

Guided Conversation 134

DISCUSSION POINTS

1. Would you prefer, now, to be doing a completely different job to the one you are actually doing? Explain why.
2. Have you ever met a private detective? Describe the sort of work that they have to do, and the kind of life that they have to lead.
3. Do you think that we have a good deal to learn from modern China? If so, what exactly?
4. Do you think that it is right that old people should live at home with their relatives? Should they perhaps be put into special homes, so as not to be a burden on their relatives?
5. If you've been abroad, you've probably noticed how differently people drive. Describe such differences as you've noticed, and relate them to national character.

ROLE PLAY

First dialogue: two people talking about a mutual acquaintance.

Person A

Person B

How's your friend Janet Williams?

.....

.....

Not Williams anymore, she goes by Harris now.

Has she been divorced?

.....

.....

Yes, a couple of months ago.

Well, I'm sorry to hear that.

.....

.....

She uses her maiden name now.

Where does she live?

.....

.....

Up in Yorkshire.

Is she working?

.....

.....

I've got no idea. I don't keep in touch anymore.

Why on earth not?

.....

.....

Well, you see, I was good friends with her husband.

Second dialogue: two friends talking about their forthcoming holidays.

Person A

Person B

Are you planning to go abroad this summer?
.....	We haven't made any definite plans yet.
We're going to Petra - have you ever been there?
.....	No, I don't even know where it is.
It's in the Middle East.
.....	Whereabouts exactly?
In Jordan, not far from Amman.
.....	What's so special about it?
It's the ancient capital; there are vast temples cut in the solid rock.

PARAPHRASING

(Students should supply a full sentence every time)

- <u>Do you know about</u> the difficulties involved?	<i>Are you aware of</i>
- Do this translation without <u>using a dictionary to help you</u> .	<i>the aid of a dictionary</i>
- He's <u>an intimate</u> friend of mine.	<i>a close</i>
- Don't sit too <u>near</u> the fire.	<i>close to</i>
- This job <u>needs</u> fluent English.	<i>requires</i>
- Where <u>do you intend</u> to spend your holidays?	<i>are you planning</i>
- Switch on a light, you don't want to <u>damage</u> your eyesight.	<i>harm</i>
- You can <u>contact</u> me any morning at the office.	<i>get in touch with</i>
- Let's <u>maintain contact with each other</u> .	<i>keep in touch</i>
- For the last ten years of his life, Van Gogh <u>had no contact</u> with reality.	<i>was out of touch</i>
- We're collecting old clothes <u>to help</u> the poor.	<i>in aid of</i>
- The opera <u>went on</u> for six hours.	<i>lasted</i>
- These shoes will <u>never wear out as long as you live</u> .	<i>last you a lifetime</i>
- <u>He's really quite harmless</u> .	<i>His bark is worse than his bite</i>

INTONATION

God helps those who help themselves.

- Did you say God helps those who help others?
- God hits those who help themselves?
- The government helps them?

- I didn't get the third word. Did you say "God helps these who help themselves"?
- I think you made a grammatical mistake. Did I hear you say "God helps those which help themselves?"
- O.K. So God helps those who hurt themselves.
- I'm sorry. I've forgotten the proverb. What was it again?

EXERCISE

Make sentences using STILL and YET:

Example: I haven't sent that email.

*I'm still writing it.
I haven't finished it yet.*

Prompt (if necessary)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I'm waiting for my friends. - It's so difficult to find a flat nowadays. - What was the result of your blood test? - Did you enjoy "War and Peace"? - Are you going to India or Peru for your holidays? - We took a lot of photographs on holiday this year. - Lunch will be late today. - It's the last night of the opera tonight. - We should have received those samples last week. - The train should have left an hour ago. - He's been taking driving lessons for years. - Everyone tells him smoking is bad for his health. - She's lived in England for ten years. - I've been sunbathing all summer. - Have you got that material you wanted? - This is the end of the exercise, but... | <p><i>on their way (still)
arrived (yet)
looking for (still)
found (yet)
waiting for (still)
got (yet)
reading (still)
(even) started (yet)
made up your mind (yet)
thinking about it (still)
being printed (still)
been developed (yet)
started cooking
preparing
got a ticket
trying to book
been delivered
waiting
waiting
(even) arrived
passed his test
practising
given up
smokes forty a day
speak with an accent
lost her foreign accent
got a tan
as white as a sheet
bought
looking
not clear
understood</i></p> |
|--|--|

EXERCISE 23. Using A FEW and FEW; A LITTLE and LITTLE. (Chart 7-10)

Directions: Without substantially changing the meaning of the sentence, replace the *italicized* words with *a few*, *(very) few*, *a little*, or *(very) little*.

a little

1. I think that *some* lemon juice on fish makes it taste better.

(very) few

2. Many people are multilingual, but *not many* people speak more than ten languages.

3. *Some* sunshine is better than none.

