



Defense Language Institute
English Language Center
Lackland Air Force Base, Texas

AMERICAN LANGUAGE COURSE



VOLUME 2300

INTERMEDIATE PHASE

STUDENT TEXT

GUIDE FOR INSTRUCTORS

INTRODUCTION

This is the third of four volumes in Intermediate American English for foreign students. It is accompanied by 20 prerecorded tapes, and by the *Student Workbook 2300/2400*.

This student text contains ten units, each having a conversational dialog and a reading selection accompanied by questions and answers, notes or exercises, providing enough material for four hours of classroom instruction. Also included in each unit are the tape texts for two hours of laboratory instruction.

This volume also includes a word list of 348 words that every student should have learned upon completion of this volume. Of course the instruction will not necessarily be limited to these words, but should be extended to the maximum capacity of the students.

OBJECTIVES

The objective of the instruction outlined in this volume is to increase the student's ability to use the English language. The instructor will notice that the curriculum is designed to assist the student in his adjustment to people and ways of life in the United States. Improvement in this adjustment facilitates language learning and, of course, increased ability in use of English assists in the adjustment.

The content of this third student text of the intermediate phase of the American Language Course is intended to further increase the student's fluency with vocabulary and structures in American English with emphasis on aural comprehension and expression.

The dialog topics are given to improve the student's expression and comprehension in areas which should be familiar to him. The topics of reading selections and their exercises, while conducive to maximum student participation, will take the student to a more involved language structure and cultural area that may be partly new to him.

METHODS OF PRESENTATION

The units contain dialog material, reading selections, and a variety of drills and exercises. The conversational dialogs should be practiced in classroom and language laboratory drill until the students are able to speak the parts of each dialog easily.

Students generally learn by doing; therefore, the instructor should concentrate on practices involving the students in learning situations rather than on what he is going to explain to them. Be sure your students know the homework they are to do before they come to the next class. Carefully explain the purpose and the pattern of each drill. A confused student often practices errors and wastes time in an unprofitable activity.

PRERECORDED TAPES

Each prerecorded tape provides material for 45 minutes of laboratory instruction. Each tape is numbered to correspond to the classroom unit it supports. The tapes require the student to “participate” by recording his voice in a variety of drills.

After completing a tape recording, the student rewinds the tape, compares his recording with the master voice and re-records where time and equipment permit.

You must be certain here, too, that each student knows precisely what he is to do. He should know the signals and what they mean.

The student should also know all vocabulary items and grammatical structure and have some guided practice in pronunciation of new terms so that his practice helps him sharpen his aural comprehension and improve his fluency.

STUDENT WORKBOOK ASSIGNMENTS

The Student Workbook 2300/2400 contains homework assignments related to the units in this book and in Student Text 2400. Note carefully that some of the homework is designed as review of material taught in class, and that some (usually programmed material) is designed as preparation for the class work to come. Be sure the student understands this. Be sure, too, that the student understands how to use the programmed materials.

Since the programmed materials provide their own answers, it will not be necessary for you to “correct” them. The student should do this himself. It may be wise to skim through a few completed programs early in the first week to be sure the students understand how to respond to them.

