

new

English 900

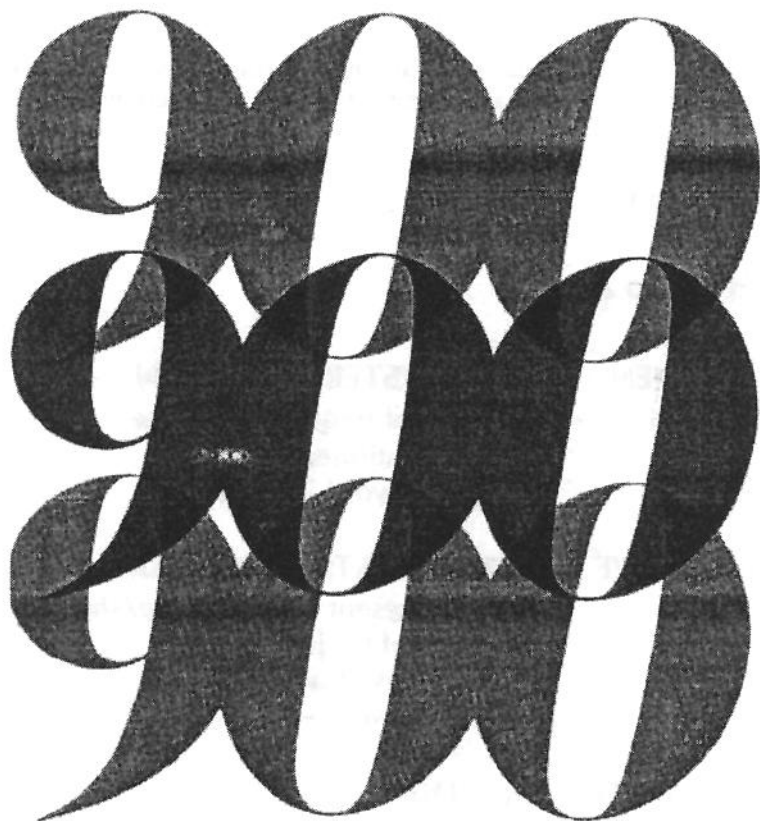


book 2

Collier Macmillan

COLLIER MACMILLAN ENGLISH PROGRAM.

new
English



book 2

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INTRODUCTION

Welcome to English.

Welcome to New English 900

In this introduction, we want to tell you something about the books you are going to be using.

1. What is New English 900?

NEW ENGLISH 900 is a six-level course for young adult and adult students of English as a second language. It contains material from beginning to advanced levels of study. The series consists of six student textbooks, six workbooks, six teacher's books, and reel-to-reel or cassette recordings.

2. An Updated Program

This series is a revision of the original ENGLISH 900 which takes its name from the 900 Base Sentences presented in the six textbooks. These sentences cover the basic structures and basic vocabulary of the English language. The **Base Sentences** of NEW ENGLISH 900 always appear in a complete and authentic context. They are presented in dialogue form as spoken by a cast of fully-drawn characters who use the English language in a natural way to communicate their thoughts, ideas, and feelings.

3. How Your Textbooks Are Organized

There are 150 Base Sentences in each book, and they are numbered consecutively from Base Sentence 1, Book

1, Unit 1, through Base Sentence 900 in Book 6, Unit 50. New structures are introduced in Base Sentences, and these sentences provide "building blocks" for the rest of the materials studied in the series.

a. The Dialogue Unit

There are ten units in Book 1. Each unit consists of three lessons and contains fifteen Base Sentences. In Book 1, every lesson opens with a short **Dialogue** containing the Base Sentences. As you progress through the series, a continuous and integrated story will be unfolded through the dialogues and, later, the readings. (However, each textbook can be used separately). The dialogues are followed by **Substitution Drills** that introduce variations of the Base Sentences and provide the student with the pronunciation and drill material needed for mastery. The **Exercises** in each lesson can be used as oral and written drills. In addition, every unit contains a **Grammatical Preview**, a **Refocus (review) Exercise**, and a **Bonus Dialogue**.

b. Reading and Refocus Units

Beginning with Book 2, each text contains two **Reading and Refocus Units**. These units consist of thirty Base Sentences introduced in three **Reading Passages**. They are followed by **Comprehension Questions** and **Exercises** that review and contrast aspects of the language previously introduced.

c. Intonation and Word Index

Other features of each textbook include a complete listing of the Base Sentences introduced in that book. This listing appears with **Intonation Lines**. In addition, there is a **Word Index** that lists, in alphabetical order,

all the new words in the book, and notes the unit, lesson, and sentence in which each word first appeared.

4. Your Workbooks and Tapes

A companion **Workbook** is available for each of the six textbooks. The Workbooks reinforce material from the text and develop pronunciation and writing skills. They are designed to be used both at home and in the classroom.

A series of **Pre-recorded Tapes** has been prepared for language laboratory use. These tapes include all material from the Dialogues, Substitution Drills, Readings, and Comprehension Questions in the Student Books, and from the Pronunciation Exercises in the Workbooks.

5. The Teacher's Books

The **Teacher's Books** are an integral part of NEW ENGLISH 900 . Organized to correspond to the student text, the Teacher's Book offers techniques and strategies of practical value to the teacher in the classroom. Included are suggested lesson plans, cultural notes, and a step-by-step outline of ways to present and practice the new material.

Our Thanks

Based on many suggestions we have received from you, the users, we offer NEW ENGLISH 900 . It represents a careful and extensive revision of the widely popular original series. In it, we hope to have combined the best of the old with the most exciting of the new.

THE STORY SO FAR

In Book 1, we meet the characters of *New English 900*. We meet **Bill O'Neill**, an ice cream salesman at the Fair, and through him we meet **Laura Segura**, a secretary, and her boss, **Mr. Crawford**. Laura is not happy at her job. Mr. Crawford, a businessman, is not happy about many things, including his son, **Michael**, an artist.

Through Bill, we meet **Paulo** and **Joana Farias**, and their mother, **Alicia**. Paulo is a young businessman. Joana is an art student. Their mother is visiting from Brazil. Joana Farias and Michael Crawford meet.

It is also through Bill O'Neill that we meet the **Nikzad family**; **Simon Nikzad**, a banker at the Fair, his wife, **Zahra**, and their young son, **Ali**.

Bill O'Neill's family is introduced. We meet his wife, **Nora**, a florist, and their four children: **Billy** (**Bill, Jr.**), **Jack**, **Peggy**, and **Suzy**.

Miguel Morales and **Pedro Ortega** are friends. Miguel is visiting from Colombia. He is shy and quiet. Pedro is not. Pedro and Miguel meet **Marta Garcia**, the girl upstairs. Pedro and Marta go to the movies.

The Yamamotos own a store near the Fair. We meet **Grandfather** and his grandson, **Jim**. We also get to know **Jim's mother** and **father**.

These characters stay with the entire series and are the focus of our attention. An imaginary World's Fair provides a background for the series.

UNIT 11

The Mystery Woman



LESSON 1

- PEDRO: Where were you last night?
 MIGUEL: At the movies.
 151 PEDRO: Oh yeah? Which one?¹⁵¹
 MIGUEL: Uh, I forget.
 152 PEDRO: Oh, you forget, huh? Were you with someone?¹⁵²
 What was her name?
 153 MIGUEL: As a matter of fact, I was with . . .
 154 PEDRO: Aha! I'm never wrong.
 155 Was it anyone I know?

Continued

- MIGUEL: Yes, Pedro, I
- PEDRO: No. No. Let me guess.
 Hmm. It's someone I know. Was it
- MIGUEL: Pedro, this isn't a game.
- PEDRO: Oh, Miguel. You're always so serious.
 Relax! Now, who. . .
- MIGUEL: Pedro . . .
- 156 PEDRO: Was it the woman in the candy store?
- 157 You know, the one with blond hair?
- 158 She's always smiling at you.
- MIGUEL: No, Pedro, it was . . .
- 159 PEDRO: Hmm, I'm usually good at these games.
 How about Danielle?
- MIGUEL: *Shut up!



* An *impolite* way of telling someone to be quiet.

GRAMMATICAL PREVIEW

S T A T E M E N T	Subject	Verb: BE	Adverb of frequency	
	Miguel	is	always usually often sometimes seldom never*	serious.



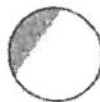
always



usually



often



sometimes



seldom



never

Preview Questions

Question: Are you always busy?

Answers: Yes, always.
No, seldom.

ONE and ONES

Question: I have two sweaters, a green one and a blue one.
Which one do you like?

Answer: I like *the green one*.

Question: I have a lot of boxes, big ones and small ones.
Which ones do you want?

Answer: I want *the big ones*.

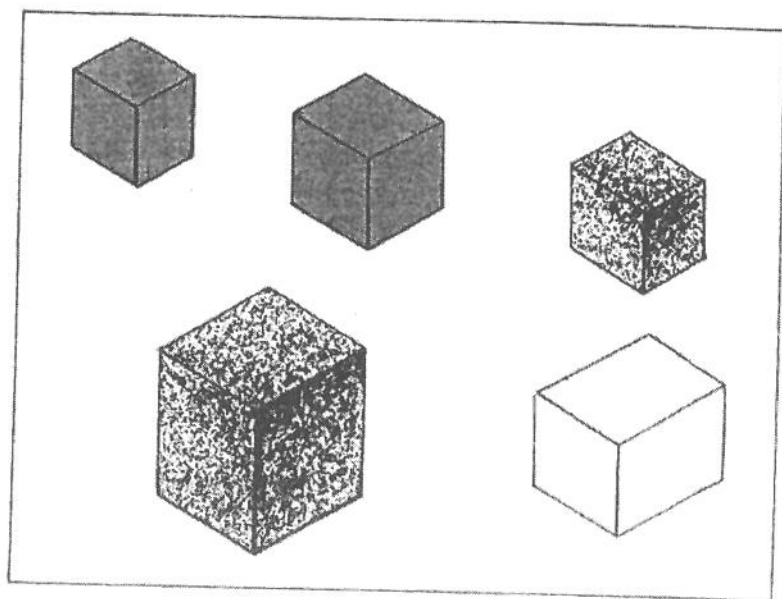
* Use *ever* in questions. (Don't use *ever* in affirmative statements.)

SUBSTITUTION DRILLS

1. Which **movie** are you going to?
 language are they studying?
 plane is she taking?
 girl is she inviting?

2. Which **book** do you want? The English one or the Spanish one?
 magazine
 newspaper
 article

3. Which box do you want? —I want **this one,**
 that
 a black
 the white
 this black
 that white
 the big black



4. Which jacket is yours, **this one or that one?**
the blue one or the brown one?
the one on the desk or the one on the table?
the clean one or the dirty one?
5. I'm **never** wrong.
seldom
always
usually
often
sometimes
6. a. Is he **always right?**
usually serious?
often confident?
sometimes busy?
late?
- b. Yes, **always.**
often.
usually.
sometimes.
- c. No, **never.**
not usually.
seldom.
not often.
7. As a **matter of fact**, I was with . . .
To tell the truth,
Actually,
In fact,

6 UNIT ELEVEN/Lesson One

8. Is it anyone I know? —**Yes, it's someone** you know.
No, it isn't anyone
No, it's no one
9. Is anyone **with him?**
home?
in the bathroom?
on the phone?
there?
10. Was it the **woman in the candy store**, the one with **blond** hair?
man at the market, curly
girl at school, straight
boy on the team, short
teacher in Room 201, long
brown
red
11. She's always **smiling at you.**
talking on the phone.
asking about you.
thinking about food.
taking pictures.
12. I'm usually good at **these games.**
baseball.
history.
languages.
sports.

EXERCISES

1. Complete this dialogue. Use the words below.

What • Which • Where

PEDRO: _____ were you last night?

MIGUEL: At the movies.

PEDRO: Oh yeah? _____ one?

MIGUEL: Uh, I forget.

PEDRO: Oh, you forget, huh? _____ was her name?



2. Use "one" in the answer. Follow the example.

Example: —Do you want to buy a painting?

(Yes. I want to buy this **painting**.)

Yes. I want to buy this one.

- a. —Which plane do we take? (We take this **plane**, at Gate 4.)
- b. —Do you like this blue sweater? (No. I like that **red sweater**.)
- c. —Do you like your jacket? (No. I want to buy a new **jacket**.)
- d. —Is your car here? (Yes. It's the old blue **car** over there.)
- e. —Was it the woman in the candy store? (Yes. It was the **woman** with blond hair.)

3. Add the adverb. Follow the example.

Example: Miguel is serious. (*always*)
Miguel is always serious.

- Miguel is homesick. (*seldom*)
- Joana is nervous in school. (*always*)
- Mr. Yamamoto is busy. (*often*)
- Laura is early for work. (*sometimes*)
- Mr. Crawford is at work. (*usually*)
- Suzy is home. (*never*)

4. Choose the right word for the sentences below. (In four of them, two answers are possible. Which four are they?)

someone • anyone

- It's _____ we know from work.
- He's talking to _____ from his office.
- It isn't _____ you know.
- He isn't dating _____ you know.
- Was it _____ I know?
- Is _____ using the phone?





LESSON 2

- 160 PEDRO: O.K. O.K. I give up.
Who is the mystery woman?
- MIGUEL: Marta.
- PEDRO: Marta!
- MIGUEL: Yes.
- 161 PEDRO: Thanks for telling me.
- 162 Women! What can you do?
- 163 One minute she's crazy about me, and the next
minute she's going out with you.
- MIGUEL: I'm sorry, Pedro.
- PEDRO: It's O.K. It's your turn.
- MIGUEL: You're wrong.
- 164 We really like each other.
- PEDRO: Good luck.
- 165 MIGUEL: Pedro! Aren't you ever serious?

SUBSTITUTION DRILLS

1. Who is the **mystery woman**?

mean man?

pretty girl?

fat little boy?

thin handsome man?

tall, attractive woman?



2. Thanks for **telling me**.

inviting

helping

meeting

taking

driving

3. What can **you** do about **pollution**?

one

crime ?

anyone

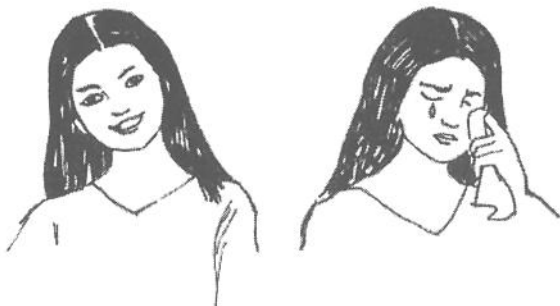
people

4. We really **like** each other.
 need
 understand
 love
 hate
5. Are you ever **serious?** —No, never.
 Aren't lonely? —Sometimes.
 busy?
 on time?

CONNECTED DRILL

One minute she's **crazy about me,**
 happy,
 laughing,
 studying,
 working in the store,
 listening to me,

and the next minute she's **going out with you.**
 sad.
 crying.
 talking on the phone.
 playing in the park.
 not paying attention.



EXERCISES

1. Complete this dialogue. Use the words below.

What • Who • Whose • Which • Where

PEDRO: Was it the woman in the candy store or was it Danielle?
Tell me. _____ one was it?

MIGUEL: I can't tell you.

PEDRO: Yes, you can. Hmm. I'm usually good at these games.
_____ is she from?

MIGUEL: Colombia.

PEDRO: Colombia? I give up. _____ is the mystery woman?

MIGUEL: Marta.

PEDRO: Marta! _____ girlfriend is she, mine or yours?
Women! _____ can you do?

2. Combine the two sentences with "each other." Follow the example.

Example: Miguel is smiling at the woman in the candy store.
The woman in the candy store is smiling at Miguel.
Miguel and the woman in the candy store are smiling at each other.

- Miguel is talking to Pedro. Pedro is talking to Miguel.
- Miguel is writing to his mother. Miguel's mother is writing to Miguel.
- Laura is helping her friend. Laura's friend is helping her.
- Pedro is going out with the woman in his office. The woman in Pedro's office is going out with him.
- Jack is laughing at Billy. Billy is laughing at Jack.

3. Choose the right words for the sentences below.

with • at • about • up

- Who was _____ the store this afternoon?
- Danielle is the one _____ blond hair.
- She's always smiling _____ you.
- I'm usually good _____ these games.
- How _____ Danielle? Are you seeing her this week?
- I give _____.
- One minute she's crazy _____ me, and the next minute she's going out _____ you.

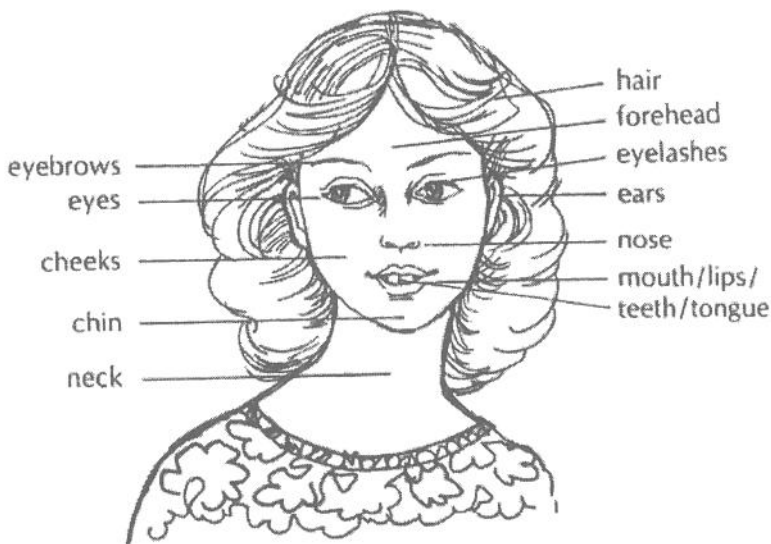
4. Make questions. Follow the example.

Example: She's never on time.
Is she ever on time?

- Pedro is usually good at games.
- Miguel and Pedro are never home in the evening.
- Danielle is always busy.
- Marta is often serious.
- Paulo is never nervous.



The Face



BONUS DIALOGUE

PEDRO: What's happening, Tom?

TOM: Man, you know that *chick in the bakery?

PEDRO: Yeah, Yolanda.

TOM: No, man, not that one. Emma.

PEDRO: Emma?

TOM: Yeah. She's there on weekends. You know her. She's short.

PEDRO: What color is her hair?

TOM: It's blond.

PEDRO: What color are her eyes?

TOM: Dark brown.

PEDRO: Is she pretty?

TOM: Yeah, she's pretty, and she's after you.

PEDRO: Yeah?

TOM: Yeah. She's always asking me about you.

"How's your friend?" And I say "Which friend?" "You know, Tom. That tall, handsome *guy with curly hair." And I say, "Oh yeah, him."

PEDRO: Do you know her number?

TOM: Yeah, 263 . . .

PEDRO: Wait a minute. O.K. What is it?

