



REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
KEMENTERIAN HUKUM DAN HAK ASASI MANUSIA

# SURAT PENCATATAN CIPTAAN

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Jenis Ciptaan : **Buku**  
Judul Ciptaan : **English One: Let's Practice English**  
Tanggal dan tempat diumumkan untuk pertama kali di wilayah Indonesia atau di luar wilayah Indonesia : 27 Januari 2020, di Surabaya  
Jangka waktu perlindungan : Berlaku selama 50 (lima puluh) tahun sejak Ciptaan tersebut pertama kali dilakukan Pengumuman.  
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# English **One**



Let's Practice **English**



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2012

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## Preface

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This book is especially written for the teaching of English as a foreign language to the learners whose English mastery are about at Elementary up to Intermediate levels. It is designed as the basic of speaking practice to enable the learners practice more and more communicatively. This is a kind of teaching model which is expected to encourage them to communicate their target language as naturally as possible.

Moreover, this book is aimed to fulfill the learner's need whose English competence, (especially of speaking skill) is mostly still quite low. Therefore, the topics of dialogues are selected from different situations and models to enable the learners express their ideas, elaborate them, and then be able to perform in accordance with their own experiences acquired from both the teacher and other resources.

Finally, it is hoped that this simple book will be beneficial and helpful to provide the learners with a very valuable background knowledge of English competence, especially their Speaking skill. Besides, they are capable of producing their own utterances in a real communication.

Surabaya, August 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017

*The Writer*

## CHAPTER 1 (One): *'Meetings and Greetings'*

### A. Introduction

It is usual for a third person to perform introductions in English. He will say:

1. This is Mr. Johnson ... this is Miss Jones (at the same time indicating each person with his hands).

A: How'd you do

B: How'd you do Or

2. May I introduce you to Mr. Robinson? ... This is Mr. Baker.

How'd you do — How'd you do

Or: (especially in the USA) Pleased to meet you — Pleased to meet you.

Remember that *How'd you do* is only used after introductions, and cannot be used for later meetings. If there is no third person to introduce you, say:

May I introduce myself? My name is Peter Brown.

Or: Let me introduce myself / I'd like to introduce myself. My name is James. My complete name is James Mc. Arthur.

How'd you do? My name is Marry Bell.

### B. Introducing a speaker

If you are introducing a speaker you should say (indicating the speaker with your hand):

Ladies and gentlemen, this is Professor Green Or

Ladies and gentlemen, I have great pleasure in introducing our guest speaker, General White.

Or: Ladies and gentlemen, I'd like to introduce you to our guest speaker. His name is Peter. He is from Canada.

Or: Let me introduce or I want to introduce my new friend to you. Her name is Carla. She is from Bandung. She was my close friend when we were both students of senior high school. She came here two days ago; and so on.

**Practice:**

1. Introduce yourself (both spoken (orally) and written), not less than 10 sentences.
2. Introduce your friend to somebody else!

**C. The Next Time You Meet**

For the next and later meetings, to people whom you know, say:

Good morning (stated at 24.10 until about lunch-time (11.50 am).

Good day : 11.50 – 12.10 mid-day.

Good afternoon : 12.10 - till tea-time or before sunset prayer ( 5.30 to 6 p.m.)

Good evening : after sunset prayer till about 9 p.m.

The answers are the same. Ex: Good morning --- Good morning

When you know the person a little better, you may say:

How are you?

The answer will be:

(I am Fine, thanks / thank you; or: (I am) Very well, thank you.

Remember that the *thank you* or *thanks* should end the phrase, not begin it.

If you are not well and wish to make this known, say: Not very well, or: Not too well, I'm afraid.

**D. Conversation**

Mr. Brown : Good morning, Mr. Green. How `are you?

Mr. Green : Very well, thank you. How are `you?

Mr. Brown : Fine, thanks. I don't think you've met my secretary. This is Mr. Green. This is Miss Black.

Mr. Green and Miss Black : How'd you do.

Mr. Green : You have a very nice office here.

Miss Black : Yes, it `is nice, `isn't it? I like working here very much.

(The conversation continues, probably about the weather)

(Two days later)

Mr. Green : Good afternoon, Miss Black.

Miss Black : Good afternoon. How are `you today, Mr. Green?

Mr. Green : Not too well, I'm afraid. I must've caught a bit of a cold I think.

Miss Black : Oh [*ou*], I'm sorry to hear that.

**E. More Practice: (Make a Dialogue about Introducing others**

- Introduce two people to one another (one of them a woman).

Ahmed: .....

Ronny: .....

## CHAPTER 2 (Two): *'Hello and Goodbye or Leaving'*

### A. Informal Greetings

When you have got to know somebody better you may say:

Hello — Hello

How are you getting on? — (I am) Fine, thanks.

(American) Hi.

How are you doing? — (I am) Fine thank you.

You may also hear other expressions such as:

How's life? — Not too bad, thanks.

Or: Very well, thank you.

Or: Oh, pretty good.

*Good morning* is used informally, but not the other "times of day". Often the good is dropped; sometimes the person's name is added:

Morning Jim — Morning

After not seeing someone for some time, say:

Nice to see you again.

Really good to see you again.

### B. Leaving

Formal or informal: Goodbye

Less informal expressions are:

Cheerio      Bye-bye      G'bye      Bye      Bye now      Be seeing you  
See you



If you're going to meet again at the same day (soon):

See you later — Fine

See you soon — O.K

See you tonight — All right

*Good night* can be used on all occasions after about 8 p.m. when leave-taking or retiring to bed.

To someone who's leaving for a fair length of time:

Goodbye John, and all the best.

Goodbye Jean, and good luck.

### **C. Conversation I**

Bill : Hello Jane. How're you getting on?

Jane : Fine, thanks. How're you?

Bill : Fine.

Harry : Hello you two.

Bill : Hello Harry.

Jane : I'd think I'd better be going or I'll be late at the office. Goodbye.

Harry : Goodbye Jane.

(The men talk for a few minutes and then)

Bill : Got to be going, I'm afraid. See you tonight at the dance.

Harry : All right.

## D. Conversation II

Paul meets Stephen (Steve) in a pub.

Paul : Hello Steve. Nice to see you again.

Steve : Hello Paul. ( *I* ) Haven't seen you for ages. Where have you been?

Paul : I've been in Japan as a matter of fact.

Steve : And how long have you been away?

Paul : Just over a year.

Steve : Going back?

Paul : Yes, I'm leaving the day after tomorrow.

Steve : Well, this calls for a drink. Is that beer you're drinking?

Paul : Yes, beer for me please.

Steve : (*to the barman*) Two pints of beer, please.

Barman: Here you are, sir.

Steve : (*after paying for the drinks*) Well, here's to your trip.

Paul : Thank you. — Cheers!

Steve : Cheers!

Steve : Well, time to get back to work, I suppose. Look, would you have time to drop round and have a chat with us this evening? I know Mary would be very glad to see you.

Paul : Thanks, I'd like to very much.

Steve : Good — see you tonight then.

Paul : Fine.

## **E. PRACTICE**

1. Read and answer the following: How're you getting on?; Cheerio; Hello; See you tomorrow; Goodbye; Cheers; See you about seven, then; Goodnight; See you later; How d'you do?; See you soon; How are you?; See you at the dance; Good afternoon; See you this evening
2. What would you say to somebody?: You're going to see in the evening; Who's going away for a long time; You're just leaving; You've just been introduced to; You know well and meet in the street; You haven't seen for a long time; You are leaving at 9.30 p.m; You're going to see the next day; You're leaving at 10 a.m.

Give answers where necessary.

### **3. Based on Conversation II, Answer the Following Questions!**

- a) How many people are there in the dialogue above?
  - b) Who are those people?
  - c) Where is the dialogue taken place?
  - d) What is the relationship between Paul and Steve?
  - e) Where are they; and what are they doing?
  - f) Where do they plan to go in the evening? What will they do?
  - g) Who has been away in Japan? How long has he been there?
  - h) When will he be back to Japan?
- 4. Now Close your Books and Notes, Retell what you can remember about the Dialogue Above Orally!**

**Note:** .....

### **CHAPTER 3 (Three): ‘*Some Polite Remarks*’**

In many situations where polite remarks are required, English tends to improvise. However, there are a number of more or less set polite phrases. Note that many of these are in the imperative.

#### **A. Conveying Greetings**

(Would you) Please remember me to your family. — Thank you; Thanks, I will.

(Would you) Give my (best) regards to Mr. Johnson please. — Thank you, I certainly will.

Give my love to; Say hello to Bob. (Informal) — Thanks, or: Sure.

#### **B. Other’s Enjoyment**

Have a good time. — Thanks.

Have a nice time. — Thank you.

Have a good holiday. — Thanks, I’m sure I shall.

Enjoy yourself. — Thanks, I’m sure I will; I hope you have a good time; I hope you enjoy your trip.

#### **C. Just Before an Interview or Examination**

Good luck. — Thanks; Best of luck; All the best

#### **D. For an Achievement (passing an exam, getting a job)**

Congratulations. — Thanks; Well done ----- Thank you very much.

#### **E. For an Engagement and at a Wedding Reception**

Congratulations.

## **F. Failure**

Bad luck      Hard luck      Never mind      Better luck next time (no answers)

## **G. Illness**

I hope you soon get better (soon); I hope you soon get well again.

## **H. Seasonal Greetings**

The only seasonal greetings normally heard in English are:

Merry Christmas. — Thanks, the same to you.

Happy New Year. — Thank you, and the same to you.

Happy Idul Fitri / Happy Lebaran Day --- Thank you, the same to you.

Happy Anniversary; Happy Teacher's Day; Happy Mother's Day!'; etc.

## **I. For Birthdays**

- Happy birthday      -- Thanks / thank you
- Many happy returns (of the day). — Thank you.

## **J. When Guests Arrived**

English people don't often say anything special. They might say:

Nice to see you. Nice you could come.

Hello, Mrs. Roberts. Do come in; (Do) Come on in!

If we are pleased to see someone we might say:

It's good to see you again!; I'm glad you could come!

## K. Conversation

Miss Rowland calls on the Colemans. Mr. Coleman answers the door. John is the Coleman's son.

Mr. Coleman : Good evening Miss Rowland. I'm so glad you could come. Do come in.

Miss Rowland : Thank you. What a nice place you've got here

Hello John. How are your exams going?

John : They start tomorrow.

Miss Rowland : Well, good luck.

John : Thank you. I'll need it. — I hear you're going abroad next month, Miss Rowland.

Miss Rowland : Yes. I'm going to Italy.

John : That sounds exciting. I hope you'll have a good trip.

Miss Rowland : Thanks, I'm sure I will.

*(Later)*

Miss Rowland : Well, I'm afraid I must be off now. You see, my sister isn't very well.

Mr. Coleman : I'm `sorry to hear that; Please give her our best regards.

Miss Rowland : Thank you, I certainly will. Goodbye.

Mr. Coleman : Goodbye.

John : Goodbye.



## L. PRACTICE

1. Answer the following: Have a good weekend; Merry Christmas; Congratulations;  
Have a nice holiday; Good luck

2. What would you say to somebody who: Has just passed (failed) an example; Has just arrived at your home; Is going to a dance

**3. Based on Conversation (K) above, Find and Rewrite the Following Remarks;  
And who says so?**

(a) Greeting:

(b) Conveying Greeting:

(c) Other's Enjoyment:

(d) Before an Interview or Examination:

(e) For an Achievement:

(f) Wedding Reception:

(g) Failure:

(h) Illness:

(i) Seasonal Greetings:

(j) When Guests Arrived:

(k) Leaving:

**4. Retell what you can remember about the Dialogue Above Orally!**

.....

## CHAPTER 4 (Four): *Please and Thank You*

### A. Thanking

Thanks (a million; a lot; so much); Thank you (very much; so much).