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AMERICAN LANGUAGE COURSE

UNIT 2301

OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

DIALOG: AT A SNACK BAR

NOTES ON THE DIALOG

QUESTIONS FOR CONVERSATION

READING: NEWSPAPERS

QUESTIONS FOR CONVERSATION

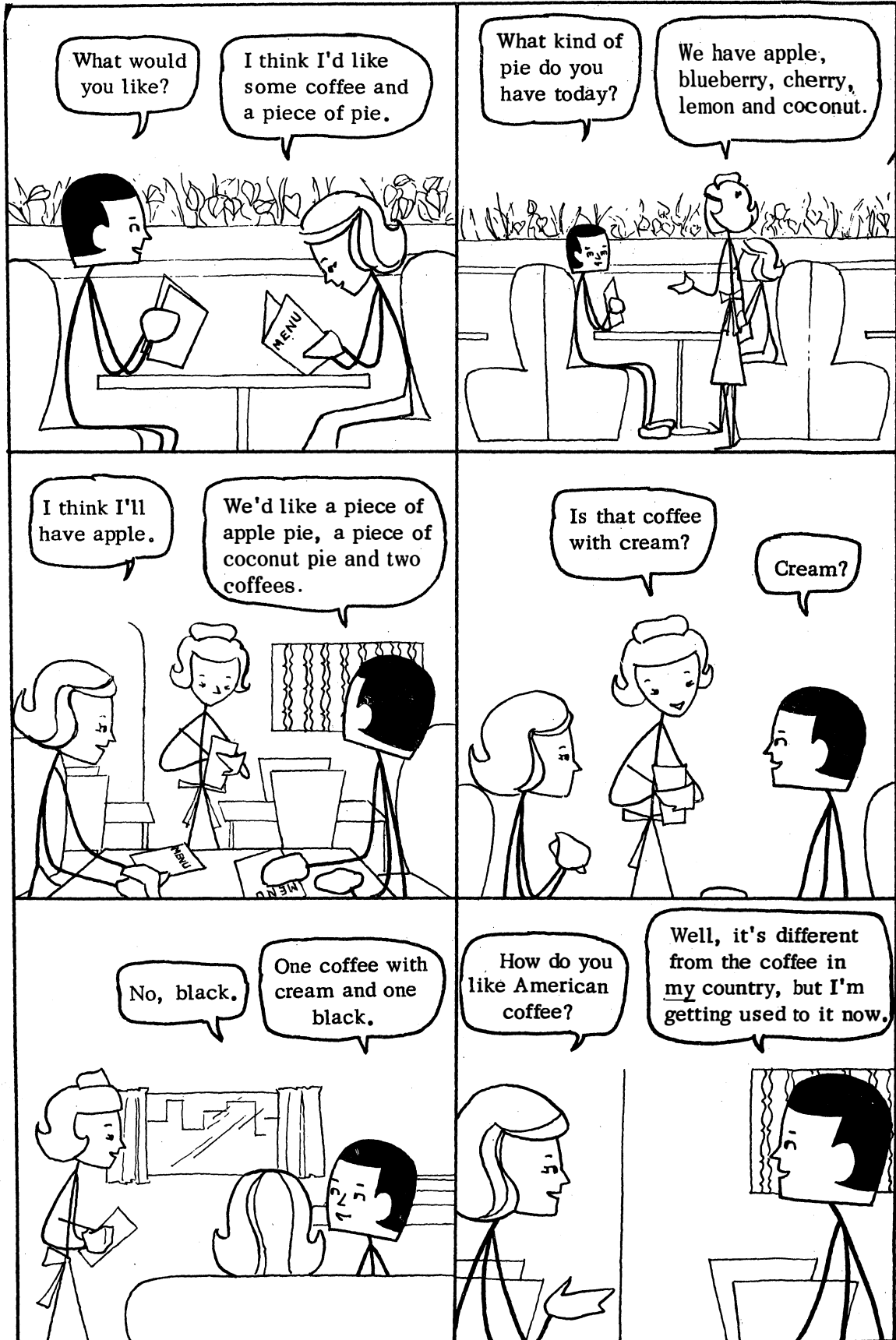
NOTES ON THE READING

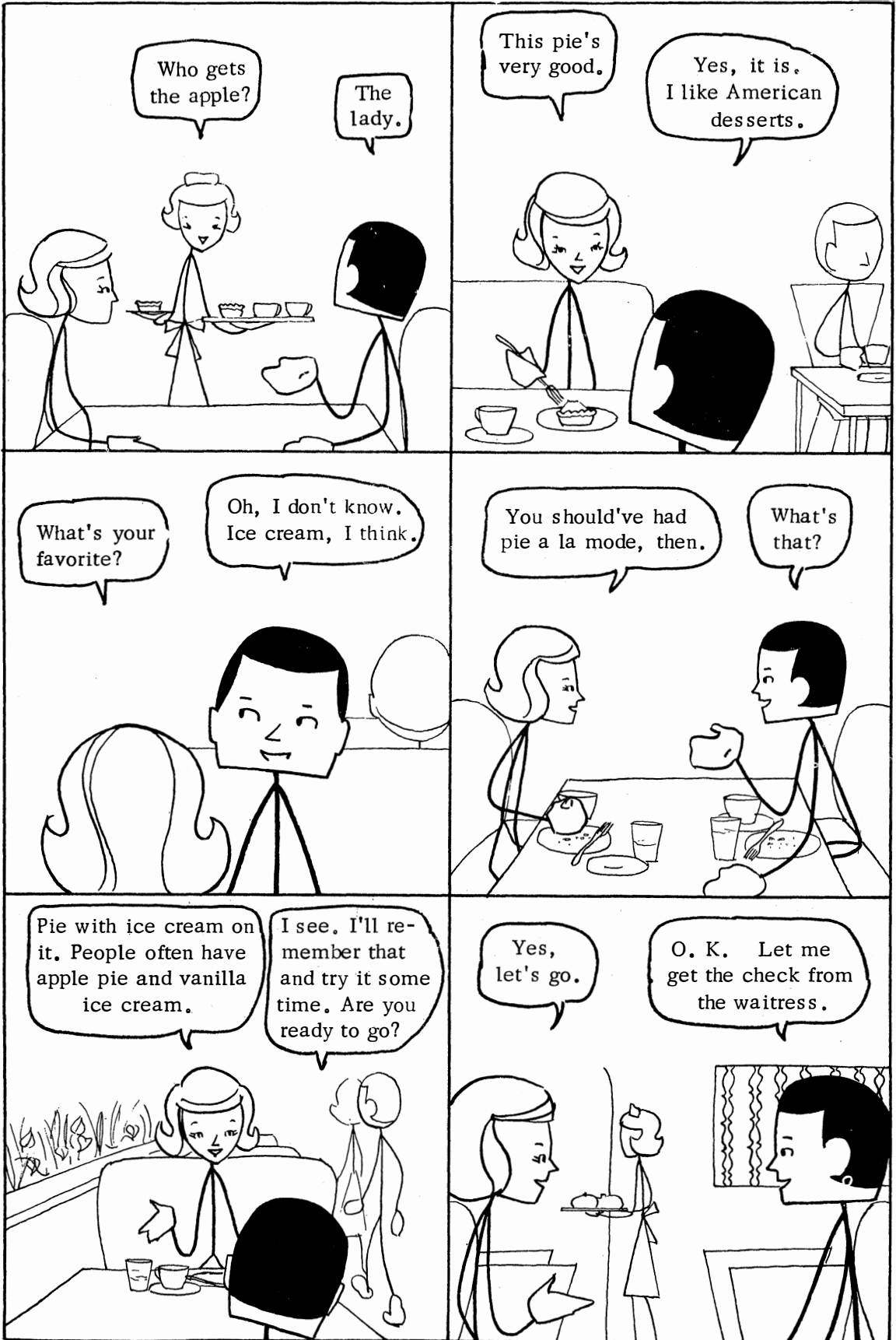
FLUENCY PRACTICE

TAPE 2301A

TAPE 2301B

AT A SNACK BAR





UNIT 2301

DIALOG

AT A SNACK BAR

- Boy: What would you like?
- Girl: I think I'd like some coffee and a piece of pie.
- Boy: What kind of pie do you have today?
- Waitress: We have apple, blueberry, cherry, lemon, and coconut.
- Girl: I think I'll have apple.
- Boy: We'd like a piece of apple pie, a piece of coconut pie, and two coffees.
- Waitress: Is that coffee with cream?
- Boy: Cream?
- Girl: No, black.
- Boy: One coffee with cream and one black.
- Girl: How do you like American coffee?
- Boy: Well, it's different from the coffee in *my* country, but I'm getting used to it now.
- Waitress: Who gets the apple?
- Boy: The lady.
- Girl: This pie's very good.
- Boy: Yes, it is. I like American desserts.
- Girl: What's your favorite?
- Boy: Oh, I don't know. Ice cream, I think.
- Girl: You should've had pie a la mode, then.
- Boy: What's that?
- Girl: Pie with ice cream on it. People often have apple pie and vanilla ice cream.
- Boy: I see. I'll remember that and try it some time. Are you ready to go?
- Girl: Yes, let's go.

NOTES ON THE DIALOG

booth. In a restaurant or other eating place a *booth* is a small enclosed space. There is a table in the middle and a seat on both sides.

Notice that the man in the dialog speaks to the waitress. When a man and woman are eating in a restaurant together, the woman usually tells the man what she wants to order, and he gives her order to the waiter or waitress.