4. January is a cold and dreary month in the northern states. There is *not much* sunshine during that month.

5. My parents like to watch TV. Every evening they watch *two or three* programs on TV before they go to bed.

6. I don't watch TV very much because there are *hardly any* television programs that I enjoy.

7. If a door squeaks, *several* drops of oil in the right places can prevent future trouble.
8. If your door squeaks, put *some* oil on the hinges.
9. Mr. Adams doesn't like to wear rings on his fingers.
He wears *almost no* jewelry.



EXERCISE 24. Using A FEW and FEW; A LITTLE and LITTLE. (Chart 7-10)

Directions: Complete the sentences with *a few*, (*very*) *few*, *a little*, or (*very*) *little*.

1. Do you have a few minutes? I'd like to ask you a few questions. I need a little more information.
2. Diana's previous employer gave her a good recommendation because she makes very few mistakes in her work.
3. After Steve tasted the soup, he added _____ salt to it.
4. I don't like a lot of salt on my food. I add _____ salt to my food.
5. I like music. I like to listen to _____ music after dinner before I begin studying.
6. Driving downtown to the stadium for the baseball game was easy. We got there quickly because there was _____ traffic.
7. Jim is having a lot of trouble adjusting to eighth grade. He seems to be unpopular. Unfortunately, he has _____ friends.
8. We're looking forward to our vacation. We're planning to spend _____ days with my folks and then _____ days with my husband's folks. After that, we're going to go to a fishing resort in Canada.

9. A: Are you finished?

B: Not yet. I need _____ more minutes.

10. A: Are you finished?

B: Not yet. I need _____ more time.

11. I was hungry, so I ate _____ nuts.

12. Because the family is very poor, the children have _____ toys.

13. Into each life, _____ rain must fall. (*a saying*)

14. Natasha likes sweet tea. She usually adds _____ honey to her tea.

Sometimes she adds _____ milk, too.

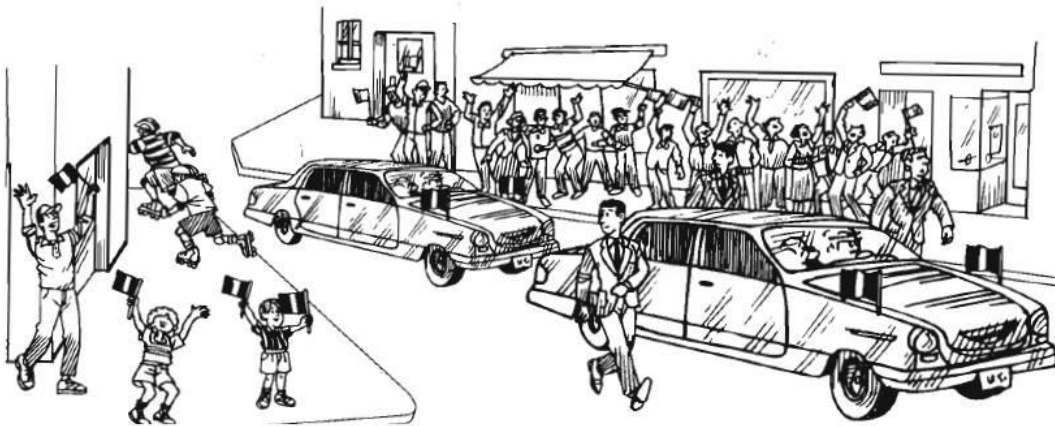
15. Has anyone ever called you on the phone and tried to sell you something you didn't want? I have _____ patience with people who interrupt my dinner to try to sell me a magazine.

16. He's a lucky little boy. Because his parents have taken good care of him, he has had _____ problems in his young life.

EXERCISE 6. Personal pronoun use with collective nouns. (Chart 8-3)

Directions: Complete the sentences with pronouns. In some of the sentences, there is more than one possibility. Choose the appropriate singular or plural verb in parentheses where necessary.

