

OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Dialog: At the Airport

Special Expressions

Useful Sentences

Pronunciation Drill

Intonation Practice

Questions and Answers

Tape 2210A

Reading: Giving and Following Instructions

Questions on the Reading (Dialog)

Dictation Exercise (Statements)

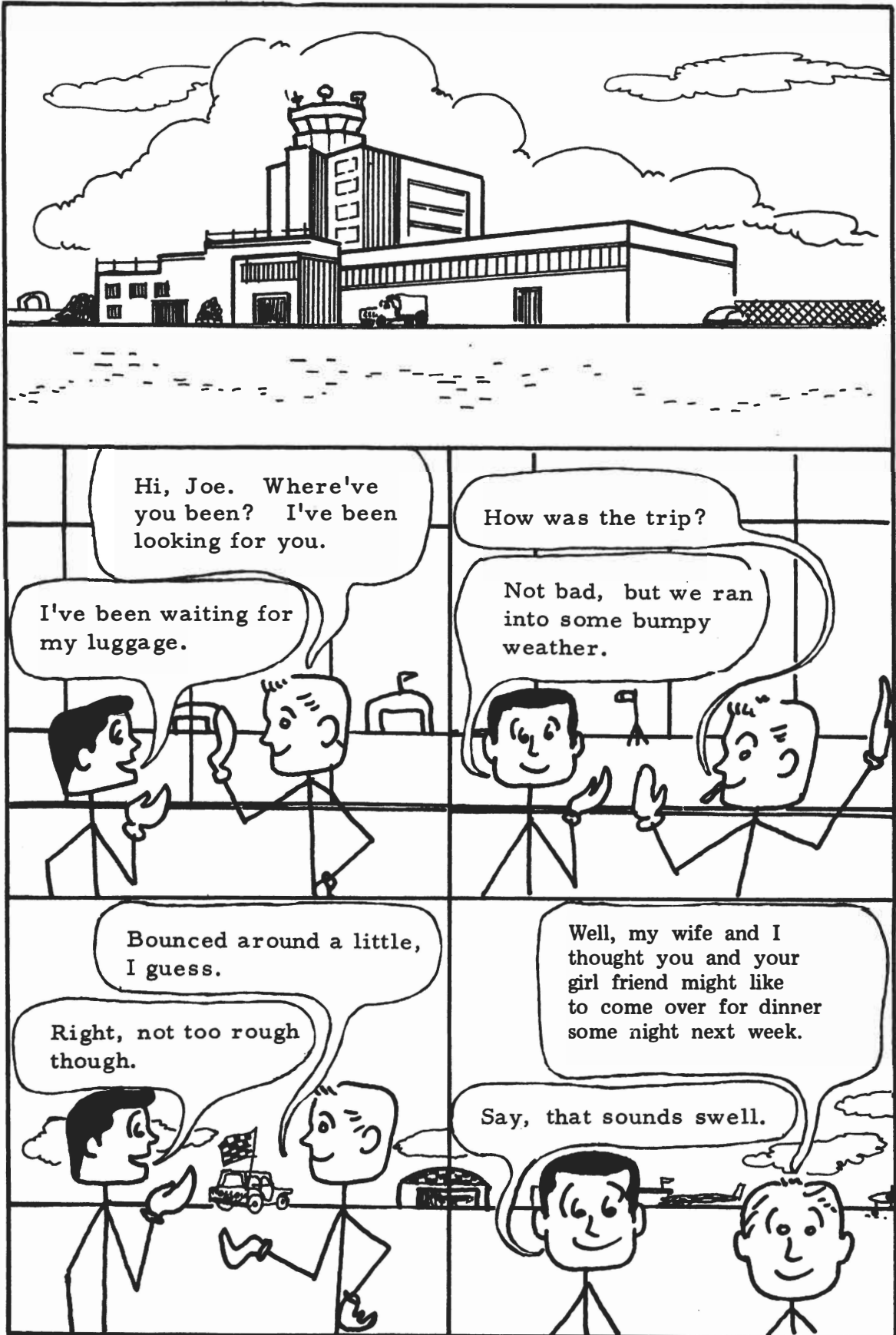
Dictation Exercise (Questions)

