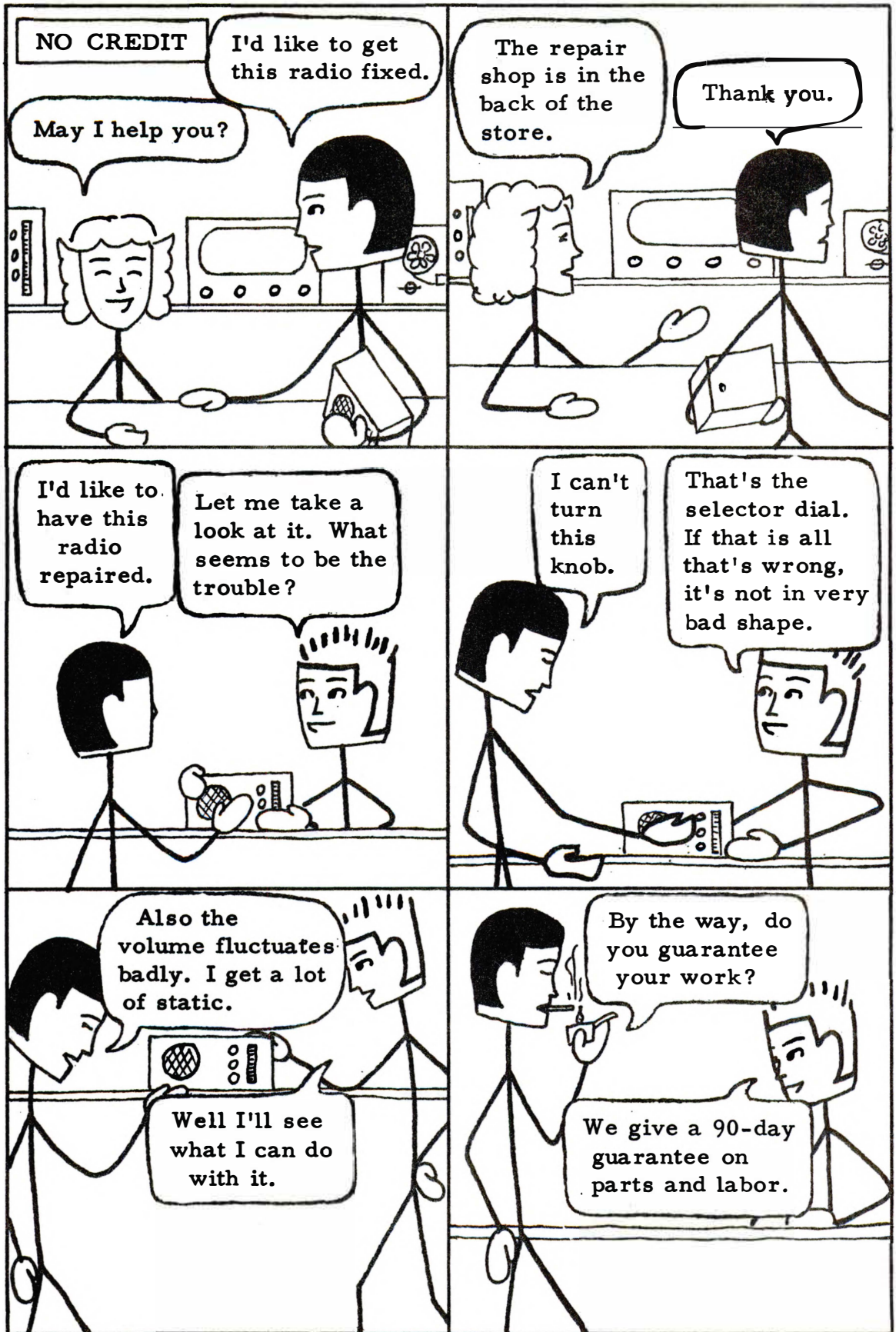


OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Dialog: At the Repair Shop
Dictation Practice: Guarantees
Special Expressions
Useful Sentences
Intonation Practice
Questions and Answers
Tape 2206A

Reading: Driving Safety
Questions on the Reading
Dictation on Useful Sentences
Substitution Practice
General English Usage: Inverted Subject-Verb Order
BE- Passive Verb Phrase Construction
Tape 2206B



UNIT 2206

DIALOG

At the Repair Shop

A: May I help you?

