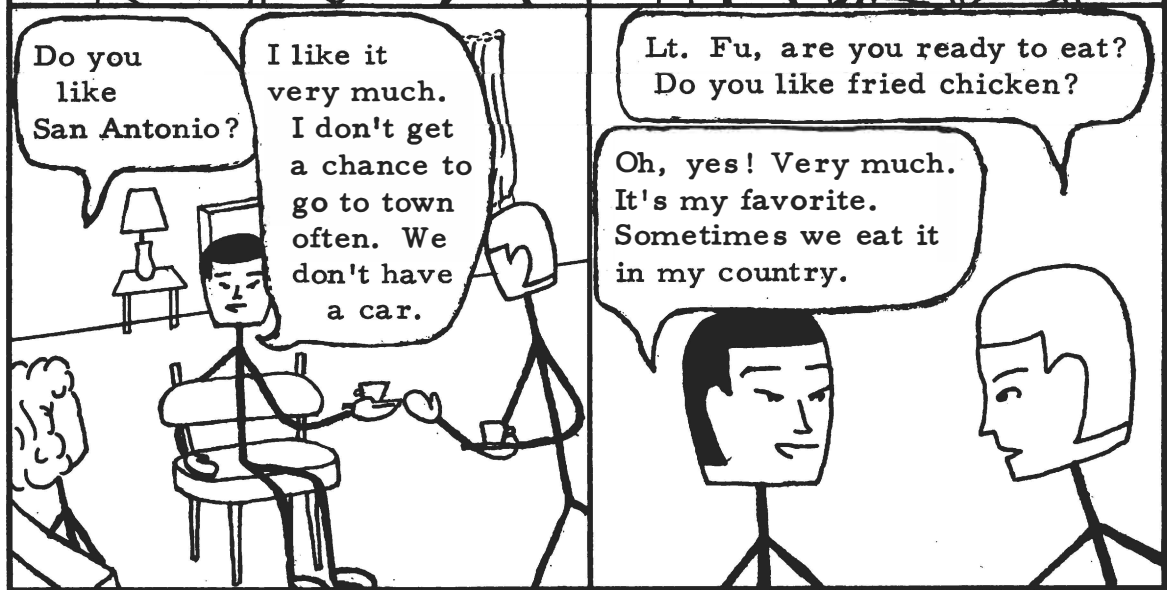
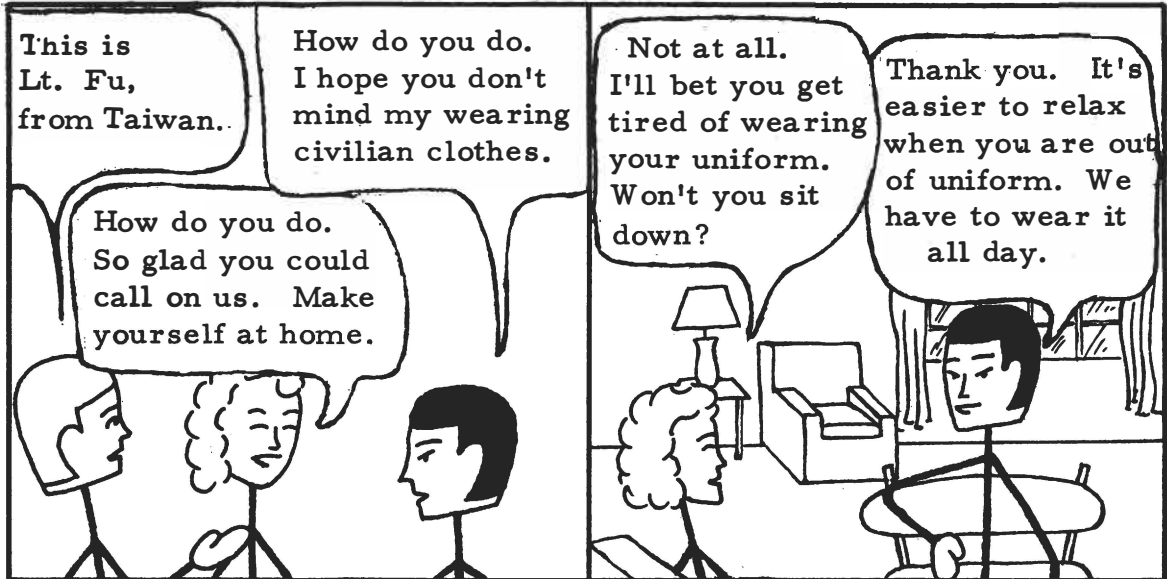
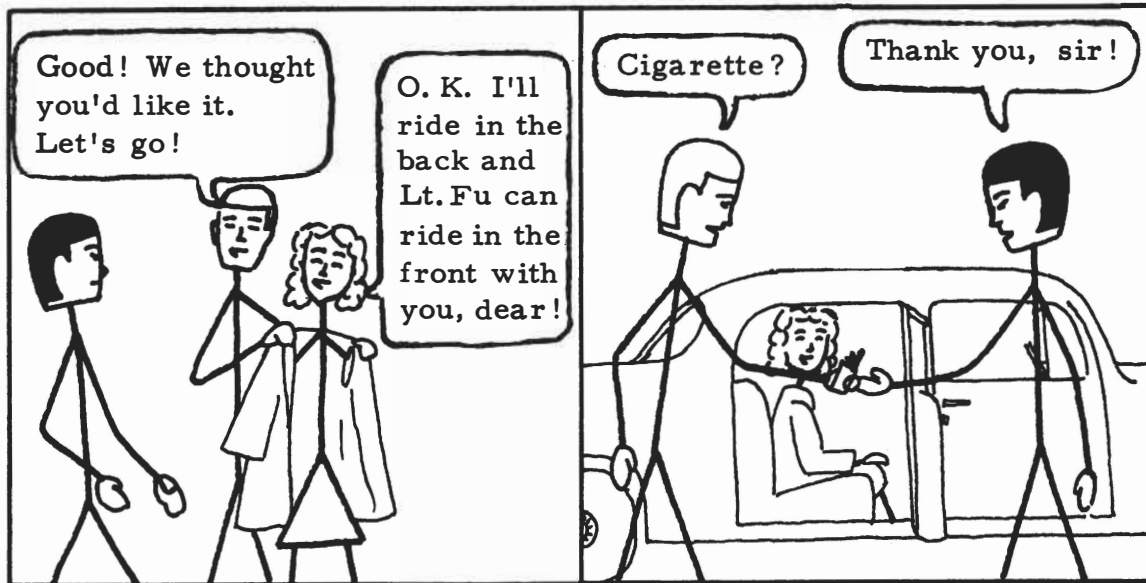


## OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Dialog: A Visit  
Special Expressions  
Useful Sentences  
Pronunciation Drill  
Intonation Practice  
Questions and Answers  
Tape 2208A

Reading: The Air We Breathe  
Questions on the Reading  
Substitution Practice  
Drill on Useful Sentences  
General English Usage: Useful Sentences  
Review of Expressions of Comparison  
Review of Adjectives  
Use of Phrases  
Tape 2208B





## UNIT 2208

## DIALOG

A Visit

A: This is Lt. Fu from Taiwan.

B: How do you do. So glad you could call on us. Make yourself at home.

C: How do you do. I hope you don't mind my wearing civilian clothes.

B: Not at all, I'll bet you get tired of wearing your uniform. Won't you sit down?

C: Thank you. It's easier to relax when you are out of uniform. We have to wear it all day.

A: How about some coffee, Lieutenant?

C: Yes, I'd like to have some, please - black.

B: How long have you been in this country?

C: I got here six weeks ago.

B: Do you like San Antonio?

C: I like it very much. I don't get a chance to go to town often. We don't have a car.

A: Lt. Fu, are you ready to go eat? Do you like fried chicken?

C: Oh, yes! Very much. It's my favorite. Sometimes we eat it in my country.

A: Good! We thought you'd like it. Let's go.

B: O.K. I'll ride in the back and Lt. Fu can ride in the front with you, dear.

A: Cigarette?

C: Thank you, sir.

**SPECIAL EXPRESSIONS**

Learn the following:

Sometime (at some time, not known or specified)

Sometimes (at different times, occasionally)

1. Please come and visit me sometime.
2. It would be nice to take a vacation in California sometime.
3. Sometime, I hope I'll be able to take a trip around the world.
4. Why don't we look at TV sometimes instead of playing cards?
5. I sometimes drink tea after dinner.
6. Sometimes Mr. Walters walks to work.
7. That motor sometimes gets overheated.
8. My father sends me money sometimes.