black coffee Coffee without cream or sugar is “black” coffee. The waitress asks if they want cream because if they do, she will bring it when she brings the coffee. Sugar is usually on the table already.

get used to become accustomed to something.

snack bar A snack is food eaten between meals. A snack bar is a place where one can buy hot dogs, hamburgers, pie, coffee, milk, etc.

Who gets the apple? The waitress is asking who should be served the apple pie.

déssert The meaning is anything sweet—usually something we eat at the end of a meal. Notice the pronunciation. The stress is on the last syllable.

I see I understand.

Let's A contraction of *let us*. This is a way of asking for agreement to do something. It refers to the person speaking and the person spoken to. Here are some other examples:

A. Let's go to the movies tonight.

B. Fine. Let's do.

A. Let's have some coffee.

B: All right.

A: Let's watch television.

B: No, let's not. There's nothing good on.

Let me allow me or permit me.

I'll go with you in a minute. Let me get my hat.

Let me think. I know there's something I need to get at the drugstore.

Let me see. What is that man's name?

QUESTIONS FOR CONVERSATION

1. Where did the dialog take place?
2. What were the boy and girl doing?
3. What did they decide to order?
4. What do we mean by “black” coffee?
5. What is cream?
6. How do you take your coffee?
7. Is American coffee different from the coffee in your country?
8. What’s the difference between *dessert* and *desert*?
9. Do you like ice cream?
10. What is pie a la mode?
11. What is the meaning of *check* in this dialog? What other meaning do you know for this word?
12. What’s the difference between a waiter and a waitress?
13. What’s the meaning of the word “snack”?
14. Do you ever have a snack? If so, when? Where?
15. What do you usually have when you have a snack?

READING**NEWSPAPERS**

