

OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Dialog: At the Car Lot

Hints on Buying

Special Expressions

Useful Sentences

Spoken English

Pronunciation Drill

Intonation Practice

Questions and Answers

Tape 2207A

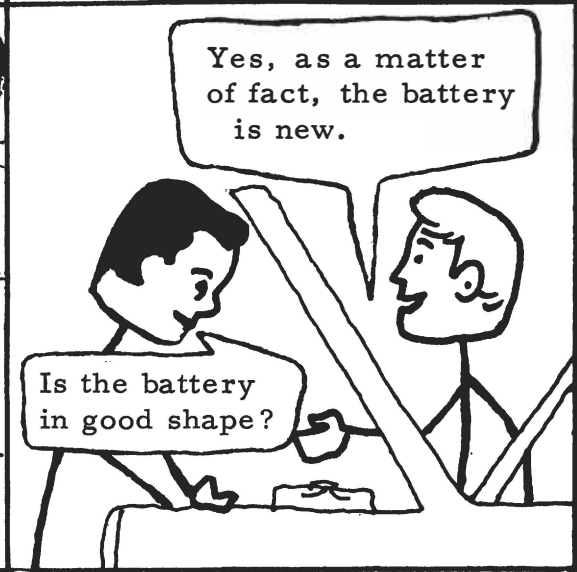
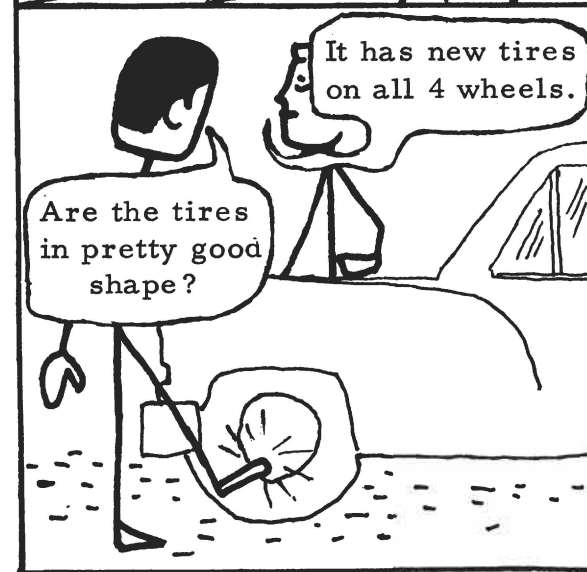
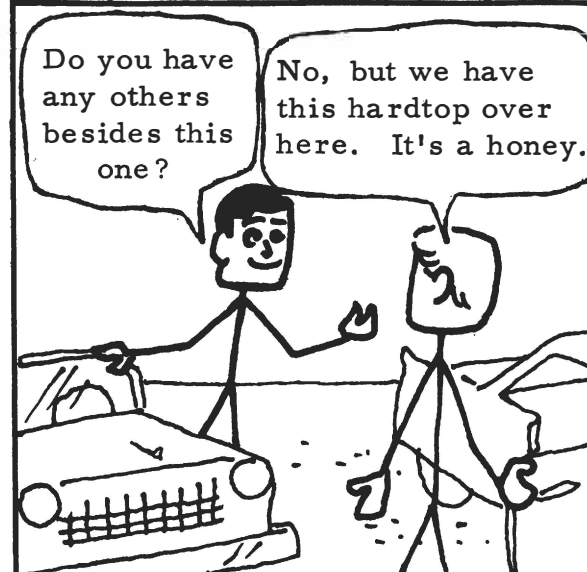
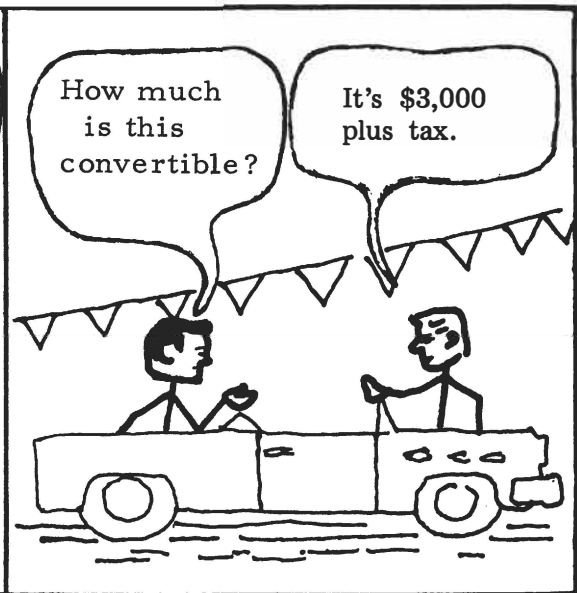
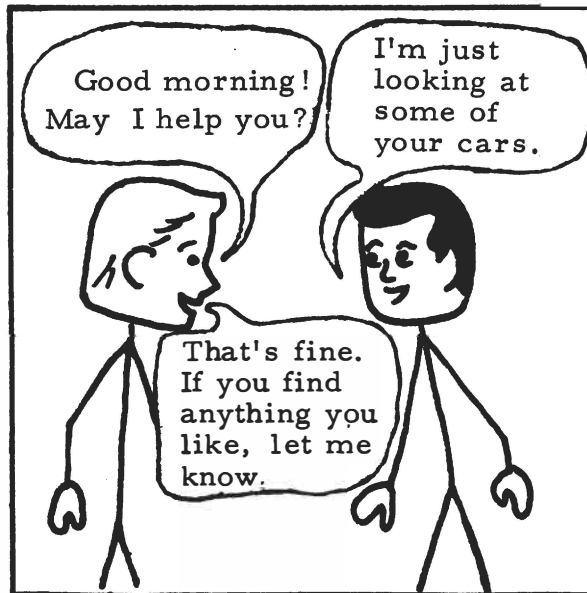
Reading: What Are Things Made Of?