B: I'd like to get this radio fixed.

A: The repair shop is in the back of the store.

B: Thank you.

B: I'd like to have this radio repaired.

A: Let me take a look at it. What seems to be the trouble?

B: I can't turn this knob.

A: That's the selector dial. If that is all that's wrong, it's not in very bad shape.

B: Also the volume fluctuates badly. I get a lot of static.

A: Well, I'll see what I can do with it.

B: By the way, do you guarantee your work?

A: We give a 90-day guarantee on parts and labor.

DICTATION PRACTICE

(Close your books and write the following exercise as the instructor reads and repeats each sentence.)

Guarantees

Mechanical and electrical repairs are sometimes expensive. Sometimes, in the case of such things as television and radio sets, it is almost cheaper to buy a new set. Repairs may take a long time, too. Many large stores have repair services for the mechanical and electrical items that they sell. They may offer a guarantee for the merchandise for a period of ninety or one hundred days. Such stores will also have a ninety-day guarantee on the repair work that may be done after the original guarantee has run out. When buying a watch, a radio, or a TV set, it is best to be sure that there is an absolute guarantee on the item. This will protect any investment that you make on it.

SPECIAL EXPRESSIONS

Learn the following:

As a Matter of Fact

To Tell the Truth

Actually

1. A: Aren't you cold?
B: No, as a matter of fact, I enjoy cold weather.
2. A: Is that book interesting?
B: No, to tell the truth, it's the dullest book I ever read.
3. A: I was afraid to call you after 10 o'clock.
B: You could have called. As a matter of fact, I never go to sleep before midnight.
4. A: When did you meet Bill?
B: A long time ago. Actually, we met at school when we were children.
5. A: Haven't you finished your lessons yet?
B: No, to tell the truth, I haven't even started!
6. A: That suit seems to fit you well.
B: Not really. Actually, the jacket feels a little tight.

Behind

In Back Of

Make oral substitutions using *In Back Of* for *Behind*, and vice versa.

1. The instructor sits *behind* the student.
2. Western Union is *in back of* building 1000.
3. His car is parked *behind* mine.
4. I sit *in back of* him.
5. He was flying *behind* me.
6. The parking lot is *in back of* the building.
7. The fire wall is *behind* the engine.
8. He was standing *in back of* the car.
9. The transmission is *behind* the engine.
10. The back seat is *in back of* the front seat.

In the Back Of = in the back part of

Make an oral substitution for *In the Back Of*.

1. The back seat is *in the back of* the car.
2. The bulletin board is *in the back of* the room.
3. He sat *in the back of* the room.
4. The instructor sits *in the back of* the aircraft.
5. The boxes were put *in the back of* the pickup truck.

Have a Look At

Take a Look At

1. I want to have a look at that motor that's been misfiring.
I want to take a look at that motor.
2. The doctor will have to have a look at that leg.
The doctor will take a look at that leg.
3. Would you like to have a look at the laboratory?
Would you like to take a look at the laboratory?
4. I'm going to have a look at this new textbook.
I'm going to take a look at this textbook.

In Bad Shape

1. John has been sick for a week; he's in bad shape.
2. This machine has been overheated; it's in pretty bad shape.
3. My radio is in very bad shape.
4. Alfred's reports are in bad shape; they're totally inaccurate.

USEFUL SENTENCES

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

1. My clock radio is out of order.
2. My radio is in bad shape.
3. Something's wrong with this recorder.
4. My watch is always slow.
5. This typewriter needs fixing.
6. This washing machine still has the guarantee on it.
7. Something's the matter with the TV set.
8. Why don't you call the TV repairman?
9. I have to get a plumber—the faucets are all leaking.
10. Where can I get my watch fixed?