General English Usage: Question-and-Answer Drill

Useful Sentences

Review of Question Forms

Tape 2210B





UNIT 2210

DIALOG

At the Airport

- A: Hi, Joe. Where've you been? I've been looking for you.
- B: I've been waiting for my luggage.
- A: How was the trip?
- B: Not bad, but we ran into some bumpy weather.
- A: Bounced around a little, I guess.
- B: Right, not too rough though.
- A: Well, my wife and I thought you and your girl friend might like to come over for dinner some night next week.
- B: Say, that sounds swell.
- A: Well, let's see. How about Friday night?
- B: Can't make it Friday. I'll be out of town. Can you make it Saturday?
- A: I think so. I'll ask Betty and see if it is OK with her.
- B: Fine. Call me this evening if Saturday's not all right.
- A: It's about six o'clock, isn't it?
- B: Just a couple of minutes to six.
- A: Betty will be home from work. I'll call her right now.
- B: I'll wait here while you call.
- A: Saturday will be all right, and we'll be expecting you.
- B: Thanks a lot. We'll be there.
- A: Please give me a ring when you get back in town.
- B: I'll call you as soon as I get in.

Note-Taking or Dictation Exercise

Be On Time

Punctuality is a part not only of American business methods, but also, to a lesser degree, of personal relationships. Invitations to a person's home usually require a certain amount of planning on the part of the host and hostess. Even with all of the modern equipment that makes meal preparation very quick and easy, it is still difficult for even the best of cooks to keep a dinner hot and tasty while waiting for a guest who failed to arrive on time! If a guest discovers that for some reason he will be unable to keep his date with the family or to arrive at the time agreed upon, he should let his host and hostess know by telephone that he can't come or that he will be late.

SPECIAL EXPRESSIONS

Learn the following:

be up

1. Hi! What's up?
You look excited.
2. Something must be up.
The major just rushed out like a house afire.
3. Something's up over there at the Johnson's.
An ambulance just drove over there.

Give someone a ring

1. I'll give you a ring tonight sometime after seven o'clock.
2. Please give me a ring when you get back in town.
3. Bob gave us a ring the other night when he got to the station.
4. Did you give Mr. Ellery a ring while you were in San Francisco?

Think So
Believe So
Imagine So

Close your books and answer the questions:

1. Is it going to rain tomorrow?
Yes, I think so.
2. Will there be an inspection next week?
No, I don't think so.
3. Has Mr. Fenton taught here before?
Yes, I think so.
4. Will there be a dance next week?
I think so, but Paul doesn't think so.
5. Is Mr. Carter a good teacher?
Oh, I imagine so.
6. Will the stores be open on Labor Day?
No, I don't imagine so.
7. Do you think my check will get here in time?
Yes, I imagine so.
8. Did the warning light flash on?
No, I don't believe so.
9. Did he say we'd have a test tomorrow?
Yes, I believe so.
10. Is this experiment a dangerous one?
No, I don't believe so.

USEFUL SENTENCES

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

1. Would you like to visit us tomorrow evening?
2. I haven't made any plans for tonight.
3. You have a very nice home.

4. Thanks for the invitation.
5. I'm sorry, but I won't be able to make it this weekend.
6. I'll call to let you know if Friday night is O.K.
7. That was a delicious dinner.
8. I'm afraid I have to be going now.
9. Would Saturday night at seven o'clock be all right with you?
10. I've had a wonderful evening.

PRONUNCIATION DRILL

/l/ and /r/ contrast

light	→	right
lid		rid
lane		rain
lice		rice
list		wrist
led		red

raid	→	laid
wrong		long
rung		lung
read		lead
race		lace
rip		lip

/h/ and /r/ contrast

head	→	read
hid		rid
hate		rate
hung		rung
haste		raced
heap		reap

real	→	heal
rip		hip
ray		hay
right		height
rim		him
ride		hide

/w/ and /r./ contrast

wing	→	ring
wade		raid
wed		red
will		rill
wane		rain
wine		Rhine
west		rest

rail	→	wail
read		weed
reap		weep
rich		witch
rate		wait
rise		wise
ride		wide

INTONATION PRACTICE

The following statements are said with question intonation to serve as questions. Learn to say these sentences correctly.