1. I have a wonderful family. I love them very much, and they love *(loves, love)* me.
2. I looked up some information about the average American family. I found out that _____ *(consists, consist)* of 2.3 children.
3. The crowd at the soccer game was huge. _____ exceeded 100,000 people.
4. The crowd became more and more excited as the premier's motorcade approached. _____ began to shout and wave flags in the air.



5. The soccer team felt unhappy because _____ had lost in the closing moments of the game.
6. A basketball team is relatively small. _____ (*doesn't, don't*) have as many members as a baseball team.
7. The audience clapped enthusiastically. Obviously _____ had enjoyed the concert.
8. The audience filled the room to overflowing. _____ (*was, were*) larger than I had expected.
9. The class is planning a party for the last day of school. _____ (*is, are*) going to bring many different kinds of food and invite some of _____ friends to celebrate with _____ .
10. The class is too small. _____ (*is, are*) going to be canceled.

EXERCISE 13. Using OTHER. (Chart 8-6)

Directions: Complete the sentences with a form of *other*.

1. I got three letters. One was from my father. Another one was from my sister. The other letter was from my girlfriend.
2. Look at your hand. You have five fingers. One is your thumb. _____ is your index finger. _____ one is your middle finger. _____ finger is your ring finger. And _____ finger (the last of the five) is your little finger.
3. Look at your hands. One is your right hand. _____ is your left hand.
4. I invited five people to my party. Of those five people, only John and Mary can come. _____ can't come.
5. I invited five people to my party. Of those five people, only John and Mary can come. _____ people can't come.
6. I would like some more books on this subject. Do you have any _____ that you could lend me?

7. I would like to read more about this subject. Do you have any _____ books that you could lend me?
8. There are many means* of transportation. The airplane is one means* of transportation. The train is _____ .
9. There are many means of transportation. The airplane is one. _____ are the train, the automobile, and the horse.
10. There are two women standing on the corner. One is Helen Jansen, and _____ is Pat Hendricks.
11. Alice reads *The New York Times* every day. She doesn't read any _____ newspapers.
12. Some people prefer classical music, but _____ prefer rock music.
13. Individual differences in children must be recognized. Whereas one child might have a strong interest in mathematics and science, _____ child might tend toward more artistic endeavors.
14. I'm almost finished. I just need _____ five minutes.

15. One of the most important inventions in the history of the world was the printing press. _____ was the electric light. _____ were the telephone, television, and the computer.
16. Some babies begin talking as early as six months; _____ don't speak until they are more than two years old.
17. One common preposition is *from*. _____ common one is *in*. _____ are *by*, *for*, and *of*. The most frequently used prepositions in English are *at*, *by*, *for*, *from*, *in*, *of*, *to*, and *with*. What are some _____ prepositions?
18. That country has two basic problems. One is inflation, and _____ is the instability of the government.
19. I have been in only three cities since I came to the United States. One is New York, and _____ are Washington, D. C., and Chicago.
20. When his alarm went off this morning, he shut it off, rolled over, and slept for _____ twenty minutes.
21. They have three children. One has graduated from college and has a job. _____ is at Yale University. _____ is still living at home.

EXERCISE 14. Using OTHER. (Chart 8-6)

Directions: Complete the sentences orally, using an appropriate form of **other**. Work in pairs, in groups, or as a class. If working in pairs, switch roles after Item 6.

Example:

SPEAKER A (*book open*): There are two books on my desk. One is

SPEAKER B (*book closed*): One is red. The other is blue.

1. I speak two languages. One is
2. I speak three languages. One is
3. I lost my textbook, so I had to buy
4. Some people have straight hair, but
5. George Washington is one American hero. Abraham Lincoln
6. I have two books. One is
7. Some TV programs are excellent, but
8. Some people need at least eight hours of sleep each night, but
9. Only two of the students failed the quiz. All of
10. There are three colors that I especially like. One is
11. I have two candy bars. I want only one of them. Would you like
12. There are three places in particular I would like to visit while I am in (*this city/country*). One is

EXERCISE 23. LET'S, WHY DON'T, SHALL I/WE. (Chart 9-10)

Directions: Complete the dialogues with your own words.

1. A: A new Japanese restaurant just opened downtown.
 Let's eat there tonight.
 B: Great idea! I'd like some good sushi.
 A: Why don't you call and make a reservation?
 Make it for about 7:30.
 B: No, let's make it for 8:00. I'll be working until 7:30 tonight.