INTONATION PRACTICE

Study intonation changes in the following sentences. Notice that the intonation pattern at the end of the short and the long sentences is the same. Also notice that the pattern at the end of the short sentence changes when the short sentence is the first part of a longer sentence.

1. We got up at seven thirty.

We got up at seven thirty and had breakfast.

2. I gave him my telephone number.

I gave him my telephone number and asked him to call me back.

3. The boys finished their work.

The boys finished their work and went downtown.

4. That building was started last month.

That building was started last month and will be finished by next year.

5. He went to the door when the doorbell rang.

He went to the door when the doorbell rang, but no one was there.

6. That store has very good merchandise.

That store has very good merchandise, but it's quite expensive.

7. I need to buy some new clothes.

I need to buy some new clothes, but I don't have the time.

8. It began to rain early in the morning.

It began to rain early in the morning, but it stopped before noon.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**Repetition Practice of Questions and Answers**

1. What seems to be wrong with your watch?
 - a. It doesn't keep good time.
 - b. It's always fast.
 - c. It gains about seven minutes every day.

2. How long have you had this radio?
 - a. About six weeks.
 - b. It still has a guarantee on it.
 - c. I think one of the tubes is burned out.

3. What's the trouble with this record player?
 - a. It doesn't sound right.
 - b. It turns too fast.
 - c. It's playing too fast.

4. What needs to be done to this suit?
 - a. I lost a button from the coat.
 - b. The sleeves are too long.
 - c. The suit needs to be pressed.

5. How long will it take you to fix my typewriter?
 - a. It may take about five days.
 - b. I'm very busy right now.
 - c. It won't be ready until a week from tomorrow.

6. Can you fix this TV set?
 - a. Sure, but you may need a new picture tube.
 - b. The condenser may need replacing, too.
 - c. It will run around seventy or eighty dollars, plus labor.

7. My fountain pen isn't working right. Can it be fixed?
 - a. Yes, but it might be cheaper to buy a new one.
 - b. No, it isn't worth it.
 - c. The repairs sometimes cost as much as a new pen.

TAPE 2206A

The following exercise is designed to provide practice in the use of *have a look at* and *take a look at*. These two phrases have the same meaning.

Listen and repeat.

Something is wrong with my ignition system.
I want the mechanic to check it.
Would you please have the mechanic take a look at it?
Would the mechanic have time to take a look at it?

I'd like to see an electric power plant.
I'd like to have a look at an electric power plant.
I want to take a look at an electric power plant.

Your foot is in bad shape.
You'd better have a doctor examine it.
You should ask a doctor to have a look at it.
You ought to let a doctor take a look at it.

The brakes are out of order.
I'm going to have someone check them.
I'm going to get someone to have a look at them.
I'm going to have someone take a look at them.

I'd like to see a large ranch.
I want to have a look at a large ranch.
I'd like to take a look at a large ranch.

On your own, substitute *have a look at* and *take a look at* in the following sentences. Substitute *have a look at* when you hear my sentence. Then repeat.

Listen and substitute.

Would the repairman please check my radio?

Would the repairman please have a look at my radio?
Would the repairman please take a look at my radio?

Remember to substitute *have a look at* in my sentence.

I'd like to see a missile launching.

I want to have a look at a missile launching.

I'd like to take a look at a missile launching.

I'd like to see the repair shop.

I'd like to have a look at the repair shop.

I want to take a look at the repair shop.

Will you please check my oxygen equipment?

Will you please have a look at my oxygen equipment?

Will you please take a look at my oxygen equipment?

Let's practice some expressions with *as a matter of fact,* *to tell the truth,* and *actually.*

Listen and repeat.

Isn't your sore throat better?

No, as a matter of fact, it's worse.

Are idiomatic expressions easy to learn?

No, actually, they are very hard to learn.

Aren't you sleepy?

No, actually, I'm wide awake.

Haven't you finished your lesson yet?