1. He really finished it on time?
Yes, he really finished it on time.
2. The bus hasn't come yet?
No, the bus hasn't come yet.
3. The weather is going to get colder?
Yes, the weather is going to get colder.
4. You aren't going to stay for another year?
No, I'm not going to stay for another year.
5. Mr. Jackson didn't call last night?
No, he didn't call last night.
6. We don't have to take an examination?
No, we don't have to take an examination.
7. There was a fire downtown last night?
Yes, there was a fire downtown last night.
8. I didn't get any mail today?
No, you didn't get any mail today.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Repetition Practice with Questions and Answers:

1. Would you like to come for dinner tomorrow night?
 - a. I'd like to.
 - b. What time should I be there?

2. Can you drop in sometime this weekend?
 - a. No, I'm afraid not.
 - b. I'm going to be out of town.
 - c. I wish you'd give me a rain check, though.

3. What time should I come?
 - a. Oh, any time after five would be all right.
 - b. We usually eat at about six.

4. We're having a little get-together this weekend and we'd like you to come.
 - a. Thank you very much.
 - b. I've never seen your home.
 - c. I'll be very happy to come.

5. Can you and your friend Bill come for dinner Sunday?
 - a. I'll have to ask him.
 - b. I'm sure it'll be fine, though.
 - c. It's nice of you to ask us.
 - d. I'll let you know for sure by phone tonight.

6. Why don't you come over and listen to a few records tonight?
 - a. That sounds good.
 - b. I've been told you have quite a collection of records.
 - c. I collect records, myself.

7. Do you have to leave now, Mr. Adams?
 - a. Yes, it's getting late.
 - b. I don't want to keep you up.
 - c. I've had a very pleasant evening.

TAPE 2210A

This exercise will provide practice in saying statements with question intonation. Two exaggerated examples will be heard to aid you in recognizing the problem. Pay careful attention to the change at the end of the sentences.

Examples:

The class is over?

Yes, the class is over.

You are leaving next week?

Yes, I'm leaving next week.

Listen and repeat.

He really finished it on time?

Yes, he really finished it on time.

The plane hasn't come yet?

No, the plane hasn't come yet.

The weather is going to get warmer?

Yes, the weather is going to get warmer.

You aren't going to stay for another week?

No, I'm not going to stay for another week.

Captain Long didn't call last night?

No, he didn't call last night.

We don't have to report for class tomorrow?

No, we don't have to report for class tomorrow.

There was a fire in the hangar last night?

Yes, there was a fire in the hangar last night.

I didn't get any mail today?

No, you didn't get any mail today.

You almost ran out of gas?

Yes, I almost ran out of gas.

Let's practice some technical terms.

Listen and repeat.

Air offers resistance to the movement of objects through it.
 A strong wind will resist the movement of an automobile.
 When an object falls through air, it meets air resistance.
 The resistance increases as the velocity increases.
 The resistance increases as the velocity of the fall increases.
 The velocity of the fall increases up to a certain point.

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

Listen.

When a body falls through air, it meets the resistance of the air. This resistance increases as the velocity of the fall increases. The velocity of the fall increases up to a certain point.

Now answer these questions.

What happens when a body falls through air?

It meets resistance.
 It meets the resistance of the air.
 When a body falls through air, it meets the resistance of the air.

Does this resistance increase as the velocity of the fall increases?

Yes, it does.
 Yes, this resistance increases.
 Yes, this resistance increases as the velocity of the fall increases.

Is there a limit to the increase in velocity?

Yes, there is.
 Yes, there is an increase up to a certain point.
 The velocity of the fall increases up to a certain point.

Let's practice some expressions with *think so*, *believe so*, and *imagine so*. Substitute *think so* for *believe so* and *imagine so* in these sentences.

Substitute *think so* when you hear me say a sentence that uses *believe so* or *imagine so*.