2. A: I don't feel like staying home today.
 B: Neither do I. Why don't _____
 A: Hey, that's a great idea! What time shall _____
 B: How about in an hour?
 A: Good.

3. A: Shall _____ or _____ first?
 B: Let's _____ first, then we can take our time over
 dinner.
 A: Why don't _____
 B: Yes. Then we'll be sure _____

7-10 USING A FEW AND FEW; A LITTLE AND LITTLE

<i>a few</i>	(a) She has been here only two weeks, but she has already made a few friends . (Positive idea: <i>She has made some friends.</i>)	A few and a little* give a positive idea; they indicate that something exists, is present, as in (a) and (b).
<i>a little</i>	(b) I'm very pleased. I've been able to save a little money this month. (Positive idea: <i>I have saved some money instead of spending all of it.</i>)	
<i>few</i>	(c) I feel sorry for her. She has (very) few friends . (Negative idea: <i>She does not have many friends; she has almost no friends.</i>)	Few and little (without a) give a negative idea; they indicate that something is largely absent. Very (+ few/little) makes the negative stronger, the number/amount smaller.
<i>little</i>	(d) I have (very) little money . I don't even have enough money to buy food for dinner. (Negative idea: <i>I do not have much money; I have almost no money.</i>)	

***A few** and **few** are used with plural count nouns. **A little** and **little** are used with noncount nouns.

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a little

1. I think that *some* lemon juice on fish makes it taste better.

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2. Many people are multilingual, but *not many* people speak more than ten languages.

3. *Some* sunshine is better than none.

4. January is a cold and dreary month in the northern states. There is *not much* sunshine during that month.

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3. After Steve tasted the soup, he added _____ salt to it.
4. I don't like a lot of salt on my food. I add _____ salt to my food.
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6. Driving downtown to the stadium for the baseball game was easy. We got there quickly because there was _____ traffic.
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8. We're looking forward to our vacation. We're planning to spend _____ days with my folks and then _____ days with my husband's folks. After that, we're going to go to a fishing resort in Canada.

9. A: Are you finished?
B: Not yet. I need _____ more minutes.
10. A: Are you finished?
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13. Into each life, _____ rain must fall. (*a saying*)
14. Natasha likes sweet tea. She usually adds _____ honey to her tea.
Sometimes she adds _____ milk, too.
15. Has anyone ever called you on the phone and tried to sell you something you didn't want? I have _____ patience with people who interrupt my dinner to try to sell me a magazine.
16. He's a lucky little boy. Because his parents have taken good care of him, he has had _____ problems in his young life.

8-3 PERSONAL PRONOUNS: AGREEMENT WITH COLLECTIVE NOUNS

EXAMPLES OF COLLECTIVE NOUNS

<i>audience</i>	<i>couple</i>	<i>family</i>	<i>public</i>
<i>class</i>	<i>crowd</i>	<i>government</i>	<i>staff</i>
<i>committee</i>	<i>faculty</i>	<i>group</i>	<i>team</i>

(a) *My family* is large. *It* is composed of nine members.

When a collective noun refers to a single impersonal unit, a singular gender-neutral pronoun (*it, its*) is used, as in (a).

(b) *My family* is loving and supportive. *They* are always ready to help me.

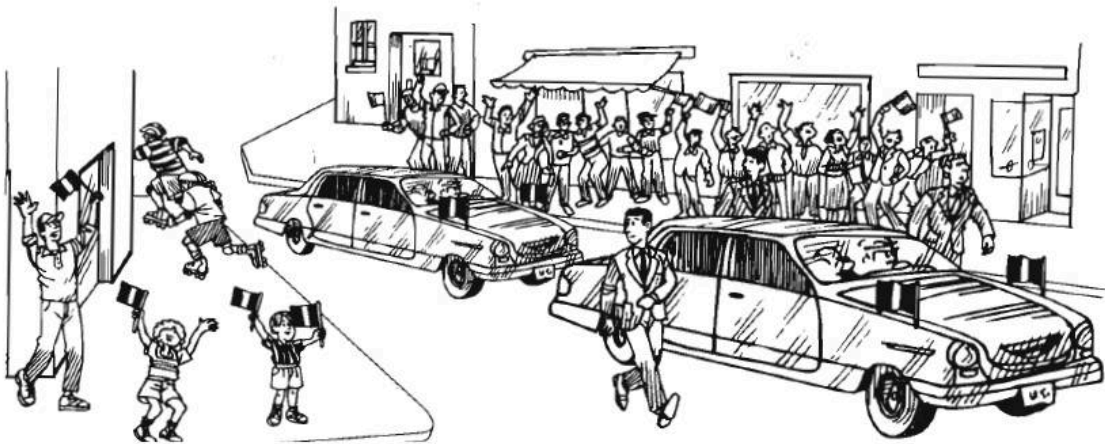
When a collective noun refers to a collection of various individuals, a plural pronoun (*they, them, their*) is used, as in (b).*

