

# AMERICAN LANGUAGE COURSE

## UNIT 2303

### OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

**DIALOG: A PICNIC**

**NOTES ON THE DIALOG**

**QUESTIONS FOR CONVERSATION**

**FLUENCY PRACTICE**

**READING: GOVERNMENT IN THE  
UNITED STATES**

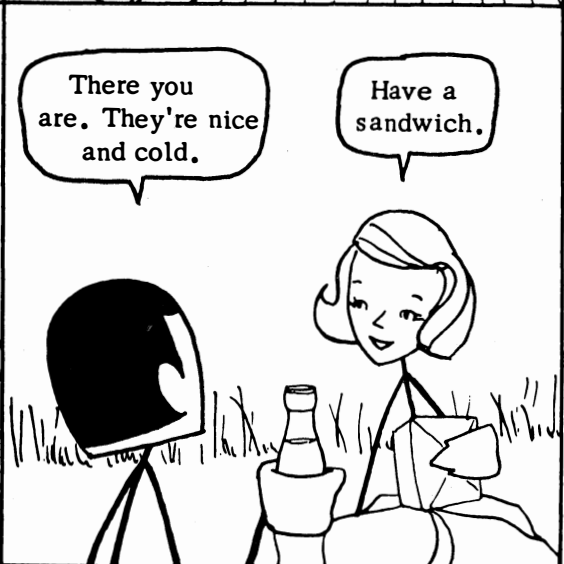
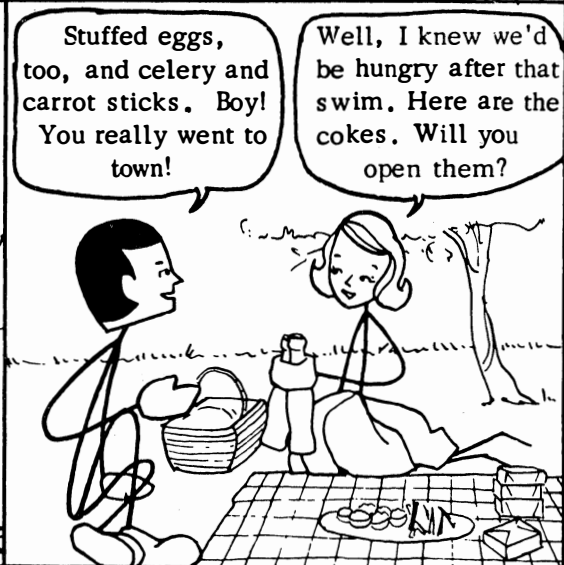
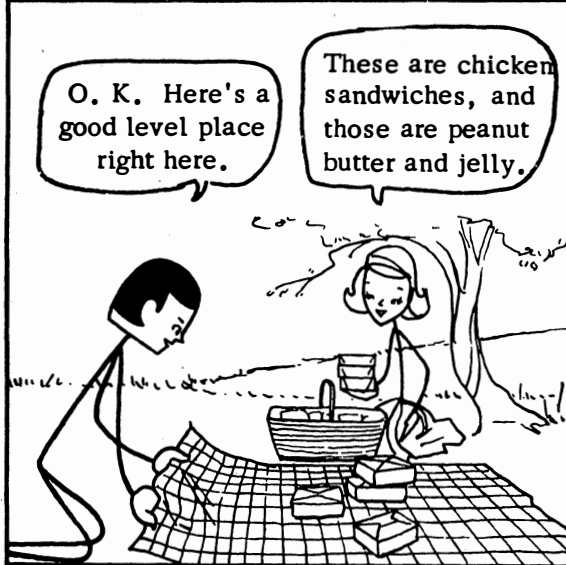
**QUESTIONS FOR CONVERSATION**