Here's your bag. — Thank you.

I hope you have a good journey. — Thank you very much.

Have a good time. — Thanks.

*Many thanks* and *thanks a lot* are also often heard.

### B. Thank You for... (+ Noun); Thanks for...(Noun)

Thank you for your help; Thank you so much for helping me; Thanks (a lot) for the ride; Thanks for everything; Thank you (very much) for coming; Thanks for treating me; etc

Thanks for the tip. (= advice); Thank you so much for a lovely evening.

### C. Replies to Thanks

The safest expression to use is: You're welcome (formal); Not at all.

Other phrases you may use are: Thank you for all the trouble you've taken. — Not at all; It's OK; No problem; Don't mention it; That's all right; It's a pleasure.

If you are not sure what to say, just smile.

### D. Please

*Please* is hardly ever used on its own.

*Please* is used a great deal added to a phrase when you *want* something or want someone to do something (whereas *thanks* is used especially when you've *been given something*):

Would you pass me the sugar, please?; ---- Here you are; Here it is.

Could you tell me the time, please? ----- It's a quarter to nine

A: Would you please come this way?; Sit down, please; Please sit down.

B: All right thank you; Fine, thanks.

A: Will you / Could you / Would you open the door, please!; Would you mind opening the door, please!

B : All right; Fine

### **E. Offering:**

Would you like some coffee? – Yes, please (Thank you); No, thank you; No, thanks.

A: What would you like to drink, tea or coffee?

B: I'd rather have tea please; I prefer tea; Tea please!

Q: Why don't you join us?

Y: I'd like to, but I have many works to do; Certainly, I will; I am sorry I couldn't.

### **F. Don't Use Please (when you give something)**

1. If you are offering something that has not been asked for, mention the thing (to attract the other person's attention):

Would you like a cigarette?; Would you like some more tea?; `Chocolate? (high rising intonation); I've brought some flowers for you.

2. If the thing has been asked for, say, when you offer it:

`Here you are.

Could I have a light, please? — Yes, here you are.

Would you pass the salt, please? — Here you are.

## G. Conversation I

Mr. Jones calls on the Baxters at tea-time. Mrs. Baxter answers the door.

Mrs. Baxter : Please come in.

Mr. Jones : Thank you.

Mrs. Baxter : Sit down, please. Would you like a cup of tea?

Mr. Jones : Yes, please.

Mrs. Baxter : How about a piece of cake?

Mr. Jones : No, thanks. But could I have a cigarette, please? I seem to have run out.

Mrs. Baxter : Yes, of course. Here you are.

*(Later)*

Mr. Jones : Thank you very much for an excellent tea.

Mrs. Baxter : (smiles) Not at all. I hope you'll come and see me again soon. Drop in anytime you like.

Mr. Jones : Thank you, that's very kind of you.

## H. Conversation II

Stephen and Mary Newby are going to drive Paul Bartlett over to the airport.

Steve : Let's put your bags in the back. — Good. Jump in.

Mary : Have you had any lunch, Paul?

Paul : Yes thanks.

Steve : Then we'll drive straight to the airport.

Mary : Here's a copy of "Tempo" — I thought you might like to have a look at it on the plane.

Paul : Thank you very much.

*(They arrive at the airport)*

Paul : Look, there's no need for you to hang around here – it may be ages before the plane leaves.

Mary : Well, I hope you have a good journey.

Paul : Thank you Mary.

Steve : Goodbye, Paul, and all the best.

Paul : Goodbye, and thanks for everything.

## **I. Practice**

- (a) Thank someone for a lift, a pleasant day, help, a tip (two possibilities), a party, an address. Give replies.
- (b) Offer a newspaper, sugar, sweets, a light, milk, a cup of tea etc. that have *not* been asked for. Give replies.
- (c) Ask for the same things as in 2. Give them, and thank the giver.
- (d) Students learn individual parts of the two Conversations above, and then reproduce them without looking at the book.
- (e) Continue Conversation I after Mrs. Baxter has given Mr. Jones a cigarette. Topic: smoking. Phrases:
  - What brand of cigarette do you smoke?
  - D'you smoke a pipe? (Cigars?)
  - What do cigarettes cost in your country?
  - D'you like filter-tips?
  - Why does one smoke? Have you tried giving it up?

For non-smokers: discuss smoking cigarettes or the kind of sweets you like.

- (f) Paul Bartlett (Student A) is flying to your country, and you (student B) are sitting next to him on the plane. Bartlett opens the conversation by offering you his copy of "Time". You in turn offer him something (a cigarette, chocolate, etc.) and then introduce yourself. A conversation then begins about the flight, your country, and the reasons why Bartlett is visiting it. Finally, you exchange addresses.



## CHAPTER 5 (Five): *Dialogue Practice 1(One)*

**DIALOGUE 1 (One): a) Asking About You Personally'**

- (a) What's your complete name?
- (b) How does it spell?
- (c) What's your nick name?
- (d) How does it spell?
- (e) What's your home address?
- (f) What's your phone number? / What's your mobile phone number?
- (g) How are you (doing)?
- (h) What are you (doing)? / What do you do?
- (i) What grade are you in? What's your occupation? / What's your main job?; *What's your major?*
- (j) What semester are you in?
- (k) What's your school / office / college address?
- (l) How old are you?
- (m) 1. Where are you from? 2. Where do you come from?
- (n) Where and when were you born?
- (o) Are you married or still single?
- (p) How tall are you?
- (q) What's your nationality?
- (r) What's your religion?
- (s) What's your local language?
- (t) What's your national language?
- (u) What's your hobby?
- (v) What's your favorite sport?
- (w) What's your favorite color?
- (x) What's your favorite food and drink?
- (y) What's your (a) father's name; (b) mother's name?
- (z) What's your (a) father; (b) mother doing?
- (aa) Where does your father / mother work?

- (bb) How many brothers and sisters do you have?
- (cc) What's your (a) brother's name?; (b) sister's name?
- (dd) Where does s/he study or work?

**@ More Practice:**

- (1) Based on your Answers / Responses of the Dialogue Above, Tell About you and your Family Orally!
- (2) Make your own Dialogue by Substituting the Subject of the Dialogue above 'YOU' into 'Your close friend / class mate / girl friend', etc.

Eg: A : What's your friend's complete name?

B : His / her complete name is Sally Marcella

A : (1)..... And so on (Continue until the end of dialogue as it is written above)

.....

## CHAPTER 6 (Six): *Apologies*

If you don't hear something clearly, then you would use any of the following expressions:

`Pardon?; Pardon me; I beg your pardon? (Formal).

`Excuse me; Sorry? (Informal).

NOTE: Use a sharply rising intonation. A falling intonation may cause misunderstanding.

### A. For Awkwardness

If you've upset a vase, stepped on someone's toe, poked somebody with your umbrella, lateness, a wrong phone number, etc:

Sorry I'm sorry I'm `very sorry — That's quite all right.

I'm `so sorry — It's all right.

If it's not quite clear who's to blame:

My fault, I'm `so sorry.

### B. Other Apologetic Expressions

- `Sorry to trouble you. — `That's all right.

- `Sorry to bother you just now. — Oh, that's `quite all right.

- `Sorry to have kept you waiting. — It `doesn't matter.

- I hope I'm not disturbing you. — `No, 'not at `all.

- Could you come at nine? — I'm sorry, but I'm rather `busy just then.

- John's sorry he couldn't come.

- Jean asked me to say she's sorry she couldn't join us, but she's got to go to the dentist.

- I'm afraid I'm rather late.

I'm afraid I can't manage tomorrow evening.

-I'm afraid I'm not free this week.

- I'm afraid I can't make it on Sunday.

- I'm afraid I must be going soon.

- Excuse me, but could you tell me the way to the station?

- Excuse me, please. (Passing someone in a cinema, etc.)

\*NOTE: "Excuse me" is used when you trouble a person who is busy with someone or something else.

### **C. Conversation I**

Mr. Rhodes comes back late from work and talks to his landlady.

Mr. Rhodes : I'm `sorry I'm so σlate. I had a lot of work at the shop.

Landlady : That's all right. I kept your dinner hot. Have you seen today's paper?

Mr. Rhodes : I'm afraid I haven't had time.

Landlady : It says the price of petrol's going up.

Mr. Rhodes : Pardon?

Landlady : (louder) It says the price of petrol's going up.

Mr. Rhodes : Oh dear. I'm afraid I can't take you out any more at the weekend then.

### **D. Conversation II**

At a meeting of the Parent-Teacher's Association of Handford Grammar School. Miss Rowland rushes in, and accidentally pushes Mr. Baxter.

Miss Rowland : Oh, I'm `so σsorry Mr. Baxter.

Mr. Baxter : That's quite all right.

Miss Rowland : I was so afraid I'd kept you waiting.

Mr. Baxter : No, no. as a matter of fact, Mr. Godley hasn't turned up yet.

Mr. Coleman : I'm afraid Mr. Godley can't come. He asked me to say he's very sorry,  
but he has to work tonight.

Mr. Baxter : I see, thank you Mr. Coleman. Well, ladies and gentlemen, I think we'd  
better begin right away. The first item to be discussed is...

### **E. Apologies for Causing Trouble, and Answers**

Sorry to have bothered you with all these questions. — That's quite all right.

I'm sorry to cause you all this trouble. — It's no trouble at all, really.

I hope I'm not disturbing you. — Not at all. `Do come in.

NOTE also these expressions:

Do you think I should apply for the job? — Well, there's no harm in trying.

What's wrong with me, doctor? — Nothing serious, but you'd better have a few  
days' rest.

What's the matter with you? You look as if you'd seen a ghost.

### **F. Conversation III**

Ashley is meeting Jane at the airport.

Ashley : Hello Jane. Nice to see you again.

Jane : Hello Ashley. You're looking very well.

Ashley : Here, let me carry those bags.

Jane : Oh no, please don't bother — I can manage all right.

Ashley: Well, we're going to my place now — Mother's making you some lunch I believe.

Jane : That's very nice, but she needn't have bothered — I had a sandwich on the plane.

Ashley: Well, you know my mother. By the way, what would you like to do while you're here? I'll be glad to show you around.

Jane : Oh, I don't want to upset your plans in any way. I can manage very well on my own.

Ashley: Nonsense. We want to show you our beautiful country.

Jane : Well, that's certainly very nice of you.

## **G. PRACTICE**

(1) The teacher is talking, and the student must interrupt with an apology for not hearing clearly.

(2) Apologies for spilling a glass, arriving late, leaving early, an unintentional push, ringing someone up late at night.

(3) Complete the following. Give answers where possible:

Can you come at six? — I'm sorry, but ...; Excuse me, but ...; Sorry to .; I'm afraid I can't; Margaret asked me to say he's sorry, but ..; I'm sorry I can't ...;

Bill asked me to say he's sorry ...

(4) Continue the conversation where Mr. Rhodes and his landlady left off. Topic: the cost of living. Phrases:

I just don't know how people manage nowadays.

What I can't understand is why the Government don't do something about this inflation.

Something ought to be done about it.

Why don't they try and keep prices down?

How do prices in your country compare with ours?

Of course, the value of money's dropped a great deal lately.



(5) What questions do you think might have been discussed at the meeting in Conversation 2? Examples: homework, text books, watching TV, etc. what might have been said about these questions (a) by a parent (b) by a teacher? A discussion might be built up from this, with one student as Chairman and others as parents and teachers.

Note:.....

## CHAPTER 7 (Seven):

### *Agreement, Disagreement, and Conversational Openings*

#### **A. Agreement**

The verb (or part of it) is commonly repeated in polite agreement:

This summer has been a bad one, 'hasn't it? — 'Yes, it 'has. — 'Yes, it 'has, 'hasn't it?

Note that in the question the speaker often invites agreement:

I don't think it's necessary to wait for her, do you? — 'No, I don't. — 'No, I don't think it 'is.