Many Americans read the newspaper every day. Some people have it delivered to their homes. Others buy a paper at a newsstand. Every city has a daily newspaper, and many cities have several.

QUESTIONS FOR CONVERSATION

1. Do most newspapers appear every day, every week, or every month?
2. How often do many Americans read the newspaper?
3. How do people get newspapers in the United States?
4. How are newspapers obtained in your country?

The *front page* (or first page) of the newspaper has the most important articles of international, national, and local news. The most important story is in the column on the extreme right. The story second in importance is in the column on the extreme left. Other important news stories take up the rest of the front page. Appealing “human interest stories” also appear on the front page. Each story has a headline above it. A headline is written in large, heavy type. If the news story is very important, the headline may go all the way across the front page. If the story is less important, the headline will be only across one column.

5. What appears on the first page of a newspaper?
6. In which column is the most important story?
7. Where do “human interest stories” appear?
8. What is meant by a “human interest” story?
9. What kind of headline may be used if the news story is very important?

The pages following the front page have news of less importance. They also have continuations of stories that begin on the front page.

News stories give the news objectively. That is, only the facts are given, and no opinion is expressed. In editorials, which appear on the editorial page, the paper’s editorial policy is expressed. For example, the newspaper may support one presidential candidate, may oppose or support a bill that is being discussed in congress, or may comment favorably or unfavorably on some happening in the United Nations.