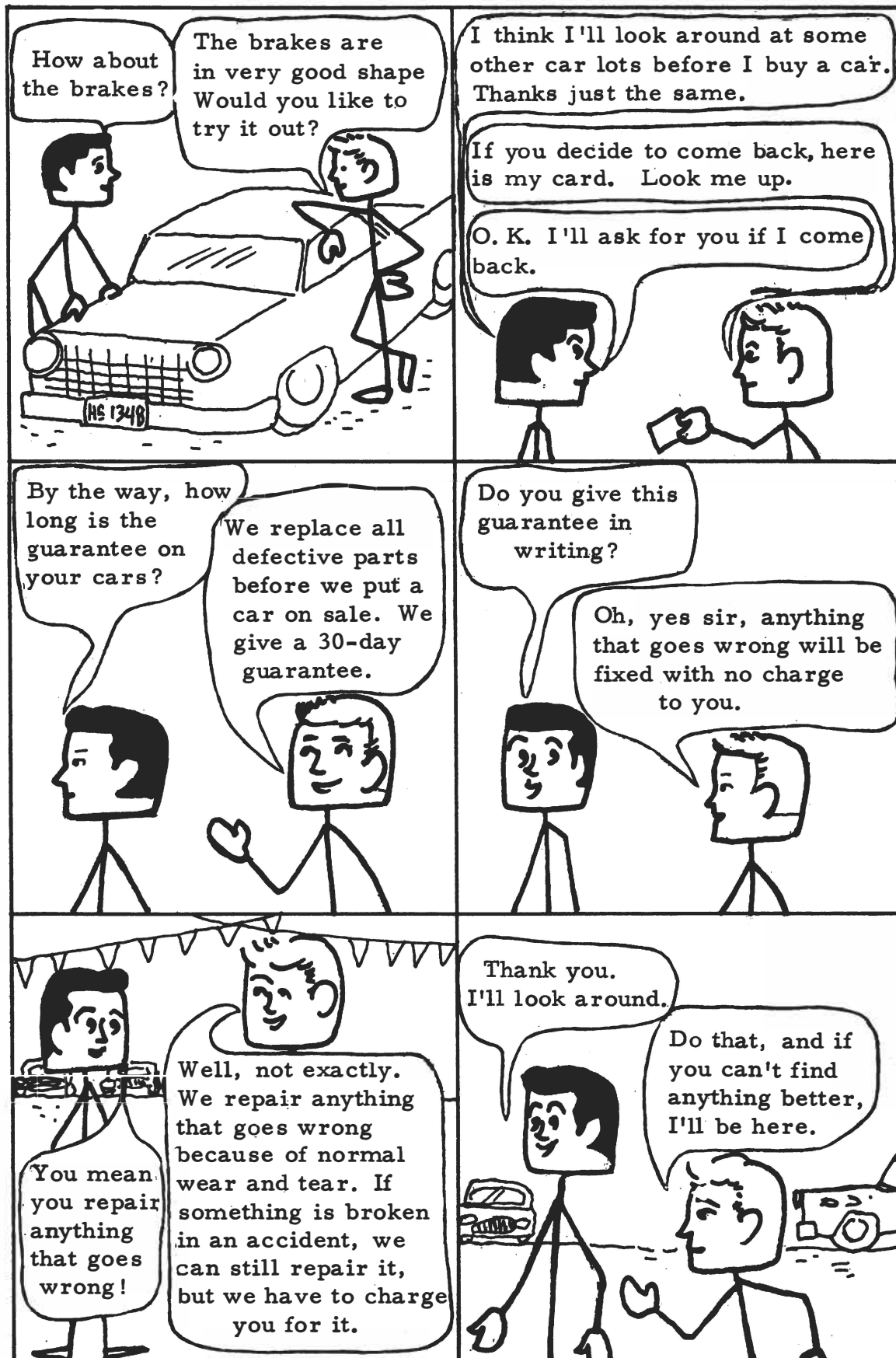
Questions for Practice and Study

Sentences for Oral Drill

General English Usage: Note-Taking Exercise
Appositives

Tape 2207B





UNIT 2207

DIALOGAt the Car Lot

- A: Good morning! May I help you?
- B: I'm just looking at some of your cars.
- A: That's fine. If you find anything you like, let me know.
- B: How much is this convertible?
- A: It's \$3,000 plus tax.
- B: Do you have any others besides this one?
- A: No, but we have this hardtop over here. It's a honey.
- B: How many miles does it have on it?
- A: A little over 30,000 miles.
- B: Are the tires in pretty good shape?
- A: It has new tires on all four wheels.
- B: Is the battery in good shape?
- A: Yes, as a matter of fact, the battery is new.
- B: How about the brakes?
- A: The brakes are in very good shape. Would you like to try it out?
- B: I think I'll look around at some other car lots before I buy a car. Thanks just the same.
- A: If you decide to come back, here is my card. Look me up.
- B: O.K. I'll ask for you if I come back.

B: By the way, how long is the guarantee on your cars?

A: We replace all defective parts before we put a car on sale. We give a 30-day guarantee.

B: Do you give this guarantee in writing?

A: Oh, yes, sir. Anything that goes wrong will be fixed with no charge to you.

B: You mean you repair anything that goes wrong!

A: Well, not exactly. We repair anything that goes wrong because of normal wear and tear. If something is broken in an accident, we can still repair it, but we have to charge you for it.

B: Thank you. I'll look around.

A: Do that, and if you can't find anything better, I'll be here.

HINTS ON BUYING