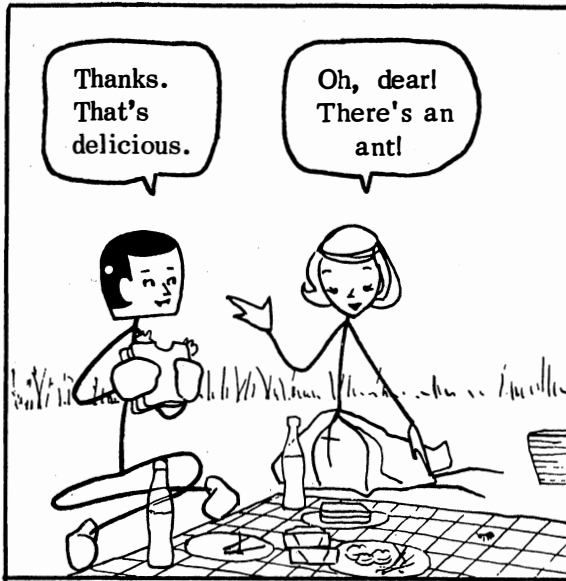
**USEFUL EXPRESSIONS**

**TAPE 2303A**

**TAPE 2303B**

A PICNIC





Thanks. That's delicious.

Oh, dear! There's an ant!



Well, you can't have a picnic without ants. We'll just have to eat up the food before they do — and that'll be easy!

Have a stuffed egg.



Thank you. My, that tastes good. You're a good cook.

Why, thank you. Have another sandwich, then we'll have dessert.



What's for dessert?

Chocolate cake. And I brought some fruit, too.



Chocolate's my favorite kind of cake. It's wonderful.

I'm glad you like it. Now let's clean up, and then we can take a walk through the park.



O. K. You put the things you're going to take home in the picnic basket, and I'll put the trash in that trash can over there.

All right. I think we're all set now. Let's go.

## UNIT 2303

## DIALOG

## A. PICNIC

Boy: I'm starving!

Girl: Well, help me get the food out of the basket and we'll eat right away.

Boy: Good!

Girl: Here's the tablecloth. Spread it out on the grass and I'll get out the sandwiches and things.

Boy: O.K. Here's a good level place right here.

Girl: These are chicken sandwiches, and those are peanut butter and jelly.

Boy: Stuffed eggs, too, and celery and carrot sticks. Boy! You really went to town!

Girl: Well, I knew we'd be hungry after that swim. Here are the cokes. Will you open them?

Boy: Sure. Where's the bottle opener?

Girl: In the basket.

Boy: There you are. They're nice and cold.

Girl: Have a sandwich.

Boy: Thanks. That's delicious.

Girl: Oh, dear! There's an ant!

Boy: Well, you can't have a picnic without ants. We'll just have to eat up the food before they do—and that'll be easy!

Girl: Have a stuffed egg.

Boy: Thank you. My, that tastes good. You're a good cook.

Girl: Why, thank you. Have another sandwich, then we'll have dessert.

Boy: What's for dessert?

Girl: Chocolate cake. And I brought some fruit, too.

- Boy: Chocolate's my favorite kind of cake. It's wonderful.
- Girl: I'm glad you like it. Now let's clean up, and then we can take a walk through the park.
- Boy: O.K. You put the things you're going to take home in the picnic basket, and I'll put the trash in that trash can over there.
- Girl: All right. I think we're all set now. Let's go.

#### NOTES ON THE DIALOG

- I'm starving* Americans often say this when they feel hungry. It is not meant literally.
- picnic* When people take food to the woods or to a park and eat outdoors, we call it a picnic. Sometimes people make sandwiches and other things for a picnic at home. Sometimes they bring food such as hamburgers or hot dogs and cook them over an outdoor fire.
- stuffed eggs . . . carrot sticks* Hard-boiled eggs in which the yellow has been mashed, mixed with mayonnaise and other things, and then put back into the white of the egg. Carrot sticks are pieces of raw carrot cut into long strips.
- Boy! You really went to town.* (Colloquial expression). *Boy* is a mild exclamation of pleasure or surprise.
- Go to town* in the "slang" sense is to do a lot, or to do a good job on something.
- Oh, dear!* A mild exclamation of unhappiness. More often used by women than by men.
- Why, thank you.* Sometimes used instead of "Thank you" when someone gives us something or compliments us.
- take a walk* This expression is ordinarily used when we walk for exercise or pleasure. When we are just going from one place to another by walking, the verb *walk* is used alone. For example, I walk to school every day. BUT: Let's take a walk after dinner.
- All set (ready)* This expression is usually used with the verb *be*. It can be used in any person. (I'm all set, you're all set, etc.) It can be used without an object. If it is followed by an object, the construction is: *all set to* plus the verb form: "They're *all set to go*." Or *all set for* plus noun or pronoun: "They're *all set for their vacation*."