No, to tell the truth, I haven't even started.

Aren't they keeping up with their classmates?

No, to tell the truth, they are falling behind.

Isn't he horsing around too much?

No, actually, he is working pretty hard.

Didn't he say he would go over some of the points again?

No, as a matter of fact, he said he would keep on going.

Now practice substituting *as a matter of fact* and *to tell the truth* for *actually* in some sentences. First you will hear a sentence using *actually*. Substitute *as a matter of fact* for *actually* after you hear my sentence. Then repeat the other sentence.

Listen and substitute.

He wasn't late for the meeting. Actually, he was a few minutes early.

As a matter of fact, he was a few minutes early.
To tell the truth, he was a few minutes early.

Remember to substitute *as a matter of fact* in my sentence.

He hasn't done his homework yet. Actually, he hasn't even started.

As a matter of fact, he hasn't even started.
To tell the truth, he hasn't even started.

He is not one of the best students in the group. Actually, he's quite weak.

As a matter of fact, he's quite weak.
To tell the truth, he's quite weak.

We didn't understand much at first. Actually, we understood very little.

As a matter of fact, we understood very little.
To tell the truth, we understood very little.

Listen to some statements concerning the repair of a radio. Remember what is said. Answer my questions when you hear them. Repeat the answer after the voice.

Listen.

I'll do the best I can to fix your radio. I see it's in bad shape. Looks like you dropped it. I may not be able to put it back in working condition. Just the same, leave your telephone number, and I'll telephone you in a few days. Here, don't forget to take your stub.

Now answer my questions.

Was the repairman certain that he could fix the radio?

No.
No, he wasn't.

What did he say he would do?

the best he could
He said he'd do the best he could.

What kind of shape was the radio in?

bad shape
It was in bad shape.

What probably happened to it?

It was dropped.
It looked like it was dropped.

When did the repairman say he'd call the customer?

in a few days
He said he'd call in a few days.

Let's practice intonation changes in the following sentences. Notice how the intonation of the short sentence changes when it is the first part of a longer sentence.

Listen and repeat.

We got up at seven-thirty.

We got up at seven-thirty and had breakfast.

I gave him my telephone number.

I gave him my telephone number and asked him to call me back.

The boys finished their work.

The boys finished their work and went downtown.

That building was started last month.

That building was started last month, and will be finished by next year.

He went to the door when the doorbell rang.

He went to the door when the doorbell rang, but no one was there.

That store has very good merchandise.

That store has very good merchandise, but it's quite expensive.

I need to buy some new clothes.

I need to buy some new clothes, but I don't have the time.

It began to rain early in the morning.

It began to rain early in the morning, but it stopped before noon.

Let's practice repeating some related sentences.

Listen and repeat.

My typewriter has to be fixed.

It needs a good cleaning and overhaul.

And some of the parts have to be replaced.

It will probably take about ten days.

I'm told it will cost about twenty-five dollars to fix it.

Don't know how I'm going to do without it.

My watch isn't running right.

It doesn't keep good time.

It's always fast.

THIS IS THE END OF TAPE 2206A.

READINGDriving Safety

A comparatively short time ago, the automobile was used primarily for pleasure. Mainly, it was considered a harmless luxury. Today it has become a major means of transportation. Since many people are involved daily in car accidents, there is a great need to try to make driving safer.

We are making some progress toward safer driving by improving our streets and highways. We are building better cars, and we are setting up stricter controls on driving. While the safety we desire is not yet in sight, improved driving knowledge and skill offer much hope for great progress. Let's look at some of these safety factors.

Whether a person is driving slow or fast, an accident may occur if a car suddenly stalls, if there is no response when the driver depresses the brake pedal or steps on the gas pedal. A first requirement then is that all units of the entire system function properly. That is, the brake system, the ignition system, the fuel system, and the steering system must all be in good condition. These mechanical factors are very important.