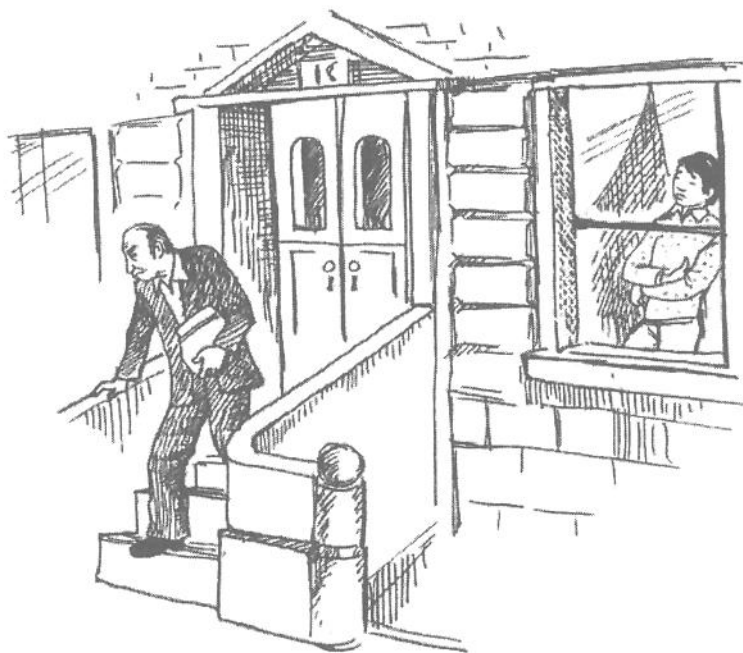
TOM: 263-7954.

PEDRO: Thanks, *buddy.



UNIT 12

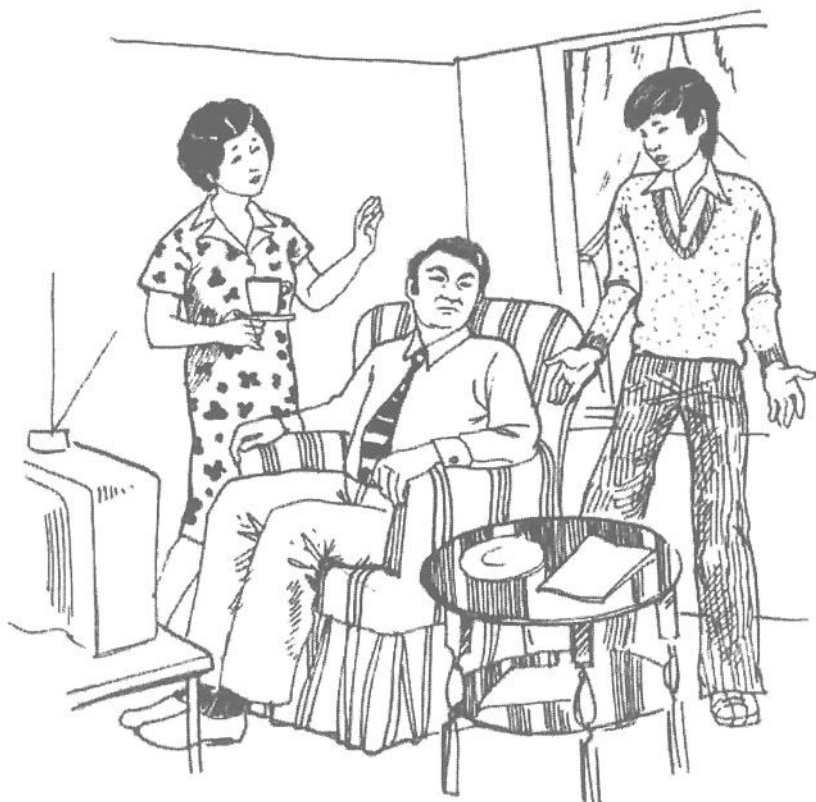
Grandfather Yamamoto



LESSON 1

- 166 JIM: He doesn't watch television! 166 He doesn't go to the
167 movies! He goes to the store every day. 167
168 He never takes a day off!

- 169 PEARL: Jim, calm down.
170 JIM: He never laughs! He never gets angry! 170
171 FRANK: That's the way he is, Jim.
JIM: Is he happy? Is he sad? Do you know, Dad? He's your father.
172 FRANK: He doesn't think about happiness, Jim. 172 He thinks about his family and his obligations.
173 JIM: That's no way to live.
PEARL: Maybe not, but it's *his* way.



GRAMMATICAL PREVIEW

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE - 3RD PERSON SINGULAR

AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS

Subject
Pronouns Verbs

He/She	walks	to work.
	watches	television.
	*studies	in the library.
It	closes	at six o'clock.

The third person singular in the simple present tense has three different pronunciations:

he lives (z) he walks (s) he watches (iz)

It also has two different spellings: he walks, he watches

NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

Subject (—) Verbs (—)
Pronouns Negative Contraction

He/She	doesn't	walk	to work.	doesn't = does/not
		watch	television.	
		study	in the library.	
It	doesn't	close	at six o'clock.	

*Change the "y" to "i" before you add "es." study → studies

Affirmative Statement: He walks to work.

Affirmative Question: *Does* he walk to work?

Negative Statement: He *doesn't* walk to work.

Negative Question: *Doesn't* he walk to work?

Answers: (a) Yes, he does.

(b) No, he doesn't. He drives.

Tag Questions: (a) *She* lives in New York, doesn't *she*?

(b) *She* doesn't live in New York, does *she*?

Irregular verb: HAVE (He/She/It *has*)

New Pattern:

Subject

Adverb of

Frequency

Verb

Mr. Yamamoto	usually	works.
--------------	---------	--------

Mr. Yamamoto	doesn't	usually	relax.
--------------	---------	---------	--------

NEW ENGLISH 900

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SUBSTITUTION DRILLS

1. **Jim** watches television every evening.
 She
 He
 The family
 Pedro's friend

2. He **works in the store.**
 loves his grandchildren.
 lives in New York.
 owns a store.
 has a wonderful family.
 takes the bus to work.

3. Grandfather doesn't **work on Sundays.**
 need a new job.
 think about happiness.
 watch television.
 go to the movies.
 have fun.

4. He calls his father **every** day.
 once a
 twice a
 every other

5. He never **laughs.**
 relaxes.
 smiles.
 forgets to call.
 goes to parties.

6. He **never takes a day off from work.**
 often works until 6:00.
 sometimes goes home at 5:00.
 always stays home on Sunday.
 usually calls at 3:00.

7. He never gets **angry**.

tired.

bored.

lonely.

sick.

8. Jim, **calm down**.

be serious.

don't be silly.

please believe me.

try to understand.

9. That's the way **he** is.

she

it

life

business

the world

10. That's no way to **live**.

learn.

study for an exam.

speak to your mother.

talk to your friends.

11. That's **no** way to live.

a good

a bad

a crazy

the only

the

EXERCISES

1. Complete this dialogue. Use the words below.

go • goes • watch • gets • takes • laughs

JIM: He doesn't _____ television. He doesn't
_____ to the movies.
He _____ to the store every day.
He never _____ a day off

PEARL: Jim, calm down.

JIM: He never _____. He never _____ angry.

FRANK: That's the way he is, Jim.

2. Change to third person. Follow the examples.

Examples: 1. I watch television. (*Jim*)
Jim watches television.

2. I don't watch television. (*Jim*)
Jim doesn't watch television.

- a. I love ice cream. (*Ali*)
- b. I like to go to the movies. (*He*)
- c. I go to school every day. (*Joana*)
- d. I need a new job. (*She*)
- e. I never relax. (*Your mother*)
- f. I don't like crowds. (*His grandfather*)
- g. I don't live in New York. (*My sister*)
- h. I don't take a bus to work. (*Mr. Crawford*)

3. Answer with affirmative statements. Follow the example.

Example: Jim doesn't think about his family and his obligations.
What about Grandfather?
He thinks about his family and his obligations.

- a. Grandfather doesn't watch television. What about Jim?
- b. Jim doesn't love the store. What about Grandfather?
- c. Mr. Crawford doesn't have a small room. What about Pedro?
- d. Ali doesn't like vegetables. What about his brother?
- e. Miguel's mother doesn't live in New York. What about Joana's mother?

4. Change to simple present. Follow the example.

Example: He is eating breakfast now.
He eats breakfast every day.

- a. He is taking a bus to work now.
- b. She is buying flowers now.
- c. He is writing letters now.
- d. She is working at the bakery now.
- e. He is watching television now.
- f. She is studying English now.

5. Add an adverb. Follow the examples.

Examples: 1. He doesn't get angry. (*never*)
He never gets angry.

2. She is friendly. (*always*)
She is always friendly.

- a. He thinks about his business. (*often*)
- b. She speaks Japanese at home. (*usually*)
- c. The store is busy at five o'clock. (*always*)
- d. Miguel goes out on weekends. (*sometimes*)
- e. Emma isn't sad. (*never*)
- f. We don't work on Thursdays. (*never*)



LESSON 2

JIM: All right. It's his way. But . . .

PEARL: But, what?

174 JIM: Why doesn't he like me? Why does he insult me in front of the customers?¹⁷⁴

PEARL: He doesn't, Jim! I don't believe it.

175 JIM: It's true, Mom. He always says, "All of the customers know the prices."¹⁷⁵ Why don't you?"

PEARL: Oh, Jim, that's the way he is.

- 176 JIM: O.K., but does he have to be that way all the time?
177 We work together every day, but we never talk to
178 each other. Either he changes or I quit.
179 FRANK: You know, Jim, you are his favorite grandchild.
180 JIM: How do you know?
FRANK: He doesn't say it, but I know.
JIM: I give up.



SUBSTITUTION DRILLS

1. Why doesn't he **like me**?
listen to them?
believe us?
talk to Jim?
give it up?
2. Why does he **insult me**?
Jim like his grandfather?
Grandfather work all day?
Marta like Miguel?
3. Does Grandfather insult Jim all **the time**?
week?
day?
afternoon?
4. Grandfather **loves** Jim, doesn't he?
needs
talks to
listens to
works with
5. They **work** together every day.
study
eat lunch
go home

6. All Some A few Several Many None	of the customers in the store	know	the prices.
		knows	

7. There are two customers in the store.	Both	of them	know	the prices.
	Neither		knows	

CONNECTED DRILLS

1. Either **he changes** or **I quit.**
 she comes, too. I'm not going.
 you take the bus. you walk.
 he quits. I do.
 he's telling the truth he's a good liar.

2. Jim	is	his favorite	grandchild.
Tennis			sport.
Blue			color.
Oranges	are		fruit.
French fries			food.

3. How do you **know?** —It's in the newspaper.
 spell "prices"? —P-R-I-C-E-S.
 say "coffee" in Japanese? —Kohi.
 feel today? —Not too well.
 feel about school? —I like it, but it's not easy.



All of the people are standing.



Some of the people in the bus are standing.



None of the people in the bus is standing.

EXERCISES

1. Complete this dialogue. Use the words below.

is • does • don't • doesn't • always

JIM: Why doesn't he like me? Why _____ he
insult me in front of the customers?

MRS. YAMAMOTO: He _____, Jim. I _____ believe it.

JIM: It's true, Mom. He _____ says, "All of
the customers know the prices. Why don't
you?"

MRS. YAMAMOTO: Oh, Jim, that's the way he _____.

2. Choose the right words for the sentences below.

doesn't • don't • isn't • aren't • can't

- a. The customers know the prices. Why _____ you?
- b. We're on time. Why _____ they?
- c. I can take a day off. Why _____ you?
- d. He's telling the truth. Why _____ she?
- e. He always tells the truth. Why _____ she?

3. Make questions and use pronouns. Follow the example.

Example: Mr. Yamamoto loves his store.

Does he love his store?

- a. Ali plays in the park every afternoon.
- b. Marta lives in New York.
- c. School opens in September.
- d. Bill has a big family.
- e. Joana plays the guitar.

4. Make a new sentence. Follow the examples.

Examples: 1. All of his customers **know** the prices.

His customers all know the prices.

2. All of his friends **are** old.

His friends are all old.

- a. All of his classes **are** at nine o'clock.
- b. All of her friends **are** Colombian.
- c. All of these books **are** Miguel's.
- d. All of my friends **like** Marta.
- e. All of the students in my school **study** English.

5. Make a new sentence. Change *all* to "every." Follow the example.

Example: All of the students in the class **have** notebooks.

Every student in the class has a notebook.

- a. All of the businessmen in my office have briefcases.
- b. All of the boys at the party are wearing white shirts.
- c. All of the offices in this building open at eight o'clock.
- d. All of the teachers in our school are good.
- e. All of the customers are buying fruit today.

Now, say the opposite. Change *every* to "none."

Example: Every student in the class has a notebook.

None of the students in the class has a notebook.

6. Change *both* to "neither." Follow the example.

Example: Both of us speak English. (*Italian*)

Neither of us speaks Italian.

- a. Both of us play tennis. (*baseball*)
- b. Both of us can play the guitar. (*piano*)
- c. Both of us work at the World's Fair. (*English School*)
- d. Both of us like concerts. (*sports*)

7. Answer the questions with "no" and change to pronouns. Follow the examples.

Examples: 1. Do **all of the customers** know the prices? (*None*)
No. None of them knows the prices.

2. Is **any of the lettuce** good. (*All - bad*)
No. All of it is bad.

- a. Do **many of the students** eat lunch together? (*Only a few*)
- b. Were **all of the photographs** bad? (*Some - good*)
- c. Do **both of you** like television? (*Neither*)
- d. Are **all of the children** going to the movies? (*Several - going to the park*)
- e. Was **much of the work** hard? (*A lot - easy*)

BONUS DIALOGUE

In Mr. Yamamoto's fruit and vegetable store.

- CUSTOMER: Congratulations, Mr. Yamamoto. You're famous!
- MR. YAMAMOTO: Famous?
- CUSTOMER: Yes. That was a great article about you in the paper.*
- MR. YAMAMOTO: Ssh. Don't tell the vegetables. They don't know yet.
- CUSTOMER: What does your family think about it?
- MR. YAMAMOTO: They're very happy about it. It's good for business.
- CUSTOMER: Where's Jim today?
- MR. YAMAMOTO: He's at the Fair. He's celebrating.

*See Book 1, Unit 10. There was an article in the paper about Mr. Yamamoto's store.

- CUSTOMER: What's he celebrating?
- MR. YAMAMOTO: My new fame and fortune.
- CUSTOMER: [*laughing*] Maybe he's right. Why aren't you celebrating with him?
- MR. YAMAMOTO: Celebrations are for young people.
- CUSTOMER: Well, maybe. But all of us need a day off, sometimes. Why don't you go to the Fair, Mr. Yamamoto?
- MR. YAMAMOTO: I don't really like crowds.
- CUSTOMER: I can understand that. But you can go on Wednesdays or Thursdays. It's not so crowded then.
- MR. YAMAMOTO: Yes? Well, maybe.



UNIT 13

Reading and Refocus

LESSON 1

A Look at Pedro's Room

- 181 It isn't a large room, and the furniture in it isn't expensive.
182/183 At one end of the room, there is a small window. 182 Next to the window is a large bed. 183 In fact, the only large thing in the room is the bed.
- 184 There are other things, too; a bookcase, a small night table,
185 a desk and chair, a dresser, and clothes. 184 There are shoes and socks under the bed; shirts, pants, and sweaters on the chair; dirty underwear and ties on the floor; suits, jackets, and a coat in the small closet. 185
- 186 There are several cameras, five maybe six, and
187 photographs of women, hundreds of them—large ones and small ones—on the desk and on the walls. 186 The
188 photographs are smiling, laughing, crying, standing, and sitting. 187 One thing is very clear. Pedro likes women very, very much. 188
- 189 Pedro's mother doesn't like to go into his room. She does,
of course, because she wants to clean, but she is not happy
190 about it. 189 "The room is full of women. 190 He doesn't need me," she says.



Questions about "A Look at Pedro's Room"

Fact:

The answers are *clear* in the story.

1. Is there a small bed in Pedro's room?
2. What other furniture is there in Pedro's room?
3. Is the furniture expensive?
4. Where are the window and the bed?
5. Is the dirty underwear in the dresser or on the floor?
6. Is the room full of photographs of women or of men?

Inference:

You can *guess the right answers* from the story.

1. Is Pedro very rich?
2. Is Pedro's room clean or dirty?
3. Are clothes important to Pedro?
4. Is Pedro a photographer or a painter?
5. Why does Pedro have many cameras?
6. What do the pictures tell you about Pedro?

To The Student:

There are *no wrong answers* to these questions.

1. Do you like Pedro's room?
2. What furniture is there in your room?
3. Do you put your clothes on the floor or in your dresser?
4. Do you have any paintings or photographs in your room?
5. Do you like pictures?
6. What do you like to do?

USING YOUR ENGLISH

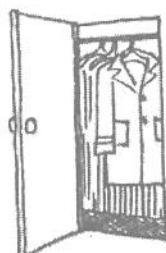
1. PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

on the



chair
dresser
desk
night table
floor
wall

in the closet
bookcase
dresser



next to the



camera
dresser
desk
chair
bookcase
window
night table

under the bed
chair
dresser



Look at the picture and read the description of Pedro's room.
 Answer the questions. Use two prepositions and the words in parentheses. Follow the example.

Example: Where are the suits? (*closet/jackets*)

(Are they *in the closet*? Where in the closet? *Next to the jackets*?)

The suits are in the closet next to the jackets.

- a. Where are the shirts? (*chair/sweaters*)
- b. Where is the coat? (*closet/jackets*)
- c. Where is the dirty underwear? (*floor/bed*)
- d. Where are the sweaters? (*chair/pants*)
- e. Where are the shoes? (*floor/bed*)
- f. Where are the English books? (*bookcase/cameras*)
- g. Where are the photographs? (*desk/camera*)
- h. Where are the dirty socks? (*floor/bed*)
- i. Where are three of the cameras? (*desk/photographs, bookcase/English books, dresser/bed*)
- j. Where are the jackets? (*closet/suits*)

2. "ONE" and "ONES"

- A. Which cookies do you want?
- B. I want those.
- A. Which?
- B. Those. The ones on the second shelf.
- A. They're a little old.
- B. Thank you for telling me.
- B. What about those on the first shelf?
- A. These?
- B. Yes.
- A. The chocolate ones or the ones with the nuts?
- B. The chocolate ones, please. And . . . one of those next to them.
 That's right, the big one.
- A. This one?
- B. Yes. Thank you.



That one



This one



Those



These

3. Use ONES in the sentences. Follow the example.

Example: There are some clean socks on the floor and some dirty socks under the bed.