Often words such as *certainly* and *quite* are added:

They're a very good class, 'aren't they? — Yes, they certainly 'are.

What we need is a strong 'government. — I quite a 'gree.

In my opinion, something should be 'done about it. — You're quite 'right.

She's got too much make-up on, 'hasn't she? — Yes, she sure 'has.

#### **B. Disagreement**

Patterns for polite disagreement are less easy to distinguish. One should avoid being abrupt when disagreeing in English: Some fact is required. Some of the expressions to “soften the blow” are:

Well                      oh (*ou*)                      personally                      as a matter of fact

For example:

- (1) These students are wonderful, aren't they? — Oh, d'you really think so? (don't stress the *so*. See below)
- (2) What a charming city Jakarta is, isn't it? — Well, as a matter of fact I prefer Bandung.
- (3) Don't you think she looks awful in that dress? — Oh, I don't know.
- (4) It's very warm today, isn't it? — Oh, not really.
- (5) Agatha Christie is such a wonderful writer, don't you think? — Well, as a matter of fact I'm not very keen on her.
- (6) It looks rather crowded in here. — Oh, it's not too bad.
- (7) I think we ought to be leaving now, don't you? — Oh, surely not. It's only half past ten.

### C. *So* Ending

The word *so* is often used in answering questions and when either agreeing or disagreeing. It is used especially with such words as:

Think            believe            expect            suppose            hope    be afraid

NOTE: Stress the verb, not the *so*.

Is Robin coming to the party? — No, I don't think so.

But his wife's coming, isn't she? — Yes, I believe so.

They'll be here soon, won't they? — Yes, I expect so.

I don't suppose we shall be there before Monday. — No, I don't suppose so.

The boss will make a long speech, won't he? — Yes, I suppose so.

It looks like rain, doesn't it? — Yes, I'm afraid so.

I expect it will clear up later. — I hope so.

NOTE:

- (1) 1 *Doubt* is followed by *it*. Again the verb is stressed, not the *it*.

I don't suppose they'll come, do you? — I doubt it.

I don't think they'll reply, do you? — I doubt it.

(2) Observe also the use of *not*, especially with *afraid* and *hope*.

Could you come at ten? — No, I'm afraid not.

I'm afraid the match will have to be cancelled. — Oh, I hope not.

## D. A Conversation I

Mrs. Godley is showing Mr. Bellamy round her garden.

Mrs. Godley : That's a lovely rose, 'isn't it?

Mr. Bellamy : Yes, it certainly is. — And look at that yellow one. Isn't that magnificent?

Mrs. Godley : Well, as a matter of fact I'm not very keen on yellow roses. — Do you have a garden Mr. Bellamy?

Mr. Bellamy : No, I'm afraid not. I live in a flat you know.

Mrs. Godley : I suppose it's very pleasant living in a flat.

Mr. Bellamy : 'Yes, I suppose so, but I often think I'd rather like to live in a country house with a nice little garden.

Mrs. Godley : Country houses can be very hot.

Mr. Bellamy : Oh, I don't know. It depends on whether there's enough ventilation or not.

## E. Practice 1

(1) Read the examples under Disagreement and *agree* with them, e.g: The Beatles are wonderful, aren't they? — Yes, they certainly are.

(2) Read the following and answer them with one of these remarks.

- Note where more than one remark would be suitable: Oh, do you really think so? Actually, I quite like it. Oh, surely not. Oh, I can't agree with you there. Well, personally I don't care much for it. Well, as a matter of fact I didn't think much of it. Oh, I don't know. This is a nice place, isn't it?; That was a good speech, wasn't it?; I don't care much for the food here, do you?; I don't believe Jim has a chance; It's very warm today, isn't it?; What a pleasant city Malang is, isn't it?; I don't like the conductor much, do you?; Looks as if it's going to rain, doesn't it?
- (3) Read and disagree politely with the following: That's a pretty tune, isn't it?; I'm afraid we'll be late, you know; Don't you think she looks terrible in that dress?; What a lovely dress Jill is wearing; It is cold today, isn't it?; Of course, he's a very intelligent man; I don't care much for sport, do you?
- (4) Reply to the following, using a "so" ending (both affirmative and negative where possible). Remember to stress correctly: Do you think we'll get in?; It'll rain again today; There'll be a lot of trouble over this business; I don't think he's got a chance, do you?; Do you think we ought to book tickets?; They haven't announced their engagement yet, have they?

## F. Conversational Openings: Questions

There are a great number of questions that are useful for starting up a conversation. In a foreign language, it is a good idea to have a supply of these ready. Remember that the person you are speaking to is probably just as shy as you are, and therefore not prepared to break the ice.

Here are some of the more common patterns, together with appropriate answers. Remember that questions that can be answered by *Yes* or *No* end with a rising intonation, while those that cannot fall at the end.

*What d'you think of ...?*

What d'you think of Yogya? — I think it's a very attractive town.

What d'you think of this weather? — Oh, not too good, I'm afraid.

What did you think of the play last night? — I very enjoyed it very much.

*How'd you like ...?*

How d'you like our new curtains? — I like them very much.

How did you like Indonesia? — I liked it very much.

How did you enjoy your trip? — I found it very interesting.

*What's it like?*

What's Malang like? — It's a pretty little town.

What's Tawangmangu like these days? — Really nice, if it doesn't rain too much.

I hear you've just come back from America. What's it like over there? — Well, it's a very interesting country.

## **G. Some Other Common Patterns**

How did you come? — By air. By car. By sea. By train. By bus. By tram. On foot.

How did you spend your holiday? — We went to the seaside.

What kind of climate does your country have? — It is generally fairly mild.

What subjects do you study? — My main subjects are Economics and German.

NOTE: *What*, not *which*. *Which* is only used when the choice is defined or very limited, e.g. "Which train will you take — the 1.10 or the 3.15?"

When you start your vacation? — Well, it all depends.

Where are you going for your holidays? — I expect we'll stay at home.

Are you interested in sport? — Yes, I am as a matter of fact.

Are people interested in volleyball in England? — Yes, it's becoming quite popular.

Is badminton popular over there? — No, not very.

Are you staying long? — About five weeks altogether.

Have you seen the new film? — No, I'm afraid I haven't.

D'you like Indonesian films? — Yes, but I prefer American ones.

D'you play tennis? — Yes, quite a lot.

Don't you think that's an interesting picture? — Yes, it is, isn't it?

Did you go anywhere last holidays? — No, we didn't as a matter of fact.

What part of the country d'you come from? — I'm from Flores.

## **H. A Conversation II**

At a party, Inca has just been introduced to George.

George: What d'you think of London?

Inca : Well, it's very big, isn't it?

George: Too big, I think. What's Jakarta like?

Inca : Oh, it's much smaller of course.

George: And how d'you like our famous English weather?

Inca : Well, it hasn't been too bad lately. — By the way, may I ask you something?  
What's the National Gallery like?

George: Well, I prefer the Tate Gallery. It's less like a museum.

Inca : Are people interested in modern art here?

George: Only a few. Most English people prefer the older paintings. By the way, d'you like dancing?

Inca : Oh, I'm very fond of dancing. How about you?

George: I was wondering if you'd like come to a dance with me tonight.

Inca : Thanks. That's very nice of you.

## CHAPTER 8 (Eight): Dialogue Practice 2 (Two)

### MY DAILY ACTIVITY

- (a) What time do you usually get up? (4.15)
- (b) What do you do after getting up?
- (c) What time do you have morning prayer? (4.30)
- (d) What do you do after morning prayer?
- (e) What time do you have breakfast? (5.45)
- (f) Where do you go to College?
- (g) What department do you major in?
- (h) What semester are you in now?
- (i) What faculty does your department belong to?
- (j) How many faculties does UPN have?:
- (k) What are those faculties?
- (l) What time do you go to campus? (6.25)
- (m) How do you go to campus?
- (n) What time do you get to campus? (6.50)
- (o) What time does the English class begin? (7.05)?
- (p) What time does the English class stop?
- (q) How many lessons / subjects do you have everyday?
- (r) What time do you go home? (12.30)
- (s) How many times do you have your break time?
- (t) What time is your break time? (8.50)
- (u) What do you do during the break time?
- (v) What time do you have noon prayer? (11.35)
- (w) Where do you have your lunch?
- (x) What time is your class / office / school over? (12.25)
- (y) What time do you get home? (13.15)
- (z) What time do you have *afternoon prayer*? (14.55)
- (aa) Where do you have *afternoon prayer*, at home or at the mosque?



- (bb) What do you usually do after afternoon prayer?
- (cc) What time do you take a bath? (15.30)
- (dd) What time do you have sunset prayer? (17.35)
- (ee) Where do you usually have sunset prayer, at home or at the mosque?
- (ff) Do you usually have sunset prayer alone or with your family?
- (gg) What time do you usually have dinner? (18.30)
- (hh) What time do you have evening prayer? (18.50)
- (ii) What do you do after evening prayer?
- (jj) What TV program do you like to watch?
- (kk) Until what time do you watch TV? (19.45)
- (ll) What time do you start to study? (19.55)
- (mm) What time do you stop study? (22.15)
- (nn) What time do you often go to bed?

**@ More Practice:**

A. Based on your Answers / Responses of the Dialogue Above, Tell About your Daily Activity (Starting from Getting up until Going to Bed) Orally!

B. Make your own Dialogue by Substituting the Subject of the Dialogue above 'YOU' into 'Your close friend / class mate / girl friend', etc.

Eg. A: What time does your friend Shinta usually get up?

B: She usually gets up at 4 a.m

A: (1)....., and so on (Continue until the end of dialogue as it is written above)

.....

## CHAPTER 9 (Nine): *Expressing Opinion*

Many conversational openings require a reply expressing an opinion about one's likes or dislikes, preferences, approval or disapproval, and so on. Here are some of the expressions needed.

### A. Likes

How do you like Jogja? — Oh, I like it very much. It's such a nice city.

Do you play badminton? — Yes, I'm very keen on it.

What do you think of Tamara? — Oh, I'm very fond of her. She's so gentle and good looking.

I'd really like some hot coffee!

To express strong liking, English people — especially women — often use *love* and *adorable*, but foreign students should use these with care.

### B. Dislikes

The student would perhaps do best to avoid stronger expressions like *I hate* and *I can't stand*. More moderate and suitable expressions are often in negative.

Shall we buy some chocolate? — Well, I'm not very fond of chocolate as a matter of fact.

How did you like Borobudur? — I liked the temple, but I didn't like all the noise around it.

I'm not very keen on football.

I don't care much for music (*care for* is generally heard only in the negative).

### C. Preferences

In speech *I'd rather* (I would rather) is commonly used to express immediate preference.

Would you like to see the sights today? — Well, as a matter of fact I'd rather take it easy today, if you don't mind.

How shall we go? — Well, I'd rather go by bus.

*Prefer* is also used, especially to indicate general preference.

I prefer the country to the town.

Which do you prefer, walking or cycling?

## **D. Approval**

That was a good party last night 'wasn't it?

I've bought Jack a radio for his birthday. That will be a nice surprise for him 'won't it?

We had a very pleasant day on the beach.

That's an attractive little house, 'isn't it?

Do you know a place called Batu? — Yes, it's a pretty little town near Malang.

The hotel was small but quite comfortable.

Thank you for the map you lent us. It was really very useful.

This is a very handy little tool.

## **E. Enthusiastic Approval**

Here are some stronger expressions of approval, but use them with care:

Parts of Java are very beautiful; That's a lovely dress you're wearing; The film was most exciting; The food there is really first-class; He's an extremely talented student.

How did you enjoy your trip? — Oh, it was great fun.

## **F. Disapproval**

As with dislikes, a negative expression is often preferred to express disapproval:

We didn't have very nice weather on the trip to Dieng.