*Mind* = Object, Care

1. Do you mind if I open the window?  
No, I don't mind if you do.
2. Would you mind if she borrowed your book?  
No, I wouldn't mind.
3. I hope you don't mind if we get home late tonight.
4. Do they mind when they don't get letters very often?

*Call Up* - Telephone

*Call For* - Obtain, Get

*Call On* - Visit

Substitute the appropriate synonyms as the instructor or a classmate reads the sentences.

1. Don't forget to call me up some weekend.
2. Mr. Lawton called you up while you were out.
3. I've got to call up the TV repairman.

4. You can call for your laundry on Wednesday.
5. We can call for our grades at the office next Tuesday.
6. I'm going to call on my brother's friend while I'm in New Jersey.
7. Did anyone call on you when you were sick?
8. I think I'll call on the Andersons tonight.

### USEFUL SENTENCES

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

1. Would you mind introducing me to that girl?
2. I'm taking Anne to the dance Friday night.
3. Would you like to see a movie tonight?
4. How do you do. I'm Herbert Willis, a friend of Charles Weston's.
5. I've seen you several times at the Officers' Club.
6. Maybe we can get together for a date some weekend.
7. I'd like to meet your sister's friend.
8. Is Friday a good night for you to go out?
9. What is your telephone number?
10. I'd like to get to know some of the girls at the dance.

### PRONUNCIATION DRILL

Drill 1. Verbs ending in *ng* do not have a /g/ sound, nor do any of their inflected forms, or nouns derived from them.

sing	sings	singing	singer	
hang	hangs	hanging	hanger	hanged
bring	brings	bringing	bringer	
swing	swings	swinging	swinger	
bang	bangs	banging	banger	banged

Drill 2. The *-er* and *-est* forms of adjectives ending in *-ng* do have a /g/ sound.

strong	stronger	strongest
long	longer	longest
young	younger	youngest

Drill 3. Some nouns ending in *-nger* which are not derived from the base form of verbs do have the /g/ sound.

anger  
finger  
hunger  
fish - monger

Drill 4. Words ending in *-ngle* also have a /g/ sound.

single  
tangle  
angle  
tingle  
mingle  
wrangle  
shingle

#### INTONATION PRACTICE

Study the intonation patterns in the following sentences. Learn to say these sentence groups with the proper intonation.

1. You didn't do very well on your examination. However, your class work has been very good.
2. We hadn't planned to leave so soon. Nevertheless, we will have to go.
3. This church isn't a new one. On the contrary, it was built two hundred years ago.
4. We don't have the necessary equipment to do this job quickly. On the other hand, we do have the most skilled workers in this part of the country.
5. There have been many delays in getting the work started. In spite of this, we expect to finish the job on time.

6. The climate here is very cold in the winter. However, the summers are quite pleasant.
7. The fire was not reported for two hours. Nevertheless, the firemen were able to put it out.
8. It is not true that Mr. Smith is very ill. On the contrary, he is in the best of health.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

#### Repetition Practice with Questions and Answers

1. Do you know that girl over there?
  - a. Yes, I do.
  - b. Would you like to meet her?
  - c. I'd be glad to introduce you.
  
2. Have you ever met my sister?
  - a. No, I haven't.
  - b. But I'd like to.
  - c. She's very pretty.
  
3. Excuse me. Aren't you Miss Ashton?
  - a. Yes, I am.
  - b. But I'm afraid I don't know you.
  
4. Are you here at the dance alone?
  - a. No, I'm not.
  - b. My date is right over there.
  - c. He's keeping an eye on me.
  
5. This is my friend, Jane.
  - a. How do you do.
  - b. I've been wanting to meet you.
  
6. What shall we do this weekend?
  - a. Let's take our friends out to dinner.
  - b. Then we can take in a movie.



## American Language Course

## TAPE 2208A

Let's practice some sentences with *mind*, *care*, and *object*. These words are near equivalents.

Listen and repeat.

Do you mind if I switch on the lights?