Is he going to solo soon?

Yes, I believe so.

Yes, I think so.

Will there be an inspection next week?

No, I don't imagine so.

No, I don't think so.

Is Mr. Carter a good teacher?

Oh, I imagine so.

Oh, I think so.

Did the warning light flash on?

No, I don't believe so.

No, I don't think so.

Is this mission a dangerous one?

Yes, I imagine so.

Yes, I think so.

Did the instructor say we'd have a test tomorrow?

Yes, I believe so.

Yes, I think so.

Do you think my instructor will understand me?

Yes, I imagine so.

Yes, I think so.

Listen to the following dialog.

A: Hi, Joe. Where've you been? I've been looking for you.

B: I've been waiting for my luggage.

A: How was the trip?

B: Not bad, but we ran into some bumpy weather.

A: Bounced around a little, I guess.

B: Right, not too rough though.

A: Well, my wife and I thought you and your girl friend might like to come over for dinner some night next week.

B: Say, that sounds swell.

A: Well, let's see. How about Friday night?

B: Can't make it Friday. I'll be out of town. Can you make it Saturday?

A: I think so. I'll ask Betty and see if it is OK with her.

B: Fine. Call me this evening if Saturday's not all right.

A: It's about six o'clock, isn't it?

B: Just a couple of minutes to six.

A: Betty will be home from work. I'll call her right now.

B: I'll wait here while you call.

A: Saturday will be all right, and we'll be expecting you.

B: Thanks a lot. We'll be there.

A: Please give me a ring when you get back in town.

B: I'll call you as soon as I get in.

This exercise will provide practice in saying statements with question intonation.

Listen and repeat.

He really finished it on time?

Yes, he really finished it on time.

The plane hasn't come yet?

No, the plane hasn't come yet.

The weather is going to get warmer?
Yes, the weather is going to get warmer.

You aren't going to stay for another week?
No, I'm not going to stay for another week.

Captain Long didn't call last night?
No, he didn't call last night.

We don't have to report for class tomorrow?
No, we don't have to report for class tomorrow.

There was a fire in the hangar last night?
Yes, there was a fire in the hangar last night.

I didn't get any mail today?
No, you didn't get any mail today.

You almost ran out of gas?
Yes, I almost ran out of gas.

Listen closely to the following sentences. Remember what is said. You will be asked questions on the sentences. Answer the questions and repeat the correct answers.

Listen.

When a body falls through air it meets the resistance of the air. This resistance increases as the velocity of the fall increases. The velocity of the fall increases up to a certain point.

Listen and answer my questions.

What happens when a body falls through air?
It meets resistance.
It meets the resistance of the air.
When a body falls through air it meets the resistance of the air.

Does this resistance increase as the velocity of the fall increases?
Yes, it does.
Yes, the resistance increases.
Yes, the resistance increases as the velocity of the fall increases.

Is there a limit to the increase in velocity?
Yes, there is.
Yes, there is an increase up to a certain point.
The velocity of the fall increases up to a certain point.

THIS IS THE END OF TAPE 2210A.

READINGGiving and Following Instructions

As students you need to understand directions and instructions given to you by instructors. This is particularly important in technical training. It is also important to know how to give directions, instructions, and orders to others.

Perhaps you have noticed that in English almost all of our directions, orders, and instructions have a regular sentence structure. There is usually a particular word order.

Examples: Put the wrench on the table.
Turn off the switch.

And you will also observe that there are several words or expressions, such as: always, never, be sure to, don't, don't ever, which are often used at the beginning of sentences.

Example: Always cut off the engine.

There are quite a number of such words and you will notice some of them in the following dialog. Also observe the word order in the sentences. The more familiar you are with the word order, the less difficulty you will have understanding directions and orders.

DIALOG

Mechanic: Now we're going to remove this part of the engine.

Student: Do you think we can repair it?

Mechanic: I won't know until we take it off and examine it. We may have to replace it. Get all of the tools, and we'll get started. Be sure to bring a steel brush.

Student: O.K. Here are the tools you wanted, and the brush also.

