold.
  
2. What seems to be your trouble?
  - a. My head is stopped up.
  - b. I must have caught a cold.
  - c. This may be sinus trouble.
  
3. Have you had any trouble with your stomach?
  - a. No, I haven't.
  - b. It's this sinus headache.
  - c. I can't seem to get rid of it.
  
4. How long have you had this sore throat?
  - a. It started about a week ago.
  - b. Last night it was so bad I couldn't sleep.
  - c. I have a bad cough, too.
  
5. When was the last time you had your eyes examined?
  - a. About a year ago.
  - b. I've always had 20-20 vision.
  - c. But I've been having a lot of headaches lately.

TAPE 2205A

Let's practice some sentences with *have* and *have got* which express the general idea of possession.

Listen and repeat.

Do you have any aspirin?

Yes, I have several brands.

Yes, I have got several brands.

Yes, I've got several brands.

Does he have enough time to fix a flat tire?

Yes, he has sufficient time.

Yes, he has got enough time.

Yes, he's got enough time.

Do you have a screwdriver big enough to tighten this screw?

Yes, I have a screwdriver that's big enough.

Yes, I have got one that's big enough.

Yes, I've got one that's big enough.

Do you have many friends on the base?

Yes, I have many friends here.

Yes, I have got many friends here.

Yes, I've got many friends here.



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**Listen and repeat.**

**Do you have his address?**

**Yes, I have his address.**

**Yes, I've got his address.**

**Do you have your workbook?**

**Yes, I have my workbook.**

**Yes, I've got my workbook.**

**Does he have enough time to check the brakes?**

**Yes, he has enough time to check the brakes.**

**Yes, he's got enough time to check the brakes.**

**Do they have sufficient time to finish the course?**

**Yes, they have sufficient time to finish the course.**

**Yes, they've got sufficient time to finish the course.**

**Do you have a headache?**

**Yes, I have a headache.**

**Yes, I've got a headache.**

**Does she have the phone number?**

**Yes, she has the phone number.**

**Yes, she's got the phone number.**

\*\*\*\*\*

Let's practice some expressions with *have to* and *have got to* which substitute for *must*. Answer my questions affirmatively. Use *have to* in your answer.

Do you have to leave now?

Yes, I have to leave now.  
Yes, I've got to leave now.  
Yes, I must leave now.

Do you have to glance at the instruments?

Yes, I have to glance at the instruments.  
Yes, I've got to glance at the instruments.  
Yes, I must glance at the instruments.

Does he have to make up his mind now?

Yes, he has to make up his mind now.  
Yes, he's got to make up his mind now.  
Yes, he must make up his mind now.

Do we have to watch out for other cars?

Yes, we have to watch out for other cars.  
Yes, we've got to watch out for other cars.  
Yes, we must watch out for other cars.

Do you have to keep on trying to improve?

Yes, I have to keep on trying to improve.  
Yes, I've got to keep on trying to improve.  
Yes, I must keep on trying to improve.

Do you have to go over your notes again after class?

Yes, I have to go over my notes after class.  
Yes, I've got to go over my notes after class.  
Yes, I must go over my notes after class.

Do you have to ask questions when you don't understand?

Yes, I have to ask questions when I don't understand.  
Yes, I've got to ask questions when I don't understand.  
Yes, I must ask questions when I don't understand.

\*\*\*\*\*

On your own, substitute *have to* and *have got to* for *must* in the following sentences. Substitute *have to* when you hear me use *must* in a sentence. Then repeat my sentences when I use *have to* or *have got to*.

You must keep up with your class.

You have to keep up with your class.

You've got to keep up with your class.

He must pinpoint his location on the map.

He has to pinpoint his location on the map.

He's got to pinpoint his location on the map.

They must drive carefully.

They have to drive carefully.

They've got to drive carefully.

He must do his homework.

He has to do his homework.

He's got to do his homework.

We must listen carefully.