No, I don't care if you do.

Does anyone else object?

No, we don't mind.

I hope you don't mind my taking off my coat.

No, I don't object at all.

Would you mind if we came in a few minutes late?

No, I wouldn't mind if you did.

No, I wouldn't care if you did.

No, I wouldn't object if you did.

Would the speaker mind if we asked some questions?

No, I'm sure he wouldn't mind.

No, I'm sure he wouldn't care.

No, I'm sure he wouldn't object.

Do you mind if we try to fix it?

No, I don't object at all.

No, I don't mind if you do.

No, I don't care if you do.

\*\*\*\*\*

Now practice substituting *mind* for *care* and *object* in these sentences.

Listen and repeat.

Do you care if I switch off the lights?

No, I don't mind.  
 No, I don't mind at all.  
 No, I don't mind if you do.  
 No, I don't mind if you switch off the lights.

Would you object if I left early?

No, I wouldn't mind.  
 No, I wouldn't mind at all.  
 No, I wouldn't mind if you did.  
 No, I wouldn't mind if you left early.

Do you care if he goes with me?

No, I don't mind.  
 No, I don't mind at all.  
 No, I don't mind if he does.  
 No, I don't mind if he goes with you.

Would he care if we tried it out?

No, he wouldn't mind.  
 No, he wouldn't care a bit.  
 No, he wouldn't care if you did.  
 No, he wouldn't care if you tried the car out.

\*\*\*\*\*

Now let's practice some sentences with *call up*. Remember that *call up* is used for *telephone*.

Listen and repeat.

Please ask Captain Johnson to call me up.

I'll call you up when I arrive.

Did anyone call me up while I was gone?

I've got to call up a friend of mine.

It's too late to call them up.

I'll call you up at 8 o'clock.

\*\*\*\*\*

Now we'll practice some sentences with *call for*. *Call for* is used for *go* and *get*. Let's practice some sentences with *call for*.

Listen and repeat.

What time should I call for my suit?  
 I'll call for you at 7:30 sharp.  
 Ask Bill if he will call for your radio.  
 It's not necessary to take a taxi. John will call for you.  
 Don't worry about your car being out of order.  
 Joe can call for you.

\*\*\*\*\*

Practice the intonation patterns in the following sentences. Listen carefully for the rise and fall of the speaker's voice at the end of each sentence. Imitate the voice carefully.

Listen and repeat.

You didn't do very well on your examination.  
 However, your class work has been very good.

We hadn't planned to leave so soon.  
 Nevertheless, we will have to go.

This church isn't a new one.  
 On the contrary, it was built two hundred years ago.

We don't have the necessary equipment to do this job quickly.  
 On the other hand, we do have the most skilled workers in this part of the country.

There have been many delays in getting the work started.  
 In spite of this, we expect to finish the job on time.

The climate here is very cold in the winter.  
 However, the summers are quite pleasant.

The fire was not reported for two hours.  
 Nevertheless, the firemen were able to put it out.

It is not true that Mr. Smith is very ill.  
 On the contrary, he is in the best of health.

\*\*\*\*\*

Let's practice some sentences with *mind*, *care*, and *object*. These words are near equivalents.

Listen and repeat.

Do you mind if I switch on the lights?  
No, I don't care if you do.

Does anyone else object?  
No, we don't mind.

I hope you don't mind my taking off my coat.  
No, I don't object at all.

Would you mind if we came in a few minutes late?  
No, I wouldn't mind if you did.  
No, I wouldn't care if you did.  
No, I wouldn't object if you did.

Would the speaker mind if we asked some questions?  
No, I'm sure he wouldn't mind.  
No, I'm sure he wouldn't care.  
No, I'm sure he wouldn't object.

THIS IS THE END OF TAPE 2208A.

**READING****The Air We Breathe**

Air is a mixture of gases surrounding the earth. It is the invisible substance in which man, plants, and animals live and breathe. Scientists tell us that it is doubtful that life can exist without air. This is why it is unlikely that there is life on the airless planets.

As you know, air exerts pressure on objects. This atmospheric pressure can be measured. We use a barometer to measure atmospheric pressure. Air can also be compressed or condensed. You are compressing air when you inflate a bicycle or automobile tire. You are putting a large volume of air in a small space. We say the air in the tire is more dense than the outside air.