Mechanic: The first thing you do is clean the part and all the connections. Don't try to work too fast, but do your work well. Let me know when it's clean.

Student: O.K.

Mechanic: How are you doing?

- Student: All right, except there's a lot of old grease on some of the screws and bolts.
- Mechanic: Use the steel brush if you can.
- Student: There. Everything is clean. It's ready.
- Mechanic: Be careful now to select the right tool for each bolt or screw. That's very important.
- Student: Yes, I know.
- Mechanic: No, no! Don't use that screwdriver. It's too small. You might damage the screw.
- Student: Is this the right tool for this nut?
- Mechanic: No. Of course not. Never use pliers for that. Always use a wrench.
- Student: There now. I've loosened all the connections. It should come off easily.
- Mechanic: Wait. I'll give you a hand. It's heavier than you think it is.
- Student: I see what you mean. It *is* pretty heavy.
- Mechanic: Put it on that table, and I'll look at it. Clean it up some more, too.
- Student: It's all clean. What do you think?
- Mechanic: Well, it's too badly worn for us to repair it. It will have to be replaced with a new one. While I'm getting the new parts, (you) clean up all the tools and take them back. We don't have time to finish the job this afternoon. Come back here the first thing tomorrow morning.
- Student: Sure. See you tomorrow.

QUESTIONS ON THE READING (Dialog)

1. In giving orders and directions, where does the action word come?
2. What did the mechanic tell the student to do first?
3. Where did the student find grease?
4. What did he use to remove the grease?
5. Why did the mechanic object to the small screwdriver?
6. What did he tell the student to use instead of pliers?

7. What was the condition of the part?
8. What did the mechanic decide to do with the part?
9. What last instructions did the mechanic give the student about the tools?
10. Name five beginning words mentioned in the reading.
11. Can you think of others?

DICTIONATION EXERCISE (Statements)

Each student will read a sentence to the class as directed by the instructor. Close your books. Get a sheet of paper. Write down these sentences.

1. Clean the connections.
2. Do not use the wrong tool. Use the correct one.
3. *Never* throw a tool on the ground.
4. *Be sure* to listen carefully to your instructor.
5. Replace this part. It cannot be repaired.
6. Listen carefully to directions.
7. Speak distinctly when giving directions.
8. Always clean your tools when you have finished the job.

DICTIONATION EXERCISE (Questions)

1. What should I use to clean the connections?
2. Why shouldn't I use the wrong tool?
3. Where can I get a new part?
4. When will we finish this job?
5. Which bolt should I remove first?

GENERAL ENGLISH USAGEQuestions and Answers

Study these sentences and practice using them in classroom and lab drill.

1. What's the population of this city?
 - a. I'm not sure, exactly.
 - b. It's about 700,000, I guess.
 - c. It's growing very rapidly.

2. Does Owen live in the suburbs?
 - a. Yes, he bought a nice house out there.
 - b. He drives back and forth to work every day.
 - c. He prefers that to living in the city.

3. What is there to do in this city?
 - a. Well, there are several movie theaters.
 - b. During the winter we have a concert and theater season.
 - c. There are lots of parks and playgrounds.

4. Do they have an art gallery in this town?
 - a. There's one over near the university.
 - b. They have a small modern art gallery on Fourth Street.

5. I'd like to visit some of the churches.
 - a. The churches are open to anyone.
 - b. Lots of them have a special interest in foreign visitors.
 - c. Why don't we go to my church this Sunday?

6. What is the climate like here?
 - a. It gets pretty cold in the winter.
 - b. We have lots of snow.
 - c. But the summers are very nice.

Useful Sentences

Learn to say these sentences correctly:

1. Do you like living in this city?
2. This city has no streetcars—only buses.
3. There are no factories in this town.
4. I think I'll go to the concert tonight.
5. That museum is very interesting to visit.
6. I couldn't find the books I wanted in the library.
7. Let's go over to the school playground and practice basketball.
8. Has the swimming pool opened yet?
9. The museum and the art gallery are free.
10. I'd like to see the baseball game tonight.

Review of Question Forms

Example: The students will have to be given the examination earlier.
 Will the students have to be given the examination earlier?