We have to listen carefully.

We've got to listen carefully.

You must contact the doctor.

You have to contact the doctor.

You've got to contact the doctor.

We must find out what caused the accident.

We have to find out what caused the accident.

We've got to find out what caused the accident.

We must find out about our course.

We have to find out about our course.

We've got to find out about our course.

You must take good care of your oxygen equipment.

You have to take good care of your oxygen equipment.  
You've got to take good care of your oxygen equipment.

\*\*\*\*\*

The following exercise is designed to provide intonation practice. Imitate the voice as carefully as possible. Pay close attention to the rise and fall of the voice at the end of the sentences.

Listen and repeat.

The captain can't see you this morning.  
He'll be free this afternoon, though.

We can't finish this job today.  
We can finish it tomorrow, though.

The weather is too bad for flying right now.  
It should clear up soon, however.

He didn't say the class met upstairs.  
He said it met downstairs.

\*\*\*\*\*

Let's contrast the /s./ and the /z./ sound.

Listen and repeat.

rice	rise
race	raise
peace	peas
hiss	his
loose	lose

rice	rice
This rice is very good.	

rise	rise
What time did the sun rise this morning?	

race	race
Don't race the engine.	

THIS IS THE END OF TAPE 2205A.

**READING**How to Test a Used Car

The following is a test which may be conducted by anyone interested in purchasing a used car. It will reveal most of the defects which could be expensive to repair.

**Checking the Body:** Operate window cranks, lock buttons, and keys. Check all doors, watching to see if they drop down when they are opened or have to be slammed very hard when they are closed. Check the upholstery for broken springs. Points will project slightly from broken springs; the seat will not be level. Note the state of the car's interior. Worn floor mats and pedal pads indicate high mileage.

**Checking the Engine:** Lift the hood, start the engine, and allow it to warm up, listening for any unusual noises. With the engine running, set the emergency brake hard, and put the car in high gear. Release the clutch pedal slowly and gradually accelerate the engine. This puts the engine under stress and tests for noises that otherwise might be hard to hear. The accelerator should be almost down to the floor by the time the clutch pedal is released, at which time the engine should stall. If the engine doesn't stop running, the clutch is slipping. Have someone accelerate the engine several times and note the color of the exhaust. If the color is blue—it should be gray or black—the car uses a lot of oil. If there is heavy knocking in the engine, some of the main parts may be loose. It is usually very expensive to repair a noisy engine or a slipping clutch. If these are problems you encounter, it is best to look for a car in better working condition.

**Checking the Brakes:** Push down on the brake pedal and keep it down for a minute or two with heavy pressure. If it sinks slowly, there is a leak in the hydraulic system which could be expensive to repair. If the dealer does not object, have a mechanic take off a wheel. He will check the brake drums for signs of hydraulic leaks. The mechanic will also drive the car to see whether the brakes are grabbing or out of adjustment.

**Checking the Steering:** Drive around sharp corners to the right and to the left. The wheel should turn freely in both directions with no sticking. Then drive the car on a road which is rather flat. Driving at about 35 miles per hour, release the wheel. The car should continue to move in a straight line for at least 400 to 500 feet before it drifts to either side of the road. If the car keeps drifting to one side, the wheels may be out of alignment.

**Checking the Car on the Road:** After checking the steering, you are ready to make one of the simplest tests, yet one of the most difficult ones for a used car to pass. Slow the car to 10 miles per hour in high gear. Then press the accelerator halfway. If the car picks up speed smoothly to 35 miles per hour, the ignition system and the system of the engine as a whole are good.

**QUESTIONS ON THE READING**

1. Name *one* thing which you should examine when buying a used car.
2. If an engine is badly worn, what kind of noises do you often hear?
3. If the seats are not level, what does this indicate?
4. What do worn floor mats and pedal pads indicate?
5. In checking the brakes, is it sometimes necessary to remove the wheel?
6. How might you tell if there was a leak in the hydraulic system?
7. If there are heavy knocks in the engine, what should you do?
8. If the car uses too much oil, what color will the exhaust smoke be?
9. If the car passes all tests on the car lot, what should you do next?
10. How can you check the steering when driving?