And as you also know, air can be expanded. It can increase in volume. Bread rises as a result of expansion. Heat causes air to expand. It is sometimes necessary to release some of the air in automobile tires. On hot days, the air expands and causes an increase in pressure. This is why more blowouts occur during the hot summer months than during the cooler months. This is also why you should check your tires carefully before taking a long trip on hot days.

Air is a mixture of nitrogen, oxygen, water vapor, and other gases. About seventy-nine percent is nitrogen; nearly twenty-one percent is oxygen. The small balance or remainder consists of water vapor and other gases.

Layers of this gaseous mixture encircle the earth. The heaviest part of the air is at the surface of the earth. Air pressure at sea level is approximately 14.7 pounds per square inch. Here the air is dense. That is, the small particles are close together. The higher we go, the lighter the air becomes. So we usually begin to feel a need for more oxygen at eight or nine thousand feet. This is because the oxygen particles are relatively far apart.

**QUESTIONS ON THE READING**

1. What mixture of gases surrounds the earth?
2. Is air invisible? (Make complete statement.)
3. Does air exert pressure? (Make complete statement.)
4. What instrument is used to measure atmospheric pressure?

5. What causes air to expand?
6. Name three gases found in air.
7. Where is the atmosphere heaviest?
8. At what altitude do we usually begin to feel a need for more oxygen?
9. Air pressure at sea level is about how many pounds?
10. What change in the air occurs as we go higher?

### **SUBSTITUTION PRACTICE**

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

approximately	filled with air
becomes	surrounding
compressed	take place
expand	volume

1. Can gas be condensed?
2. Take the tire to the service station and get it inflated.
3. The volume of air will grow larger when heated.
4. A lot of blowouts occur during hot weather.
5. Put about 28 pounds in my tires.
6. The air gets lighter as we climb higher.
7. We can put a large amount of air in a small space.
8. There is a mixture of gases encircling the earth.

### **DRILL ON USEFUL SENTENCES**

1. Air is a mixture of gases.
2. The earth is surrounded by a mixture of gases.
3. Air consists primarily of nitrogen and oxygen.
4. Air can be expanded.
5. Heat makes air expand.

6. The higher we climb, the lighter the air becomes.
7. You can get the tires inflated at the service station.
8. The heaviest layer of air is near the surface of the earth.
9. You usually need more oxygen at eight or nine thousand feet.
10. Gas will expand when it is heated.

## **GENERAL ENGLISH USAGE**

### Useful Sentences

Learn to say these sentences correctly.

1. There are a lot of good engineering schools.
2. My friend is interested in science.
3. What do you want to be when you grow up?
4. How many foreign languages do they teach at your school?
5. It takes me about an hour to do my homework each night.
6. I'm thinking of getting some new tires.
7. You're more industrious than your brother.
8. Ever since I was a boy, I've been interested in ships.
9. What kind of grades did you get this time?
10. I certainly am tired of studying!

### Review of Expressions of Comparison

Study the examples and complete the exercises as directed.

Examples:

1. Bob is very different from his brother.
2. This book is more interesting than that one.
3. This car is similar to the one they put out last year.

4. John and his father are very much alike.
5. Alice is very much like her mother in many ways.
6. He is the most studious boy in the class.

Use the expressions of comparison in oral sentences.

as good as	more quickly than
more important than	as long as
the most careful	alike
different from	like
as quietly as	the same price as
similar to	as pretty as
larger than	the same length as
the tallest	

Review of adjectives following verbs

Examples

1. That picture was very *interesting*.
2. She seems *sleepy*.
3. You act *tired* today.
4. This apple tastes *sour*.
5. Preston looks very *happy*.

Use of Phrases

Use the following phrases in sentences:

has been very busy	looked annoyed	became very cold
seems quite difficult	sounds unhappy	should have been careful
will be glad	seems easy	might be accurate
is hungry	was industrious	



## American Language Course.

## TAPE 2208B

Listen.

Let's practice some special expressions.