**QUESTIONS FOR CONVERSATION**

1. Explain what a picnic is.
2. Have you ever been on a picnic?
3. Do people in your country have picnics?
4. What kind of food did the people in this dialog have?
5. What did they have to drink?
6. Where did they have the picnic?
7. What is an ant?
8. Did the boy seem to enjoy the food?
9. Did the boy and girl in this dialog cook their food outdoors?
10. Do people sometimes cook their food outdoors when they go on picnics?
11. What's the difference between a *picnic basket* and a *trash basket*?
12. Do you often eat sandwiches?
13. Do you ever drink cokes?
14. What did the boy and girl in this dialog do after they finished eating?

**FLUENCY PRACTICE**

## Substitution Exercise

Directions: Have one student read a sentence and then let another read it using one of the following equivalent expressions for the italicized ideas.

I'm starving

My, that tastes good!

eat up, drink up

clean up

right away

Here's a or there's a

level spot

spread it out

take a walk

all set

What's for

put

1. Let's eat! *I am very hungry!*
2. O.K., we'll eat *at once*.
3. *There is* a tablecloth. *Stretch it out* on a *smooth place* on the grass.

4. Have some stuffed eggs! *They're delicious!*
5. *What do you have for a dessert?*
6. Did you *finish eating* all the sandwiches?
7. No, but I *drank all* the coffee.
8. Now, we'll *put away everything*, and then we can *go walking* through the park.
9. O.K., *place* the things you want to take home with you in the picnic basket and I'll put the trash in the trash basket over there.
10. Well, I think *we're ready* to go now.

## READING

### GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

The United States is *made up of* (consists of) fifty states. Washington, D.C., is the capital. The Constitution *outlines* (indicates) the structure of the national government and its *authority* (power) and activity. Other activities are the responsibility of the states. These states have their own constitutions and systems of laws. The states are divided into counties, townships, cities, and villages. Each unit or division has its own government.

## QUESTIONS FOR CONVERSATION

1. What does the United States consist of?
2. Where is the capital?
3. Do you have something like states in your country?
4. What outlines the structure and authority of the national government?
5. How are the states governed?

All government in the United States is, 'of, by and for the people.' Members of Congress, the President, the state leaders, and those who govern counties and cities are elected by the people. The *heads* (directors) of federal departments are *named* (appointed) by the President with the approval of the Senate. This is *comparable* (similar) to the appointment of ministers in other countries. Federal judges are named by the President in the same *way* (manner) and other judges are elected by the people. Voting is done in secret so that no one will know how another person votes. Public officials may be *removed* (dismissed) from office if they fail to *perform* (do) their duties properly.

6. How do national, state, county, and city leaders get in office?
7. How are public officials selected in your country?
8. How are the heads of federal departments selected?
9. What is the difference between an election and an appointment?
10. What may be done if public officials fail to perform their duties properly?

The original writers of the United States Constitution did not list the individual rights of the people. However, the First Congress of the United States changed this in order to *establish* (determine) and protect individual rights under law. The Constitution became the law of the land in 1789. During this same year the first ten *amendments* (changes, alterations) were adopted by Congress and by 1791 they were *approved* (accepted) by all 13 states. These first ten amendments are known as the Bill of Rights.

11. Why was the Bill of Rights added to the Constitution?
12. When did the Constitution become the law of the land?
13. What are the first ten amendments known as?
14. How are individual rights protected in your country?
15. How many states were there when the first ten amendments were adopted?

These amendments to the U.S. Constitution *assure* (guarantee) the rights and freedoms of the citizens. Important are the freedoms of speech, press, and worship; also the right of citizens to *assemble* (meet) peacefully. Peoples' homes cannot be entered and their person or property taken without special authority. If a person is *charged with* (accused of) breaking the law, he must be **tried** soon.