It is not necessary to buy something when you go into a store. It is very practical for a customer to look around in several stores when he is looking for a particular item. In that way he can be sure he gets the best quality for the amount of money he wants to spend.

In general, large department stores offer a greater variety of goods at a greater variety of prices than small shops.

Often, salesclerks are paid a commission of one or two percent of the sales price of the merchandise that they sell. Sometimes, therefore, some clerks are overeager to make a sale. But the wise buyer will not be pressured into buying something that really does not suit his taste or his pocketbook.

SPECIAL EXPRESSIONS

Learn the following:

Beside - By, near, next to

1. Miss Carter is sitting *beside* Miss Denton.
2. The ash tray is over there *beside* the radio.
3. In the bus the passengers sit *beside* each other.
4. The hobby shop is *beside* the skating rink.
5. John sat *beside* his friend.

Besides – In addition to

1. What do you need to get *besides* shaving cream?
2. Do you have suits in some color *besides* grey?
3. What do you study *besides* engineering?
4. *Besides* engineering, we study weather, navigation, and many other subjects.
5. Could the trouble be something *besides* the battery?

Besides – In addition

1. My car won't start so I'm going to walk to the post office.
Besides, I need the exercise.
2. The TV isn't working so I'm going to study.
Besides, I have to study the next lesson.
3. The weather was too bad for swimming.
Besides, they needed to catch up on an academic lesson.
4. It costs less money to repair a standard transmission than an automatic.
Besides, a car with standard transmission costs less.
5. They decided to wait until later to go.
Besides, the weather was bad.