Of equal importance are the human factors. For instance, the operator of an automobile must know and use the signals for driving. The signals for moving from one lane of traffic to another, making turns, and stopping are very important. Most accidents occur in heavy traffic and not on open highways far from our city traffic. The importance of knowing and using signals cannot be overemphasized. Never make a turn or stop without giving the driver behind you a warning of what you intend to do.

Naturally, a driver should know that a red light means to stop, a green light to proceed, a blinking yellow light to continue slowly and carefully. He should, in addition, be familiar with all the warning signs on the sides of the streets and highways.

Many accidents result from failure to look far enough ahead. By looking far ahead, to the right and left, you can often determine when a dangerous situation is likely to develop. While driving a car, just as while flying a fast airplane, you must look ahead and be prepared to act.

QUESTIONS ON THE READING

1. What is the automobile used for today?
2. Why is there a great need to make driving safer?
3. How are we making progress toward safer driving?
4. Name some of the systems that must function properly.
5. Name some of the things a driver needs to know in order to drive safely.
6. What do we mean by "looking ahead"?
7. Where do most accidents occur?
8. What should the driver do when he comes to a red light, green light, blinking yellow light?

DICTIONATION ON USEFUL SENTENCES

1. Keep your car in good condition.
2. If you drink, don't drive. If you drive, don't drink.
3. Don't drive when too tired or sleepy.
4. Look ahead. Watch side streets.
5. Drive at the same rate as the general traffic.
6. Always feel free to ask a traffic policeman or a highway patrolman for advice or help.
7. If you are ever involved in an accident, do not move your car or leave the scene without authority of the police.
8. For anyone to become a safe driver, considerable driving practice is necessary.
9. Remember: The life you save may be your own.

SUBSTITUTION PRACTICE

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

accelerate
conditions
method

occur
operate
primarily

1. I am mainly interested in the jet aircraft.
2. What is the fastest means of travel?
3. If you want to increase your speed, step on the gas.
4. The ignition system doesn't function properly.

5. Where did the accident take place?
6. The safety factors were not considered.

GENERAL ENGLISH USAGE

Inverted Subject–Verb Order

Examples:

1. (usual) The laundry room is in the basement.
 (inverted) In the basement is the laundry room.
2. (usual) The file cabinet is over there in the corner.
 (inverted) Over there in the corner is the file cabinet.
3. (usual) The post office is across the street, next to the drugstore.
 (inverted) Across the street, next to the drugstore, is the post office.

The following sentences have an inverted subject–verb order. Change these sentences, orally, to the usual word order.

1. On the top of the cabinet is the key to the back door.
2. Not far from the railroad station is a large restaurant.
3. In this part of the country are the largest groves of oranges in the world.
4. At the top of the Capitol is a statue symbolizing Liberty.
5. Near the intersection of Fourth Street and Maple Avenue is a large gas station.
6. Around the corner from here is the public library.
7. Also included in this course will be several hours in the laboratory.

Be- Passive Verb Phrase Construction

Review of the *BE- passive verb phrase* construction.

Examples:

1. Rubber can be used as insulating material.
2. The examination will be given at eight o'clock.

Use the verbs indicated in these sentences to make *BE-passive verb phrase* constructions.

1. This house (will build) of brick and wood.
2. The students (will meet) at the airport.
3. Those papers (should correct) immediately.
4. Mr. Fuller (should tell) about the meeting tomorrow.
5. These boxes (ought to put) in the trash.
6. Tonight's radio broadcast (ought to hear) by everyone here.
7. Those apples (must wash) before they (can eat).
8. These planes (must check) thoroughly before they (can fly) again.
9. The instructions in the manual (may change) in the next edition.
10. Mr. Carter (may send) to another city.

Loss of plural in certain noun combinations.

Examples:

1. He is five years old.
He is a five-year-old boy.
2. This ladder measures ten feet.
This is a ten-foot ladder.
3. I need ten dollars.
He gave me a ten-dollar bill.
4. This house has two stories.
It is a two-story house.