**SUBSTITUTION PRACTICE**

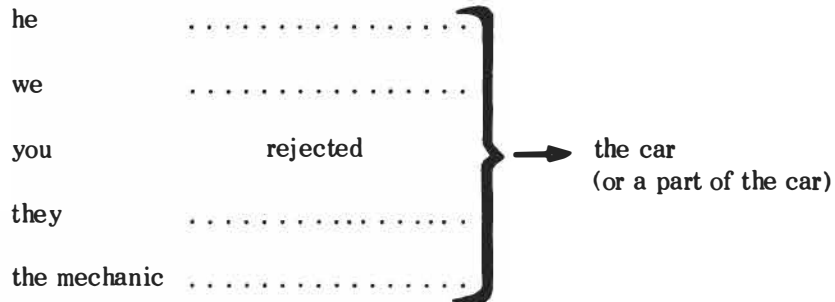
Practice making constructions similar to the following by changing the underlined words. Choose a word (or words) from this list.

buying	let go of
examining	moving
extended	shows
fix	slowly
inside	stopping

1. If you release the wheel of the car while you're driving, you may have an accident.
2. The mechanic is checking the fuel system.
3. The tailpipe projected too far.
4. The falling of hydraulic pressure indicates a leak somewhere.
5. The interior of the car is very clean.
6. Who is going to repair your motor?
7. Frank was late this morning because his car kept stalling.
8. They're interested in purchasing a small car.
9. If the car keeps drifting to one side, don't buy it.
10. It's best to accelerate the engine gradually.

**RECALL EXERCISE**Verbs

Close your book and practice making complete statements by recalling as many verbs as you can. Advanced students may be required to add adverbs and adjectives.

**GENERAL ENGLISH USAGE**Time Expressions

Study the examples and complete the exercises as directed: *A Day, A Week, A Year, A Month, etc.*, as expressions of frequency.

Examples:

1. She goes to the movies once a week.
2. Take this medicine three times a day.
3. Leonard visits his family two or three times a year.
4. We get paid once a month.

Use the following expressions in oral sentences.

once a week  
twice a year  
three times a month  
several times a day  
three times a week  
six hundred times a second  
five thousand times a minute  
twice a day  
ten times a week  
fifty times a second  
once a month

## Noun-Noun Combinations

Use the following combination words in sentences. Stress the first element in each combination.

drugstore  
bus stop  
wrist watch  
fuel tank  
schoolbook  
pencil sharpener  
post office  
mailman  
pilot training  
language problem  
mailroom  
doorbell  
can opener  
flashlight  
phone book  
necktie



## American Language Course

## TAPE 2205B

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Listen.

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

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Listen.

You should drive the car around sharp corners to check the steering. The wheel should turn freely to the right and left without sticking. At 35 miles per hour, the car should continue to move straight ahead for 400 to 500 feet without any control. If it drifts to one side, the wheels may be out of alignment. This test should be made on a level road.

\*\*\*\*\*

Listen and answer.

Why should you drive the car around sharp corners?

to check the steering

You should drive the car around sharp corners to check the steering.

How should the wheel turn?

freely to the right and left

The wheel should turn freely to the right and left.

How far should the car go before turning to one side?

400 to 500 feet

It should go straight for about 500 feet.

If the car drifts to one side quickly, what does this indicate?

wheels out of alignment

It indicates that the wheels are out of alignment?

What kind of road should you make this test on?

on a flat, level road.

This test should be made on a flat, level road.

\*\*\*\*\*

Listen.

Let's practice some expressions of *frequency*. Listen to the following sentences and answer my questions when you hear them. Then repeat the correct answer.