10. What is meant by, “News stories give the news objectively”?
11. How is a news story different from an editorial?
12. If you were looking for the paper’s editorial policy, what part of the paper would you look at?
13. In general, are news stories or editorials more difficult to read?
14. Does a newspaper sometimes support or oppose a presidential candidate?

There are many special features in the newspaper. There is one section in which sports news appears, another which gives news that is of interest mostly to women, such as accounts of parties, recipes, and fashions. On one page, radio and TV programs for the day are listed. On another page, there are reviews of plays, movies, and concerts, as well as ads for these and other amusements. The comics, or funnies, are important pages, too. Adults as well as children read them. Classified ads are another important newspaper feature. These are small ads which may be placed by companies or individuals. Houses and cars are advertised for sale, and companies that need to hire men and women to work for them run classified ads, too.

15. Name a special feature in the newspaper. (rotate question)
16. If you were looking for a used car, what part of the newspaper would you look at?
17. What is meant by the “comics”?
18. In what ways are the newspapers in the United States different from those in your country?
19. In what way are the newspapers in the United States like the newspapers in your country?

Newspapers make most of their money through advertising. All the large stores in a city advertise regularly in the newspaper. The newspaper's other main source of income is from subscriptions and sales at newsstands. Papers cost a nickel or a dime on week days, and ten or twenty-five cents on Sundays, when the paper is bigger. It costs about two dollars a month to have the paper delivered at home.

20. What are the main sources of a newspaper's income?
21. About how much does a newspaper cost?
22. About how much a month does it cost to have the paper delivered?
23. Do you find it easy or difficult to read a newspaper written in English?
24. Have you read a newspaper today? Do you usually read a newspaper?

NOTES ON THE READING

<i>Newsstand</i>	A place where newspapers and magazines are sold—often on the street.
<i>Local news</i>	News of the town or city where the paper is published.
<i>Column</i>	The division of a newspaper page. The page of a newspaper is usually divided into eight columns.
<i>Human interest story</i>	The people and events in these stories are not usually important, but people like to read them because they are sad, funny, or have some other kind of emotional appeal.
<i>Newspaper staff</i>	All the people who work on a newspaper make up the staff. The men who get the facts for the news stories and write them up are reporters.
<i>Editorial policy</i>	Editorial policy means the viewpoints and opinions of the newspaper—what the newspaper is <i>for</i> , and what it is <i>against</i> .
<i>Comics or funnies</i>	Two names for a series of pictures, usually three or four, in which characters tell a story. Dialog is usually used.

FLUENCY PRACTICE**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

1. Where do you want the newspaper delivered?
 - a. Please send it to my home.
 - b. Send it to my office, please.
 - c. I want it sent to my place of business.

2. Where would you like the package sent?
 - a. I'd like it sent to my office.
 - b. Send it to my office, please.
 - c. Please send it to my place of business.

3. Where does he want the medicine sent?
 - a. He'd like it sent to his home.
 - b. He wants it sent to 238 Dewey Lane.
 - c. He'd like it sent to his office.

4. Where would they like the books delivered?
 - a. They'd like them delivered to building 6468.
 - b. They want them delivered to their home.
 - c. Please deliver them to their place of business.

5. Where is his office?
 - a. It is on Dewey Lane.
 - b. His office is on Dewey Lane.
 - c. His office is at 238 Dewey Lane.

6. Where is your place of business?
 - a. It is on Main Avenue.
 - b. My place of business is on Main Avenue.
 - c. My place of business is at 427 Main Avenue.

7. Where do you live?
 - a. On 4th Street.
 - b. I live on 4th Street.
 - c. I live at 347 4th Street.

8. Where do they live?
 - a. On 10th Street.
 - b. They live on 10th Street.
 - c. They live at 579 10th Street.

TAPE 2301A

Listen to the following dialog. “At a Snack Bar”

Boy: What would you like?