Just the Same – Anyway

1. I don't care for any coffee.
Thanks just the same.
2. I think I'd rather walk to the office.
Thanks just the same.
3. You don't need to get anything for me.
Thanks just the same.
4. He told me he wasn't coming because he was sick.
Just the same, I think he ought to come.
5. I can't make this equation come out right.
Just the same, I'm sure I'm doing it right.
6. The weather bureau says "sunny tomorrow."
Just the same, it looks like rain to me.

USEFUL SENTENCES

Practice saying the following sentences until you can say them correctly:

1. Do you have this suit in any other colors?
2. I wear a size thirty-eight medium.
3. I'd like to buy a new hat.
4. Can you show me some drip-dry shirts?
5. Is this material better than cotton?
6. I'm not sure of my size.
7. These shoes are too tight.
8. The lapels on this coat don't look right.
9. This suit is too heavy for summer wear.
10. I'd like to have something like this, only in a darker color.

SPOKEN ENGLISH

- A: Have you found anything you like?
- B: What is the price of this suit?
- A: That's \$125, plus tax.
- B: What material is it made of?
- A: Wool and cotton. Very durable and easy to clean.

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

/n/ and /ŋ/ contrast

/n/ /ŋ/

ton	tongue
sun	sung
sin	sing
kin	king
thin	thing
ran	rang
lawn	long

/ŋ/ and /ŋ + k/ in contrast

/ŋ/ /ŋ + k/

sing	sink
rang	rank
hung	hunk
king	kink
bring	brink
thing	think
wing	wink

INTONATION PRACTICE

Study the intonation changes in each of the following groups of sentences.

Group 1

John took a taxi to work.

Because it was late, John took a taxi to work.

John took a taxi to work because it was late.

Group 2

I wrote a letter to my parents.

After I came home, I wrote a letter to my parents.

I wrote a letter to my parents after I came home.

Group 3

She decided to do her homework.

Although it was late, she decided to do her homework.

She decided to do her homework although it was late.

Group 4

They took the car to the mechanic.

Before they took their trip, they took the car to the mechanic.

They took the car to the mechanic before they took the trip.

Group 5

She closed all the windows in the house.

When it began to rain, she closed all the windows in the house.

She closed all the windows in the house when it began to rain.

Group 6

He read the newspaper.

While he was waiting for his friend, he read the newspaper.

He read the newspaper while he was waiting for his friend.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Repetition Practice of Questions and Answers:

1. May I show you something, sir?
 - a. No, thanks.
 - b. I'm just looking around.
 - c. I want to compare prices.

2. Do you have this style suit in a size forty-two large?
 - a. I'm sorry, sir.
 - b. The largest size we have is forty.
 - c. But I can order it for you.

3. Don't you have any all-wool sweaters any more?
 - a. Well, most of the sweaters are synthetic fabrics.
 - b. We have some very nice sweaters of part wool.
 - c. This is the only style sweater we have in all wool.

4. May I help you?
 - a. Yes, thank you.
 - b. I'd like to see this coat in a different color.
 - c. Light blue, or gray, if possible.

5. What size shoe do you wear?
 - a. Size 11, with a C width.
 - b. Something in black, please.

6. Have you found anything you like?
 - a. Well, I like the looks of these shirts.
 - b. But they're awfully expensive.
 - c. Do you have anything cheaper?

7. What kind of suit are you looking for?
 - a. I want a light-weight suit.
 - b. I'm looking for a wool suit.
 - c. I would like to see something in a simple grey wool.

TAPE 2207A

Let's practice some sentences with the expressions *besides* and *in addition to*.

Listen and repeat.

What is an aircraft made up of besides the fuselage and the engine?

I need a screwdriver in addition to pliers.

What is an automobile composed of in addition to the body and the engine?

There are other components besides those mentioned.

Is anything out of order in addition to the ignition system?

Besides the brakes I want the lights checked.

Did you practice any maneuvers besides straight and level flight?

There are several improvements in addition to the steering system.

Practice substituting *besides* for *in addition to* in the following sentences.

For example, you will hear: "What do you need in addition to shirts and socks?"

You should say: "What do you need besides shirts and socks?"

Listen and substitute.

What do you need in addition to socks and shirts?

What do you need besides socks and shirts?

I need a tie in addition to these socks and shirts.