Other expressions which can be safely used are:

The program was rather poor on the whole. After all we'd heard about it, we found the play a bit disappointing; This has been rather a bad year for business, I'm afraid.

### **G. Polite Disapproval**

Often, although we do not really like something, we do not wish to appear impolite by being too critical. The following expressions can then be used.

What was the show like? — Well, it wasn't too bad, I suppose.

Is he a good student? — Oh, not bad.

How was the food? — Well, it was just all right.

If *fairly* and *quite* are used in this way, they should be stressed.

Did you enjoy the holiday camp? — Oh, it was quite nice, if you like that sort of thing.

The band there is `fairly σgood.

NOTE: In phrases like: "not bad", "not too bad", the last word has a rising intonation.

### **H. Same and Different**

It is often necessary to make comparisons, for instance between things in a foreign country and in your own country. Here the following will be of use.

#### **The same**

The houses in Central Java are rather like those in East Java.

Look at that school: it looks just like the new one we saw in Semarang.

The rice in Yogya is just the same as we have at home.

The hotels in Bali are similar to those in other countries.

### **Different**

Of course, the food was very different from what we're used to.

Oh no, Merapi isn't a bit like Bromo.

Do you have street markets like this in your country? — No, we have nothing like this in England.

## **I. Conversation**

Ai Ling has just returned from Australia, and is talking to Brett.

Brett : How did you enjoy your trip?

Ai : Oh, I liked Australia very much.

Brett : What did you think of the food there?

Ai : Well, it was very different from Chinese food of course. Some things were quite nice, but I didn't care much for all the bread and potatoes.

Brett : No, I'm not very fond of potatoes either, but I must say I'd rather eat potatoes than noodles. What about the weather?

Ai : Well, it was `fairly σgood, though we `did have quite a lot of `rain.

Brett : Oh, what a pity.

Ai : Still, when the sun `did σshine it was really lovely. In fact, altogether it was a very enjoyable trip.

## **J. PRACTICE**

1. One student asks another whether he likes (what does he think of, etc.) the following. Then replies should indicate (i) liking, (ii) dislike.

- |                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Chelsea          | (g) Plays                  |
| (b) Volleyball       | (h) cleaning the house     |
| (c) Mountain scenery | (i) swimming               |
| (d) Chinese food     | (j) long walk              |
| (e) Your school      | (k) studying English       |
| (f) Reading          | (l) picnics      (m) Obama |

2. Ask questions about someone's preferences regarding the following, and give answers (complete sentences). Make clear in your question whether you mean an immediate or general preference, e.g. Shall we go by air or by sea? (immediate) Do you prefer travelling by air or by sea? (general)
  - (a) Go out or stay at home
  - (b) Go by bus or by train
  - (c) Two dresses
  - (d) Seaside or countryside
  - (e) Jazz or classical music
  - (f) Indonesian or western pop music
  - (g) Life in a town or in the country
3. Answer the following using expressions of (i) approval, (ii) disapproval, (iii) enthusiastic approval, (iv) politeness about the inferior:
 

What do you think of the new Post Office?; What was your journey to Dieng like?; What about the hotels there?; What's the scenery like there?; Do you like fried rice?; How about the songs in that new film?; Did you enjoy your stay with the Murrays?; I hear you've just been to Las Vegas. Is it worth a visit?
4. Learn and reproduce the Conversation.
5. If you went to England, what things do you think you would like or dislike there, and what things would you find were the same as or different from those in your country?

## ***CHAPTER 10 (Ten): Requests and Invitation***

### **A. Requests**

#### **(1) When we wish to get something, or to get something done**

Would you pass the salt, please? — Sure, here you are.

Would you mind opening the window, please? — Sure.

Could I see you for a minute? — By all means.

I wonder if I could speak to Miss Barnes? Just a moment please.

I'd like a kilo of oranges, please. — Here you are, madam. Anything else?

Please come in (polite imperative).

Shut the door, please.

#### **(2) For help**

Would you come and help me buy a new dress? — I'm afraid I haven't got time just now.

Could you spare me a few minutes? — I'm sorry, but I'm really very busy just now.

Would you do me a favor? — Well, it depends.

I wonder if you could help me move this table. — Oh, d'you think we can manage it? It looks rather heavy.

#### **(3) For permission**

Do you mind if I smoke? — Not at all. Go right ahead.

Would you mind if I closed the window? — No, please do.

May I come a little later? — Yes, that will be quite all right.

I'm taking the car today, if you don't mind. — No, that's all right.

**(4) For information**

Excuse me, but could you tell me the way to the station? — Yes, it's not far from here. Go straight down here, and take the first turning to your left. (Note the use of imperative)

How do I get to the airport from here? — I should take a taxi if I were you.

Could you tell me the time, please? — It's about ten to eight.

I wonder if you could tell me what time the shops close here. — I'm sorry, but I'm a stranger here myself.

How does one open this door? — Try turning the handle the other way.

**(5) A Conversation I**

Sherman is having breakfast at his boarding house. Ramos enters.

Ramos : Good morning. Do you mind if I sit here?

Sherman : No, please `do.

Ramos : Thanks. Would you pass me the sugar, please?

Sherman : Here you are.

Ramos : Thank you. Going out today?

Sherman : As a matter of fact, I have to go for an interview. I wonder if you could tell me how to get there? The address is 23 Gaga Street.

Ramos : Oh, yes, that's not very far from here. You can take a bus and ask the conductor to put you off at the Post Office. It's a ten minute ride I should say.

Sherman : Thank you very much.



Ramos : It's a pleasure.

(Sherman gets off the bus and asks a woman standing nearby)

Sherman : Excuse me, but could you tell me how to get to Gaga Street?

Woman : Well let me see — go straight down here, and take the second turning to your right, then keeps straight on as far as the traffic lights and you'll be on Gaga Street. It's about five minutes' walk from here.

Sherman : Thank you very much.

Woman : That's all right.

## @ PRACTICE I

Make requests by completing the following: I wonder if ...; Would you mind ...; Excuse me, but ...; Could I ...; Do you mind ...; I'd like ...; May I ...; Would you ...

### (a) Invitations

Most spoken invitations are in the form of questions. They often begin with *will*, *would*, *would you like to*, *would you care to*, etc. They are seldom answered only by *Yes* or *No*.

#### (1) Accepting an invitation

- Won't you come in? — Thank you.
- Would you like to come to the theatre this evening? — Yes, I'd like to very much.
- Would you care to have dinner with us tonight? — Yes, I'd love to.
- Will you join us for lunch? — Thank you.
- I wonder whether you would care to come on a picnic with us next week. — That would be great fun.
- Could you come to a party at my place next Wednesday? — Yes, with pleasure.

- Note also *with us*: Come and stay with us.

## **(2) Politely refusing an invitation**

This is more difficult to perform with grace and courtesy. Expressions such as *I'm afraid* or *I'm sorry* (See unit 5 on Apologies) will come in handy here. Some explanation for your refusal is often desirable.

- Will you join us for dinner? — If you don't mind, I'd rather not. I've got a bit of headache.
- Would you be free to come to a concert on Saturday evening? — Thank you, but I'm afraid -- I've got another apportionment.
- Could you come to the cinema tonight? — I'm sorry, I've lots of work to do.
- Are you free next Monday afternoon? — Well, I'm afraid my parents are coming down to see me then.
- Could you come to tea on Tuesday? — That's very kind of you, but I'm afraid I'm rather tied up.
- Would you like to go to the Zoo tomorrow? — I'd love to, but you see the people I'm staying with are taking me out for the day.

\*There are also certain remarks leading up to an invitation:

- What are you doing next Monday? — Well, let me see ...
- Are you doing anything next Friday afternoon? — No, I don't think so.
- What are you doing the day after tomorrow? — Nothing special, as far as I know.

\***NOTE** these expressions: call for, fetch, come round for, pick up, and various combinations of these.

- Can I come and fetch you about eight thirty then?
- I'll pick you up about tea-time.

- I could come round for you about quarter to seven.

- I'll call for you about four, if that suits you. (Remember that *to call (up)* = to phone)

## **\*Other Expressions of Invitations**

### **1. Offers:**

#### *\*Informal*

- (a) How about coming to...
- (b) Do you have time to go...?
- (c) Let's go to...
- (d) How'd you like to...
- (e) Do you want to (wanna) go to...?

#### *General*

1. I was wondering if you'd like to go to...
2. Would you like to go to...?
3. I'd like to invite you to

### **2. Acceptances:**

#### *Informal*

- (a) Sure.
- (b) OK.

- (a) Thanks. That sounds like fun  
(That sounds nice)
- (a) Thank you. That's very nice of you

#### *General*

### **3. Rejections:**

#### *Informal*

(a) I can't I've got an appointment with my friend Ahmed this evening.

(b) I wish I could, but I have to ...  
Thanks, anyway.

#### *General*

(d) I'd really like to, but I have to ... Thanks for the invitation, though.

(c) I'm sorry. I'm not going to be able to make it because I have to ...  
But thanks for the invitation

### **(g) Conversation II**

Henry : Hello, Terry. How are you enjoying your stay in England?

Terry : I'm enjoying it very much, thank you.

Henry : By the way, what are you doing tomorrow afternoon?

Terry : Nothing special as far as I know.

Henry : Well, would you care to come for a ride in the country?

Terry : Thanks, I'd love to.

Henry : Fine. Let's meet here about two o'clock then?

Terry : Good. See you tomorrow.

Terry : Fine.

### **(h) Conversation III**

Tom : Hello Andrea.

Andrea: Hello.

Tom : Look, I wanted to ask you — I wonder whether you could come out to lunch with me someday.

Andrea: Yes, I'd like to very much.

Tom : How about tomorrow?

Andrea: Thank you, but I'm afraid I'm tied up tomorrow.

Tom : What about Thursday then?

Andrea: Just a minute. Let me see. Yes, Thursday would be fine.

Tom : Good. Let's meet here, shall we?

Andrea: What time?

Tom : Would twelve thirty be all right?

Andrea: Yes, that will be fine.

### **(i) PRACTICE II**

1. Read the invitation in 2. *Refusing an Invitation*. Accept them.
2. Read the invitations in 1. *Accepting an Invitation* and those that follow here, and politely refuse them.
  - (a) Would you like to come for a picnic tomorrow?
  - (b) Can you come to a tea with us one day next week?
  - (c) We're having a party on Saturday. Could you come?
  - (d) Could you come to theatre next Tuesday?
  - (e) Have you got time to drop in for some supper this evening?

Note:.....

## CHAPTER 11 (Eleven): Guessing Games & Song Analysis

### A. Guessing Games:

The teacher divides the class into two groups. The first group has to decide what thing or object to guess by the other group. The object should be familiar with them. The questions must be 'yes or no' questions. The object to guess can be 'things or persons'. Here are some questions to guess:

#### 1. What is it? (to guess an object of thing)

- (a) Can we eat it? No, we can't
- (b) Is it available in this class room? Yes, it is.
- (c) Is it big? Yes, it is.
- (d) Is it behind us? No, it is not
- (e) Is it in front of us? Yes, it is
- (f) Is it made of metal? No, it is not
- (g) Is it made of wood? Yes, it is
- (h) Is it hanging on the wall? Yes, it is
- (i) Is it round? No, it is not
- (j) Is it square shape? Yes, it is.
- (k) Is its color white? Yes, it is.
- (l) Does our teacher usually use it to write on? Yes, he does
- (m) Is it white ? Yes, it is
- (n) Is it white board? **Yes, it is a white board.**

**Conclusion:** The object is in front of us; It is big. Its color is white; It is hanging on the wall; It has a square shape; Our teacher usually needs to write on it; So we come to our conclusion that it must be a **white board**.