Change the following sentences to questions:

1. The meeting will be held in Room C.
2. That book was written in 1857.
3. This class will be given again next semester.
4. Mr. Barton has been assigned to a new position.
5. The campaign is being conducted by a business organization.
6. Dick has been promoted to assistant manager.
7. The equipment had been delivered before the deadline.
8. Barbara will be married next month.
9. This letter should have been mailed last night.
10. The house is going to be painted yellow.
11. Joe and Ken have been asked to make the report.
12. Those cars are going to be sold at reduced prices.
13. These letters have to be finished by noon tomorrow.

Listen and repeat.

**We should take a raincoat.
Should we take a raincoat?
Shouldn't we take a raincoat?**

**He could paint the wings.
Could he paint the wings?
Couldn't he paint the wings?**

**That will be dangerous.
Will that be dangerous?
Won't that be dangerous?**

**He can catch on pretty fast.
Can he catch on pretty fast?
Can't he catch on pretty fast?**

**Some of the students should study harder.
Should some of the students study harder?
Shouldn't some of the students study harder?**

**He should do the maneuvers as the instructor does them.
Should he do the maneuvers as the instructor does them?
Shouldn't he do the maneuvers as the instructor does them?**

**He was selected for the first mission.
Was he selected for the first mission?
Wasn't he selected for the first mission?**

Listen.

Change the following statements to questions. Repeat the responses given by the voice.

Listen and change to a question.

He was our first lab instructor.

**Was he our first lab instructor?
Wasn't he our first lab instructor?**

Remember to change to a question.

John is catching up with the rest of the class.

Is John catching up with the rest of the class?

Isn't John catching up with the rest of the class?

He is doing all right in his studies.

Is he doing all right in his studies?

Isn't he doing all right in his studies?

He can hack it if he tries.

Can he hack it if he tries?

Can't he hack it if he tries?

They could do better work if they tried.

Could they do better work if they tried?

Couldn't they do better work if they tried?

This mission will be easy.

Will this mission be easy?

Won't this mission be easy?

Listen.

Let's contrast some verb constructions that make a change in voice from the active to the passive.

Listen and repeat.

will hold

will hold

The commander will hold the meeting in the conference room.

will be held

will be held

The meeting will be held in the conference room by the commander.

will ask

The instructor will ask Joe to make the report.

will ask

will be asked

Joe will be asked to make the report by the instructor.

will be asked

must finish

I must finish these letters by noon.

must finish

must be finished

These letters must be finished by noon.

must be finished

could hear

The students could hear the operator clearly.

could hear

could be heard

The operator could be heard clearly.

could be heard

instructs

He instructs the class to attend the meeting regularly.

instructs

was instructed

The class was instructed to attend the meetings regularly.

was instructed

Listen.

Practice changing the following sentences to passive voice construction. Repeat the changes given by the voice.

Listen and change to passive voice.

The instructor will explain the words.

The words will be explained by the instructor.

The captain will tell us what to do.

We will be told what to do by the captain.

The students could understand the lectures.

The lectures could be understood by the students.

We must finish our homework tonight.

Our homework must be finished tonight.

They can adjust the brakes tomorrow.

The brakes can be adjusted tomorrow.

Listen.

Let's learn some more technical terms.

Listen and repeat.

Oxygen is necessary to sustain life.

The body uses oxygen much like an internal combustion engine.

In an internal combustion engine, oxygen combines with a carbon compound.

The body gets oxygen by breathing air through the lungs.

Breathing in, inhalation, creates a negative pressure, or suction, in the lungs.

This negative pressure permits air to come into the lungs.

The lungs push oxygen into the blood.

Lung air is under higher pressure than blood air.

Oxygen pressure makes oxygen available to the blood.

Breathing out, or exhalation, takes place when the muscles are relaxed.

Red blood cells carry oxygen to all parts of the body.

THIS IS THE END OF TAPE 2210B.

WORD LIST

Following is an alphabetical list of Intermediate English terminology introduced in this student text. The number following the term indicates the page on which the term is used.

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