I need a tie besides these socks and shirts.

What do you want in addition to gas?

What do you want besides gas?

I want a quart of oil in addition to gas.

I want a quart of oil besides gas.

Let's practice some sentences with *besides* meaning *in addition*.

Listen and repeat.

You need a brake adjustment.
In addition, you need an engine tune-up.
Besides, you need an engine tune-up.

You should have better tires.
In addition, you should have a spare tire.
Besides, you should have a spare tire.

You ought to keep up with the news.
In addition, you ought to read some books.
Besides, you ought to read some books.

You must have confidence in your instructor.
In addition, you must have confidence in your own skill.
Besides, you must have confidence in your own skill.

You should take notes.
In addition, you should go over your notes soon.
Besides, you should go over your notes soon.

The following exercise will provide practice in using the expressions *just the same* and *anyway*.

Listen and repeat.

I can't accept your invitation.
Thanks just the same.
Thanks anyway.

I appreciate your offering me a ride, but I have my own car.
Thanks a lot just the same.
Many thanks anyway.

He had flown only a few hours.
Just the same, he was pretty sharp.
Anyway, he was pretty good.

He says he can't make it.
Just the same, I know he can.
Anyway, I know he can.

He couldn't come up with all the answers.
Just the same, he answered most of the questions.
Anyway, he answered most of the questions.

Let's practice giving two or more short answers to questions.

Listen and repeat.

May I show you something, sir?
No, thanks. I'm just looking around.
No, thanks. I'm just looking around. I want to compare prices.

Do you have any questions?
Yes, I do. I don't understand some things.
Yes, I do. I don't understand some things.

Are you going to solo tomorrow?
Yes, I am. I'm cleared for solo.
Yes, I am. I'm cleared for solo. I think I'm ready.

How are you doing?
Fine. Everything is O.K.
Fine. Everything is O.K. I'm getting the feel of it.

How are you getting along?
Fine, thanks. I'm learning a lot.
Fine, thanks. I'm learning a lot. I'm catching on pretty fast.

What did he say?
I don't know. He speaks so fast.
I don't know. He speaks so fast. I didn't catch it.

Where's he from?
I thought you knew. He's from Korea.
I thought you knew. He's from Korea. He's been here several weeks.

Where are you going?
To class. I'm in a hurry.
To class. I'm in a hurry. See you later.

How'd you do on the test?
O.K. I guess. I think I passed.
O.K. I suppose. I think I passed. Hope so at least.

The next exercise is designed to provide intonation practice. First you will hear a statement. Then you will hear the same statement plus a clause. Notice the difference in intonation.

Joe is studying mathematics.

Joe is studying mathematics, because he is interested in engineering.

They enjoyed practicing.

They enjoyed practicing when the exercises were good.

Listen and repeat.

I have to hurry.

I have to hurry because I am late.

He decided to leave.

He decided to leave although he wanted to stay longer.

He put on a raincoat.

He put on a raincoat when it began to rain.

He switched on the lights.

He switched on the lights when it began to get dark.

I finished my homework.

I finished my homework before I went to town.

I cleared the area.

I cleared the area, before I took off.

The following exercise will provide practice in using the expressions *just the same* and *anyway*.

Listen and repeat.

I can't accept your invitation.

Thanks just the same.

Thanks anyway.

I appreciate your offering me a ride, but I have my own car.
Thanks a lot just the same.
Many thanks, anyway.

He had flown only a few hours.
Just the same, he was pretty sharp.
Anyway, he was pretty good.

He says he can't make it.
Just the same, I know he can.

THIS IS THE END OF TAPE 2207A.

READING

What are Things Made Of?

Everything on the earth is made up of molecules. These molecules are in the form of solids, liquids, and gases. These solids, liquids, and gases are called matter. As you can see, everything on the earth is called matter.

Over 100 elements have been identified. Most of the common items that we use every day are made of more than one element. Water has two elements: hydrogen and oxygen. Water and any other matter, can be in the form of a solid (ice), a liquid, or a gas (steam). Its form depends on its temperature. It is possible to transform or change the form of any matter by raising or lowering its temperature.

Metals in solid form are used extensively in the technical field. Steel is used in constructing buildings, bridges, and streets as well as in making small items to be used around the house. Aluminum is found in automobiles, housewares, and radio and TV sets. It is also used for all kinds of wiring, in tubing and connections, and in fittings.