Use the following expressions in sentences.

twenty-year-old car
ten-cent stamp
fifty-dollar bill
two-door car
three-story house
fifty-acre plot of land
three-inch piece
twenty-dollar check
ten-floor apartment house
thirty-dollar price tag

American Language Course

TAPE 2206B

Listen.

The following lesson will provide practice in changing sentences from normal order to inverted order.

Listen and repeat.

The starter switch is also on your right.
Also on your right is the starter switch.

The parachutes are over there on the rack
Over there on the rack are the parachutes.

The tools are over here in the tool box.
Over here in the tool box are the tools.

The library is just around the corner from here.
Just around the corner from here is the library.

The file cabinets are in the back of the room.
In the back of the room are the file cabinets.

There is a parking lot in back of the store.
In back of the store there is a parking lot.

Listen.

On your own, change the order of the following sentences.

For example, you will hear: "The garage is behind the house."

You should say: "Behind the house is the garage."

Listen and change.

The garage is behind the house.

Behind the house is the garage.

Remember to change the *order* of the sentence.

There is a parking lot behind the store.

Behind the store there is a parking lot.

The asbestos wall is in back of the engine.

In back of the engine is the asbestos wall.

The emergency release button is behind the seat.

Behind the seat is the emergency release button.

The tapes are over there on the table.

Over there on the table are the tapes.

The Commander's office is down the hall on your left.

Down the hall on your left is the Commander's office.

The flight line is over there on the other side of the base.

Over there on the other side of the base is the flight line.

Listen.

Let's practice changing some sentences from other constructions to passive constructions.

Listen and repeat.

The generator can convert energy.

Energy can be converted by the generator.

He will give the examination at 10 o'clock.

The examination will be given at 10 o'clock by him.

The asbestos wall can resist fire.

Fire can be resisted by the asbestos wall.

They will build the wings of magnesium.
The wings will be built of magnesium.

They will meet the students at the airport.
The students will be met at the airport by them.

The mechanics must check these planes.
These planes must be checked by the mechanics.

The instructions in the manual may change.
The instructions in the manual may be changed.

Everyone ought to hear the radio broadcast.
The radio broadcast ought to be heard by everyone.

Listen.

On your own, change the following constructions to *passive* constructions.

For example, you will hear: “The mechanic must wash these parts.”
You should say: “These parts must be washed by the mechanic.”

Listen and change.

The mechanic must wash these parts.

These parts must be washed by the mechanic.

The instructor should emphasize the important points.

The important points should be emphasized by the instructor.

The motor will drive the pump.

The pump will be driven by the motor.

A malfunction can cause engine failure.

Engine failure can be caused by a malfunction.

The instructor ought to explain everything.

Everything ought to be explained by the instructor.

Listen.

Let's practice some noun–noun combinations in which the first noun loses its plural. First you will hear the plural form in sentences. Then you will hear the noun–noun combination in which the plural changes to singular.

Listen and repeat.

foot

feet

A yardstick is three feet long.

A yardstick is a three-foot measure.

This rule is two feet long.

This is a two-foot rule.

This dash is one hundred yards long.

This is a one-hundred-yard dash.

volt

volts

You need a battery of at least twelve volts.

You need at least a twelve-volt battery.

inch

inches

This rod measures exactly 18 inches.

This is an eighteen-inch rod.

door

doors

I like a car with four doors.

I like a four-door car.

story

stories

Most of the buildings have two stories.

They are two-story buildings.

year

years

My car is eleven years old.

It is an eleven-year old car.

Listen.

Let's again practice changing some sentences from other constructions to passive constructions.

Listen and repeat.

**The generator can convert energy.
Energy can be converted by the generator.**

**He will give the examination at 10 o'clock.
The examination will be given at 10 o'clock by him.**

**The asbestos wall can resist fire.
Fire can be resisted by the asbestos wall.**

**They will build the wings of magnesium.
The wings will be built of magnesium.**

**They will meet the students at the airport.
The students will be met at the airport by them.**

**The mechanics must check these planes.
These planes must be checked by the mechanics.**

THIS IS THE END OF TAPE 2206B.