*NOTE: When the collective noun refers to a collection of individuals, the verb may be either singular or plural: *My family is* OR *are loving and supportive*. A singular verb is generally preferred in American English. A plural verb is used more frequently in British English, especially with the words *government* or *public*. (American: *The government is planning many changes*. British: *The government are planning many changes*.)

EXERCISE 6. Personal pronoun use with collective nouns. (Chart 8-3)

Directions: Complete the sentences with pronouns. In some of the sentences, there is more than one possibility. Choose the appropriate singular or plural verb in parentheses where necessary.

1. I have a wonderful family. I love them very much, and they love (loves, love) me.
2. I looked up some information about the average American family. I found out that _____ (consists, consist) of 2.3 children.
3. The crowd at the soccer game was huge. _____ exceeded 100,000 people.
4. The crowd became more and more excited as the premier's motorcade approached. _____ began to shout and wave flags in the air.



5. The soccer team felt unhappy because _____ had lost in the closing moments of the game.
6. A basketball team is relatively small. _____ (doesn't, don't) have as many members as a baseball team.
7. The audience clapped enthusiastically. Obviously _____ had enjoyed the concert.
8. The audience filled the room to overflowing. _____ (was, were) larger than I had expected.
9. The class is planning a party for the last day of school. _____ (is, are) going to bring many different kinds of food and invite some of _____ friends to celebrate with _____.
10. The class is too small. _____ (is, are) going to be canceled.

8-6 FORMS OF OTHER

	ADJECTIVE	PRONOUN	
SINGULAR PLURAL	<i>another book</i> (is) <i>other books</i> (are)	<i>another</i> (is) <i>others</i> (are)	Forms of other are used as either adjectives or pronouns. Notice: A final -s is used only for a plural pronoun (others).
SINGULAR PLURAL	<i>the other book</i> (is) <i>the other books</i> (are)	<i>the other</i> (is) <i>the others</i> (are)	
(a)	The students in the class come from many countries. One of the students is from Mexico. Another student is from Iraq. Another is from Japan. Other students are from Brazil. Others are from Algeria.		The meaning of another : <i>one more in addition to the one(s) already mentioned.</i> The meaning of other / others (without the): <i>several more in addition to the one(s) already mentioned.</i>
(b) (c)	(b) I have three books. Two are mine. The other book is yours. (The other is yours.) (c) I have three books. One is mine. The other books are yours. (The others are yours.)		The meaning of the other(s) : <i>all that remains from a given number; the rest of a specific group.</i>
(d) (e) (f)	(d) I will be here for another three years . (e) I need another five dollars . (f) We drove another ten miles .		Another is used as an adjective with expressions of time, money, and distance, even if these expressions contain plural nouns. Another means "an additional" in these expressions.

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2. Look at your hand. You have five fingers. One is your thumb. _____ is your index finger. _____ one is your middle finger. _____ finger is your ring finger. And _____ finger (the last of the five) is your little finger.
3. Look at your hands. One is your right hand. _____ is your left hand.
4. I invited five people to my party. Of those five people, only John and Mary can come. _____ can't come.
5. I invited five people to my party. Of those five people, only John and Mary can come. _____ people can't come.
6. I would like some more books on this subject. Do you have any _____ that you could lend me?

7. I would like to read more about this subject. Do you have any _____ books that you could lend me?
8. There are many means* of transportation. The airplane is one means* of transportation. The train is _____ .
9. There are many means of transportation. The airplane is one. _____ are the train, the automobile, and the horse.
10. There are two women standing on the corner. One is Helen Jansen, and _____ is Pat Hendricks.
11. Alice reads *The New York Times* every day. She doesn't read any _____ newspapers.
12. Some people prefer classical music, but _____ prefer rock music.
13. Individual differences in children must be recognized. Whereas one child might have a strong interest in mathematics and science, _____ child might tend toward more artistic endeavors.
14. I'm almost finished. I just need _____ five minutes.