Copper and aluminum are commonly used for wiring since they are good conductors of electricity and can be bent easily to any shape. Silver is used in some technical areas because it is such an excellent conductor, but it's really too expensive to use except in special cases. There is very little silver in US coins today for the same reason.

Most items in use today are made of alloys instead of pure metals. These substances are less expensive since the cheaper metals can be combined with the more expensive ones to serve the same purpose. Brass is a common alloy made up of copper and zinc.

Here are some other common elements and a few of their uses.

chromium	—	trim of auto body
mercury	—	thermometer
tin	—	plating, coating, soldering
tungsten	—	electric light bulbs
uranium	—	atomic power
neon	—	store signs

Learn to pronounce these words and use them in sentences: chromium, lead, magnesium, mercury, neon, tin, tungsten, uranium.

Some Uses:

chromium	—	trim of auto body
mercury	—	thermometer
tin	—	plating, coating, soldering
tungsten	—	electric light bulbs
uranium	—	atomic power
neon	—	store signs

QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE AND STUDY

Answer all questions with a statement.

1. Is hydraulic fluid a solid or a liquid?
2. How many elements have been identified?
3. What are the elements in water?
4. Can you change the form of matter? (Give an example.)
5. Name some uses of steel.
6. Name some uses of aluminum.
7. Name some uses of copper.
8. Why isn't silver used very much in wiring?
9. Name one good conductor of electricity.
10. What metals are combined to form brass?

SENTENCES FOR ORAL DRILL

Student repeats the sentence dictated by the teacher and fills in the missing word without looking at the book.

1. All matter is in the form of solids, liquids, or _____
2. Copper and aluminum are good conductors of _____
3. Water is composed of two elements: hydrogen and _____

4. One of the metals used in building bridges and office buildings is _____
5. Silver is not a cheap metal; it is rather _____
6. An element used in thermometers is _____
7. The outside of an automobile is usually trimmed with _____
8. A substance composed of two metals is called an _____
9. An element used in producing atomic power is _____
10. Cooper and zinc combine to form an alloy known as _____

GENERAL ENGLISH USAGE

Note Taking

Listen to the following reading and take notes.

Listening. Another learning tool is listening. In school probably more of your learning time is spent in listening than in any other way except reading. All the principles of the learning process discussed previously also apply to listening. You must have a will to learn in order to listen effectively. You will not pay close attention to a lecturer unless you really want to learn what he is talking about. You must react. You cannot sit relaxed in body and mind and expect the lecturer's points to impress themselves on your brain. You have to be alert to learn. You may relax physically if at the same time your mind reacts with total attention to everything the lecturer is saying. Listening must be a thoroughly active process to be effective.

Appositives

Examples:

1. He wanted to study engineering, a course not offered by the university.
2. They have appointed Dr. Thompson, a man of great experience in his field.
3. We saw the Supreme Court Building, a magnificent structure of classical design.
4. They live in White Plains, a suburb of New York.
5. Listening, another learning tool, must be a thoroughly active process.
6. Water, a compound, is composed of hydrogen and oxygen.
7. Reese AFB, a training base, is located at Lubbock, Texas.

NOTE: The word or words in apposition are placed immediately after the word they refer to.

Join the following pairs of sentences, using the construction illustrated above.

1. I have just met Mr. Flemming.
He is a man whom I admire very much.
2. We'll meet you at the library.
It is the building right next to the post office.
3. I've just finished reading *Tom Sawyer*.
It is a book by Mark Twain.
4. They're going to go to Albany.
It is a city in New York.
5. I'm going to take chemistry.
It is a science course.
6. He's trying to learn to play tennis.
It is a favorite sport of his wife's.
7. Lackland AFB is a training base.
It is located at San Antonio, Texas.

American Language Course

TAPE 2207B

Listen.

Listen to the following sentences.

Everything on the earth in the form of a solid, a liquid, or a gas is called *matter*. Your pencil is a solid. The milk you drink is liquid. The air you breathe is a gas. Matter is made of different elements. So far, 102 elements have been identified.

Now you will hear some questions and answers. Repeat the questions and answers after the girl's voice. Then you will hear the questions again. On your own, answer my questions.

Repeat when you hear the girl. Answer when you hear me.

What two elements is water made of?

Water is made of hydrogen and oxygen.