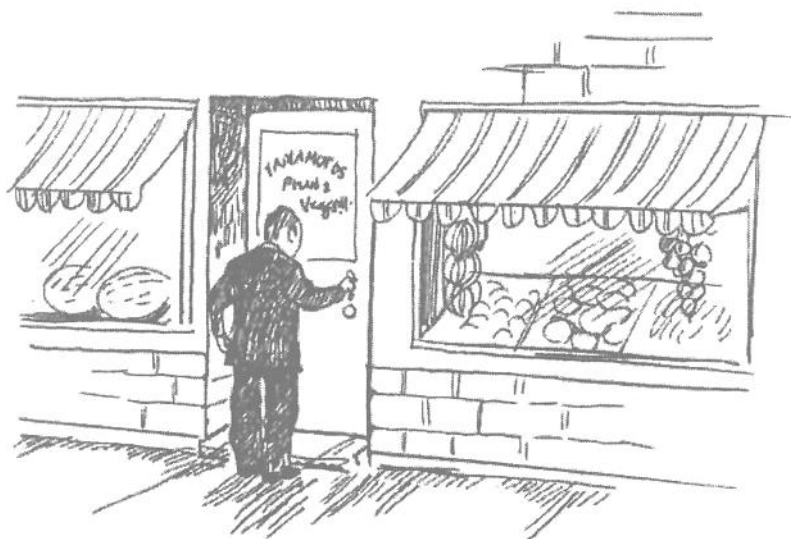
There are some clean socks on the floor and some dirty ones under the bed.

- There are a lot of large photographs on the wall and a lot of small photographs on the desk.
- There are some clean sweaters in the dresser and some dirty sweaters on the chair.
- There are a lot of new books in the bookcase and a few old books on the floor.
- Pedro has two new cameras and three or four old cameras.

LESSON 2

Grandfather Yamamoto

- 191 How old is Grandfather? I don't know. He never talks about his age. He's around seventy, maybe seventy-five.¹⁹¹ Years ago he was a strong man. He was a farmer, a soldier, and a wrestler. He was the pride of his village.
- 12/193 Now he's getting old.¹⁹² He doesn't see without his
194 glasses, and he can't lift heavy things.¹⁹³ His hair is thin and almost all white.¹⁹⁴ But he has a strong face.
- 195 Grandfather loves his store. He needs the store. It's his
16/197 only joy.¹⁹⁵ He has friends, but they are all old.¹⁹⁶ Oh, yes, he has us, the family, and I guess he loves us, but he doesn't show it.¹⁹⁷
- 198 He lives in the past. All of his friends are living in the
199 past.¹⁹⁸ At least the past can't change. They can't take it away from you.¹⁹⁹ It's always there, and you can close your eyes and see it. Grandma was a kind lovely lady, and
200 Grandfather's world is not the same without her.²⁰⁰



Questions about "Grandfather Yamamoto"

Fact:

The answers are *clear* in the story.

1. Is Grandfather Yamamoto young and strong now?
2. Does he have a strong face?
3. Was Grandfather a farmer and a wrestler, or was he a painter?
4. Can he or can't he lift heavy things?
5. Who owns the store?
6. How old is Grandfather?

Inference:

You can *guess the right answers* from the story.

1. Who is the "I" in the second sentence?
2. Why can't Grandfather Yamamoto lift heavy things now?
3. Does Jim remember his grandmother?
4. Does Grandfather Yamamoto miss his wife?
5. Is Grandmother Yamamoto living or dead?
6. Does Jim think a lot about the past or the present?

To The Student:

There are *no wrong answers* to these questions.

1. Are your grandparents living or dead?
2. Do you think it's easy or difficult to understand people in your family?
3. Do you think Jim understands his grandfather?
4. Do you remember your grandparents?
5. Where were your grandparents from?
6. What do you want to be when you're seventy-five?

THINKING ABOUT ENGLISH

Sometimes you have to decide *the way* you want to say something. For example: Your friend is wearing a dress. It is brown. It is new. English speakers don't say "She is wearing a *brown new dress*"; English speakers say, "She is wearing a *new brown dress*." In the "THINKING ABOUT ENGLISH" exercises, we try to show you *some* of the ways English speakers think. RELAX, read, and use your English.

1. Adjective Order

- He lives in the old (*age*) white (*color*) house.
- I am wearing my good (*quality*) black (*color*) coat.
- Paulo is an ambitious (*quality*) young (*age*) man.
- I like my ugly (*quality*) old (*age*) brown (*color*) socks.

<i>quality</i>	<i>age</i>	<i>colors</i>
nice	new	brown
lovely	old	green
beautiful		yellow
ugly		red
good		blue
mean		black
kind		white
ambitious		
wise		

		QUALITY	AGE	COLOR	NOUN
I like	my	ugly	old	brown	shoes.
I don't like					

Talk about the clothes you are wearing. Use two or three adjectives.
(Look up the words you need in a dictionary or ask your teacher.)

Examples: *I don't like my ugly old black shoes.*
I am wearing my nice new dress.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

2. More about Adjectives

Sometimes the adjective order changes after the verb. Here, we are talking about people.

QUALITY AGE

Example: the wise old man

AGE QUALITY

*The man **is** old and wise.*

Make each phrase a sentence. Put the adjectives after the verb.

- a. the beautiful old woman
The woman is _____ and _____.
- b. the kind old lady
The lady is _____ and _____.
- c. the charming young girl
The girl is _____ and _____.
- d. the ambitious young man
The man is _____ and _____.
- e. the handsome young boy
The boy is _____ and _____.

3. Some uses of THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS and THE SIMPLE PRESENT

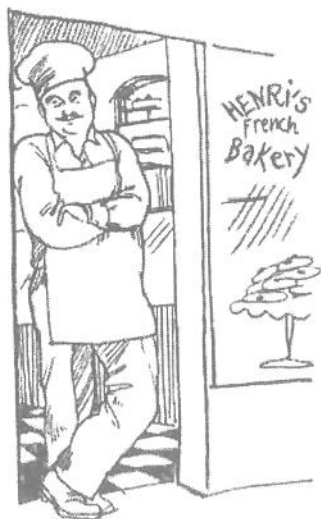
- A. English has two present tenses. How do you know which one to use?

The *simple present* tense describes *general time*. It can happen *all the time* — not only in the present. It can be something you do every day, every week, every summer.

The *present continuous* tense describes a *current activity*. It can be something you are doing now, today, this minute, this week, this year.

Read the sentences below:

1. I'm reading. (*current*)
2. We eat twice a day. (*general*)
3. I work in a bakery. (*general*)
4. I'm working in a bakery. (*current*)



B. Look at the sentences below. Is the time *current* or *general*?

Label each sentence C (current) or G (general). Then fill in the verb.

Example: I _____ to school every day. (*walk*)
(C) I *walk* to school every day.

1. I _____ to work with my sister every morning. (*go*)
2. They _____ now. (*eat*)
3. We _____ French this summer. (*take*)
4. I _____ coffee for breakfast every morning. (*have*)
5. He _____ a letter to his mother now. (*write*)



6. He _____ an English book once a week. (*read*)
7. My brother _____ in a shoe store this summer. (*work*)
8. Ali _____ television almost every night. (*watch*)
9. My friend _____ to Spain every summer. (*go*)
10. We _____ to church every Sunday. (*go*)

C. Read this about Phil and me.

Phil is young and healthy. He likes wine, women, and sports, and he is not crazy about work. He has a new job every month. To him, I'm an old man. I work all week, and I wear a jacket and tie.

Sometimes Phil and I meet in the street and talk. Fill in the blanks in our conversation. Use the Present Continuous or the Simple Present tense of the verb *work*.

I: Hi, Phil, how are you?

PHIL: Great, just great.

I: What's new? Where _____ you _____?

PHIL: I _____ at my father's store this month.

I: At your father's store?

PHIL: Yeah, he's O.K., and I make a lot of money. How's *your* job?

I: I like it. It's a good job.

PHIL: Yeah? Who _____ you _____ for?

I: I _____ for a big company downtown.

PHIL: Do you need an assistant? I'm looking for a new job.



- D. Are these *current* conditions? English speakers don't think so.
Use the correct verb form.

Examples: I like coffee. (*like*)
He knows a lot. (*know*)

1. He _____ to play baseball. (*like*)
2. He _____ his wife. (*love*)
3. That child _____ care. (*need*)
4. She _____ to leave. (*want*)
5. She _____ my brother. (*know*)
6. We _____ study tonight. (*have to*)

- E. We usually use the simple present:

1. — of the verbs in (D),
2. — of the verb BE,

Examples: I'm hungry.
He's an angry, young man.
I'm smart.

3. — with adverbs of frequency,

Examples: She *usually* buys fruit here.
He *never* comes late.
We *seldom* eat before 7:00.

- F. Look at the sentences below. Use the correct verb form.

1. Be quiet. The baby _____. (*sleep*)
2. Michael _____ to go to museums. (*like*)
3. He _____ coffee for breakfast every day. (*drink*)
4. She usually _____ her lunch to school. (*take*)
5. We seldom _____ in the afternoon. (*study*)
6. Excuse me. I _____ to help a customer. (*have*)
7. She sometimes _____ vegetables at his market. (*buy*)
8. They never _____ on vacation in August. (*go*)
9. I can't answer the phone now. I _____ dinner. (*eat*)
10. Ali _____ ice cream. (*love*)

4. IMPERSONAL "THEY" and "YOU"

In the reading, Jim says "*They* can't take it away from *you*."

A. Sometimes, English speakers use the impersonal *they* and *you*.

Look at the paragraph below. Everyone understands:

1. *they* refers to the people at the Passport Office
2. *you* refers to anyone.

AT THE PASSPORT OFFICE

You go to the office. *They* take *your* picture. *They* ask for *your* identification. *They* give *you* forms. *You* answer the questions. *You* pay \$15.00. *You* wait three weeks. *They* mail the passport to *you*.

B. What do they do to you in the hospital? Fill in the blanks. Use *they*, *you*, or *your*.

They give you forms to fill out. _____ ask _____ a lot of questions. _____ take _____ pulse. _____ take _____ temperature. Sometimes _____ give _____ medicine. Later _____ send _____ a bill. _____ take _____ last time.



LESSON 3

He's Spoiled

201 Pedro is attractive. There's no doubt about it. 201 Women are crazy about him. But he's spoiled. I don't like that.

202 It's not right to break a date. 202 But, it's funny, I don't feel bad about it. I'm sure he breaks dates with women all the time. That's the way he is. Why did I want to go to the party with him? 203 Why not? Why did I change my mind? 204 A feeling. That's not an answer, I know.

205 But my feeling was right. I didn't really want to go out with him. 205 He didn't really care about me. 206 I was only a date for the evening. All right, it wasn't nice, but he certainly didn't die of a broken heart. 207 Didn't he go to the party anyway? 208 Yes, I think he did. 209 I'm sure he did.

210 Miguel is different. He is serious and considerate. But he's young, and he doesn't know the ways of the world. 210 And he's going home soon. Oh, well. He isn't very handsome, but he has a beautiful smile.



Questions about "He's Spoiled"

Fact:

The answers are *clear* in the story.

1. Does Marta think Pedro is handsome or ugly?
2. Marta didn't go to the party with Pedro. Why didn't she feel bad about it?
3. Does Pedro often break dates with women?
4. Is Pedro spoiled or considerate?
5. What is different about Miguel?
6. Is Miguel from New York?

Inference:

You can *guess the right answers* from the story.

1. Does Marta usually break dates?
2. Did she really want to go out with Pedro?
3. Why didn't Marta want to go out with Pedro?
4. Is Marta spoiled or considerate?
5. What does Marta like about Miguel?
6. Does Miguel date a lot of women, or is he shy?

To The Student:

There are *no wrong answers* to these questions.

1. Do you think Marta was right to break a date with Pedro?
2. Why do you think it was right (or wrong)?
3. Do you sometimes change your mind because of a feeling, or do you always have a good reason?
4. What does "die of a broken heart" mean?
5. What does "spoiled" mean to you?
6. Do you think Pedro is a happy person?

1. THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

A. You know the past tense of the verb BE.

I was
 You were
 He/She was
 We were
 They were

B. You can use the past tense of BE to make questions and negative statements.

*Questions**Negatives*

Was I . . . ?	I wasn't . . .
Were you . . . ?	You weren't . . .
Was he/she . . . ?	He/She wasn't . . .
Were we . . . ?	We weren't . . .
Were they . . . ?	They weren't . . .

C. In American English, *all other verbs* form past tense questions and negatives with the word DID. We use DID the way we use DO and DOES in the present tense. Look at the verb *want*.*Questions**Negatives*

DID I want . . . ?	I DIDN'T want . . .
DID you want . . . ?	You DIDN'T want . . .
DID he/she want . . . ?	He/She DIDN'T want . . .
DID we want . . . ?	We DIDN'T want . . .
DID they want . . . ?	They DIDN'T want . . .

D. Read the dialogue below. Fill in the blanks. Use the simple past in the negative form.

Yesterday was my day off. I *didn't want* to stay home, but I *didn't want* to shop for furniture.

MY WIFE: But it's fun to look for furniture, dear.

I: I don't want to go near a store. It's my day off.

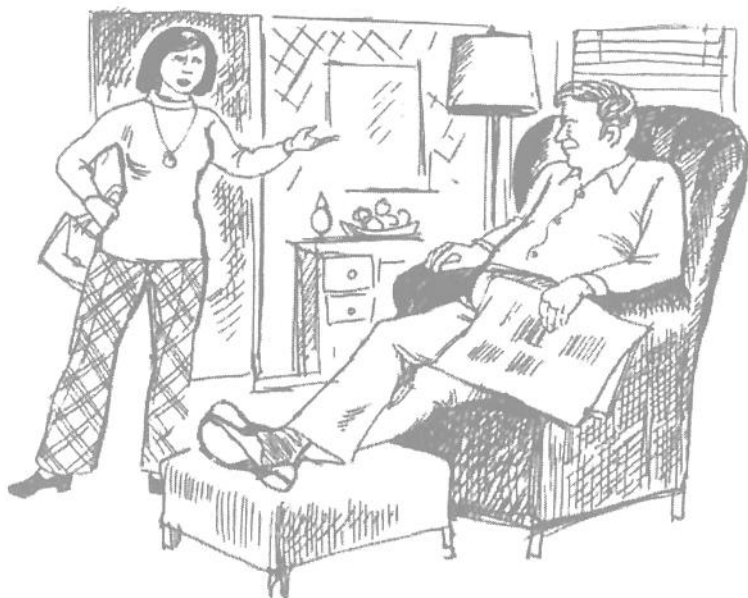
MY WIFE: Why _____ you _____ me that yesterday? (*tell*)

I: I _____ it yesterday. (*know*)

MY WIFE: You _____ to go last week, and you _____ to go the week before. (*want*) When do you want to go?

I: Can't you go alone? I'm very tired. You _____ all week. (*work*) I did.

MY WIFE: Men! You think you do all the work. See you later. As a matter of fact, why don't you make dinner?



2. NEGATIVE QUESTIONS

When do you use negative questions? Here are some examples. Fill in the questions. Follow the example.

Example: Boys are usually hungry. Jack isn't.

"Isn't Jack hungry? What's the matter with him?"

- The girls usually like John. Mary Ann doesn't.
"_____? What's the matter with her? All the other girls do."
- Children usually like sports. John doesn't.
"_____? All the other children in the class do."
- People usually love their children. Mr. Twist doesn't love his.
"_____? That's terrible! I feel sorry for them."
- People usually enjoy vacations. Mr. Scrooge doesn't.
"_____? What a strange man!"
- People usually have to work. Mr. Green doesn't.
"_____? Why? Is he rich?"

Can you answer the questions? Answer in the negative.

Example: Q: Isn't Jack hungry? A: *No, he isn't.*

3. JUST

In these situations, *just* means "only." Fill in the blanks with *just*.

- Do you have five shirts?
—No, I have _____ four.
- Does he drink a lot of wine?
—No, he drinks _____ a little.
- Please have some cake.
—Thank you, but _____ a little, please.
- Hurry! We're waiting for you.
—Oh, _____ a minute!
- Is she coming soon?
—In _____ a minute.

UNIT 14

The Crawfords are Coming

LESSON 1

- JOANA: Mama, the Crawfords are coming to dinner next Wednesday.
- 211 MRS. FARIAS: Mr. Crawford. Isn't he one of Paulo's business acquaintances?
- JOANA: Yes.
- MRS. FARIAS: I see. When are they coming?
- JOANA: Next Wednesday, the nineteenth.
- 212 MRS. FARIAS: How many people are there going to be?
- 213 JOANA: Six in all. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Michael, Paulo, you, and me.
- 214 MRS. FARIAS: What are you going to serve?
- JOANA: I'm not sure.
- MRS. FARIAS: Do they like Brazilian food?
- JOANA: I don't know.
- 215/216 MRS. FARIAS: We could make "feijoada." Everyone likes that.
- 217 JOANA: I suppose so. 217 What do you think? It isn't very fancy.
- MRS. FARIAS: Well, they're *your* guests. You decide.
- JOANA: You're right. "Feijoada" it is.

*"Feijoada" is the Brazilian national meal. You make it with rice, beans, and meat.



GRAMMATICAL PREVIEW

"GOING TO" FUTURE

Subject Pronouns	BE	GOING TO	Verbs	
I	am ('m)	(+) going to (-) not going to	have	wine with dinner.
You	are ('re)		go	home soon.
We			come	to the party.
They			bake	a cake tonight.
He/She	is ('s)		learn	to play the guitar.

Affirmative Statement: We're going to have wine.

Negative Statement: We *aren't* going to have wine.

Negative Question: *Aren't* we going to have wine?

Affirmative Question: Are we going to have wine?

Answers: (a) Yes, we *are*.

(b) No, we *aren't*. We're going to have beer.

Tag Questions: (a) We are going to have wine, *aren't* we?

(b) We *aren't* going to have wine, *are* we?

Modal: COULD (future possibility)

Subject	Modal:		(-)
Pronouns	COULD	Verbs	Contraction

I	(+) could	make	"feijoada."	
You	(-) could not	wear	jeans to the party.	couldn't
We		send	flowers to Joana.	
They		drink	wine at the party.	
He/She		take	a guitar to the party.	

Question: What are you going to wear to the party?

Answer: I don't know. I *could* wear jeans, I guess.



SUBSTITUTION DRILLS

1. Isn't he one of **Paulo's business acquaintances**?
Marta's boyfriends?

Joana's teachers?
your brothers?

2. Are you going to **serve Brazilian food**?
invite many people?
go out with Michael?
paint your apartment?
bake a cake?
wear your new sweater?

3. Is the dinner party going to be **fancy**?
expensive?
fun?
nice?
cheap?

4. How many **people** are there going to be?
guests
children
adults
couples
families

5. Everyone **likes that**.
misses you.
needs love.
has obligations.
is happy.
gets angry, sometimes.

6. **Everyone** likes Michael.

Everybody

No one

Nobody

None of them

Neither of them

7. Everyone likes "feijoada," right? —I **suppose** so.

guess

think

CONNECTED DRILLS

1. How many people are there going to be?

—Six in all.

Three

Five

Four

2. What are you going to **serve**?

wear?

send?

drink?

eat?

—I don't know. I guess I could **make** "feijoada."

wear jeans.

send flowers.

drink wine.

eat cake.