16. What are some of the freedoms included in the Bill of Rights?
17. Name some of the rights included in the amendments?
18. How can peoples' homes be entered?
19. Do citizens have the right to assemble peacefully?
20. We read that many early Americans came to the United States to enjoy certain freedoms. Which freedoms were they particularly interested in?

According to the U.S. Constitution, the federal government is organized into three *branches* (divisions): the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The first branch works directly under the President himself and is responsible for enforcing the laws of the country. The legislative branch consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. This branch makes the laws and rules for the whole country. The judicial branch *interprets* (explains) the Constitution and laws of the country in court decisions. The Supreme Court is the highest court. By clearly defining the duties and responsibilities of each branch, the Constitution prevents any one branch from becoming too powerful.



21. What are the three main branches of the United States **government**?
22. Which branch works directly under the President? What is this **branch** responsible for?
23. Which branch makes the laws and rules for the whole **country**?
24. What does this **branch** consist of?
25. What is the **judicial branch** responsible for?

#### USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

*Made up of* . (consists of, organized into, composed of)

The United States is made up of fifty states.

The nation consists of fifty states.

The government consists of three branches.

The government is made up of three branches.

The government is composed of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches.

The government is organized into the executive, legislative, and judicial branches.

The school is organized into three phases.

The course is made up of three phases.

It consists of the elementary phase, the fundamental phase, and the advanced phase.

It is made up of the elementary phase, the fundamental phase, and the advanced phase.

Water consists of hydrogen and oxygen.

Water is composed of hydrogen and oxygen.

Natural light is composed of various colors.

Natural light is made up of various colors.

Answer the following questions. Use the same verb as used in the question.

1. How many divisions is your country made up of?
2. How are the divisions organized?
3. What are the divisions called?
4. Does your country consist of states?
5. How many branches is your government organized into?
6. Is your course made up of phases?
7. How many words is "drugstore" composed of?
8. Is "drugstore" made up of one or two words?

## TAPE 2303A

Listen to the following dialog.

Boy: I'm starving!

Girl: Well, help me get the food out of the basket and we'll eat right away.

Boy: Good!

Girl: Here's the tablecloth. Spread it out on the grass and I'll get out the sandwiches and things.

Boy: O.K. Here's a good level place right here.

Girl: These are chicken sandwiches, and those are peanut butter and jelly.

Boy: Stuffed eggs, too, and celery and carrot sticks. Boy! You really went to town!

Girl: Well, I knew we'd be hungry after that swim. Here are the cokes. Will you open them?

Boy: Sure. Where's the bottle opener?

Girl: In the basket.

Boy: There you are. They're nice and cold.

Girl: Have a sandwich.

Boy: Thanks. That's delicious.

Girl: Oh, dear! There's an ant!

Boy: Well, you can't have a picnic without ants. We'll just have to eat up the food before they do – and that'll be easy!

Girl: Have a stuffed egg.

Boy: Thank you. My, that tastes good. You're a good cook.

Girl: Why, thank you. Have another sandwich, then we'll have dessert.

Boy: What's for dessert?

Girl: Chocolate cake. And I brought some fruit, too.

Boy: Chocolate's my favorite kind of cake. Ummm. It's wonderful.

**Girl:** I'm glad you like it. Now let's clean up, and then we can take a walk through the park.

**Boy:** O.K. You put the things you're going to take home in the picnic basket, and I'll put the trash in that trash can over there.

**Girl:** All right. I think we're all set now. Let's go.

\*\*\*\*\*

Listen to the following dialog and repeat the part of the man. Then repeat the correct response when you hear it.

\*\*\*\*\*

Help me get the food out of the basket and we'll eat right away.

Good! I'm starving!

Help me get the food out of the basket and we'll eat right away.

Good! I'm starving!

Here's the tablecloth. Spread it out on the grass and I'll get out the sandwiches and things.

O.K. Here's a good level place right here.

Here's the tablecloth. Spread it out on the grass and I'll get out the sandwiches and things.

O.K. Here's a good level place right here.

These are chicken sandwiches, and those are peanut butter and jelly.