Listen and repeat.

different from	different from
The jet engine is different from the conventional engine.	
Your idea is quite different from mine.	

interested in	interested in
Bob has been interested in sports for a long time.	
I am interested in improving my fluency in the language.	

take part in	take part in
What sports do you take part in?	
Joe likes to take part in all kinds of sports.	

tired of	tired of
Please turn the TV off. I'm tired of watching that program.	
Do you get tired of studying?	

do well in	do well in
Does he do well in mathematics?	
Bob is doing well in science.	

do poorly in	do poorly in
Joe does poorly in history.	
He did poorly in his first course.	
Tom is doing poorly in chemistry.	

take notes on	take notes on
Did you take notes on the lecture?	
Take brief notes on the reading.	
We are taking notes on the briefing.	

\*\*\*\*\*

Listen.

Listen carefully to the following sentences. You will be asked questions on them.  
Answer my questions when you hear them. Then repeat the correct responses.

Bob is very much interested in chemistry. He takes complete notes on lectures concerning chemistry. He also likes to take part in classroom discussions . He feels that careful note taking has contributed to doing well in his studies.

What is Bob interested in?

in chemistry

He is very much interested in chemistry.

What does he take notes on?

on lectures concerning chemistry

He takes notes on lectures concerning chemistry.

He takes complete notes on lectures concerning chemistry.

What does he like to take part in?

in classroom discussions

He likes to take part in classroom discussions.

What does he think has contributed to doing well in his studies?

careful note taking

He thinks careful note taking has contributed to doing well in his studies.

\*\*\*\*\*

Listen.

Now you will hear some questions with two short answers. Repeat the answers. Then you will hear the same questions again spoken by the girl. Answer her question by combining the two short answers into one long answer.

Answer the questions and repeat the correct responses.

Do you have any relatives in the United States?

I have an uncle.

He lives in Chicago.

Remember to combine the two short answers into one long answer when you hear the girl ask.

Do you have any relatives in the United States?

I have an uncle who lives in Chicago.

Have you finished your training yet?

No, not yet.  
I'm just in my sixth week of training.

Have you finished your training yet?

No, not yet. I'm just in my sixth week of training.

How are you doing in your studies?

Fine, thanks.  
I seem to be doing quite well.

How are you doing in your studies?

Fine, thanks. I seem to be doing quite well.

Are you enjoying your work?

Yes, I am.  
I'm enjoying it very much.

Are you enjoying your work?

Yes, I am. I'm enjoying it very much.

How did you do on your last test?

I don't have the results yet.  
But I think I did all right.

How did you do on your last test?

I don't have the results yet. But I think I did all right.

\*\*\*\*\*

Listen and repeat.

Let's practice some expressions of comparison.

as fast as  
He progressed as fast as he could.

as fast as

as quickly as  
Get ready as quickly as you can.

as quickly as

the same grade as  
He made the same grade as his buddy.

the same grade as

the same speed as  
Today he flew the same speed as last week.

the same speed as

larger than  
Texas is larger than Florida.  
New York City is larger than Chicago.

larger than

more interesting than  
This book is more interesting than I thought it would be.  
Volume two is more interesting than volume one.

more interesting than

the tallest  
The hospital is the tallest building on the base.  
Mt. Everest is the tallest mountain in the world.

the tallest

similar to  
His report was similar to mine.

similar to

\*\*\*\*\*

Listen.

Let's practice some special expressions.

Listen and repeat.

different from  
The jet engine is different from the conventional engine.  
Your idea is quite different from mine.

different from

interested in  
Bob has been interested in chemistry for a long time.  
I am interested in improving my fluency in the language.

interested in

take part in  
What sports do you take part in?  
Joe likes to take part in all kinds of sports.

take part in

tired of

Please turn the TV off. I'm tired of watching that program.  
Do you get tired of studying?

tired of

do well in

Does he do well in mathematics?  
Bob is doing well in science.

do well in

do poorly in

Joe does poorly in history.  
He did poorly in his first course.  
Tom is doing poorly in chemistry.

do poorly in

take notes on

Did you take notes on the lecture?  
Take brief notes on the reading.  
We are taking notes on the briefing.

take notes on

\*\*\*\*\*

Listen and repeat.

Let's practice some expressions of comparison.

as fast as

He progressed as fast as he could.

as fast as

as quickly as

Get ready as quickly as you can .

as quickly as

**THIS IS THE END OF TAPE 2208B.**