EXERCISES

1. Complete the dialogue. Use the words below.

could • Do • don't • going to

MRS. FARIAS: What are you _____ serve?

JOANA: I'm not sure.

MRS. FARIAS: _____ they like Brazilian food?

JOANA: I _____ know.

MRS. FARIAS: We _____ make "feijoada." Everyone likes that.

2. Choose the right word(s) for the questions below.

What are • Are

a. _____ you going to serve?
—Hamburgers.

b. _____ you going to serve stew?
—I suppose so.

c. _____ you going to wear a suit?
—Yes, I am.

d. _____ you going to bake?
—A cake, I guess.

3. Change to the future with "going to." Follow the example.

Example: What are you **buying** for dinner?

What are you going to buy for dinner?

- When are the guests **coming**?
- Where is Joana **going** next Friday?
- Who are you **taking** to dinner?

- d. What is he **sending** his parents?
- e. What are we **doing** this weekend?
- f. When is Michael **seeing** Joana again?

4. Make questions and answer them. Follow the examples.

Examples: 1. There are going to be a lot of **guests**. (30)

How many guests are there going to be?

—Thirty, I think.

2. They are going to buy a lot of **ice cream**. (8 quarts)

How much ice cream are they going to buy?

—Eight quarts, I think.

- a. They are going to invite a lot of **people**. (30)
- b. They are going to take a lot of **pictures**. (several dozen)
- c. There are going to be a lot of **children**. (26)
- d. There are going to be a few **adults**. (3 or 4)
- e. There is going to be a lot of **ice cream**. (8 quarts)
- f. There is going to be a little **beer**. (6 cans)
- g. There is going to be a little **wine**. (1 bottle)

5. Choose the right words for the sentences below.

one of • all of

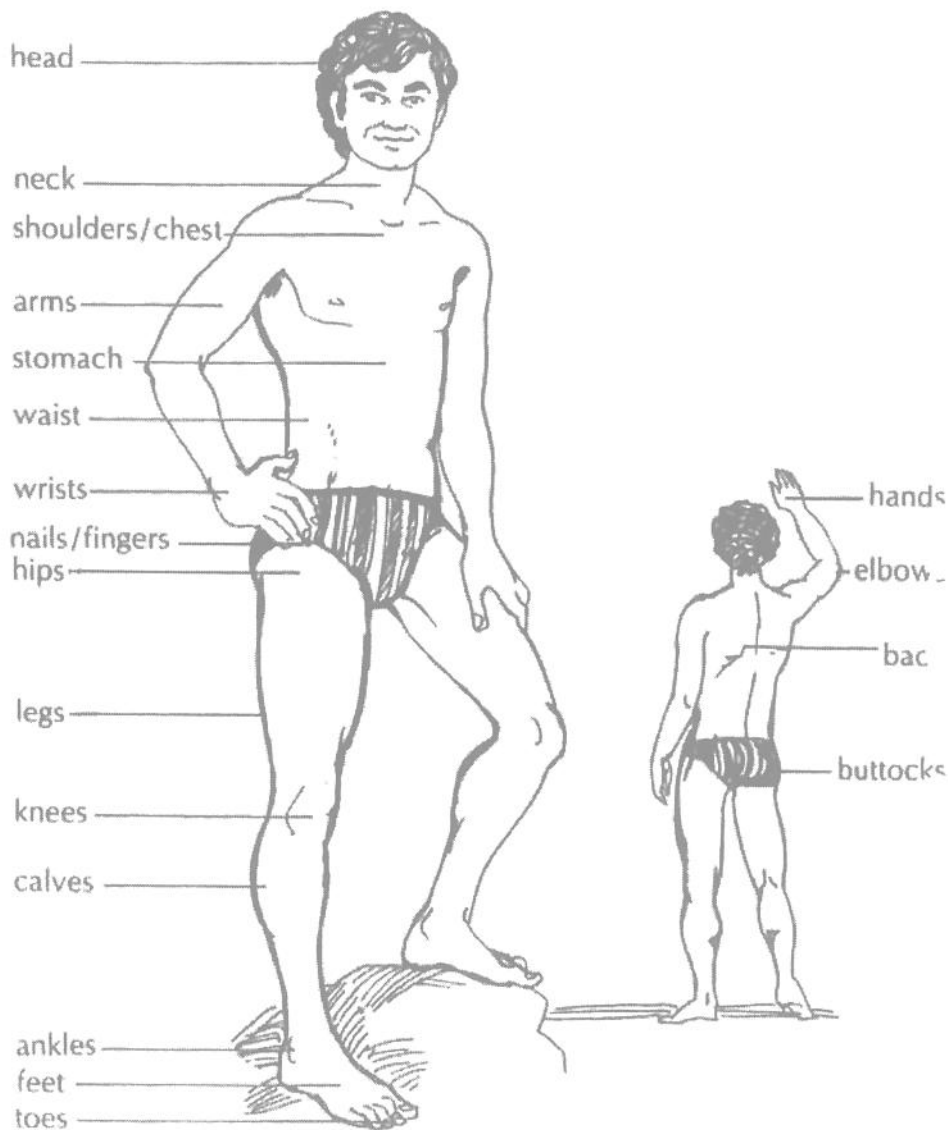
- a. Isn't he _____ Paulo's acquaintances?
—Yes, he is.
- b. _____ you speak Portuguese, don't you?
—Yes, we do. We come from Brazil.
- c. Are _____ your children boys?
—No. _____ them is a girl.
- d. Marta has many friends. _____ them is an artist.
_____ them are young.

LESSON 2

- MRS. FARIAS: Tell me about Michael.
- 218 JOANA: Well, he's very tall and handsome. He has big blue eyes and long blond hair. 218
- 219 MRS. FARIAS: Oh? How long?
- 220 JOANA: Down to his shoulders. 220 It's beautiful. Like gold
- 221 MRS. FARIAS: What does he do, dear?
- 222 JOANA: He does many things. 222 He's very creative. He's a great painter, really. He also gives free English lessons to the people in his neighborhood. 223
- MRS. FARIAS: I see.
- JOANA: You're going to like him. Everybody does.
- 224 MRS. FARIAS: Where does he live?
- 225 JOANA: He has a small apartment on 88th Street.
- MRS. FARIAS: A small apartment. On 88th Street.
- JOANA: Don't worry, Mama. I'm not going to marry him tomorrow.



Parts of the Body



SUBSTITUTION DRILLS

1. He has big **blue** eyes and long **blond** hair.
 green
 brown
 black
 hazel
 red
 light brown
 dark brown
 black

2. What **does he do?** —He's a **painter.**
 is his profession? doctor.
 teacher.
 photographer.
 writer.

3. He's a painter, and he also **gives free English lessons.**
 studies French.
 owns a baseball team.
 bakes cakes.
 plays the guitar.

4. He has a **small apartment**
 large house
 crowded room
 nice shop
 beautiful store

5. Where does he live?

—He lives

on	88th Street. Grove Street. Third Avenue.
in	New York. Paris. Brazil. Canada. a small apartment.

6. You're going to **like him**.
 fall in love with her.
 be crazy about him.
 love his paintings.
 be just fine.
7. She's going to **marry Michael**, isn't she?
 write him a note,
 have a dinner party,
 invite the
8. They aren't going to **live in Brazil**, are they?
 study art this year,
 look for a new apartment,
 come for dinner tonight,



CONNECTED DRILL

How long is his hair ?	—Down to his shoulders.
tonight's class?	—Two hours.
the movie?	—An hour and a half.
her letter?	—Three pages.
the article in the paper?	—Two columns.

EXERCISES

1. Complete this dialogue. Use the words below.

Where • How • do • does

JOANA: Michael has big blue eyes and long blond hair.
 MRS. FARIAS: Oh? _____ long?
 JOANA: Down to his shoulders.
 MRS. FARIAS: What does he _____, dear?
 JOANA: Oh, many things. You're going to like him. Everyone

 MRS. FARIAS: _____ does he live?
 JOANA: He has a small apartment on 88th Street.

2. Make questions with "How long." Follow the example.

Example: His hair is down to his shoulders.
How long is his hair?

- The flight is forty-five minutes.
- I'm going to play tennis for three hours.
- Her letter is ten pages.
- The English classes are fifty minutes.
- Her dress is down to the floor.

3. Combine the sentences. Follow the example.

Example: Michael's a painter. Michael gives free English lessons.
He's a painter, and he also gives free English lessons.

- Peggy plays tennis. Peggy plays the guitar.
- Bill's a friendly ice cream salesman. Bill plays baseball.
- Ms. Ghattas teaches Spanish. Ms. Ghattas teaches French.
- Mr. Yamamoto has a farm. Mr. Yamamoto owns a store.

4. Change to negative statements. Follow the example.

Example: We are going to go home soon.
We aren't going to go home soon.

- I'm going to marry him.
- Joana is going to wear a new dress.
- Miguel is going to see his parents soon.
- Mrs. Farias and Joana are going to make hamburgers.
- The dinner party is going to be fancy.

5. Make negative questions. Follow the examples.

Example: Are you going to invite the Crawfords?
Aren't you going to invite the Crawfords?

- Are we going to invite the Crawfords?
- Is Michael going to give Marta free English lessons?
- Are you going to take a bus?
- Is it going to be a long class?
- Are Grandfather and Jim going to work together next year?

BONUS

The phone rings in the Farias home. Joana answers. It's Michael. We can't hear him. We can only hear Joana.

Michael. Hello. How nice of you to call!

— This Friday night? What a good idea!

— Yes. I'm sure Paulo can come. He doesn't work Friday nights.

— Can I help? I could bake a cake.

— Don't be silly. I like to bake, and I love parties.

— Can I see some of your paintings?

— Yes, really. I paint, too.

— I *never* talk about it. I'm not very good. In fact, my paintings are pretty bad.

— No. I don't have any with me. They're all home in Brazil.

— Oh, really? Perhaps some afternoon I could go to art class with you.

— Fine. See you Friday, then.

— Friday, at 8:30. Thank you. Good night.

UNIT 15

At the Flower Shop



LESSON 1

- 226 NORA: Good morning, sir. May I help you?
 CUSTOMER: It's our anniversary today. I'm looking for the same flowers as the ones in her wedding bouquet. 226
- 227 NORA: What do they look like?
 CUSTOMER: White. They're white.
- 228 NORA: How tall are they?
 229 CUSTOMER: They're short, I guess. About the same height as those short flowers over there. 229
- 230 NORA: Do they look like roses?
 CUSTOMER: No. They look like little bells.

- 231 NORA: Oh — lilies of the valley. No, I'm sorry. We're out of them at the moment.²³¹
- 232 CUSTOMER: Oh, that's too bad.
NORA: What about roses?
- 233 CUSTOMER: O.K. How many do you suggest?
- 234 NORA: As many as you like, sir. They're beautiful, aren't they?
CUSTOMER: Yes, they are.



GRAMMATICAL PREVIEW

THE SAME

Your jeans and my jeans	are	<i>the same.</i>	
You and I	have	<i>the same</i>	
Your jeans	are	<i>the same</i>	jeans.
You	are	<i>the same</i>	as mine.
		size	as I.

DIFFERENT

Billy and Jack are	<i>different.</i>	
Billy and Jack are	<i>different from</i>	
Billy and Jack have	<i>different</i>	each other.
		teachers

AS . . . AS

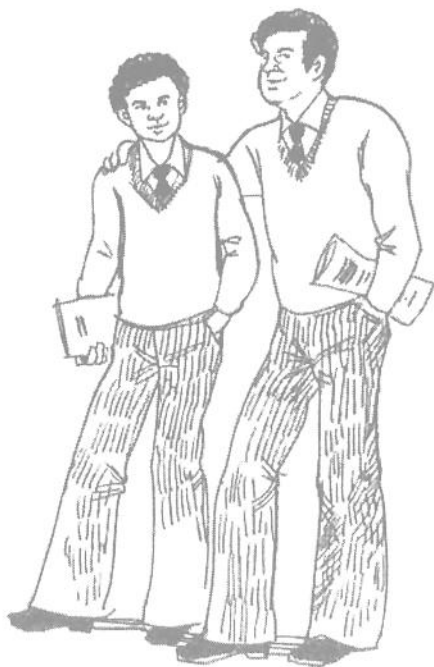
Count: *How many roses can I have?*
 You can have as many as you like.
 few

Non-Count: *How much milk can I have?*
 You can have as much as you like.
 little

SUBSTITUTION DRILLS

1. You can **have** as many **roses** as you like.
 buy tulips
 order lilies of the valley
 send flowers
2. You can have as much **coffee** as you like.
 candy
 cake
 milk
 sugar
3. How **many** do you **suggest**?
 much recommend?
 think?
 suppose I need?
4. As **many** as you **like**.
 much want.
 need.
 can afford.
5. I'm sorry. We're out of **lilies** at the moment.
 coffee
 money
 wine
6. Oh, that's **too bad**.
 a shame.
 a pity.
7. What do they look like? —They look like **little bells**.
 roses
 big hats.
 monsters.

8. What do they sound like? —They sound like
violins.
flutes.
birds.
9. What do they smell like? —They smell like roses.
chocolate.
perfume.
rotten eggs.
10. What does it taste like? —It tastes like ice cream.
stale bread.
sour milk.
11. What does it feel like? —It feels like velvet.
flour.
a rock.
12. He looks like his father.
acts
talks
sounds
thinks



CONNECTED DRILLS

1. **Nora and the customer like** the same **flowers**.
 Marta and Pedro speak language.
 car.
 Paulo and Joana have last name.
 Pedro and Miguel have address.

2. **These flowers** are the same as **the ones in her bouquet**.
 Those suitcases Mrs. Farias'.
 Your jeans mine.
 Your chairs ours.
 Your dishes

3. **How old** is **Paulo**?
 long Michael's hair?
 tall
 tall that building?
 wide the window?
 large your room?
 heavy your suitcase?
 much the red sweater?

4. **This flower** is the same **color** as **that one**.
 Paulo age Michael.
 Michael's hair length Joana's.
 height
 That building height this one.
 This window width that one.
 My room size yours.
 Your suitcase weight mine.
 The red sweater price the blue one.

EXERCISES

1. Complete this dialogue. Use the words below.

like • How • the same • as

CUSTOMER: It's our anniversary today, and I'm looking for
_____ flowers _____ the ones in my
wife's wedding bouquet.

NORA: What do they look _____?

CUSTOMER: White. They're white.

NORA: _____ tall are they?

CUSTOMER: They're short, I guess. About _____ height
_____ those short flowers over there.

2. Choose the right word for the sentences below.

age • length • height • weight • size • price

- Red roses are eighteen dollars a dozen, and white roses are, too. They are the same _____.
- You are nineteen years old, and Yolanda is, too. You are the same _____.
- Paulo is six feet tall, and Michael is, too. They are the same _____.
- This book is eighty pages, and that one is, too. They are the same _____.
- I weigh 110 pounds, and Laura does, too. We are the same _____.
- Nora wears a size ten dress, and Joana does, too. They wear the same _____.

3. Make questions with "How." Follow the example.

Example: The movie is two hours long.
How long is the movie?

- a. Michael is twenty-nine years old.
- b. Nora is five feet four inches tall.
- c. This door is thirty-six inches wide.
- d. The article is three pages long.

4. Answer the questions. Follow the examples.

Examples: 1. How many roses can I have?
As many as you like.

2. How much cake can Miguel eat?
As much as he likes.

- a. How many magazines can I buy?
- b. How much fruit can Miguel eat?
- c. How many pencils can I have?
- d. How much salad can I take?
- e. How much milk can I have?
- f. How many hot dogs can Ali eat?



LESSON 2

- NORA: Hi, Peggy. Hi, Suzy. What a nice surprise!
- 235 PEGGY: Hi, Mom. We're on our way home from school.
- NORA: Excuse me a minute, girls.
- 236 Jane, can you take care of this gentleman?
Now, how was school today?
- 237 SUZY: The same as always. 237 Oh. There was one thing.
- NORA: Oh?
- SUZY: Jack was in a big fight.
- NORA: Is he all right?

PEGGY: I think so. But he's in the principal's office.

NORA: Oh, no!

238 SUZY: Why are Billy and Jack so different from each other?

NORA: I don't know, dear. I really don't.

SUZY: When are you coming home, Mom?

NORA: It's Friday. The store is open until 9:00 tonight.

239 SUZY: Gee, you're as bad as Dad.

NORA: What do you mean, dear?

240 SUZY: You're never home, either.



SUBSTITUTION DRILLS

1. We're on our way **home from school**.
 back home.
 to the principal's office.
 to a baseball game.
 to work.

2. Can you **take care of** this gentleman?
 help
 spend some time with
 serve

3. How are things? —The same as **always**.
 usual.
 ever.

4. Is he **all right**?
 o.k.?
 sick?
 hurt?
 dead?

5. **Billy and Jack** are different from each other.
 Girls and boys
 Cups and bowls
 Gold and silver
 Baseball and football

6. They aren't as **old** as I am.
 strong
 busy
 tired
 sick

7. Dad's **never home**. Mom isn't, either.
 not old.
 not at work.
 never late.

CONNECTED DRILLS

1. Michael and Joana come from different countries.
and Ali go to schools.
Pedro and Michael live on
Michael and his father have ideas.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 2. | She is as | bad/good | as he. |
| | | tall/short | |
| Michael's hair | | long/short | Joana's. |
| This window | | wide/narrow | that one. |
| My room | | big/small | yours. |
| Miguel | | old/young | Marta. |
| Your suitcase | | heavy/light | mine. |

3. Use as much/little **pepper** as you want.
Eat ice cream
Do work

4. Eat as many/few **potatoes** as you want.
Buy flowers
Write letters

EXERCISES

1. Make comparisons with "different from." Follow the example.

Example: My street is busy. Yours is quiet.
My street is different from yours.

- Billy is serious. Jack is funny.
- Those flowers are tall. These are short.
- Ali's hair is curly. Billy's hair is straight.
- Your sister is ambitious. Mine is lazy.

2. Make comparisons with "the same" or "different." Use pronouns and follow the examples.

Examples: 1. Miguel speaks Spanish, and Marta does, too.

(*language*)

They speak the same language.

2. Your mother speaks Chinese. Mine speaks Italian.

(*language*)

They speak different languages.

a. Billy likes green. Jack likes blue. (*color*)

b. Pedro comes from Colombia, and Miguel does, too. (*country*)

c. Joana speaks Portuguese, and Paulo does, too. (*language*)

d. Jack has French 3 this morning, and Peggy does, too. (*class*)

e. Michael lives on 88th Street. Pedro lives on 87th Street. (*street*)

3. Make one sentence. Follow the examples.

Examples: 1. Dad works until 9:00. Mom works until 9:00.

Dad works until 9:00, and Mom does, too.

2. We don't watch television. He doesn't watch television.

We don't watch television, and he doesn't, either.

a. She can play the guitar. He can play the guitar.

b. They aren't tired. I'm not tired.

c. We aren't farmers. They aren't farmers.

d. You have to study. I have to study.

e. Joana is a student. Jack is a student.

f. I don't speak French. Paulo doesn't speak French.