## 2. Who am I? (to guess a person)

- (a) Is it a woman? No, it is not
- (b) Is it a man? Yes, it is.
- (c) Does he have a long hair? No, he does not
- (d) Is he from Indonesia? Yes, he is
- (e) Is he an artist? No, he is not
- (f) Is he a politician? No, he is not.
- (g) Is he an athlete? Yes, he is.
- (h) Is he football player? No, he is not
- (i) Is he a badminton player? Yes, he is
- (j) Is he a single player? Yes, he is
- (k) Is his age about twenties? No, it is not
- (l) Is his age about thirties? Yes, he is
- (m) Is he from East Java? No, he is not
- (n) Is he from West Java? Yes, he is
- (o) Is he married? Yes, he is
- (p) Is he still active playing? No, he is not

**Conclusion:** .....

**@Practice:** The teacher divides the class into two groups. One group has to discuss and decide what object (thing or person) to be guessed by the other group. The group who is in charged to guess must prepare questions (not more than 15 questions) to find the answer. If the group is quite sure with the answer, they can tell what they have guessed. But if they make the wrong guess until twice, they will lose the game. If the game has finished, then change, the first group gets their turn to guess.

## **B. Song Analysis:**

The teacher takes one quite popular song to discuss with the students.

The discussion must be related to the song, such as: the title of the song, the singer, his / her nationality, the band, the genre of the music, when that song is popular, the message of the song, the ending, etc.

**@Practice:** Now learn and then try to analyze the following Song:

\*I have a dream, a song to sing  
To help me cope, with anything  
If you see the wonder, of a fairy tale  
You can take the future, even if you fail  
I believe in angels  
When I know the time is right for me  
I'll cross the stream, I have a dream

\*\* I have a dream, a fantasy  
To help me through, reality  
And my destination makes it worth the while  
Pushing through the darkness, still another mile  
I believe in angels..., Something good in everything I see  
I believe in angels... , When I know the time is right for me  
I'll cross the stream, I have a dream  
I'll cross the stream, I have a dream

\*\*\* I have a dream, a song to sing  
To help me cope, with anything  
If you see the wonder, of a fairy tale



You can take the future, even if you fail

I believe in angels, Something good in everything I see

I believe in angels, When I know the time is right for me

I'll cross the stream – I have a dream

I'll cross the stream – I have a dream

**\*Answer the following Questions completely**

- (1) What is the title of the song?
- (2) By whom is this song sung?
- (3) Is this song sung in group or solo?
- (4) How many people are there in this group?
- (5) What are their names?
- (6) Where are they from?
- (7) What is their nationality?
- (8) When was this song popular?
- (9) What is the genre of this music?
- (10) What does this song tell about?
- (11) Do you like this song or not? Why or why not?
- (12) Do you think this song is recycled or not?
- (13) If it is recycled, by whom was this song popularized at first?
- (14) Was this song sung in a group or solo?
- (15) What was the name of the group?
- (16) How many people are there in that group?
- (17) Where are they from?

## CHAPTER 12 (Twelve): *Giving Suggestions*

Many of the suggestions below are indirect invitations, others offer advice, ask opinions, etc. here they are grouped according to the words and expressions used.

### **A. Suggestions — and Agreeing with Them**

(See also Accepting an Invitation, Unit 8).

#### **(1) Let:**

Let's go by bus.

Let's not stay too long, I'm feeling rather tired. — Oh, all right. (Rather unwilling consent)

Let me drive you home. — Oh, that's very kind of you.

#### **(2) What about ...? How about ...?**

What about going for a swim? — I'd love to.

How about a drink? — That's a very good idea.

What about you, Mary? Would you like one? — Oh, yes, I'd love one.

#### **(3) Think, suppose, expected:**

I think we'd better be going soon. — All right.

I don't think it's worth waiting for her, do you? — No, frankly I don't think it is.

I thought we'd just drop in here and have a cup of coffee. — Good idea.

I don't suppose you have time for a cup of tea? — Well, not really.

I expect you're rather tired after your journey, aren't you? — Well yes, I am rather.

#### **(4) You'd better**

You'd better wear your overcoat. — Yes, I certainly will.

You'd better hurry up or you'll be late. — Good Lord yes. Look at the time!

NOTE: After *you'd better* there is no *to*.

### **(5) Some other expressions**

What do you say to our staying another day? — I don't mind. (Willing but not enthusiastic)

Would you like to go to Sydney some time? — That would be very interesting.

Why not ask him to meet us at the station? — Good idea!

Why don't you sit down? (= please sit down) — Thank you.

If I were you, I'd wear a hat. — Yes, I suppose I'd better.

Shall we go about 6 o'clock? — All right.

### **(6) Suggestions — and Disagreeing with Them**

(See also Refusing an Invitation, Unit 8)

Let's go to the fair. — No, let's go to the cinema.

Let's drop in here for a drink. — Well, actually, I'm not thirsty.

What about a game of tennis? — Well, it's rather hot at the moment, don't you think?

Would you like to go fishing today? — Well, to be quite honest, I'm not very keen on fishing.

Don't you think we'd better be going now? — Well, I was just beginning to enjoy myself.

How about another cup of tea? — Do you think we have time?

### **(7) Suggestions about What a Person Should See or Do**

You should try to see Niagara falls if you have time.

You ought to go to a wayang performance while you're here.

You might spend a few days by the seaside.

You could go by bus or train I believe.

Why not hire a car?

### **(8) Conversation**

Henry is discussing with his mother how he can entertain Terry.

Mother: Why don't you go to a show tonight?

Henry : As a matter of fact, I thought Terry would like to go to a concert.

Mother: Let's have a look and see what's on... You might try the Handel concert at the Festival hall.

Henry : That sounds interesting.

Mother: You'd better ring up and see if there are any tickets left.

After the concert, Henry and Terry discuss what to do next.

Henry : Let's drop in here for a cup of coffee.

Terry : Well, I'd love to, but as a matter of fact, I'm really tired.

Henry : Oh, I see. Well, in that case I suggest we take a taxi straight back to your place.

Terry : Thank you Henry, that would be very nice of you.

### **@ PRACTICE (1-3)**

1. Read the suggestions in part A. answer them negatively.
2. Read the suggestions in part B. answer them affirmatively.
3. One student makes suggestions, another replies. Try to use as wide selection of remarks as you can. Suggest that:
  - (a) You would like to go home.
  - (b) The other person should be wearing lighter clothes.
  - (c) You both go to a concert tomorrow.
  - (d) You are tired and would like to go home by bus.
  - (e) You should go to a dance.
  - (f) You would like the other person to postpone his departure by a few days.
  - (g) The other might like something to eat and drink.

.....

## CHAPTER 13 (Thirteen): *On the Phone*

There are certain set phrases used on the phone, which will be found in the following situations.

### A. Asking for Someone Who Answers the Phone

Bean lifts up the receiver and dials the telephone.

Maria : The Jones's house; O-three-one-eight-seven-nine-one-nine-seven-o.

Bean : Can I speak to Maria please?

Maria : This is Maria peaking.

Bean : Good morning Maria. This is Bean speaking. I'm going to spend two weeks in Sidney, Australia this summer.

Maria : That's wonderful!

Ben : How many suitcases do I have to take?

Maria : Take two\_ a big one and a small one

Ben : How much money do I need?

Maria : A lot. About nine hundred Australian Dollars.

Ben : Are there many interesting places there?

Maria : Yes, there are. There are a lot of museums and beautiful beaches too.

Ben : Thank you for your information anyway.

Maria : That's all right.

## **B. Someone Else Answers**

Secretary : Jakarta 68221 (six – eight – double – two – one)

Voice : Can I speak to Mr. Brandon please?

Secretary : Just a moment please. I'll put you through.

Brandon : Hello. Brandon here.

## **C. Wrong Number**

Voice : Hello.

Big : Could I speak to Kenny please?

Voice : Kenny? There's no Kenny here. I'm afraid you've got the wrong number.

Big : Oh, I'm so sorry.

Voice : That's all right.

NOTE the following expressions: To phone someone (up), to ring someone (up); To call someone (up); To give someone a ring/call; To get someone on the phone; To hang up; To ring someone back; To be on the phone = 1. To be speaking on the phone; 2. To have a telephone number; Good bye (when you ring off); Just a minute (moment) please; Hang (hold) on a minute please (colloquial)

Men do not call themselves *Mr* on the phone. Women may use *Miss* or *Mrs* however.

## **D. A Telephone Conversation**

Simon's phone rings. He lifts the receiver and says:

Simon : Manchester 9903.

Derek : Can I speak to Simon please?

Simon : Speaking.

Derek : Good morning. Derek's here. We're having a little party at my place next Friday.  
I wonder if you and your wife would care to come.

Simon : That sounds very nice. What time would that be?

Derek : About half past seven, if that suits you.

Simon : Well, I'll have to check with my wife of course, though I'm pretty sure we're  
free then. Shall I call you back?

Derek : That'll be fine.

## **E. PRACTICE**

Expand situations A and B to full-scale telephone conversations.

Note:.....

## CHAPTER 14 (Fourteen):

### *Making New Acquaintances and Informal Introductions*

#### 1. Dialogue For Analysis 1

##### Dialogue 1

**Situation** : *Two foreign students are sitting at a counter in a restaurant waiting to be served. The waiter is very busy with other customers. After a few minutes, one student turns to the other and speaks.*

**Characters** : *Ali is an 18-year-old student from Saudi Arabia. He has come to the United States to study English for a year and then will return to his country. Maria is a 19-year-old student from Venezuela. She will study English for five months and then go to Columbia University in New York to study engineering.*

##### **Slow Service**

**Maria** : The service is really slow here. I've been trying to get the waiter's attention for the last ten minutes.

**Ali** : I hope he waits on us soon. I have a class at two o'clock.

**Maria** : Me, too. I recognize that English book. You must be a student at the English Language Center.

**Ali** : Yeah. I'm in the fourth course. Are you studying there?

**Maria** : Yes. I'm in the fifth course. I took the fourth course last month.

**Ali** : I just came here two weeks ago. Do you like the institute?

**Maria** : It's pretty good. I think I've learned a lot of English so far.

**Ali** : Yeah. I only wish the classes were a little smaller, though, because we don't get enough chance to talk. But I like my teachers a lot.

**Maria** : How long are you going to be here?



Ali : I guess a year, but sometimes I feel like going home tomorrow.

Maria : You'll get used to it. Where are you from?

Ali : Saudi Arabia. How about you?

Maria : Venezuela. I'm only staying here three more months. Then I go to Columbia University in New York.

Ali : By the way, my name's Ali.

Maria : Hi. I'm Maria.

Ali : Hi. Oh, here comes the waiter. It looks like we're going to get served after all.

Maria : Good. I'm starving.

## 2. Dialogue For Analysis 2

- (a) What led up to the opening of the conversation between Maria and Ali?
- (b) Did Maria start the conversation by introducing herself?
- (c) What did she say to start the conversation?
- (d) How did Ali show he was interested in talking to Maria?
- (e) What other things did they talk about before telling each other their names?
- (f) What expression did Ali use to casually introduce himself?
- (g) Why didn't Ali ask Maria her age or telephone number?
- (h) Would you start a conversation with someone on a student cafeteria? In what situation do you feel comfortable talking to strangers?

### Dialogue 2

Situation : *Maria and Ali are eating their lunch when a friend of Maria's, Tom, comes up.*

### Introducing a Friend

Tom : Hi, Maria.

Maria : Oh, hi, Tom! Do you want to join us?

Tom : Sure.

Maria : Ali, this is my friend, Tom. He lives in the apartment across from mine. Ali's from Saudi Arabia. He's studying at the English Language Center.

Tom : Hi, Ali. Nice to meet you.

Ali : You too.

Tom : How long have you been in the United States?

### 3. Dialogue For Analysis 3

- (a) Maria not only introduces Tom and Ali, but she also gives information about each of them. Why is that helpful?
- (b) If Tom were just passing by, do you think Maria would still introduce him to Ali?
- (c) What expression does Tom use when he is introduced to Ali? How does Ali respond?
- (d) What might give you the impression that Tom is a friendly person?