My, they taste good. You're a good cook.

These are chicken sandwiches, and those are peanut butter and jelly.

My, they taste good. You're a good cook.

Here are the cokes. Will you open them?

Sure. Where's the bottle opener?

Here are the cokes. Will you open them?

Sure. Where's the bottle opener?

Have another sandwich.

Thanks. They are delicious.

Have another sandwich.

Thanks. They are delicious.

**What's for dessert?**

**Chocolate cake. And I brought some fruit, too.**

**What's for dessert?**

**Chocolate cake. And I brought some fruit, too.**

**Now, let's clean up, and then we can take a walk through the park.**

**All right. I think we're all set now. Let's go.**

**Now let's clean up, and then we can take a walk through the park.**

**All right. I think we're all set now. Let's go.**

**\*\*\*\*\***

**Listen and repeat.**

**Let's take a walk. I'm tired of sitting so long.**

**Let's take a walk. I need some exercise.**

**I walk to school every day. I don't have a car.**

**We'll have to walk. We missed the bus.**

**We're all set now. Let's go.**

**We're ready now. Let's go.**

**Let's eat. I'm starving!**

**Let's eat. I'm very hungry.**

**What's for dessert?**

**What are we having for dessert?**

**I'll clean up.**

**I'll put the trash in the trash can.**

**Spread the blanket out.**

**That is, unfold the blanket.**

**We'll just have to eat up the food.**

**That is, we'll have to eat all the food.**

**\*\*\*\*\***

**Listen.**

**The word "up" is used to express completeness or totality when it appears with certain verbs.**

**Here are some examples: eat up, drink up, clean up.**

**completely.**

**Let's practice some expressions with "up."**

**Listen and repeat.**

We were thirsty. We drank up the cokes.  
 This paper is no good. We're going to burn it up.  
 The room is dirty. We must clean it up.  
 Don't throw any of the food away. Eat it up.

\*\*\*\*\*

Let's review some expressions with "which" and "that." Repeat the expressions and sentences that the man says. Answer the girl's questions.

**which I like best**

This is the magazine which I like best.  
 This is the magazine that I like best.  
 Is this the magazine that you like best?  
 Yes, it is.  
 This is the one that I like best.

**that I like best**

**which I prefer**

That is the newspaper which I prefer.  
 That is the newspaper that I prefer.  
 That is the newspaper that you prefer, isn't it?  
 Yes, it is.  
 That is the newspaper that I prefer.

**that I prefer**

**which is sharp**

A knife which is sharp should be handled carefully.  
 A knife that is sharp should be handled carefully.  
 How should a knife that is sharp be handled?  
 Carefully.  
 It should be handled carefully.

**that is sharp**

\*\*\*\*\*

Let's also review some expressions with "who" and "that." Remember to answer the girl's questions. Repeat what the man says.

**who enjoys life**

She is the kind of person that enjoys life.  
 She is the kind of person who enjoys life.  
 She is the kind of person who enjoys life, isn't she?  
 Yes, she is.  
 She is the kind who enjoys life.

**that enjoys life**

**who likes to talk**

**He is the type of person that likes to talk.**

**He is the type of person who likes to talk.**

**Is he the type of person who likes to talk?**

**Yes, he is.**

**He is the type who likes to talk.**

**that likes to talk**

**\*\*\*\*\***

**Listen. Here is a practice in changing the word order in some sentences. For example, you will hear: "Last night it was unusually cool." You should say: "It was unusually cool last night."**

**Yesterday it was very hot.**

**It was very hot yesterday.**

**Last night it was unusually cool.**

**It was unusually cool last night.**

**This afternoon I'm going to town.**

**I'm going to town this afternoon.**

**Tomorrow is his birthday.**

**His birthday is tomorrow.**

**Next week we are having a test.**

**We are having a test next week.**

**Last month it rained a lot.**

**It rained a lot last month.**

## TAPE 2303B

Listen.

The United States consists of fifty states. Washington, D.C., is the capital. The Constitution outlines the structure of the national government and its authority and activity. Other activities are the responsibility of the states. These states have their own constitutions and systems of laws. The states are divided into counties, townships, cities, and villages. Each unit or division has its own government.