4. Change to "as (*adjective*) as." Follow the example

Example: Paulo is **the same age** as Michael. (*old or young*)

Paulo is as young as Michael.

Paulo is as old as Michael.

- a. 88th Street is **the same width** as 87th Street. (*wide or narrow*)
- b. These bathrooms are **the same size** as those bedrooms. (*big or small*)
- c. Your hair is **the same length** as mine. (*short or long*)
- d. These lemons are **the same size** as those limes. (*big or small*)
- e. Miguel is **the same height** as Pedro. (*tall or short*)

BONUS

The phone rings at the flower shop. Nora answers. We can hear her, but we cannot hear the customer.

Of course, sir. We send flowers anywhere in the country.

Well, tulips are very pretty.

They look like . . . uh . . . well . . . cups.

Oh, she likes roses. Then send her roses.

No, in fact, tulips aren't as expensive as roses this year.

Fine. How many tulips do you want to order?

Certainly. For \$10.00 I can send sixteen.

Yes. We usually include a short note with the flowers.

"To Mom. Happy Birthday." Yes, that's fine. Your mother's name and address, please?

Mrs. G. Crawford. 143-29 Park Avenue. Is that C-R-A-W-F-O-R-D?

Thank you. And your name and address, please?

Michael Crawford. 342 88th Street. Thank you very much. Have a nice day, sir.

UNIT 16

At the Fair



LESSON 1

- BILL: Hi, Ali. Where are your parents today?
- 241 ALI: They're eating in the Italian restaurant again. I like hot
- 242 dogs more than spaghetti. 241 And ice cream is the most delicious thing in the world. 242 It's not fair.
- BILL: What isn't fair, Ali?
- 243 ALI: They can eat as much spaghetti as they want. But I can't eat as many hot dogs and ice cream sandwiches as I want. 243 Do you have children?
- 244 BILL: I have two boys and two girls, but they are all older than you.
- 245 ALI: How old are the boys?
- 246 BILL: Bill, Jr., the oldest, is seventeen. 246 Jack is sixteen.
- ALI: Do they play baseball?
- BILL: They sure do. Do you play baseball?
- ALI: Not yet. But I'm going to learn soon. I'm almost seven years old.

GRAMMATICAL PREVIEW

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE FORMS

Adjectives
one syllable

Comparative

Superlative

tall	taller <i>than</i>	<i>the</i> tallest
smart	smarter <i>than</i>	<i>the</i> smartest

Adjectives
ending in -y
two syllables

Comparative

Superlative

friendly	friendlier <i>than</i>	<i>the</i> friendliest
happy	happier <i>than</i>	<i>the</i> happiest

Adjectives of two
or more syllables

Comparative

Superlative

serious	more serious <i>than</i>	<i>the most</i> serious
confident	more confident <i>than</i>	<i>the most</i> confident

*QUANTIFIERS

much	more than	the most
many	more than	the most
less	less than	the least
few	fewer than	the fewest

*Quantifiers tell "how much"

SUBSTITUTION DRILLS

1. Bill, Jr. is **older** than **you (are)**.

younger	I (am).
taller	Ali and I (are).
smarter	we (are).
friendlier	Suzy (is).
lazier	she (is).
thinner	Jack (is)
fatter	his sister (is).

2. I have four children. Bill, Jr. is the **oldest**.

tallest.
friendliest.
laziest.
thinnest.

3. Bill, Jr. is more **serious** than Jack.

ambitious
intelligent
confident

4. I have four children. Bill, Jr. is the most **serious**.

ambitious.
intelligent.
confident.

5. Do you **have children**?

have any children?
want ice cream?
want any ice cream?

6. I'm almost **seven years old**.

three years older than you.
ten years older than my sister.
six feet tall.
ready.
perfect!

CONNECTED DRILLS

1. I like **hot dogs** more than **spaghetti**,
 meat vegetables,
 rice bread,
 cake pie,
 tea coffee,

and I like **ice cream sandwiches** most of all.
 fish
 potatoes
 candy
 lemonade

2. Jack **eats** more **candy** than Bill, Jr. (does).
 spends money
 sees movies
 reads magazines

3. Of all of my children, Jack **eats** the most **candy**.
 spends money.
 sees movies.
 reads magazines.

4. I can't **eat** as many **hot dogs and ice cream sandwiches** as I want.
 bake cakes and pies
 buy coats and jackets
 go to movies and plays

5. I can't **read** as much **history and fiction** as I want.
 drink coffee and tea
 spend time and money

EXERCISES

1. Make a comparison. Follow the examples.

Examples: 1. Jack is 5'7". Bill, Jr. is 5'9". (*tall*)
Bill, Jr. is taller than Jack.

2. There are thirty people in the Greek restaurant.
There are forty people in the German restaurant.
(*crowded*)
The German restaurant is more crowded than the Greek restaurant.

- a. Ali is six years old. Hussein is nine years old. (*old*)
- b. This cake is all right. That one is great. (*delicious*)
- c. Yolanda is attractive. Joana is beautiful. (*pretty*)
- d. Tulips are eight dollars a dozen. Roses are eighteen dollars a dozen. (*expensive*)
- e. Miguel misses home, sometimes. Mrs. Farias misses home a lot. (*homesick*)
- f. Laura's apartment has three rooms. Michael's apartment has two rooms. (*small*)

2. Make comparisons. Follow the examples.

Examples: 1. I like rice and bread, but I like rice more.
I like rice more than bread.

2. I like rice and bread, but I like bread less.
I don't like bread as much as rice.

- a. I like Hussein and Ali, but I like Ali more.
- b. I like Hussein and Ali, but I like Hussein less.
- c. Marta likes Pedro, but she likes Miguel more.
- d. You like cake and ice cream, but you like ice cream less.
- e. Pedro likes her, but he likes me more.
- f. I like parties, but I like movies more.

3. Make more comparisons. Follow the examples.

Examples: 1. Jack is older than Suzy and Peggy.

Jack is the oldest.

2. Roses are more expensive than tulips or lilies of the valley.

Roses are the most expensive.

- a. Tokyo is larger than New York, Paris, or Toronto.
- b. Marta is more confident than Laura or Joana.
- c. That wrestler is stronger than the other six.
- d. Mr. Nikzad's hair is darker than his wife's or Bill's.
- e. He is weaker than you or I.

4. Make a new sentence with "almost." Follow the example.

Example: Ali is six years and eleven months old. (*seven years old*)

Ali is almost seven years old.

- a. It's 8:59. (*nine o'clock*)
- b. Roses cost \$11.98 a dozen. (*twelve dollars*)
- c. The class is fifty-five minutes long. (*an hour*)
- d. Ali weighs forty-nine pounds. (*fifty pounds*)
- e. I am two years and eleven and a half months younger than you. (*three years younger*)

5. Combine the sentences. Follow the example.

Example: Bill, Jr. is the oldest. He's seventeen.

Bill, Jr., the oldest, is seventeen.

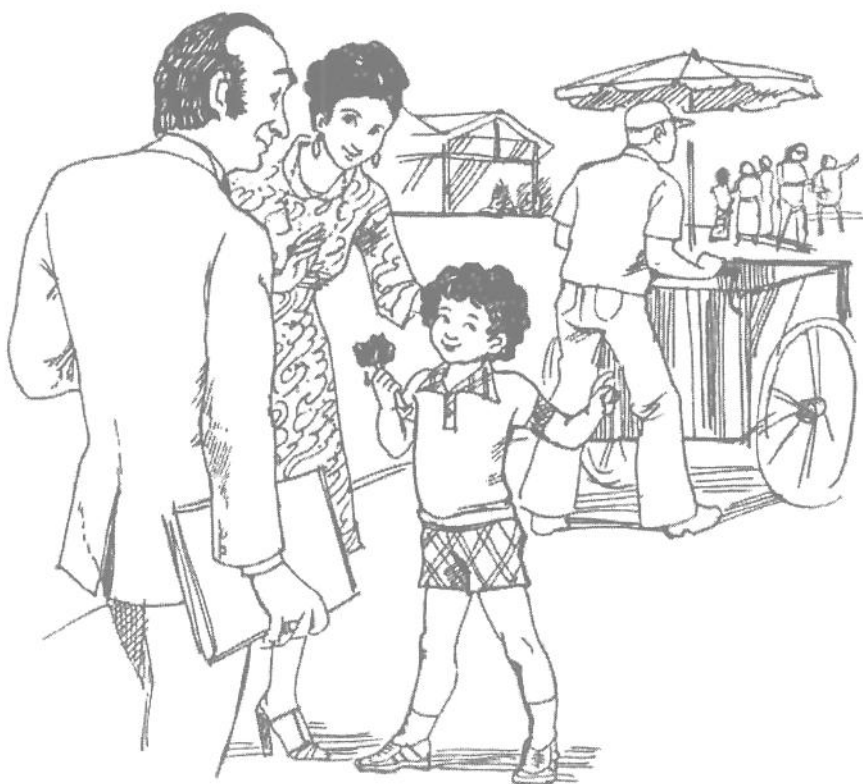
- a. Jack is the tallest. He's six feet.
- b. Roses are the most expensive. They're eighteen dollars a dozen.
- c. Jim is the strongest. He's a wrestler.
- d. Hussein is the most ambitious. He wants to be an architect.



LESSON 2

- MR. NIKZAD: Ali!
- [To Bill] I'm sorry, sir. Is my son bothering you again?
- 247 BILL: Not at all. 247 He's a fine boy.
- MRS. NIKZAD: Thank you, Mr. . . .
- BILL: O'Neill.
- ALI: Father, Mr. O'Neill's sons play baseball.
- MR. NIKZAD: That's nice, Ali.
- 248 ALI: I want to learn, too. But nobody wants to teach me. 248
- 249 MR. NIKZAD: You're too young, Ali.
- 250 ALI: You always say that. I'm pretty big for my age. 250

- 251 BILL: Excuse me, there's a big crowd over there.
Business before pleasure.
- MR. NIKZAD: Certainly.
- ALI: Good-bye, Mr. O'Neill.
- BILL: Bye, Ali. See you soon.
- 252 ALI: You know, Father, he isn't really an ice cream
man. He's just pretending. 252 He's really a
secret agent.
- 253 MRS. NIKZAD: What an imagination you have, Ali!
- 254 MR. NIKZAD: [to Mrs. Nikzad] More imagination than sense.
- 255 MRS. NIKZAD: Don't spoil it for him, dear, Childhood is the
happiest time of life. 255



SUBSTITUTION DRILLS

1. Is my son bothering you? —**Not at all.**
—No. He's helping me.
—Of course not.
—On the contrary.
2. Nobody **wants to teach me.**
knows the answer.
listens to him.
cares about us.
3. I'm pretty **big** for my age!
strong
tall
smart
4. What **an imagination** you have!
an appetite
a mind
good ideas

CONNECTED DRILLS

1. You're too **young** to **play baseball.**
nervous take a test.
short play basketball.
weak lift that box.
2. **Business** before **pleasure.**
Work play.
Vegetables dessert.
Homework television.
3. He has more **imagination** than **sense.**
strength intelligence.
time money.
ambition talent.

4. Childhood is the **happiest time** of life.

December 21	shortest day	the year.
Evening	quietest time	the day.
May	loveliest month	the year.

5. He's just **pretending.** He **isn't** really **an ice cream man.**

imagining things.	isn't	a secret agent.
guessing.	doesn't	know the answer.
joking.	doesn't	think you're stupid.

EXERCISES

1. Use "too (*adjective*) to" in your answers. Follow the example.

Example: Why can't Ali play baseball yet? (*young*)
He's too young to play baseball.

- Why isn't Laura going to work today? (*sick*)
- Why doesn't Robert work? (*lazy*)
- Why can't Suzy and Peggy go to the movie? (*young*)
- Why don't you want to play tennis this afternoon? (*tired*)
- Why can't Mr. Yamamoto lift heavy things? (*old*)
- Why can't Mr. Crawford come to the party? (*busy*)

2. Make exclamations with "What." Follow the example.

Example: You have a good imagination.
What a good imagination you have!

- It's a nice day.
- He has crazy ideas.
- This is good coffee.
- We have a lot of homework.
- They're happy children.
- You have big eyes.

3. Make new sentences. Follow the examples.

Examples: 1. Bill, Jr. is **older than the other children** in his family.

Bill, Jr. is the oldest child in his family.

2. Hussein is **more intelligent than the other children** in his class.

Hussein is the most intelligent child in his class.

- a. Ali is **younger than the other children** in the story.
- b. December 21 is **shorter than the other days** of the year.
- c. Robert is **lazier than the other managers** in my office.
- d. *The Morning Sun* is **more expensive than the other three newspapers** in town.
- e. Book 6 is **more difficult than the other books** in *New English 900*.

4. Make new sentences. Follow the examples.

Examples: 1. Pedro has **more girlfriends than** Miguel or Michael. (*three men*)

Of the three men, Pedro has the most girlfriends.

2. Mrs. O'Neill has **prettier flowers than** Marta, Laura, or Joana. (*four women*)

Of the four women, Mrs. O'Neill has the prettiest flowers.

- a. Tokyo has **more people than** New York, Paris, or Rome. (*four cities*)
- b. Ali has **crazier ideas than** his father or his brother. (*three people*)
- c. Bill has a **nicer job than** Mr. Crawford, Jim, or Laura. (*four people*)
- d. Mr. Crawford has **more money than** Bill, Jim, or Laura. (*four people*)
- e. Jack has **more trouble in school than** Billy, Suzy, or Peggy. (*four children*)

BONUS

Late Again

The phone rings in the O'Neill house. Mrs. O'Neill answers. It's six p.m. We can only hear Mrs. O'Neill.

— Hello.

— Hi, Bill.

— Oh, no. But it's Saturday night!

— Yes, I know. But we never see each other these days. The children never see you, either.

— And what about dinner? It's almost ready.

— I know. That's the way it is. I'm just disappointed.

— Around 9:00? Well, O.K. Wait. Why don't you let me type your report? Then you could come home now.

— No. We don't need any. We have lots of paper at home.

— O.K. Good. See you around 8:15. Bye, dear.



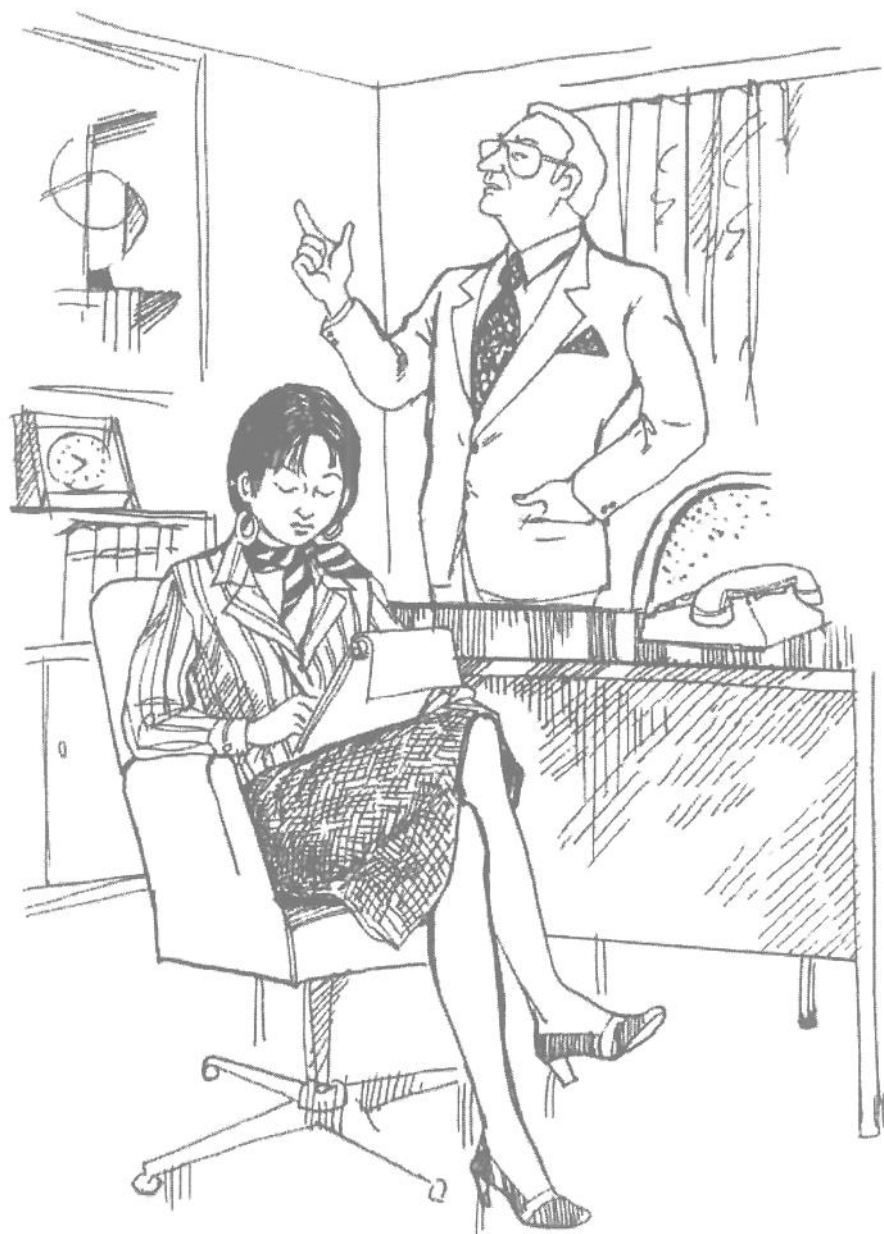
UNIT 17

Laura's Revenge



LESSON 1

- 256 MR. CRAWFORD: Ms. Segura, step into my office, please.
 257 Bring your steno pad.
 LAURA: Yes, sir.
 MR. CRAWFORD: To Mr. James C. Wilson, President, United
 258 Printing Corp. You can look up the address
 in the files. 258
 LAURA: Yes, sir.
 MR. CRAWFORD: "Dear Sir: Please send this office 10,000
 259 copies of the World's Fair brochure. Thank
 you. Sincerely," and sign my name. 259
 LAURA: Yes, sir.
 260 MR. CRAWFORD: Send that out this morning, Ms. Segura.
 LAURA: Yes, sir.
 261 MR. CRAWFORD: It's Mrs. Crawford's birthday. I want to buy
 262 her some flowers. 261 Call up the florist and
 tell him to send my wife a dozen roses.
 LAURA: Yes, sir.



GRAMMATICAL PREVIEW

TWO-WORD VERBS

SEPARABLE
TWO-WORD

VERB

OBJECT

Example: *fill out*

You can	fill out	this form.	
	fill	this form	out.
	fill	it	out.

The parts of separable two-word verbs (the verb plus particle has a different meaning from the verb alone) *CAN BE* separated by a noun object and *HAVE TO BE* separated by a pronoun object.