Note:.....

## CHAPTER 15 (Fifteen): Dialogue Practice 3 (Three)

### A. *'My Home Town'*

- (1) Where are you from? / Where do you come from?
- (2) What province does your home town belong to?
- (3) What kind of public transport can we take from other towns and islands?
- (4) How many kinds of public transport do you take to reach your home address if your position is in Jakarta and Makassar? What are they? Explain it clearly one by one!
- (5) About how many kilometers does it take to reach your home town from Surabaya?

(If you are the citizen of Surabaya, your position is in Jakarta)

- (6) What's the nick name of your home town?
- (7) Why is it said so?
- (8) What are the names of angkot, train, and bus station that your home town has?
- (9) What are the names of harbor and air port (If available)? Where is it located?
- (10) Mention some special foods that are quite popular!
- (11) Mention some places which are quite interesting to visit! Where are they located?
- (12) Does your home town have some historical places or not? What are they? Where are they located?
- (13) Do you like your home town or not? Why / why not?
- (14) If you have finished your study, do you plan to find jobs in another town / city? Why / Why not?

### **B. Dialogue Practice 4 (Four): My Yestrday's Activity**

- (1) What time did you get up yesterday? (4.15)
- (2) What did you do after getting up?
- (3) What time did you have morning prayer? (4.25)
- (4) What did you do after morning prayer?
- (5) What time did you have breakfast? (6.30)
- (6) What time did you go to school / campus / to work? (6.45)
- (7) How did you go to school/office / campus?
- (8) What time did you get to school/office/campus? (7.15)
- (9) What time did the class begin? / What time did the office hour start? (7.30)
- (10) How many lessons / subjects did you have yesterday?
- (11) What time did you go home? (12.30)
- (12) How many times did you have your break time?
- (13) What time was your break time? (9.50)
- (14) What did you do during the break time?
- (15) What time did you have noon prayer? (11.50)
- (16) Where did you have your lunch?
- (17) What time was your school / class office over? (11.45)
- (18) What time did you get home? (13.35)
- (19) What time did you have afternoon prayer? (14.55)
- (20) Where did you have afternoon prayer, at home or at the campus?
- (21) What did you do after afternoon prayer?
- (22) What time did you take a bath? (16.55)
- (23) What time did you have sunset prayer? (17.40)
- (24) Where did you have sunset prayer, at home or at he mosque?
- (25) Did you have sunset prayer alone or with your family?
- (26) What time did you have dinner? (18.30)
- (27) What time did you have evening prayer? (18.45)
- (28) What time did you start to study? (19.15)
- (29) What time did you stop study? (21.30)
- (30) What time did you use to watch television? (21.35)

- (31) What program did you enjoy watching?  
(32) What time did you go to bed? (22.40)

**@ More Practice:**

Based on your Answers / Responses of the Dialogue Above, Rewrite and Tell About your Yesterday's, Last Sunday's or Last Holiday's Activity Orally!

**Note:**.....

## CHAPTER 16 (Sixteen): *Excuse Me & I'm Sorry*

### A. Dialogue Group For Analysis 1

#### Dialogue 1

Situation : *A man and a woman are sitting in the dentist's office. The woman takes out her cigarettes to smoke but can't find any matches.*

Woman : Excuse me, do you have any matches?

Man : I think so. Just a minute. I'll look.

**Question:** Why does the woman say "Excuse me" to the man?

#### Dialogue 2

Situation : *Mike is having some friends over for dinner. They have just sat down to eat.*

Karen : Mike, this soup is delicious. (The telephone rings)

Mike : Excuse me, I'll be right back.

**Question:** Why does Mike say "Excuse me"?

#### Dialogue 3

Situation : *A woman is on a crowded bus and she needs to get off at the next stop. There is a man standing between her and the door.*

Woman (to man): Excuse me.

**Question:** Why does the woman say "Excuse me" to the man?

#### Dialogue 4

Situation : *Frank and Joanne work together in a shoe store. Frank is helping a shopper try on a pair of shoes. Joanne comes to ask Frank a question.*

Frank (to shopper) : We have that shoe in white and yellow.

Joanne : Excuse me, Frank. Do you know the price of these brown sandals?

Frank : They're \$26.

**Question:** Why does Joanne say "Excuse me" to Frank?

### **B. Dialogue Group For Analysis 2**

- (1) In Dialogue 1, how does the woman get the man's attention? If she knew the man, would she still say "Excuse me"?
- (2) Is "Excuse me" used for the same purpose in Dialogue 1 and 2?
- (3) In Dialogue 3, what does the woman want to do? Why does she feel that she has to say something?
- (4) Joanne uses "Excuse me" in Dialogue 4. Could she have said, "Hey Frank"? when is "Hey" appropriate?

#### **POINTS TO REMEMBER**

- (a) We commonly use the expression "Excuse me" in English when we:
  - Try to get someone's attention;
  - Leave a conversation before it is finished;
  - Ask someone to move or when walking in front of someone; or
  - Interrupt someone.
- (b) "Excuse me" is commonly used in formal situations or when the speakers do not know each other well. "Excuse me" is sometimes too formal to use with friends.
- (c) "Hey" is used with friends in informal situations to get someone's attention.

### **C. Dialogue Group For Analysis 3**

#### **Dialogue 1**

Situation : *After class, Maria goes to tell something to her teacher, Mr. Ram.*

Maria : Excuse me, Mr. Ram.

Mr. Ram : Yes?

Maria : I'm sorry I didn't do my homework yesterday. Can I give it to you tomorrow?

Mr. Ram : OK.

**Question:** Why does Maria say "I'm sorry" to Mr. Ram?

#### Dialogue 2

Situation : *Linda is at a party. She accidentally hits a glass of wine with her arm and it falls on the floor. The hostess, Nancy, comes to help her clean it up.*

Linda : I'm (really) sorry, Nancy.

Nancy : Don't worry about it. Here, let me help you clean it up.

**Question:** Why does Linda say "I'm sorry" to Nancy?

#### Dialogue 3

Situation : *Paula and her older sister Penny are having an argument.*

Paula : Would you please stop telling me what to do. I'm old enough to think for myself.

Penny : You're right. I'm sorry.

**Question:** Why does Penny say "I'm sorry" to Paula?

#### D. Dialogue Group For Analysis 4

1. In Dialogue 1, why does Maria feel need to say "I'm sorry"? What was her responsibility? Why wouldn't "Excuse me" be appropriate in this case?
2. In Dialogue 2, how does Linda emphasize that she is sorry? Why do you think she says "I'm sorry" instead of "Excuse me"?
3. In Dialogue 3, what does Paula think Penny has done wrong? How does Penny show that she knows she's at fault?



Several Points to Remember:

1. We usually use “I’m sorry” when we think we have hurt or offended someone; for example, when we forget something, when we are late, when we spill a drink, when we recognize we have insulted someone, or when we may have hurt someone physically or emotionally.
2. “I’m sorry” tends to show a sincere concern for a person’s feelings.

## CHAPTER 17 (Seventeen):

### *Giving You Opinion, Agreeing, and Disagreeing*

#### **A. Dialogue For Analysis 1**

Situation : Sandra and David are discussing the advantages and disadvantages of old age homes.

Characters : Sandra and David are friends.

#### **@New Old Age Home**

Sandra : I just read an article in today's newspaper that said there's going to be an old age home built in town.

David : I think they're just terrible. I don't know why anybody would put their parents in one of those.

Sandra : But what if an old person is sick and can't be taken care of at home? It seems to me that an old age home would be the best solution.

David : Yes, but isn't that the easy way out? When people are sick, they want to be with people they care about and in familiar surroundings.

Sandra : I agree, but sometimes that's not realistic. You have to remember that in many families both the husband and wife have to work.

David : Yeah, but don't you think that if someone takes care of you when you're young, you have the obligation to take care of them later on?

Sandra : I see you point, but you can't equate taking care of young children with taking care of older people.

David : That may be, but I could just never put my mother and father in an old age home.

Sandra : Yes, I guess it's a very personal thing.

## **B. Dialogue For Analysis 2**

- (1) How does the topic get introduced?
- (2) Who is the first to express an opinion, and what expression is used?
- (3) Who has stronger feelings about the topic? How can you tell?
- (4) Why does Sandra use the question form “But what if ...?” in line 5?
- (5) What does Sandra really mean when she says, “I agree, but ...” in line 9?
- (6) Forgetting your own opinion about old age homes, who do you think is a more persuasive speaker? Why?
- (7) Was David’s opinion altered by any of Sandra’s comment? What do you think this says about David?
- (8) Did any of the expressions the speakers used seem inappropriate or offensive?
- (9) What’s your own opinion about old age home?

### **@Expressions Used in Giving your Opinion:**

- (1) I think.....
- (2) It seems to me that.....;
- (3) Don’t you think...?;
- (4) But what if...;
- (5) Yes, but...;
- (6) I agree, but...;
- (7) I see your point, but...;
- (8) That may be, but...;
- (9) I don’t know why...;
- (10)       You have to remember...;
- (11)       Yes, I guess...

Note:.....

## CHAPTER 18 (Eighteen): *Getting and Giving Advice*

### A. Dialogue For Analysis 1

Situation : *A Mexican student is having problems learning English. He goes to a friend who is a good English student and asks for advice. The friend gives him advice and recommends that he also speak to his teacher.*

Characters : *Pedro is the Mexican student who is having problems. Franz is the good English student. Mr. Benson is Pedro's teacher.*

### @Learning English

#### Dialogue 1

Pedro : It's so hard for me to learn English. Why's it so easy for you?

Franz : I didn't know you were having problems. Maybe it's easier for me because I already speak two languages. But also, I really work at it.

Pedro : Well, I always do my homework and go to class. What else do you think would help?

Franz : Well, you might try reading the newspaper. And I always talk to Americans when I get a chance, though sometimes it's hard.

Pedro : But, how do you meet Americans? I only know other foreign students.

Franz : How about sitting next to an American at lunch, or have you ever thought of asking someone over to your house for dinner?

Pedro : Those are good ideas, but I'm embarrassed to speak English.

Franz : You won't learn if you don't try and speak. If I were you, I'd talk to your English teacher. He might have some good ideas.

### B. Dialogue For Analysis 2

(1) In line 1, how does Pedro introduce his problem?

(2) Why does Pedro say, "I always do my homework and go to class"?

- (3) In line 4, how does Pedro ask for advice?
- (4) In line 5, in what two ways does Franz give advice?
- (5) Why do you think the use of “must” would be inappropriate for giving advice, such as, “You must read the newspaper every day”?
- (6) What other advice forms does Franz use?
- (7) Does Franz make Pedro feel stupid?
- (8) Do you think it would be easy to ask someone like Franz for advice? Why?

**Dialogue 2** (Later in the day)

Pedro : Excuse me, Mr. Benson. Can I talk to you for a minute?

Mr. Benson : Sure, Pedro. What can I help you with?

Pedro : I’m really having problems learning English. I do all my work and come to class, but I’m not making much progress. What do you think I ought to do?

Mr. Benson : Maybe it’s a little hard for you to learn English, but you are improving. Do you spend much time with Americans?

Pedro : No, not really.

Mr. Bensons : Why don’t you try and make an effort? Maybe you could join a club at school. Another thing I’d recommend is not waiting for Americans to invite you somewhere. There’s nothing wrong with calling up someone you’ve met and asking them to go somewhere.

Pedro : Those are good ideas. Is there anything else I should do?

Mr. Bensons : Go to English-speaking movies, watch television, and get in the habit of reading the newspaper every day.

Pedro : That’ll help, I think.

Mr. Bensons : If you still feel you’re not making progress, it might be a good idea to get private tutor a few hours a week.

Pedro : Yeah, I might have to.