15. One of the most important inventions in the history of the world was the printing press. _____ was the electric light. _____ were the telephone, television, and the computer.
16. Some babies begin talking as early as six months; _____ don't speak until they are more than two years old.
17. One common preposition is *from*. _____ common one is *in*. _____ are *by, for, and of*. The most frequently used prepositions in English are *at, by, for, from, in, of, to, and with*. What are some _____ prepositions?
18. That country has two basic problems. One is inflation, and _____ is the instability of the government.
19. I have been in only three cities since I came to the United States. One is New York, and _____ are Washington, D. C., and Chicago.
20. When his alarm went off this morning, he shut it off, rolled over, and slept for _____ twenty minutes.
21. They have three children. One has graduated from college and has a job. _____ is at Yale University. _____ is still living at home.

9-10 MAKING SUGGESTIONS: *LET'S, WHY DON'T, SHALL I/WE*

<p>(a) <i>Let's go</i> to a movie. (b) <i>Let's not go</i> to a movie. <i>Let's stay</i> home instead.</p>	<p>Let's = let us. <i>Let's</i> is followed by the simple form of a verb. Negative form: <i>let's + not + simple verb</i> The meaning of <i>let's</i>: "I have a suggestion for us."</p>
<p>(c) <i>Why don't we go</i> to a movie? (d) <i>Why don't you come</i> around seven? (e) <i>Why don't I give</i> Mary a call?</p>	<p>Why don't is used primarily in spoken English to make a friendly suggestion. In (c): <i>Why don't we go</i> = <i>let's go</i>. In (d): I suggest that you come around seven. In (e): Should I give Mary a call? Do you agree with my suggestion?</p>
<p>(f) <i>Shall I open</i> the window? Is that okay with you? (g) <i>Shall we leave</i> at two? Is that okay? (h) Let's go, <i>shall we?</i> (i) Let's go, <i>okay?</i></p>	<p>When shall is used with <i>I</i> or <i>we</i> in a question, the speaker is usually making a suggestion and asking another person if s/he agrees with this suggestion. This use of shall is relatively formal and infrequent. Sometimes "shall we?" is used as a tag question after <i>let's</i>, as in (h). More informally, "okay?" is used as a tag question, as in (i).</p>

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Directions: Complete the dialogues with your own words.

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Let's eat there tonight.
B: Great idea! I'd like some good sushi.
A: Why don't you call and make a reservation?
Make it for about 7:30.
B: No, let's make it for 8:00. I'll be working until 7:30 tonight.

2. A: I don't feel like staying home today.
B: Neither do I. Why don't _____
A: Hey, that's a great idea! What time shall _____
B: How about in an hour?
A: Good.

3. A: Shall _____ or _____ first?
B: Let's _____ first, then we can take our time over dinner.
A: Why don't _____
B: Yes. Then we'll be sure _____

4. A: Let's _____ over the weekend.
The fresh air would do us both good.
B: I agree. Why don't _____
A: No. Sleeping in a tent is too uncomfortable. Let's _____
It won't be that expensive, and we'll have hot water and a TV in the room. All the comforts of home.

5. A: How are we ever going to prepare for tomorrow's exam? There's so much to know!
B: Why don't _____
A: All right. And then let's _____
B: Okay, but after that we should _____

ANSWERS: 3. a little sunshine 4. very little sunshine 5. a few programs 6. very few television programs 7. a few drops 8. a little oil 9. very little jewelry

Exercise 24. p. 48

ANSWERS: 3. a little salt 4. very little salt 5. a little music 6. very little traffic 7. very few friends 8. a few days ... a few days 9. a few more minutes 10. a little more time 11. a few nuts 12. very few toys 13. a little rain 14. a little honey. ... a little milk 15. very little patience 16. very few problems

Exercise 6. p. 49

ANSWERS: 2. it consists 3. It 4. They 5. they 6. It doesn't 7. they 8. It was 9. They are ... their ... them 10. It is

Exercise 13. p. 51

2. Another ... Another ... Another ... the other 3. The other 4. The others 5. The other 6. others 7. other 8. another 9. Others 10. the other 11. other 12. others 13. another 14. another 15. Another. . Others 16. others 17. Another ... Others other 18. the other 19. the others 20. another 21. Another The other