What two elements is water made of?

Water is made of hydrogen and oxygen.

What is a nickel made of?

A nickel is made of copper and nickel.

What is a nickel made of?

A nickel is made of copper and nickel.

Can we change the form of matter?

Yes, we can change the form of matter.

Can we change the form of matter?

Yes, we can change the form of matter.

Is all matter made of molecules?

Yes, all matter—solids, liquids, and gases—is made of molecules.

Is all matter made of molecules?

Yes, all matter—solids, liquids, and gases—is made of molecules.

What metal is used extensively in large buildings?

Steel is used very much in large buildings.

What metal is used extensively in large buildings?

Steel is used very much in large buildings.

Which metals are used most in electrical wiring?

Copper and aluminum are used most in electrical wiring.

Which metals are used most in electrical wiring?

Copper and aluminum are used most in electrical wiring.

Is silver a good conductor of electricity?

Yes, silver is an excellent conductor of electricity.

Is silver a good conductor of electricity?

Yes, silver is an excellent conductor of electricity.

Why is silver not used more often for wiring?

Because it is an expensive metal.

Why is silver not used more often for wiring?

Because it is an expensive metal.

What is an alloy?

An alloy is a substance composed of two or more metals.

What is an alloy?

An alloy is a substance composed of two or more metals.

Name one common alloy.

Brass is a common alloy.

Name one common alloy.,

Brass is a common alloy.

Listen.

Listen carefully to the following explanation of stability and take notes. If you miss one of the major points, make corrections during the playback. Use your notes to explain what was said to your instructor.

Listen and take notes.

As you have noticed, when an automobile is turned to the right, it will tend to return to its original path. Similarly, if it's turned to the left, it tends to return to a straight course. An automobile or any vehicle that tends to return to a straight path or steady motion is said to be stable or to have stability. This feature is built into the vehicle to aid the operator in controlling it. It is relatively simple for the manufacturer to provide built-in or original restoring forces in an automobile. The reason for this is that only one motion or one rotation is involved. The builders of aircraft, however, are concerned with several movements or rotations that affect stability. Aircraft must be built with the tendency to return to straight and level flight from left and right turns, from climbing and diving conditions, and from a rolling attitude. In other words, a car is built to rotate only about its vertical axis; whereas, an aircraft is built to rotate about its vertical, longitudinal, and lateral axes.

Listen.

Listen carefully to the following sentences. Remember what is said. You will be asked questions on the sentences. Answer my questions. Repeat the correct answers after the girl's voice.

Listen and answer.

I'm taking fifteen hours this semester. That's a regular schedule. My fifteen-hour study plan is made up of five courses. Each course meets three hours a week. It's going to be hard because I'm taking a lot of math on top of some other difficult courses.

How many subjects is the student taking?

Five.

He is taking five subjects.

He is taking five courses.

Why is his course going to be hard?

He's taking a lot of math.

Because he is taking a lot of math.

His course is going to be hard because he is taking a lot of math.

How often does each course meet?

Each course meets three hours a week.

Is his schedule unusually heavy?

No, it isn't.

It's a regular schedule.

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How many hours a week does he go to class?

Fifteen hours.

He goes to class fifteen hours a week.

Listen.

Let's practice some sentences with appositives. Notice that appositives are used to combine sentences.

Listen and repeat.

He is taking a Boeing 707.

It is a fast jet.

He is taking a Boeing 707, a fast jet.

The Boeing 707 is a jet.

It is very fast.

The Boeing 707, a jet, is very fast.

Mr. Wilson is your next instructor.

He will explain the structure of the aircraft.

Mr. Wilson, your next instructor, will explain the structure of the aircraft.

A valve admits the fuel into the cylinder.

It is called the intake valve.

A valve, the intake valve, admits the fuel into the cylinder.

There is an emergency pump.

It is known as the emergency hydraulic pump.

There is an emergency pump, known as the emergency hydraulic pump.

A valve lets the exhaust gases out of the cylinder.

It is called the exhaust valve.

A valve, the exhaust valve, lets the exhaust gases out of the cylinder.

He is studying idioms.

It is the most difficult part of the language.

He is studying idioms, the most difficult part of the language.

They have a new instructor.

He is an experienced navigator.

They have a new instructor, an experienced navigator.

THIS IS THE END OF TAPE 2207B.