### C. Dialogue For Analysis 3

- (1) What does Mr. Benson say that shows he's willing to help Pedro?
- (2) In lines 3-4, how does Pedro explain his problem and then ask for advice?
- (3) What does Mr. Benson say to Pedro to make him feel better?
- (4) What information does Mr. Benson try to get from Pedro before giving advice?
- (5) Are Mr. Benson's ways of giving advice very different from those Franz used? What does this tell you about Mr. Benson?
- (6) In line 9, Mr. Benson uses the advice form, "I'd recommend." Why do you think this would be an inappropriate form for Franz to use?
- (7) In line 13, Mr. Benson uses the imperative form. Is Mr. Benson ordering Pedro to do something?

### D. Advice Forms From the Dialogue

#### Getting Advice

- (1) What do you think would help?
- (2) How do you...?
- (3) What do you think I ought to do?
- (4) Is there anything else I could (should) do?

#### Giving Advice

1. You might try...
2. I always...
3. How about (V + -ing)...
4. Have you ever thought of...?
5. You'll never learn if you don't...
6. If I were you, I'd...
7. Why don't you...
8. (Maybe) You could...
9. Another thing I'd recommend...
10. It might be a good idea to...

## CHAPTER 19 (Nineteen): At the Bank

### *(Mrs. Green Calls at the Bank)*

Mrs. Green : I'd like you to cash this check for fifty dollars for me, please.

Teller : Do you have an account with us?

Mrs. Green : Yes, my husband and I have a checking account. I also want to deposit these other checks in our account at the same time.

Teller : I see. Have you made out a deposit slip?

(Mrs. Green hands teller deposit slip with checks for deposit)

Mrs. Green : I hope I've made it out correctly.

Teller : It seems all right to me. How do you want this other check cashed, Mrs. Green? Will five tens be all right?

Mrs. Green : That will be fine. (Accepts bills) I also want to ask you about starting a savings account. My husband and I have been thinking of opening a small savings account in which we could put aside a few dollars each week.

Teller : The procedure is very simple. You can open a savings account at any time with an initial deposit of five dollars or more. Five dollars is the minimum original deposit. After that you deposit or withdraw money as you wish. You bring your bank book with you each time and the deposit or withdrawal is entered in your book. The account carries interest of 4.5% and the interest is added to your account every six months. That's about all there is to it. If you'd like to open an account, you can talk with the manager or with one of his assistants. They'll be glad to take care of you.

Mrs. Green : Thank you. But I don't believe we are quite ready just yet. However, I do want to speak with someone about another matter. I received a notice a few days ago from the bank saying that our checking account was overdrawn. With whom should I speak about that?

Teller : You can talk with the manager if you like. There he is, seated at the desk over near the window. He seems to be free at the moment.

(Mrs. Green goes over to manager's desk)

Mrs. Green : How do you do? I'm Mrs. Green. About a month ago my husband and I opened a checking account here, and a few days ago I received a notice from the bank saying that our account was overdrawn.

(Manager, reaching for the telephone)

Manager : Just a minute, Mrs. Green. I'll get the record of your account.

(Telephones, record of Mrs. Green's account is brought to the manager)

Manager : Yes, your account was overdrawn four dollars on the twenty-third of the month.

Mrs. Green : But you didn't return the check to me.

Manager : No, the overdraft was only four dollars so the bank honored the check. In such cases we simply send the client a notice and assume that he will reimburse the bank for the amount of paid. Of course, if the amount is very large, the bank will return the check and refuse to pay it. Apparently, you took care of the matter because your record shows that on the twenty-fifth a deposit was made which easily covered the shortage.

Mrs. Green : Then there is nothing further I have to do about it. Is that correct?



Manager : You will find a charge of two dollars on your next monthly statement, which you will have to pay. That is a standard charge made by all banks on the case of an overdraft. But otherwise everything has been taken care of we just hope that in the future you won't overdraw your account.

Mrs. Green : I really can't understand it. I kept a very careful record of my checks and the total was much less than we deposited.

Manager : But perhaps your husband also wrote some checks.

Mrs. Green : It's possible. I didn't say anything to him about the account being overdrawn because I was afraid he might be angry.

Manager : It's a join account, Mrs. Green, and carries two signatures. That means that either you or your husband can write checks against it.

Mrs. Green : I don't suppose it's possible to have a join account where my husband would just deposit money and I would write the checks.

Manager : I'm afraid not.

Mrs. Green : It might be a very good idea. You should think about it. Anyway, I'm very sorry to have bothered you. It was very stupid of me.

Manager : it was no bother at all. We are always glad to help you. Why don't you take one of our little booklets along with you? They describe the various services which the bank offers. We have a personal loan department, and we sell travelers' checks. Perhaps someday you or your husband may wish to take out a personal loan.

Mrs. Green : I'm afraid that's my husband's department. He takes care of getting the money; I just spend it. Anyway, my husband says that a bank is a place where they lend you money only when you can prove that you don't need it. Is that correct?

Manager : Not quite. But tell your husband that we shall be glad to do business with him whenever he has need of our services.

Mrs. Green : Thanks. I'll do that. Good-bye.

### **A. Exercises for Conversation**

### **B. Comprehension Questions**

- (1) Where does this dialogue take place?
- (2) What persons take part in this dialogue?
- (3) What are the duties of the "teller" in a bank?
- (4) What is the procedure to be followed in a bank in making a deposit?
- (5) What is the difference between a checking account and a savings account?
- (6) What interest do most savings accounts draw in banks today?
- (7) What charge, if any, do banks make for checking accounts?
- (8) What are some of the advantages of paying for purchases by check rather than in cash?
- (9) What happens if a person having a checking account overdrawn his account?
- (10) What is meant by a "join" account?
- (11) What are "travelers' checks"?
- (12) What are some of the advantages of using travelers' checks while traveling?
- (13) Since banks do not charge for many of the services they offer and since they pay interest on all savings accounts, how do they make their profit?
- (14) What is the procedure to be followed in making a loan at a bank?
- (15) What interest do banks usually charge on loans?

**Note:**.....

## CHAPTER 20 (Twenty): *At the Supermarket*

Mrs. Brown Buys Fruit and Vegetables:

Tony : What can I do for you today, Mrs. Brown?

Mrs. Brown : I'd like a dozen nice oranges to use in a fruit salad.

(Tony, the clerk, pointing to where the oranges are)

Tony : Do you want Florida or California oranges?

Mrs. Brown : Which do you think are better, Tony?

Tony : Florida oranges are juicier, but some people like navel oranges for a fruit salad. They have no seeds, and are easier to peel and cut up.

Mrs. Brown : Then pick me out a dozen navel oranges. Incidentally, the oranges you sold me last week were so green that I've still got half of them home in the refrigerator.

Tony : If you keep them in your refrigerator they'll never get ripe. Leave them out where it's warmer and they'll soon ripen.

Mrs. Brown : I also want some bananas. How do you sell them?

Tony : They're ten cents a pound. How many do you want?

Mrs. Brown : Give me about half a dozen. I also want three or four ripe pears and half a dozen good eating apples. I suppose I should also buy some cooking apples. It's been a long time since I baked my husband a good apple pie, and he's crazy about apple pie. Do you have any good cooking apples?

Tony : These Western apples are good for baking pies.

Mrs. Brown : They look green. How do you sell them?

Tony : Fifteen cents a pound. They're plenty ripe. They have a lot of juice and are a good baking apple.

Mrs. Brown : I also want some vegetables.

Tony : Do you need anything else in the fruit line? We have some nice tangerines just in from Florida. Grapefruit? Melons? Peaches? Plums?

Mrs. Brown : No, nothing, thank you. Now, as to vegetables, give me a sack of potatoes. Pick out small ones, please. The large ones are sometimes not very good at this time of year.

Tony : We don't sell potatoes by the sack anymore. We sell them by the pound. How many pounds do you want about four or five pounds?

Mrs. Brown : All right. But can you send these things to me? I don't think I'll be able to carry so much.

Tony : Don't worry about that. They boy can deliver everything to your apartment within an hour.

Mrs. Brown : Then I may as well order a few more things while I'm at it. How is your cabbage today, Tony? Pick me out a good, solid head — not too small and not too large. I could also use a couple of cucumbers if they're nice. Are they solid? May I see them?

Tony : Here are the cucumbers. Help yourself. Pick out what you want, Mrs. Brown.

Mrs. Brown : How are the tomatoes? I'd like about half a dozen. But be sure they're ripe and have no spoiled spots on them. The last ones you sold me were not good at all. I had to throw half of them away.

Tony : I'm sorry. I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll put in one or two extra ones today and not charge you.

Mrs. Brown : Thank you, Tony. I believe that's about all.

Tony : How about some fresh asparagus? We just got a new shipment this morning. Do you need any carrots? Onions?

Mrs. Brown : No, we eat very little asparagus at our house, and my husband is allergic to carrots. At least he thinks he is. He says he itches all over after he eats them. Do you think that's possible? Onions I never buy. I can't stand their odor.

Tony : But onions are good for you, Mrs. Brown. They make you strong. We have onions or garlic at our house almost every meal.

Mrs. Brown : I am very aware of that fact, Tony.

Tony : Onions are like apples. You know the old saying: "An apple a day keeps the doctor away."

Mrs. Brown : Yes, and an onion a day will keep everyone away.

### **A. Exercises for Conversation**

### **B. Comprehension Questions**

- (1) Where does the dialogue take place?
- (2) Does this dialogue take place between a man and a woman or between two women?
- (3) What is the difference between California and Florida oranges?
- (4) Does an orange have a thick peel or a thin peel?
- (5) What other fruits that you know have a thick peel?
- (6) What fruits that you know are easy to peel?
- (7) What fruits go bad very quickly if not kept in a cool place?
- (8) What fruits go bad if placed in the refrigerator?
- (9) What is the difference between "eating apples" and "baking apples"?
- (10) How many ounces are there in a pound?

- (11) How many pints are there in a quart?
- (12) How many quarts are there in a gallon? How many pints?
- (13) Why do we speak of a “head of lettuce” or a “head of cabbage”?
- (14) What are your favorite vegetables?
- (15) How does Mrs. Brown on this dialogue answer Tony’s remark to the effect that an apple a day keeps the doctor away?

Note:.....

## CHAPTER 21 (Twenty One): *At the Bookstore*

(Clerk, greeting Mrs. Clark)

Clerk : Good afternoon! May I help you?

Mrs. Clark : Thank you I was just looking over your collection of books to see whether there was something that interested.

Clerk : We have all the latest novels. We get new ones almost every week.

Mrs. Clark : These are all books which you lend out, aren't they?

Clerk : Yes, these are all part of our lending library collection. The section you are looking at contains the fiction; the section to your left has nonfiction, and a little farther on are the detective stories.

Mrs. Clark : What must one do in order to borrow a book?

Clerk : You must first become a member. That simply means that you leave a dollar deposit and gives us your name and address. You then pay fifteen cents for each book which you withdraw. You are allowed to keep the book for three days. If you keep the book longer than three days, you pay ten cents for each additional day.

Mrs. Clark : What happens if after a few weeks I don't wish to continue as a member or I don't want to borrow anymore books?

Clerk : You notify us that you are discontinuing your membership, and we return your dollar to you. The dollar which you leave is simply a deposit; it is not a membership fee.

Mrs. Clark : It sounds quite reasonable. I think I'd like to become a member.