- Examples:** look up (the word in the dictionary)
 call up (your friend)
 send out (this letter)
 write down (the answer)
 turn on/turn off (the television)
 turn up/turn down (the sound on the radio)
 put on/take off/try on (your coat)
 throw out/throw away (the old papers)
 pick up/drop off (the package)
 call off (the meeting)

INSEPARABLE TWO-WORD VERBS and VERBS PLUS PREPOSITION

Example: *look for*

I	am	looking for	my checkbook.
			it.

The parts of these verbs *CANNOT BE* separated by a noun or a pronoun object.

Examples: step into
look for
talk to
wait for
pay for
think about
come over
stay out
stop in
sit down
stand up

IRREGULAR COMPARATIVE FORMS

Adjective

Comparative

Superlative

good	better than	the best
bad	worse than	the worst
little	less than	the least
much/many	more than	the most

SUBSTITUTION DRILLS

1. Ms. Segura, ***step into*** my office, please.
look for those letters,
wait for the mail,
come over to the window,
stop in at the flower shop,
sit down in that chair,
send for the brochures,
2. a. You can ***look up*** the address later.
call up the florist
send out the letters
fill out these forms
write down this phone number
turn on the air conditioner
turn off the lights
put on your tie
take off your coat
- b. You can ***look the address up*** later.
call the florist *up*
send the letters *out*
fill these forms *out*
write this phone number *down*
turn the air conditioner *on*
turn the lights *off*
put your tie *on*
take your coat *off*
- c. You can ***look it up*** later.
call him *up*
send them *out*
fill them *out*
write it *down*
turn it *on*
turn them *off*
put it *on*
take it *off*

3. Bring your **steno pad** with you.
pocket calculator
checkbook
raincoat
lunch
4. End the letter with "**Sincerely,**" and sign my name.
"Sincerely yours,"
"Yours truly,"
"Very truly yours,"
"Cordially,"
"Regards,"
5. a. I want to **buy** some flowers *for* her.
order my wife.
get them.
find my parents.
- b. I want to **buy** her some flowers.
order
get
find
6. a. Tell him to **send** a dozen roses *to* her.
take
give
bring
- b. Tell him to **send** her a dozen roses.
take
give
bring

EXERCISES

1. Choose the right word for the sentences below.

off • for • up • out • to

- a. You can look _____ the address in the phone book.
- b. Send _____ this letter now.
- c. Call _____ the restaurant.
- d. He was looking _____ his raincoat.
- e. We're watching a movie. Please turn _____ the lights.
- f. Who is paying _____ dinner?
- g. Hussein pays attention _____ his teachers in school.
- h. Why don't you take _____ your coat?

2. Change to pronouns. Follow the example.

Example: Pedro isn't talking to **Marta**.

Pedro isn't talking to her.

- a. Mr. Crawford is waiting for **his wife**.
- b. Are you going to talk to **Mr. Wilson** this evening?
- c. Don't laugh at **Laura and me**.
- d. I am looking for **my checkbook**.
- e. Aren't you paying for **the roses**?

3. Separate the verb. Follow the example.

Example: You can **look up** the address in the files.

You can look the address up in the files.

- a. **Call up** Laura.
- b. **Fill out** this form.
- c. May I **take off** my jacket?
- d. Please **turn on** the air conditioner.

4. Change to pronouns. Follow the example.

Example: Is he writing **her phone number** down?
Is he writing it down?

- a. Aren't you sending **those letters** out?
- b. I am going to turn **the lights** off.
- c. Please turn **the television** on.
- d. Look **her address** up in the files.

5. Change the order. Follow the example.

Example: Buy some flowers for Marta.
Buy Marta some flowers.

- a. Send a present to Mrs. Farias.
- b. Give that book to Paulo.
- c. Read the article to Mr. Yamamoto.
- d. Bake a cake for Pedro and Miguel.
- e. Order a pizza for Ali.

6. Complete the sentences. Use the verbs below.

turn on • waiting for • write down • fill out

- a. What are you _____? Marry him!
- b. Nobody likes to _____ forms.
- c. We never _____ the television _____ before six o'clock.
- d. Don't forget to _____ his phone number _____.



LESSON 2

- MR. CRAWFORD: Ms. Segura, here is yesterday's letter to Bissell Industries. There is an error in the second paragraph. Please be more careful, Ms. Segura. ²⁶³
- LAURA: Yes, sir.
- MR. CRAWFORD: Any questions?
- LAURA: Only one.
- MR. CRAWFORD: Yes?
- ²⁶⁴ LAURA: When do you want to look for a new secretary?
- ²⁶⁵ MR. CRAWFORD: I don't understand, Ms. Segura. We don't need another secretary. ²⁶⁵

- 266 LAURA: I am giving you two weeks' notice, Mr. Crawford.
- 267 MR. CRAWFORD: Are you resigning from the firm, Ms. Segura?
- 268 LAURA: Yes, Mr. Crawford. I'm sure you can find someone better than I.
- 269 MR. CRAWFORD: Very well, Ms. Segura. Put an ad for a secretary in tomorrow's paper.²⁶⁹
- LAURA: Yes, Mr. Crawford.
- 270 MR. CRAWFORD: This is very inconvenient.
- LAURA: I'm sure it is.



SUBSTITUTION DRILLS

1. When do you want to **look for your new secretary?**
try on the coat?
pick up the package?
pay for the tickets?
talk to the lawyer?

2. We don't need another **secretary.** I like the one we have.
lawyer.
air conditioner.
television.
car.

3. I am giving you **two weeks' notice.**
three weeks' vacation.
two weeks' pay.
six hours' work.
one month's rent.

4. Are you **resigning from the firm?**
quitting your job?
retiring?
taking a vacation?
changing jobs?

5. Please be more **careful.**
responsible.
punctual.
sensible.
considerate.
efficient.

6. I'm sure you can find someone **better** than I.
smarter
more efficient
more responsible
more careful

7. Mr. Crawford wants the **best** secretary he can find.
smartest
most efficient
most punctual
most responsible
8. Laura thinks
Mr. Crawford is the **worst** boss in the world.
hardest
least patient
most impatient
most inconsiderate
most inhuman
9. Put an ad in tomorrow's paper for a **secretary**.
manager.
receptionist.
bookkeeper.
an accountant.

CONNECTED DRILL

This is not **convenient**. It is **inconvenient**.
expensive. inexpensive.
efficient. inefficient.
complete. incomplete.
human. inhuman.
considerate. inconsiderate.

EXERCISES

1. Talk about tomorrow and use "another." Follow the example.

Example: She is putting **an** ad in the paper **today**.

She is putting another ad in the paper tomorrow.

- a. Laura is typing **a** letter **now**.
- b. I am taking **the** day off **today**.
- c. Paulo is sending **the** package out **today**.
- d. He is filling **one** form out **this afternoon**.
- e. She is picking **a** package up **now**.

2. Change *not* plus adjective to "in-" plus adjective. Follow the example.

Example: Today isn't convenient for me.

Today is inconvenient for me.

- a. Lilies of the valley aren't expensive.
- b. Mr. Crawford isn't considerate.
- c. Your homework isn't complete.
- d. Laura isn't efficient.
- e. Mr. Crawford isn't human.

3. Make a comparison. Follow the example.

Example: Laura is good. The other secretary is **not as good**.

Laura is better than the other secretary.

- a. Mr. Crawford is punctual. Laura is **not as punctual**.
(*Mr. Crawford is . . .*)
- b. Bill, Jr. is responsible. Jack is **not as responsible**.
(*Bill, Jr. is . . .*)
- c. Mr. Yamamoto is efficient. Jim is **not as efficient**.
(*Mr. Yamamoto . . .*)

- d. The coffee here is good. The tea is **not as good**.
(*The coffee is . . .*)
- e. Ali is smart. Hussein is **not as smart**. (*Ali is . . .*)
- f. Suzy is tired. Peggy is **not as tired**. (*Suzy is . . .*)



4. Make a comparison. Follow the examples.

Examples: 1. Laura is **younger than** Paulo and Pedro.
Laura is the youngest.

2. Mr. Crawford is **more efficient than** Paulo and Laura.
Mr. Crawford is the most efficient.

3. Michael is **less ambitious than** his parents.
Michael is the least ambitious.

- a. Joana is **more efficient than** Laura and Marta.
- b. This pocket calculator is **better than** those two.
- c. Mr. Wilson is **less considerate than** Mr. Yamamoto and Mr. Crawford.
- d. The red roses are **prettier than** the white ones and the yellow ones.
- e. Pedro's car is **worse than** Michael's and the Crawfords'.
- f. The flower shop is **less busy than** the market and the post office.



BONUS DIALOGUE

- SALESMAN: Can I help you?
- MRS. NIKZAD: Yes. I want to paint my son's bedroom. I think sky blue is a pretty color.
- SALESMAN: How big is the room?
- MRS. NIKZAD: Not very big.
- SALESMAN: How many gallons of paint do you want?
- MRS. NIKZAD: I don't know.
- SALESMAN: Look, why don't you tell your painter to buy the paint?
- MRS. NIKZAD: I am the painter.
- SALESMAN: Well, then. Do you know the size of the room?
- MRS. NIKZAD: No. I'm sorry, I don't.
- SALESMAN: Is it larger or smaller than this store?
- MRS. NIKZAD: It's about half the size of this store.
- SALESMAN: You need two gallons.
- MRS. NIKZAD: Now what do I do?
- SALESMAN: Madam, why don't you get a painter?
- MRS. NIKZAD: My son and I want to paint the room together.
- SALESMAN: All right. Here. Read these instructions. Do you want the paint now?
- MRS. NIKZAD: Yes, please.
- SALESMAN: Two gallons of sky blue. That's \$21.39.
- MRS. NIKZAD: Thank you. What time do you close?
- SALESMAN: We're open till 6:30 tonight.

UNIT 18

Reading and Refocus



LESSON 1

Joana's Diary

- 271/272 I think I'm falling in love with him. Oh, what am I going to do? Could I be his wife?²⁷¹ How long could I live in a little apartment on a poor street?²⁷² He's an artist. He doesn't
- 273 think about money, but I do. I like life's little luxuries.²⁷³ I
- 274 like to buy pretty things—new dresses and jewelry. I could live without them, I guess, but . . . do I want to?²⁷⁴
- 275 I guess I could always find a job. I could work in an office or I could teach Portuguese.²⁷⁵ Or could I?
- 276 Maybe Mama is right. Maybe I couldn't live on 88th Street.²⁷⁶ It's a long way from home in Brazil. Paulo wants to stay
- 277 here, but Mama is going to go home soon. She misses Papa
- 278 and her life there.²⁷⁷ And what about me? We could live six months here and six months there.²⁷⁸ No. That's
- 279 ridiculous. What am I going to do? I love his eyes. Who
- 280 knows?²⁷⁹ We all grow and change. Anything could happen.²⁸⁰

Questions about "Joana's Diary"

Fact:

The answers are *clear* in the story.

1. Do Joana and Michael feel the same way about money?
2. Does Joana like life's little luxuries?
3. What does Joana like to buy?
4. What jobs could Joana have?
5. Does Joana's mother plan to go home or to stay in New York?
6. Does Joana think it's ridiculous or sensible to live six months in each country?

Inference:

You can *guess the right answers* from the story.

1. How does Joana feel about Michael?
2. Is Joana thinking about marriage?
3. Is Joana sure she could live without a lot of money?
4. Does her mother think Joana could or couldn't live on 88th street?
5. Is Joana sure or not sure she wants to find a job?
6. Where is Joana's father?

To the Student:

There are *no wrong answers* to these questions.

1. Are your luxuries the same as Joana's?
2. What luxuries do you like to buy?
3. Do you think money is very important for happiness?
4. Do you think people usually change a lot or don't change much after marriage?
5. Do you think Joana and Michael could be happy together or not?
6. Joana says "Anything could happen." What do you think is going to happen to her?

THINKING ABOUT ENGLISH

1. ADJECTIVE ORDER

	1 SIZE	2 QUALITY	3 AGE	4 COLOR	
He has	big			blue	eyes.
He has	big	beautiful		blue	eyes.

Put the adjectives in the right order.

- a. Monsters have _____ eyes.

green
ugly
large

- b. He lives in a _____ house.

green
big
beautiful

- c. She is wearing a _____ hat.

small
pretty
white

- d. My boss has a _____ desk in his office.

brown
old
large

- e. John has _____ hair.

short
red
curly

2. CAN and *COULD. Here are some uses.

CAN—The speaker *has the ability* to do something.

Examples: I *can* dance.

I *can* go to the park with you tomorrow.

I *can* live on 88th Street.

COULD —The speaker *possibly* has the ability to do something.

Examples: I *could* dance. (It's a possibility, but someone has to teach me.)

I *could* go to the park with you tomorrow. (It's a possibility. Do you want me to?)

I *could* live on 88th Street. (It's a possibility, but it's hard to find apartments there.)

Label each sentence ABILITY or POSSIBILITY. Then use CAN or COULD. (Sometimes you can use both, sometimes you can't.)

- a. Don't throw him in the water. I don't think he _____ swim.
- b. I _____ type, but I don't like to.
- c. I _____ live in Rome. It's a very pretty city.
- d. I love this apartment! I _____ be happy here. How much is the rent?
- e. _____ you wait a few minutes? I have to finish this letter before we go.
- f. This cake is delicious. I _____ eat three pieces, but I don't want to get fat.
- g. I know you're very busy, but you _____ find the time to call me once a week.
- h. _____ I be a good teacher? I don't think so. I'm not very patient.
- i. Oh, I'm so unhappy! I _____ cry.

**Could* is also the past tense of "can." See the next reading.

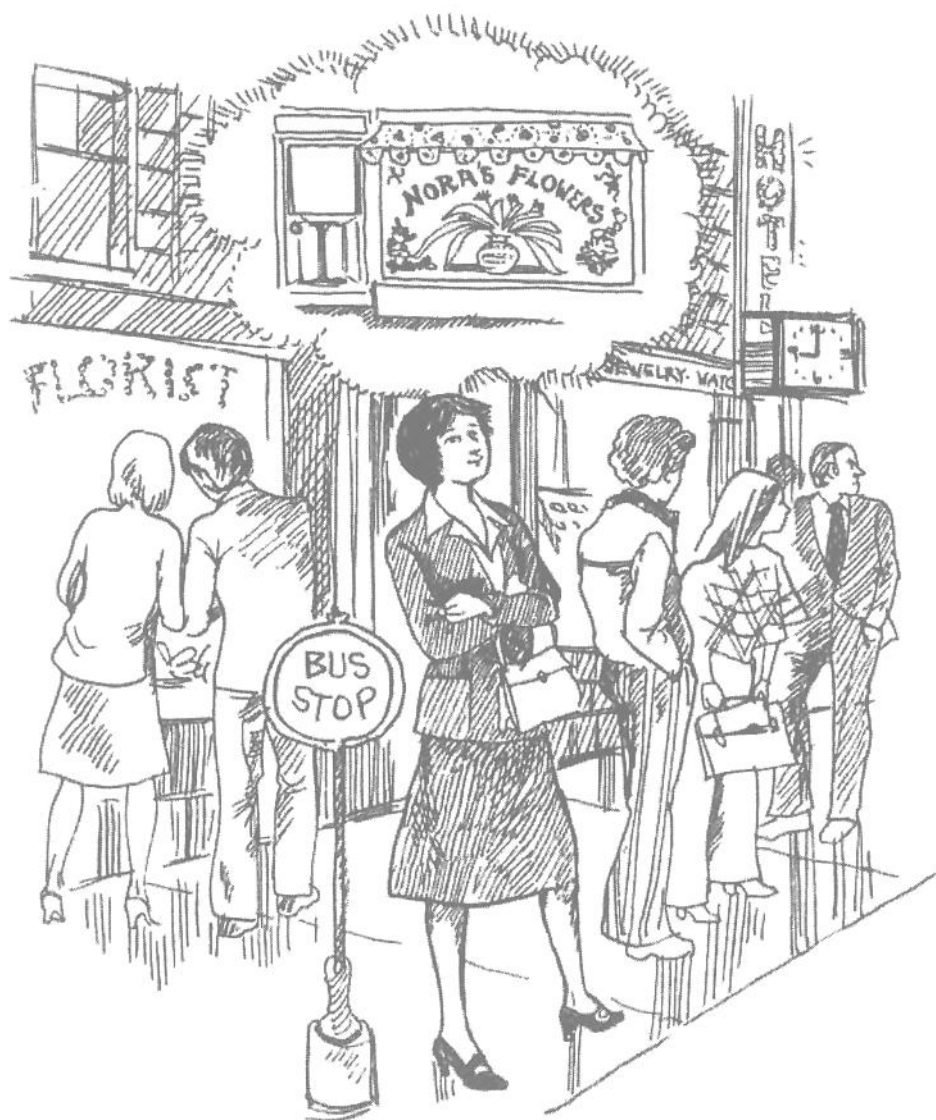
USING YOUR ENGLISH

3. Questions about adjectives. Use HOW + long (*use it twice*)big
wide
much
tall
expensive
many
old
high

- a. Q. _____ is your brother?
A. He's six feet.
- b. Q. _____ is your house?
A. A hundred years old.
- c. Q. _____ is the Amazon River?
A. I don't know. About 3,900 miles, I think.
- d. Q. _____ does a fur coat cost?
A. About \$3,000.
- e. Q. _____ shirts do you need?
A. One for every day of the week.
- f. Q. _____ is your drive to work?
A. About one hour and twenty minutes.
- g. Q. _____ was her new coat?
A. Very. About \$500.00.
- h. Q. _____ is the Atlantic Ocean?
A. It depends. From where to where?
- i. Q. _____ is the World Trade Center?
A. 110 stories, I think.
- j. Q. _____ is New York City?
A. In population? About 7,500,000 people.

LESSON 2

Nora's Dream



It's nine p.m. Nora is leaving the shop. She is thinking about her day.

281 It's not easy to be the mother of four children, take care of
282 a house, and go to work. I'm not complaining, though.
Really I'm not.

283 Bill has a good job, and he always works overtime to make
284 as much as he can. 283 But we can always use some extra
money. 284 Four children eat a lot of food.

285/286 I didn't go to college. What could I do? 285 I was a mother
287 at nineteen. 286 I didn't see much of the world then. 287 The
children are all in school now, and I want to do something
288 new. I'm not old yet. I want to live and learn and grow as
much as I can. 288

289 This is my first job in eighteen years, and I love it. 289 I
love to work with flowers. I want to learn about the business,
290 too. Someday, I'm going to own a shop like this one. 290



Questions about "Nora's Dream"

Fact:

The answers are *clear* in the story.

1. Does Nora think her life is easy or difficult?
2. Are things the same now for Nora as they were years ago?
3. Are the children at home or in school most of the time?
4. Does Nora enjoy her work?
5. How does Nora feel about her work?
6. What is Nora's dream for the future?

Inference:

You can *guess the right answers* from the story.