Listen.

Tell the patient to do the following: Take this medicine three times a day. Drink a glass of milk once a day. Eat full meals only twice a day.

Listen and answer.

How often should the patient drink a glass of milk?

once a day

He should drink a glass of milk once a day.

The patient should drink a glass of milk once a day.

How often should he take the medicine?

three times a day

He should take it three times a day.

The patient should take the medicine three times a day.

How frequently should the patient eat?

only twice a day

He should eat only twice a day.

The patient should eat only twice a day.

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Listen.

Here are some things you should do on a long trip. Check your water, oil, and tires about three times a day. Stop and stretch several times a day. Switch drivers four or five times a day.

How often should you switch drivers on a long trip?

four or five times a day

You should switch four or five times a day.

You should switch drivers four or five times a day.

How frequently should you stop and stretch?

several times a day

You should stop and stretch several times a day.

How often should the water, oil, and tires be checked?

about three times a day

They should be checked about three times a day—before you start, on the way, and after you stop.

\*\*\*\*\*

Listen.

Let's practice some noun-noun combinations. First you will hear just the noun-noun combinations. Imitate the voice carefully. Notice that the first noun is said louder than the second one. Then you will hear the combinations at the end of sentences.

Listen and repeat.

post office

We're looking for the post office.

post office

club meeting

Once a month, they go to a club meeting.

club meeting

pencil sharpener

Where is the pencil sharpener?

pencil sharpener

pilot training

I'm leaving soon for pilot training.

pilot training

motor fuel

Be certain that you've got enough motor fuel.

motor fuel

language problem

He didn't fail because of a language problem.

language problem

control tower

Which way is the control tower?

control tower

homework

Please be quiet, I'm trying to do my homework.

homework

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Listen.

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

Listen.

Joe usually gets up at 6 o'clock and takes a shower. After he shaves and gets dressed, he goes to the dining hall and has breakfast. After breakfast, he goes to class and studies English. Usually, he is in class from 0730 to 1430.

What time does Joe usually get up?

usually at 6 o'clock

He usually gets up at 6 o'clock.

Joe usually gets up at 6 o'clock.

What does he do next?

takes a shower

He takes a shower.

What does he do after shaving and getting dressed?

He has breakfast.

He goes to the dining hall and has breakfast.

Where does he go after having breakfast?

to class

He goes to class.

He goes to class after having breakfast.

What does he do in class?

studies English

He studies English.

How long is he usually in class?

from 0730 to 1430

He's usually in class from 0730 to 1430.

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Listen.

Let's practice changing some statements to questions. You will hear me make a statement. When you hear me, you should change my statement to a question. Then you will hear the correct question. Repeat the correct question.

Listen and change.

Mrs. Watkins usually gets up at five-thirty in the morning.

What time does Mrs. Watkins usually get up?

Remember to change my statements.

Mrs. Watkins got up at six o'clock yesterday morning.

What time did Mrs. Watkins get up yesterday morning?

First, she prepares breakfast for herself and her husband.

What does she do first?

After he leaves, she awakens Bob and Marie.

What does she do after her husband leaves?

What does she do after he leaves?

Mrs. Watkins serves Bob's and Marie's breakfast.

Who serves Bob's and Marie's breakfast?

Tom isn't at home most of the time, because his college is in another city.

Why isn't Tom home most of the time?

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Listen.

Listen to the following selection and take notes. Ask your instructor to check your performance.

Originally, man probably did not use art for pleasure, but only for his needs. Later he saw that art gave him pleasure. So he made his simple instruments beautiful. The first knives were made of stone. And their design was rough and quite simple. Soon the knives were made of copper or some other metal. Some knives had long straight blades, and others had blades in the form of a curve. Many had complex designs cut into the metal. They were useful instruments and beautiful ornaments. Cups and other vessels were made of metals like brass, copper, silver, and gold.

THIS IS THE END OF TAPE 2205B.