Girl: I think I'd like some coffee and a piece of pie.

Boy: What kind of pie do you have today?

Waitress: We have apple, blueberry, cherry, lemon, and coconut.

Girl: I think I'll have apple.

Boy: We'd like a piece of apple pie, a piece of coconut pie, and two coffees.

Waitress: Is that coffee with cream?

Boy: Cream?

Girl: No, black.

Boy: One coffee with cream and one black.

Girl: How do you like American coffee?

Boy: Well, it's different from the coffee in my country, but I'm getting used to it now.

Waitress: Who gets the apple?

Boy: The lady.

Girl: This pie's very good.

Boy: Yes, it is. I like American desserts.

Girl: What's your favorite?

Boy: Oh, I don't know. Ice cream, I think.

Girl: You should've had pie a la mode, then.

Boy: What's that?

Girl: Pie with ice cream on it. People often have apple pie with ice cream on it.

Boy: I see. I'll remember that and try it some time. Are you ready to go?

Girl: Yes, let's go.

Boy: O.K. Let me get the check from the waitress.

Listen carefully to the following dialog. You will be asked to give the same answer the girl gives. For example, you will hear: "What would you like?" "I think I'd like some coffee and a piece of pie." Then you will hear: "What would you like?" You should say: "I think I'd like some coffee and a piece of pie." Then repeat the correct response when you hear it.

Listen and record the same answer the girl gives.

What would you like?
I think I'd like some coffee and a piece of pie.
What would you like?
I think I'd like some coffee and a piece of pie.

What kind of pie do you want?
I think I'll have apple.
What kind of pie do you want?
I think I'll have apple.

Do you want coffee with cream?
No, I like my coffee black.
Do you want coffee with cream?
No, I like my coffee black.

How do you like American coffee?
It's different from the coffee in my country, but I'm getting used to it now.
How do you like American coffee?
It's different from the coffee in my country, but I'm getting used to it now.

This pie's very good, isn't it?
Yes, it is. I like American desserts.
This pie's very good, isn't it?
Yes, it is. I like American desserts.

What's your favorite?
Oh, I don't know. Ice cream, I think.
What's your favorite?
Oh, I don't know. Ice cream, I think.

You should have pie a la mode, then.
What's that?
You should have pie a la mode, then.
What's that?

Pie with ice cream on it. People often have apple pie and vanilla ice cream.
I'll remember that and try it some time.
Pie with ice cream on it. People often have apple pie and vanilla ice cream.
I'll remember that and try it some time.

Are you ready to go?

Yes, let's go.

Are you ready to go?

Yes, let's go.

O.K. Let me get the check from the waitress.

Listen to the following statements and questions. Then answer the girl's questions. Repeat the correct responses when you hear them. For example, you will hear: "The dialog took place at a snack bar." "Where did the dialog take place?" You should say: "The dialog took place at a snack bar."

The dialog took place at a snack bar.

Where did the dialog take place?

The dialog took place at a snack bar.

The boy and the girl were eating.

What were the boy and the girl doing?

The boy and the girl were eating.

They decided to order pie and coffee.

What did they decide to order?

They decided to order pie and coffee.

Coffee without cream or sugar is black coffee.

What do we mean by "black" coffee?

Coffee without cream or sugar is black coffee.

A "snack" is food eaten between meals.

What is the meaning of the word "snack"?

A "snack" is food eaten between meals.

Listen to the following sentences. You will be asked questions on them. Answer the girl's questions. Repeat the responses when you hear them.

Listen and answer the questions.

You should remember the phrase "telephone booth" from earlier lessons. In a restaurant or other eating place, a booth is also a small enclosed space. There is a table in the middle and a seat on both sides.

In a restaurant or other eating place, what is a booth?

A small enclosed space.

A booth is a small enclosed space.

What is in the middle, between the seats?

A table.

There is a table in the middle.