1. Does Nora have many or few responsibilities?
2. Does Nora work because she wants to or because she has to?
3. Why is Nora working at the flower shop?
4. Which is Nora happiest about, extra money or a good job?
5. Is this Nora's first job?
6. Does Nora care about her family?

To the Student:

There are *no wrong answers* to these questions.

1. Do you think Nora's children need her at home?
2. Do you think women can work and be good mothers, too?
3. Do you or don't you understand Nora's feelings?
4. Do you agree or disagree with Nora's ideas?
5. What is your dream for the future?
6. What do you think about your work?

THINKING ABOUT ENGLISH

1. Complete the sentences. Use one of the phrases below.

as much as *as many as*
as little as *as few as*

- a. There is plenty of food in the refrigerator.
 You can eat _____ you like.
- b. We have lots of apples. Take _____ you want.
- c. We have so many roses. Please take _____ you want.
- d. I want to lose weight. I'm eating _____ I can.
- e. How many bears live in the forest? Not many. Maybe
 _____ ten.
- f. I don't want many potatoes. Do I have to buy the whole bag?
 —No. Take _____ you want.

2. COULD = past ability (past tense of can)

Read this paragraph:

I was a smart kid. At four I *could* sing in a foreign language. At five I *could* read and write. At seven I *could* go to the movies alone. At ten I *could* argue with my teachers — and win. I was an impossible child. I was the most hated kid in the neighborhood.

What about you? Finish the following sentences. Use *could*.

- At four I _____
- At five I _____
- At seven I _____
- At ten I _____
- At twelve I _____

3. THOUGH

Make a sentence with *though*.

Example: It's not easy to be the mother of four children, take care of a house, and go to work. [But I'm not complaining.]
I'm not complaining, though.

- a. I start work at 7:30 in the morning, and I work until 8:30 at night. [But I'm not complaining.] I _____.
- b. My boss is a wonderful person. She is always understanding and helpful. [But I don't like my job.] I _____.
- c. My husband doesn't make a lot of money. Sometimes we can't pay our bills. [But I'm not worried.] I _____.
- d. I play baseball every Friday and Saturday afternoon. [But I'm not good at sports.] I _____.
- e. I usually don't eat breakfast or lunch, and I eat a small meal at 6:00. [But I'm not thin.] I _____.

4. THE INFINITIVE (TO + VERB)

A. The infinitive has many uses. Two of them are:

1. To explain *what*
2. To explain *why*

Examples: 1. *My mother decided to go to work.*
What did she decide?
To go to work.

2. *He works overtime to make more money.*
Why does he work overtime?
To make more money.

- B. Look at the sentences below. Which questions do the infinitives answer?

Examples: 1. He wants **to be** rich. *What does he want?*
2. He's working **to earn** money. *Why is he working?*

1. He drinks milk **to be** healthy.
2. He likes **to read**.
3. He stopped the car **to pick** flowers.
4. They eat salad **to stay** thin.
5. He decided **to eat** dinner at home.
6. I am going to school **to learn** English.
7. She wants **to invite** twenty-five people to the party.
8. She is going to call **to invite** them.

- C. Make sentences from the words below. Use the infinitive of *make*

Examples: 1. cream/butter
They use cream to make butter.

2. bread/flour
They use flour to make bread.

1. books/paper
2. candy/sugar
3. olives/oil
4. wood/paper
5. leather/shoes
6. cotton/shirts
7. grapes/wine
8. cocoa/chocolate



LESSON 3

Meet Hussein Nikzad

You know my brother, Ali, but you don't know me. I am Hussein M. Nikzad. I'm nine and a half. I am very strong for my age, and I'm very smart in school. All my teachers say so.²⁹¹ I do my homework, and I pay attention to my teachers.²⁹² I like books. I read all the time. I can add, subtract, multiply and divide. I can read and write English and Farsi, and I know all about the heroes of my country.²⁹³ I am going to be famous, too. I am going to build cities and roads and bridges and everything.²⁹⁴

Ali is a strange kid. He thinks everyone is a Martian and ice cream vendors are secret agents. Why does he eat ice cream all the time? Sometimes I think Father is right. Ali acts like a child all the time. He never could sit still.²⁹⁵ He doesn't listen to anyone. He's forgetting Farsi, too. What is he going to do next year in Iran?²⁹⁶

Ali hates me. It's not my fault.²⁹⁷ He hates me because I'm bigger and smarter, and I'm Father's favorite.²⁹⁸ Father doesn't say that, of course, but I know it.²⁹⁹ And Ali knows it, too. But Ali's okay, really. Sure, sometimes he does crazy things, but he's not a bad kid.³⁰⁰

Questions about "Meet Hussein Nikzad"

Fact:

The answers are *clear* in the story.

1. Is Hussein a good student?
2. What do his teachers say about him?
3. Can he read English and Japanese?
4. Is Hussein bigger or smaller than Ali?
5. Is Hussein going to build cities or paint pictures?
6. What is Hussein going to do when he grows up?

Inference:

You can *guess the right answers* from the story.

1. Is Hussein in the fourth grade or the first grade in school?
2. Does Hussein want to be an engineer or a painter?
3. Is Hussein ambitious?
4. Why does Hussein think he's his father's favorite?
5. How much older than Ali is Hussein?
6. Isn't Ali smart, too?

To the Student:

There are *no wrong answers* to these questions.

1. Do you like Ali or Hussein more? Why?
2. Do you think Ali really hates Hussein?
3. Ali does crazy things. Do you think it's Hussein's fault, Ali's fault, or Mr. Nikzad's fault?
4. Do you think Hussein is going to do all those things, or does he just talk a lot?
5. Do you have any brothers or sisters?
6. How many years older (or younger) are you than your brothers (or sisters)?

USING YOUR ENGLISH

1. COMPARING ADJECTIVES

Look at the examples.

Less than = not as much as

Fewer than = not as many as

Examples: 1. I eat *more* chocolate *than* Suzy.

a. Suzy eats *less* chocolate *than* I.

b. Suzy *doesn't* eat *as much* chocolate *as* I.

2. He has *more* shirts *than* I.

a. I have *fewer* shirts *than* he.

b. I *don't* have *as many* shirts *as* he.

a. I have more fun than you.

1. You have _____ fun _____ I.

2. You _____ fun _____ I.

b. Gretchen goes to more parties than Bruce.

1. Bruce goes to _____ parties _____ Gretchen.

2. Bruce _____ parties _____ Gretchen.

c. You read more books than I do.

1. I read _____ books _____ you do.

2. I _____ books _____ you do.

d. Ellen speaks more languages than Ted.

1. Ted speaks _____ languages _____ Ellen.

2. Ted _____ languages _____ Ellen.

e. My older brother spends more money than my younger brother.

1. My younger brother spends _____ money
_____ my older brother.

2. My younger brother _____ money _____ my
older brother.

f. Our neighbors spend more time at home than we do.

1. We spend _____ time at home _____ they
do.

2. We _____ time at home _____ they do.

g. Karen does more work than Barry.

1. Barry does _____ work _____ Karen.

2. Barry _____ work _____ Karen.

2. The pronoun SO

We can use *so* as a pronoun. We often use it with the verb *think*.

Example: Ali eats ice cream all the time. His father thinks he eats too much ice cream.

Hussein thinks so, too. (Hussein thinks Ali eats too much ice cream, too.)

Fill in the blanks in these sentences. Use the verb *think* and the pronoun *so*.

a. I'm sixty-five, and I walk to work every day. I also swim and play golf. My wife thinks it's good for me.

My doctors _____, too.

b. Hussein thinks I act crazy sometimes.

Sometimes I _____, too.

c. I think I'm getting fat. My girlfriend _____, too.

d. I think I need a vacation. My boss _____, too.

e. I think most New Yorkers are crazy.

New Yorkers _____, too!

3. MAKE and DO

A. The verbs *make* and *do* mean almost the same thing, but you have to be careful. Usually only one is correct.

Make usually means "produce."

They make cars in Turin.

I am going to make a stew.

Do usually means "perform a routine task."

I am going to do my homework later.

I have to do a wash today. All my clothes are dirty.

B. There are also many idioms with *make* and *do*. Here are a few examples.

DO: 1. Please *do me a favor*. Go to the store and buy some milk.
2. What *does he do*? He's a teacher.

MAKE: 1. I have a good job, and I *make* a lot of *money*.
2. Sometimes Pedro is very inconsiderate. He *makes me angry*.
3. Mr. Crawford thinks Laura *makes* too many *mistakes*.
4. What do you want to eat?
—You decide. It doesn't *make any difference* to me.

C. Read this dialogue. Billy and Jack O'Neill are talking. Fill in the blanks with *make* and *do*.

JACK: Hi, Billy. What are you doing?

BILLY: Oh, nothing. I'm trying to _____ my homework.

JACK: Can't you _____ it later?

BILLY: Why? What do you want to _____?

JACK: I want to go to the movies. Do you want to come?

BILLY: Sure. I can _____ this homework later. Did you finish yours?

JACK: No. I didn't start it. It doesn't _____ any difference.

BILLY: Dad . . .

JACK: He doesn't know, does he?

BILLY: No, Jack, he doesn't. But . . .

JACK: Don't worry about me. I'm not going to college. I'm going to work and _____ lots of money.

BILLY: How?

JACK: Look, do you want to go to the movies, or don't you?

BILLY: In a half an hour.

JACK: Don't _____ me any favors. Do you or don't you?

BILLY: Look, let's go to the movies now. We can _____ our homework later.

JACK: You're O.K., Billy.

4. Two Future Forms: "GOING TO" and THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

A. Sometimes, you can use either form:

PRESENT CONTINUOUS: *We're eating* dinner at 7:00 tonight.**"GOING TO":** *We're going to eat* dinner at 7:00 tonight.

B. We usually use the present continuous when something in the future is the result of a plan.

Examples: *I'm buying* a car next week.*I'm going to* the movies tonight.

C. When something is not the result of a plan, do not use the present continuous.

Examples: *It's going to rain* tomorrow.*I'm going to cry.*

Use the "going to" form to complete the sentences below.

1. Ali eats too much ice cream. One day he is _____ sick.
(get)
2. You are _____ a lot at the new movie. (laugh)
3. It's 7:00. The class starts at 7:15. We are _____ late. (be)
4. Your daughter likes to help people. Is she _____ a doctor?
(be)
5. You are _____ Michael. (like)

D. You can use *either one* of the future forms to talk about the future in these sentences.

1. He is _____ his friend in Venezuela next month. (visit)
2. I am _____ to the movies with her son on Saturday. (go)
3. We are _____ hamburgers for dinner tonight. (have)
4. She is _____ me a book for my birthday. (buy)
5. They are _____ us a day off next week. (give)

THE INTONATION LINES

The next ten pages contain the 150 Base Sentences found in this book. They are arranged by unit. The sentences are not accompanied by the context in which they appear in the actual lessons.

The blue lines that appear with a sentence indicate how it is spoken in American English. If you look at the lines you will be able to recognize the basic intonation patterns of English. The language employs three pitches: low, medium, and high.

Example: **How** are you?

high
 Example: **How** are you?
medium
low

The intonation lines should not be used independently, but should be studied along with the sentences as they are spoken, either by your teacher or on the tapes that accompany the book. It is not really possible to learn how to produce a sound by studying only a printed representation of that sound. As you repeat the sentences aloud after your teacher or after the tapes, you will gradually become familiar with the intonation patterns and learn how to use them.

130 INTONATIONS

- 151 Which one?
- 152 Were you with someone?
- 153 As a matter of fact, I was with . . .
- 154 I'm never wrong.
- 155 Was it anyone I know?
- 156 Was it the woman in the candy store?
- 157 You know, the one with blond hair?
- 158 She's always smiling at you.
- 159 Hmm, I'm usually good at these games.
- 160 I give up.
- 161 Thanks for telling me.
- 162 What can you do?
- 163 One minute she's crazy about me, and the next minute she's going out with you.
- 164 We really like each other.
- 165 Aren't you ever serious?

- 166 He doesn't watch television!
- 167 He goes to the store every day.
- 168 He never takes a day off!
- 169 Jim, calm down.
- 170 He never gets angry!
- 171 That's the way he is, Jim.
- 172 He doesn't think about happiness, Jim.
- 173 That's no way to live.
- 174 Why doesn't he like me?
- 175 All of the customers know the prices.
- 176 O.K., but does he have to be that way all the time?
- 177 We work together every day, but we never talk to each other.
- 178 Either he changes or I quit.
- 179 You know, Jim, you are his favorite grandchild.
- 180 How do you know?

132 INTONATIONS

- 181 It isn't a large room, and the furniture in it isn't expensive.
- 182 At one end of the room, there is a small window.
- 183 Next to the window is a large bed.
- 184 There are other things, too; a bookcase, a small night table, a desk and chair, a dresser, and clothes.
- 185 There are shoes and socks under the bed; shirts, pants, and sweaters on the chair; dirty underwear and ties on the floor; suits, jackets, and a coat in the small closet.
- 186 There are several cameras, five maybe six, and photographs of women, hundreds of them—large ones and small ones—on the desk and on the walls.
- 187 The photographs are smiling, laughing, crying, standing, and sitting.
- 188 Pedro likes women very, very much.
- 189 She does, of course, because she wants to clean, but she is not happy about it.
- 190 The room is full of women.
- 191 He's around seventy, maybe seventy-five.
- 192 Now, he's getting old.
- 193 He doesn't see without his glasses, and he can't lift heavy things.
- 194 His hair is thin and almost all white.
- 195 It's his only joy.

- 196 He has friends, but they are all old.
- 197 Oh, yes, he has us, the family, and I guess he loves us, but he doesn't show it.
- 198 All of his friends are living in the past.
- 199 They can't take it away from you.
- 200 Grandma was a kind, lovely lady, and Grandfather's world is not the same without her.
- 201 There's no doubt about it.
- 202 It's not right to break a date.
- 203 Why did I want to go to the party with him?
- 204 Why did I change my mind?
- 205 I didn't really want to go out with him.
- 206 He didn't really care about me.
- 207 All right, it wasn't nice, but he certainly didn't die of a broken heart.
- 208 Didn't he go to the party anyway?
- 209 Yes, I think he did.
- 210 But he's young, and he doesn't know the ways of the world.

134 INTONATIONS

- 211 Isn't he one of Paulo's business acquaintances?
- 212 How many people are there going to be?
- 213 Six in all.
- 214 What are you going to serve?
- 215 We could make "feijoadá."
- 216 Everyone likes that.
- 217 I suppose so.
- 218 He has big, blue eyes and long, blond hair.
- 219 How long?
- 220 Down to his shoulders.
- 221 What does he do, dear?
- 222 He does many things.
- 223 He also gives free English lessons to the people in his neighborhood.
- 224 Where does he live?
- 225 He has a small apartment on 88th Street.

- 226 I'm looking for the same flowers as the ones in her wedding bouquet.
- 227 What do they look like?
- 228 How tall are they?
- 229 About the same height as those short flowers over there.
- 230 Do they look like roses?
- 231 We're out of them at the moment.
- 232 Oh, that's too bad.
- 233 How many do you suggest?
- 234 As many as you like, sir.
- 235 We're on our way home from school.
- 236 Jape, can you take care of this gentleman?
- 237 The same as always.
- 238 Why are Billy and Jack so different from each other?
- 239 Gee, you're as bad as Dad.
- 240 You're never home, either.

136 INTONATIONS

- 241 I like hot dogs more than spaghetti.
- 242 And ice cream is the most delicious thing in the world.
- 243 But I can't eat as many hot dogs and ice cream sandwiches as I want.
- 244 I have two boys and two girls, but they are all older than you.
- 245 How old are the boys?
- 246 Bill is the oldest, is seventeen.
- 247 Not at all.
- 248 But nobody wants to teach me.
- 249 You're too young, Ali.
- 250 I'm pretty big for my age.
- 251 Business before pleasure.
- 252 He's just pretending.
- 253 What an imagination you have, Ali!
- 254 More imagination than sense.
- 255 Childhood is the happiest time of life.

- 256 Ms. Segura, step into my office, please.
- 257 Bring your stenopad.
- 258 You can look up the address in the files.
- 259 Sincerely," and sign my name.
- 260 Send that out this morning, Ms. Segura.
- 261 I want to buy her some flowers.
- 262 Call up the florist and tell him to send my wife a dozen roses.
- 263 Please be more careful, Ms. Segura.
- 264 When do you want to look for a new secretary?
- 265 We don't need another secretary.
- 266 I'm giving you two weeks' notice, Mr. Crawford.
- 267 Are you resigning from the firm, Ms. Segura?
- 268 I'm sure you can find someone better than I.
- 269 Put an ad for a secretary in tomorrow's paper.
- 270 This is very inconvenient.

- 271 Could I be his wife?
- 272 How long could I live in a little apartment on a poor street?
- 273 I like life's little luxuries.
- 274 I could live without them, I guess, but . . . do I want to?
- 275 I could work in an office or I could teach Portuguese.
- 276 Maybe I couldn't live on 88th Street.
- 277 She misses Papa and her life there.
- 278 We could live six months here and six months there.
- 279 Who knows?
- 280 Anything could happen.
- 281 It's not easy to be the mother of four children, take care of
a house, and go to work.
- 282 I'm not complaining, though.
- 283 Bill has a good job, and he always works overtime to make
as much as he can.
- 284 But we can always use some extra money.
- 285 What could I do?

- 286 I was a mother at nineteen.
- 287 I didn't see much of the world then.
- 288 I want to live and learn and grow as much as I can.
- 289 This is my first job in eighteen years, and I love it.
- 290 Someday, I'm going to own a shop like this one.
- 291 All my teachers say so.
- 292 I do my homework, and I pay attention to my teachers.
- 293 I can read and write English and Farsi, and I know all about the heroes of my country.
- 294 I am going to build cities and roads and bridges and everything.
- 295 He never could sit still.
- 296 What is he going to do next year in Iran?
- 297 It's not my fault.
- 298 He hates me because I'm bigger and smarter, and I'm Father's favorite.
- 299 Father doesn't say that, of course, but I know it.
- 300 Sure, sometimes he does crazy things, but he's not a bad kid.

WORD INDEX

On the following pages you will find a list of the words that appear in this book. They are arranged in alphabetical order. Each word is followed by a sentence.

like I don't like dinner parties.

This is the sentence in which the word first appears in context in the book. Following the sentence, two numbers are given.

our Are those students in our class? 3/1

These numbers indicate the unit and lesson in which the word and sentence appear. That is, 5/2 means Unit Five, Lesson Two.

Nouns are listed under the singular form, even if in the book they appeared in the plural.

friend Where are my friends?

Verbs are listed under the base form.

wait I'm sorry to keep you waiting.

The only exceptions to the above are irregular forms.

was I was in the bathroom.

Phrases, idioms, and other units of meaning that consist of more than one word are listed separately.

good morning Good morning, sir.

This index is not intended to be a substitute for a dictionary, but you will often be able to understand a word from the sentence given with it. You can also refer back to the particular unit and lesson to study the word in a larger context.