\*\*\*\*\*

Listen and repeat the words and statements. Answer my questions when you hear them. Give short and complete answers.

made up of

The United States is made up of fifty states.

What is the United States made up of?

fifty states

The United States is made up of fifty states.

made up of

consists of

The United States consists of fifty states.

What does the United States consist of?

fifty states

The United States consists of fifty states.

consists of

from the Constitution

The government gets its authority from the Constitution.

From what does the government get its authority?

from the Constitution

It gets its authority from the Constitution.

from the Constitution

its own government

Each state has its own government.

Does each state have its own government?

Yes, it does.

Each state has its own government.

its own government

Washington, D.C.

Washington, D.C., is the capital.

What is the capital of the United States?

Washington, D.C.

Washington, D.C., is the capital of the United States.

Washington, D.C.

\*\*\*\*\*

Listen.

Members of Congress, the President, the state leaders, and those who govern counties and cities are elected by the people.

The heads of federal departments are appointed by the President with the approval of the senate. This is similar to the appointment of ministers in other countries. Federal judges are named by the President in the same way and other judges are elected by the people. Voting is done in secret, so that no one will know how another person votes. Public officials may be removed from office if they fail to perform their duties properly.

\*\*\*\*\*

Listen and repeat the words and complete statements. Then finish the statements that aren't complete, using the words whispered to you.

may be removed from office  
Public officials may be removed from office.  
Public officials.....(may be removed from office).  
Public officials may be removed from office.

may be removed from office

may be dismissed from office  
Public officials may be dismissed from office.  
Public officials.....(may be dismissed from office).  
Public officials may be dismissed from office.

may be dismissed from office

must perform his duties properly  
Each official must perform his duties properly.  
Each official.....(must perform his duties properly).  
Each official must perform his duties properly.

must perform his duties properly

must do his duties properly  
Each official must do his duties properly.  
Each official.....(must do his duties properly).  
Each official must do his duties properly.

must do his duties properly

are named by the President

The heads of federal departments are named by the President.  
The heads of federal departments.....(are named by the President).  
The heads of federal departments are named by the President.

are appointed by the President  
The heads of federal departments are appointed by the President.  
The heads of federal departments.....(are appointed by the President).  
The heads of federal departments are appointed by the President.

are appointed by the President

Repeat the statements and answer the questions.

into three branches  
The federal government is organized into three branches.  
How many branches is the federal government organized into?  
into three branches  
It is organized into three branches.

into three branches



for enforcing the laws of the country  
 for enforcing the laws of the country  
 The executive branch is responsible for enforcing the laws.  
 What is this branch responsible for?  
 for enforcing the laws of the country  
 It is responsible for enforcing the laws.

the legislative branch  
 The legislative branch makes the laws and rules.  
 Which branch makes the laws and rules for the country?  
 the legislative branch  
 The legislative branch makes the laws and rules.

the legislative branch

the judicial branch  
 The judicial branch interprets the Constitution and the laws.  
 Which branch interprets the Constitution and the laws?  
 the judicial branch  
 The judicial branch interprets the Constitution and the laws.

the judicial branch

\*\*\*\*\*

Listen.

The first ten amendments are known as the Bill of Rights. These amendments make certain the rights and freedoms of the citizens. Important are the freedoms of speech, press, and worship; also the right of citizens to assemble or meet peacefully. Peoples' homes cannot be entered and their person or property taken without special authority. If a person is accused of breaking the law, he must be tried soon. A person is considered innocent until he is found guilty.

\*\*\*\*\*

Repeat the statements and answer the questions.

the Bill of Rights  
 The first ten amendments are known as the Bill of Rights.  
 What are the first ten amendments known as?  
 the Bill of Rights.  
 The first ten amendments are known as the Bill of Rights.

the Bill of Rights

the rights and freedoms of the citizens  
 the rights and freedoms of the citizens  
 These amendments assure the rights and freedoms of the citizens.  
 Do these amendments assure the rights and freedoms of the citizens?  
 Yes, they do.  
 They assure the rights and freedoms of the citizens.