The man in the dialog speaks to the waitress. A woman is referred to as a waitress. A man is called a waiter. A waiter or a waitress takes orders and serves food in a restaurant or other eating place. If you have to call a waitress, you may say: "Waitress, I'm ready to order now." or "Waitress, will you please take my order now?"

In a restaurant how is a woman who takes orders and serves food referred to?

A waitress.

She is referred to as a waitress.

What is a man called?

A waiter.

He is called a waiter.

What do you say when you call a waiter?

Waiter, I'm ready to order now.

Waiter, will you please take my order?

You will need pencil and paper for a short completion exercise. For example, you will hear:

"A small enclosed space in a restaurant is called.... You should write: a booth."

1. We call a small enclosed space for eating.....
2. Coffee without cream or sugar is.....
3. Food eaten between meals is.....
4. We can say, I understand or.....
5. Let's is a contraction of.....
6. Let me means.....

Here are the correct responses. Check your work.

1. A booth.
2. Black coffee.
3. A snack.
4. I see.
5. Let us.
6. Allow me or permit me.

TAPE 2301B

Listen.

Let's practice the pronunciation of some useful words. Repeat the words and sentences.

Newsstand

Newsstand

Newspaper

Newspaper

I see a newsstand across the street.

Let's cross the street and get a newspaper.

Magazine

Magazine

They also have magazines.

Let's get a magazine and a newspaper.

Local news

Local news

National news

National news

International news

International news

I usually read the local news first.

Then I read the National or International news.

Column

Column

A page may be divided into columns.

Newspapers are usually divided into several columns.

Newspaper staff

Newspaper staff

John works on a newspaper.

He's on the newspaper staff.

Listen to the following sentences and be prepared to answer some questions on them. Answer my questions when you hear them. Repeat the correct answer when you hear it.

Many people read the newspaper every day. Some people have it delivered to their homes. Others buy a paper at a newsstand. Every city has a daily newspaper, and many cities have several. Large cities like New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles have many daily papers. Some newspapers are in languages other than English.

Do most newspapers appear every day, every week, or every month?

Every day.

Most newspapers appear every day.

How can a person get a newspaper if he doesn't want to buy one at a newsstand?

Have it delivered to his house.

He can have it delivered to his home.

Are all newspapers printed in English?

No, they aren't.

Some are printed in other languages.

Does every city have a daily or weekly newspaper?

A daily newspaper.

Every city has a daily newspaper.

Let's listen to another reading and get some more comprehension practice. Remember to answer the questions.

The front page of the newspaper has the most important articles of international, national, and local news. The most important story is in the column to the extreme right. The story second in importance is in the column on the extreme left. Other important news stories take up the rest of the front page.

Where do you find the most important articles of international, national, and local news?

On the front page.

These articles are found on the front page.

What will you find in the column on the extreme right?

The most important story.

The most important story is found on the extreme right.

Let's try a substitution drill. For example, you will hear: "You will find an interesting article on the front page." Then you will hear: "On the back page." You should say: "You will find an interesting article on the back page." Repeat the response when you hear it.

You will find an interesting article on the front page.

on the back page

You will find an interesting article on the back page.

on the first page

You will find an interesting article on the first page.

on the last page

You will find an interesting article on the last page.

I like to read the human interest stories.

the editorials

I like to read the editorials.

the comics

I like to read the comics.

the local news

I like to read the local news.

the national and international news

I like to read the national and international news.

I think I'll have vanilla ice cream.

a cup of coffee

I think I'll have a cup of coffee.

a piece of pie

I think I'll have a piece of pie.

some coffee and a piece of pie

I think I'll have some coffee and a piece of pie.

coffee with cream

I think I'll have coffee with cream.

Answer the following questions. Do not repeat the questions. Give both the short and the complete answers.

What do you call a place where newspapers and magazines are sold?

a newsstand

It is called a newsstand.

What is news of the town or city where the paper is published known as?

local news

It is known as local news.

Newspaper and magazine pages are usually divided into upright sections.

What are these sections called?

columns

These sections are called columns.