- accountant** Put an ad in tomorrow's paper for an accountant. 17/2
acquaintance Isn't he one of Paulo's business acquaintances? 14/1
act He acts like his father. 15/1
actually Actually, I was with ... 11/1
ad Put an ad for a secretary in tomorrow's paper. 17/2
add I can add, subtract, multiply, and divide. 18/3
address Pedro and Miguel have the same address. 15/1
adult How many adults are there going to be? 14/1
afford As much as you can afford. 15/1
age He never talks about his age. 13/2
agent He's really a secret agent. 16/2
air conditioner You can turn on the air conditioner later. 17/1
all I have two boys and two girls, but they are all older than you. 16/1
also He also gives free English lessons to the people in his neighborhood. 14/2
ambition He has more ambition than talent. 16/2
another We don't need another secretary. 17/2
answer That's not an answer, I know. 13/3
anyone Was it anyone I know? 11/1
anyway Didn't he go to the party anyway? 13/3
anywhere We send flowers anywhere in the country. 15/2
apartment Are you going to paint your apartment? 14/1
appetite What an appetite you have! 16/2
as As a matter of fact, I was with ... 11/1
ask She's always asking about you. 11/1
attention One minute she's listening to me, and the next minute she's not paying attention. 11/2
attractive Who is the tall, attractive woman? 11/2
avenue He lives on Third Avenue. 14/2
away They can't take it away from you. 13/2

bake Are you going to bake a cake? 14/1
basketball You're too short to play basketball. 16/2
bed Next to the window is a large bed. 13/1
believe Jim, please believe me. 12/1
bell They look like little bells. 15/1
best Mr. Crawford wants the best secretary he can find. 17/2
better I'm sure you can find someone better than I. 17/2
bird They sound like birds. 15/1
birthday Happy Birthday. 15/2
blond He has big blue eyes and long blond hair. 14/2
blue He has big blue eyes and long blond hair. 14/2
bookkeeper Put an add in tomorrow's paper for a bookkeeper. 17/2
bored He never gets bored. 12/1
both Both of them know the prices. 12/2
bother Is my son bothering you again? 16/2
bouquet I'm looking for the same flowers as the ones in her wedding bouquet. 15/1

- bowl** Cups and bowls are different from each other. 15/2
box Which box do you want? 11/1
boy Was it the boy on the team, the one with short hair? 11/1
boyfriend Isn't he one of Marta's boyfriends? 14/1
break It's not right to break a date. 13/3
bridge I am going to build cities and roads and bridges and everything. 18/3
bring Bring your steno pad. 17/1
brochure Dear Sir: Please send this office 10,000 copies of the World's Fair brochure. 17/1
broken All right, it wasn't nice, but he certainly didn't die of a broken heart. 13/3
brown He has big brown eyes and long blond hair. 14/2
build I am going to build cities and roads and bridges and everything. 18/3
bus He takes the bus to work. 12/1
by How large is your room?—10 (feet long) by 12 (feet wide). 15/1
- cake** Are you going to bake a cake? 14/1
calculator Bring your pocket calculator with you. 17/1
calm Jim, calm down. 12/1
candy Was it the woman in the candy store? 11/1
care He didn't really care about me. 13/3
careful Please be more careful, Ms. Segura. 17/2
celebrate He's celebrating. 12/2
celebration Celebrations are for young people. 12/2
- chair** There are other things, too; a bookcase, a small night table, a desk and chair, a dresser, and clothes. 13/1
change Either he changes or I quit. 12/2
checkbook Bring your checkbook with you. 17/1
childhood Childhood is the happiest time of life. 16/2
chocolate They smell like chocolate. 15/1
city I am going to build cities and roads and bridges and everything. 18/3
- clean** Which jacket is yours, the clean one or the dirty one? 11/1
clear One thing is very clear. 13/1
clothes There are other things, too; a bookcase, a small night table, a desk and chair, a dresser, and clothes. 13/1
- coat** I can't buy as many coats and jackets as I want. 16/1
college I didn't go to college. 18/2
color What color is her hair? 11/2
complain I'm not complaining, though. 18/2
complete This is not complete. 17/2
congratulations Congratulations, Mr. Yamamoto. 12/2

- considerate He is serious and considerate. 13/3
 convenient This is not convenient. 17/2
 copy Dear Sir: Please send this office 10,000 copies of the
 World's Fair brochure. 17/1
 could We could make "feijoada". 14/1
 country We send flowers anywhere in the country. 15/2
 couple How many couples are there going to be? 14/1
 crazy One minute she's crazy about me, and the next minute
 she's going out with you. 11/2
 creative He's very creative. 14/2
 crime What can one do about crime? 11/2
 crowd I don't really like crowds. 12/2
 crowded It's not so crowded then. 12/2
 cup Cups and bowls are different from each other. 15/2
 curly Was it the man at the market, the one with curly hair? 11/1
 customer Why does he insult me in front of the customers? 12/2
- dark He has big hazel eyes and dark brown hair. 14/2
 date I'm sure he breaks dates with women all the time. 13/3
 dead Is he dead? 15/2
 decide You decide. 14/1
 delicious And ice cream is the most delicious thing in the
 world. 16/1
 desk Which jacket is yours, the one on the desk or the one on
 the table? 11/1
 dessert Vegetables before dessert. 16/2
 did Why did I want to go to the party with him? 13/3
 die All right, it wasn't nice, but he certainly didn't die of a
 broken heart. 13/3
 different Miguel is different. 13/3
 dirty Which jacket is yours, the clean one or the dirty one? 11/1
 disappointed I'm just disappointed. 16/2
 dish Your dishes are the same as the Crawfords'. 15/1
 divide I can add, subtract, multiply, and divide. 18/3
 doubt There's no doubt about it. 13/3
 dresser There are other things, too; a bookcase, a small night table, a
 desk and chair, a dresser, and clothes. 13/1
 dress I like to buy pretty things—new dresses and jewelry. 18/1
- each We really like each other. 11/2
 easy I like it, but it's not easy. 12/2
 efficient Please be more efficient. 17/2
 either Either he changes or I quit. 12/2
 end At one end of the room, there is a small window. 13/1
 error There is an error in the second paragraph. 17/2
 ever Aren't you ever serious? 11/2
 every He goes to the store every day. 12/1

- everybody Everybody likes Michael. 14/1
everyone Everyone likes that. 14/1
exam That's no way to study for an exam. 12/1
extra But we can always use some extra money. 18/2
eye What color are her eyes? 11/2
- face But he has a strong face. 13/2
fact As a matter of fact, I was with ... 11/1
fall You're going to fall in love with her. 14/2
fame My new fame and fortune. 12/2
fancy It isn't very fancy. 14/1
farmer He was a farmer, a soldier, and a wrestler. 13/2
fat Who is the fat, little boy? 11/2
fault It's not my fault. 18/3
favorite You know, Jim, you are his favorite grandchild. 12/2
fiction I can't read as much history and fiction as I want. 16/1
fight Jack was in a big fight. 15/2
file You can look up the address in the files. 17/1
fill You can fill out these forms later. 17/1
firm Are you resigning from the firm, Ms. Segura? 17/2
fish I like meat more than vegetables, and I like fish most of all. 16/1
florist Call up the florist and tell him to send my wife a dozen roses. 17/1
flower This flower is the same color as that one. 15/1
flute They sound like flutes. 15/1
football Baseball and football are different from each other. 15/2
forget Uh, I forget. 11/1
form You can fill out these forms later. 17/1
fortune My new fame and fortune. 12/2
friend How's your friend? 11/2
front Why does he insult me in front of the customers? 12/2
full The room is full of women. 13/1
fun Grandfather doesn't have fun. 12/1
funny But it's funny, I don't feel bad about it. 13/3
furniture It isn't a large room, and the furniture in it isn't expensive. 13/1
- game Hmm, I'm usually good at these games. 11/1
gentleman Jane, can you take care of this gentleman? 15/2
get He never gets angry! 12/1
glass He doesn't see without his glasses, and he can't lift heavy things. 13/2
go He goes to the store every day. 12/1
grandchild He loves his grandchildren. 12/1

grandma	Grandma was a kind lovely lady, and Grandfather's world is not the same without her. 13/2
green	He has big green eyes and long blond hair. 14/2
grow	We all grow and change. 18/1
guess	Let me guess. 11/1
guest	Well, they're your guests. 14/1
hair	You know, the one with blond hair? 11/1
handsome	Who is the thin, handsome man? 11/2
happen	Anything could happen. 18/1
happiness	He doesn't think about happiness, Jim. 12/1
has	He has a wonderful family. 12/1
hate	We really hate each other. 11/2
hat	They look like big hats. 15/1
hazel	He has big hazel eyes and long blond hair. 14/2
heart	All right, it wasn't nice, but he certainly didn't die of a broken heart. 13/3
heavy	He doesn't see without his glasses and he can't lift heavy things. 13/2
height	About the same height as those short flowers over there. 15/1
hero	I can read and write English and Farsi, and I know all about the heroes of my country. 18/3
him	And I say, "Oh yeah, him." 11/2
high	How tall is that building?—110 stories. (high) 15/2
history	I'm usually good at history. 11/1
hurt	Is he hurt? 15/2
imagination	What an imagination you have, Ali! 16/2
imagine	He's just imagining things. 16/2
impatient	Laura thinks Mr. Crawford is the most impatient boss in the world. 17/2
include	We usually include a short note with the flowers. 15/2
inconsiderate	Laura thinks Mr. Crawford is the most inconsiderate boss in the world. 17/2
inconvenient	This is very inconvenient. 17/2
instruction	Read these instructions. 17/2
insult	Why does he insult me in front of the customers? 12/2
intelligence	He has more strength than intelligence. 16/2
into	Pedro's mother doesn't like to go into his room. 13/1
jeans	I guess I could wear jeans. 14/1
jewelry	I like to buy pretty things—new dresses and jewelry. 18/1
joke	He's just joking. 16/2
joy	It's his only joy. 13/2

- kid** Ali is a strange kid. 18/3
- kind** Grandma was a kind lovely lady, and Grandfather's world is not the same without her. 13/2
- lady** Grandma was a kind lovely lady, and Grandfather's world is not the same without her. 13/2
- large** It isn't a large room, and the furniture in it isn't expensive. 13/1
- laugh** He never laughs! 12/1
- lazy** Bill, Jr. is lazier than she (is). 16/1
- learn** That's no way to learn. 12/1
- least** At least the past can't change. 13/2
- lemonade** I like tea more than coffee, and I like lemonade most of all. 16/1
- length** Michael's hair is the same length as Joana's. 15/1
- lesson** He also gives free English lessons to the people in his neighborhood. 14/2
- liar** Either he's telling the truth or he's a good liar. 12/2
- light** He has big brown eyes and long light brown hair. 14/2
- live** That's no way to live. 12/1
- long** Michael's hair is as long as Joana's. 15/2
- lots** We have lots of paper at home. 16/2
- love** He loves his grandchildren. 12/1
- luxury** I like life's little luxuries. 18/1
- mail** Ms. Segura, wait for the mail, please. 17/1
- make** We could make feijoada. 14/1
- marry** I'm not going to marry him tomorrow. 14/2
- mind** Why did I change my mind? 13/3
- miss** Everyone misses you. 14/1
- moment** We're out of them at the moment. 15/1
- monster** They look like monsters. 15/1
- most** And ice cream is the most delicious thing in the world. 16/1
- multiply** I can add, subtract, multiply, and divide. 18/3
- mystery** Who is the mystery woman? 11/2
- narrow** This window is as narrow as that one. 15/2
- neighborhood** He also gives free English lessons to the people in his neighborhood. 14/2
- neither** Neither of them knows the prices. 12/2
- never** I'm never wrong. 11/1
- nobody** Nobody likes Michael. 14/1
- none** None of the customers in the store knows the prices. 12/2
- notice** I am giving you two weeks' notice, Mr. Crawford 17

obligation	He thinks about his family and his obligations. 12/1
off	He never takes a day off! 12/1
often	I'm often wrong. 11/1
once	He calls his father once a day. 12/1
other	We really like each other. 11/2
overtime	Bill has a good job, and he always works overtime to make as much as he can. 18/2
own	He owns a store. 12/1
package	When do you want to pick up the package? 17/2
pad	Bring your steno pad. 17/1
painter	He's a great painter, really. 14/2
painting	You're going to love his paintings. 14/2
pants	There are... shirts, pants, and sweaters on the chair. 13/1
paragraph	There is an error in the second paragraph. 17/2
pay	When do you want to pay for the tickets? 17/2
pepper	Use as much pepper as you want. 15/2
perfect	I'm almost perfect! 16/1
perfume	They smell like perfume. 15/1
perhaps	Perhaps some afternoon I could go to art class with you. 14/2
photographer	He's a photographer. 14/2
pick	When do you want to pick up the package? 17/2
picture	She's always taking pictures. 11/1
pie	I like cake more than pie, and I like candy most of all. 16/1
pity	Oh, that's a pity. 15/1
pollution	What can you do about pollution? 11/2
poor	How long could you live in a little apartment on a poor street? 18/1
pretend	He's just pretending. 16/2
pretty	I think sky blue is a pretty color. 17/2
pride	He was the pride of his village. 13/2
principal	But he's in the principal's office. 15/2
profession	What is his profession? 14/2
punctual	Please be more punctual. 17/2
put	You can put on your tie later. 17/1
question	Any questions? 17/2
quit	Either he changes or I quit. 12/2
raincoat	Bring your raincoat with you. 17/1
receptionist	Put an ad in tomorrow's paper for a receptionist. 17/2
recommend	How much do you recommend? 15/1
red	He has big hazel eyes and long red hair. 14/2
relax	He never relaxes. 12/1

- rent** I am giving you one month's rent. 17/2
report Why don't you let me type your report? 16/2
resign Are you resigning from the firm, Ms. Segura? 17/2
responsible Please be more responsible. 17/2
retire Are you retiring? 17/2
ridiculous That's ridiculous. 18/1
road I am going to build cities and roads and bridges and everything. 18/3
rock It feels like a rock. 15/1
rose Do they look like roses? 15/1
- same** Grandma was a kind lovely lady, and Grandfather's world is not the same without her. 13/2
secret He's really a secret agent. 16/2
seldom I'm seldom wrong. 11/1
sense More imagination than sense. 16/2
sensible Please be more sensible. 17/2
serious You're always so serious. 11/1
serve What are you going to serve? 14/1
shame Oh, that's a shame. 15/1
shirts There are ... shirts, pants, and sweaters on the chair. 13/1
shop He has a nice shop on 88th Street. 14/2
short Was it the boy on the team, the one with short hair? 11/1
show Oh, yes, he has us, the family, and I guess he loves us, but he doesn't show it. 13/2
sign End the letter with "Sincerely," and sign my name. 17/1
silly Jim, don't be silly. 12/1
silver Gold and silver are different from each other. 15/2
sincerely End the letter with "Sincerely," and sign my name. 17/1
size My room is the same size as yours. 15/1
sky I think sky blue is a pretty color. 17/2
small At one end of the room, there is a small window. 13/1
smart I'm pretty smart for my age! 16/2
smell What do they smell like? 15/1
smile She's always smiling at you. 11/1
soldier He was a farmer, a soldier, and a wrestler. 13/2
someday Someday, I'm going to own a shop like this one. 18/2
someone Were you with someone? 11/1
something The children are all in school now, and I want to do something new. 18/2
sometimes I'm sometimes wrong. 11/1
sound What do they sound like? 15/1
sour It tastes like sour milk. 15/1
spaghetti I like hot dogs more than spaghetti. 16/1
spend Can you spend some time with this gentleman? 15/2
spoil Don't spoil it for him, dear. 16/2
sport Tennis is his favorite sport. 12/2

stale	It tastes like stale bread. 15/1
stay	He always stays home on Sunday. 12/1
step	Ms. Segura, step into my office, please. 17/1
still	He never could sit still. 18/3
story	How tall is that building?—110 stories. (high) 15/2
straight	Was it the girl at school, the one with straight hair? 11/1
strange	Ali is a strange kid. 18/3
strength	He has more strength than intelligence. 16/2
strong	Years ago he was a strong man. 13/2
stupid	He doesn't really think you're stupid. 16/2
subtract	I can add, subtract, multiply, and divide. 18/3
suggest	How many do you suggest? 15/1
suits	There are... suits, jackets, and a coat in the small closet. 13/1
suppose	I suppose so. 14/1
table	Which jacket is yours, the one on the desk or the one on the table? 11/1
talent	He has more ambition than talent. 16/2
tall	Who is the tall, attractive woman? 11/2
taste	What does it taste like? 15/1
teach	But nobody wants to teach me. 16/2
television	He doesn't watch television! 12/1
than	I like hot dogs more than spaghetti. 16/1
ties	There are... dirty underwear and ties on the floor. 13/1
thin	Who is the thin, handsome man? 11/2
thing	In fact, the only large thing in the room is the bed. 13/1
though	I'm not complaining, though. 18/2
tie	You can put on your tie later. 17/1
till	We're open till 6:30 tonight. 17/2
together	We work together every day, but we never talk to each other. 12/2
true	It's true, Mom. 12/2
truly	End the letter with "Very truly yours," and sign my name. 17/1
truth	To tell the truth, I was with... 11/1
tulip	You can buy as many tulips as you like. 15/1
turn	It's your turn. 11/2
twice	He calls his father twice a day. 12/1
type	Why don't you let me type your report? 16/2
underwear	There are... dirty underwear and ties on the floor. 13/1
usual	The same as usual. 15/2
usually	Hmm, I'm usually good at these games. 11/1
vacation	I am giving you three weeks' vacation. 17/2
velvet	It feels like velvet. 15/1

150 WORD INDEX

vendor	He thinks everyone is a Martian, and ice cream vendors are secret agents. 18/3
village	He was the pride of his village. 13/2
violin	They sound like violins. 15/1
wait	Wait a minute. 11/2
walk	Either you take the bus or you walk. 12/2
watch	He doesn't watch television! 12/1
way	That's the way he is. 12/1
weak	You're too weak to lift that box. 16/2
wear	What are you going to wear? 14/1
wedding	I'm looking for the same flowers as the ones in her wedding bouquet. 15/1
weekend	She's there on weekends. 11/2
weight	Your suitcase is the same weight as mine. 15/1
which	Which one? 11/1
white	I want the white one. 11/1
wide	How wide is the window? 15/1
width	This window is the same width as that one. 15/1
without	He doesn't see without his glasses, and he can't lift heavy things. 13/2
work	He works in the store. 12/1
world	That's the way the world is. 12/1
worry	Don't worry, Mama. 14/2
worst	Laura thinks Mr. Crawford is the worst boss in the world. 17/1
wrestler	He was a farmer, a soldier, and a wrestler. 13/2
write	She's going to write him a note, isn't she? 14/2
writer	He's a writer. 14/2
yours	End the letter with "Sincerely yours," and sign my name. 17/1

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