- Clerk : Very good. I'll make out a card for you will you come to my desk, please? Have you decided upon some book which you'd like to take with you?
- Mrs. Clark : I'm going to take two books — a detective story for my husband to read and this latest novel by Updyke for myself. Everyone seems to be reading this Updyke book, so I suppose I'd better read it too. At my bridge club if one doesn't keep up with all the latest novels, one is left out of the conversation entirely.
- Clerk : I'm sure you'll like the book. Most people tell me that they have enjoyed it very much, although some readers have said that they thought it was very much overrated. The book has been on the best-seller list for more than two months now.
- Mrs. Clark : If it is so popular, how does it happen that you have two copies of it in on your shelves? I should think that there would be such a demand for it that it would be constantly in circulation.
- Clerk : There is a very great demand for it. But, as in the case of all very popular books, we have at least seven or eight copies circulating constantly. Otherwise there would rarely be a copy available for anyone. However, if there is ever a particular book you want to read and someone already has it out, you simply put in a reserve for it, and as soon as it comes on again we hold it for you.
- Mrs. Clark : I see that you also sell new books. Occasionally, I want to give a book as a gift to some friend.
- Clerk : We carry all the new books for sale. The lending library is just a small part of our business. We have a complete stock of Modern Library books, Pocket Books, all the current magazines. We sell greeting cards for all occasions. We generally get every new book as



soon as it is published. (Picking up a package from his desk) Here are some books which just arrived this morning. This one may interest you: *How to Torture Your Husband*.

Mrs. Clark : No, thanks, I have my own system. But, by the way, do you have a book on big-game hunting just published recently, written by a man named Hunter? I read about it in the Book Review section of last Sunday's *Times*. It's for my husband, not for me. He's interested in crazy things like that.

Clerk : We don't have that particular book, but it may be coming in. if you have just read the review, it's no doubt a new book. I can let you know if it comes in, or I can order it for you.

Mrs. Clark : Don't bother. I can probably find it on your shelves later.

Clerk : Shall I wrap these books for you, madam, or do you want to carry them under your arm? There was nothing else today, was there? Greeting cards, stationery, gift articles?

Mrs. Clark : That will be all. I have to pay you the dollar deposit on the lending library membership. You also want to take down my name and address.

### **A. Exercises for Conversation**

### **B. Comprehension Questions**

- (1) Where does the dialogue take place?
- (2) Between what two persons does this dialogue take place?
- (3) What is meant by a "lending library"?
- (4) What is the difference between a public library and a rental library?
- (5) What different types of writing may be classified as "fiction"?
- (6) What different types of writing may be classified as "nonfiction"?

- (7) What is the charge usually made for withdrawal of books from a store rental library?
- (8) What charge, if any, is made for the withdrawal of books from a public library?
- (9) How long can you keep a book borrowed from a public library before having to return it?
- (10) Why are detective stories so popular with many readers?
- (11) Do you yourself read many or few detective stories?
- (12) What other articles besides books are sold in the store in the above dialogue?
- (13) Why does Mrs. Clark say she doesn't need to read the book, *How to Torture Your Husband*?
- (14) On what different occasions is it customary to send greeting cards?
- (15) What is meant by "best-seller list"?

## CHAPTER 22 (Twenty Two): *Checking In at a Hotel*

Mr. Reese : I would like a room for tonight.

Clerk : Single or double?

Mr. Reese : Single, please.

Clerk : Do you have a reservation?

Mr. Reese : I wrote you last week from New York but I didn't receive an answer.

Clerk : What is your name, please?

Mr. Reese : Reese. Benjamin H. Reese.

(Room clerk, examining sheet of paper)

Clerk : Yes, we received your letter, Mr. Reese. We have a room reserved for you. We weired you last Tuesday that we would hold a room on your name.

Mr. Reese : That's strange. I never received any telegram. However, I left New York on Tuesday night and went first to Philadelphia. It's possible your telegram arrived after I left. I wanted a room with private bath.

Clerk : This particular room has a private bath.

Mr. Reese : Is it an inside room or an outside room? I prefer an outside room, as I mentioned to you in my letter.

Clerk : It's an outside room on the eight floor — Room 816.

Mr. Reese : And what is the price of the room?

Clerk : Fifteen dollars a day.

Mr. Reese : I don't suppose you have anything cheaper.

Clerk : All outside rooms with bath are fifteen dollars and up. I can give you an inside room without bath at twelve-fifty. It's a room on the top floor, has plenty of air and light.

Mr. Reese : Where is the bathroom?

Clerk : The bathroom is down the hall a short distance. You can take a look at the room if you like.

Mr. Reese : I think I prefer the outside room. I assume that it's quiet and that the street noises won't bother me. I don't sleep too well.

Clerk : It's on the Eleventh Avenue side of the hotel. Eleventh Avenue has little traffic, and is a very quiet street. Besides, on the eighth floor you don't hear much noise anyway. How long do you plan to stay, Mr. Reese?

Mr. Reese : Probably until about Wednesday. According to my present plans I'll be checking out sometime Wednesday morning.

Clerk : Will you sign the register, please? The bellboy will take your bags and show you to your room. Are you here on business, Mr. Reese?

Mr. Reese : It's partly business and partly pleasure. This is my first trip to Washington and I'm very eager to see the city. So I may spend the first day or two just sightseeing. By the way, do you have a dining room in the hotel?

Clerk : Yes, we do.

Mr. Reese : At what time do you serve meals?

Clerk : We serve breakfast from eight o'clock to eleven; we serve lunch from twelve to three-thirty, and we serve dinner from five to eight.

Mr. Reese : That doesn't leave much time to see the city, does it?

## **A. Exercises for Conversation**

## **B. Comprehension Questions**

- (1) Does the above dialogue take place in a hotel or in a restaurant?
- (2) Between what two persons does the dialogue take place?
- (3) What do we call the person who works at the desk of a hotel and has a charge of renting the rooms?
- (4) What is the difference between a single room and a double room?
- (5) Why is it often necessary to make a reservation in advance for a hotel room?
- (6) What does the hotel usually do after it receives your request for reservation?
- (7) Why did Mr. Reese not receive any answer to his request for a reservation?
- (8) What kind of room did Mr. Reese ask for?
- (9) Which is more expensive: a room with bath or a room without bath?
- (10) Which do you prefer when staying in a hotel: an inside room or an outside room?
- (11) What is the average price today in the usual hotel of a private room with bath?
- (12) What is meant by the terms “to check in” and “to check out” when speaking of hotels?
- (13) What are the duties of a bellboy and the room clerk in a hotel?
- (14) What is Mr. Reese’s comment when the room clerk tells him in detail the various hours at which meals are served?

## CHAPTER 23 (Twenty Three): *At the Restaurant*

Mr. Miles Dines at a Restaurant:

Waiter : May I take your order, sir?

Mr. Miles : I haven't seen a menu yet; may I have one, please?

Waiter : I'm sorry. I thought that the hostess who seated you had given you a menu.

(Waiter hands menu to customer)

Waiter : Here is one, sir.

(Mr. Miles, looking at menu)

Mr. Miles : There are so many different dishes listed that it is hard to decide.

Waiter : The à la carte dishes are on the left. The regular dinners are on the right-hand page.

Mr. Miles : I'll have the regular dinner. I'm pretty hungry. With the regular dinner I get appetizer, soup, and so forth. Isn't that the idea?

Waiter : Yes, sir. The regular dinner includes appetizer, soup, salad, choice of dessert, tea or coffee.

Mr. Miles : Is there any particular dish you would recommend?

Waiter : The toast beef is very good tonight. We also have several good chicken dishes, if you like chicken. We have roast chicken with dressing, Southern-fried chicken, chicken livers in casserole...

Mr. Miles : I'm not very fond of chicken.

Waiter : How about fish? Fish is one of the specialties of the house. We have filet of sole, flounder, baked shad, halibut au gratin.

Mr. Miles : What is this minute steak that's on the menu?

Waiter : It's a small steak cooked over a grill. Of course, it's not a porterhouse or tenderloin steak. But it's steak. I believe it must be a cut of round steak. It's pounded flat with something heavy in order to make it tender.

Mr. Miles : I think I'll try that. For vegetables, give me french-fried potatoes and stewed corn.

Waiter : How do you want your steak — rare, medium, or well done?

Mr. Miles : Well done, please. What salad do I get with the dinner?

Waiter : You have a choice of lettuce and tomato or cucumber and beets. You also have a choice of appetizer and soup. What appetizer would you like to have?

Mr. Miles : What appetizer do you have?

Waiter : The appetizers are there at the top of the page. You can have shrimp cocktail, fresh fruit cocktail, tomato juice, clam juice, antipasto...

Mr. Miles : I'll have the fruit cocktail. I'll also have the cream of mushroom soup and the lettuce and tomato salad.

Waiter : What kind of dressing would you like on your salad: French, Russian, mayonnaise?

Mr. Miles : French dressing, please. That steak won't take long to prepare, will it? I'm pretty hungry.

Waiter : It will be ready as soon as you finish your appetizer and soup.

(Waiter brings appetizer, soup. Later serves salad, steak, etc. returns at conclusion of meal)

Waiter : Are you ready to order dessert, sir? How did you find your steak?

Mr. Miles : Oh, it wasn't too difficult. I just moved aside one of the french-fried potatoes and there it was hiding underneath.

Waiter : You mean it was rather small. I warned you that it wasn't a porterhouse or sirloin steak.

Mr. Miles : It really wasn't half bad. I was only kidding.

Waiter : But why didn't you call me over and say something about it? I could have taken it back to the kitchen and brought you something else.

Mr. Miles : The fact that I was so hungry probably made it seem smaller than it really was. What do you have for dessert?

Waiter : We have pie, chocolate pudding, rice pudding, ice cream, French pastry, chocolate layer cake...

Mr. Miles : What kind of pie do you have?

Waiter : Apple, peach, pineapple, custard, pumpkin, mince...

Mr. Miles : I'll have peach pie à la mode and coffee.

Waiter : Here is your check, sir. You can pay the cashier on your way out.

### **A. Exercises for Conversation**

### **B. Comprehension Questions**

- (1) Where does the above dialogue take place?
- (2) Between what two people does the dialogue take place?
- (3) What is the function of a "hostess" in a restaurant?
- (4) What is meant by an "à la carte" menu?



- (5) What different courses are usually included in the “regular dinner” at a restaurant?
- (6) Do you seldom or often eat in restaurants?
- (7) Is it more expensive or less expensive to eat in restaurants than at home?
- (8) What do we call the person who waits on you in a restaurant?
- (9) In what different forms are potatoes served in American restaurants?
- (10) What different types of fish dishes, served in restaurants, can you name?
- (11) When eating in a restaurant, what is your favorite appetizer? Soup? Salad?
- (12) What did the diner in the dialogue above say when the waiter asked him how he “found” his steak?
- (13) What different desserts are usually served in the typical American restaurant?
- (14) What is your favorite dessert?
- (15) In most restaurants is it customary to pay the waiter or the cashier?

Note:.....

## CHAPTER 24 (Twenty Four): *Job's Interview*

The Personnel Manager Interviews Mr. Sloan, Who is Applying for a Job:

Personnel Manager : Sit down, please, Mr. Sloan. We have your letter in answer to your advertisement. I'd like to talk with you about your qualifications for the position.

(Mr. Sloan, taking a seat)

Mr. Sloan : I suppose you have received a great many replies to your advertisement.

Personnel Manager : I haven't counted the exact numbers of replies, but I would say that at least fifty persons answered. Naturally, many who wrote don't have the qualifications we require — but we have picked out the ten or twelve best replies and plan to interview these applicants. Your letter was among the ten or twelve we picked out.

Mr. Sloan : I am very glad to know that my letter was acceptable. It is sometimes very difficult to answer a newspaper advertisement well.

Personnel Manager : As to your letter, Mr. Sloan, I would say that it was one of the best we received. I am always amazed at the poor letters most people write when applying for a position. They use any old kind of writing paper that seems to be handy. They write illegibly and include many personal factors which are not important. At the same time, they fail to state simply and clearly their qualifications for the job. Incidentally, you mentioned in your letter that you had already done considerable work in selling.

Mr. Sloan : I was Field Representative for five years of one of the large commercial schools. I enrolled new students for the school.

Personnel Manager : What did your work consist of exactly?

Mr. Sloan : The school supplied me with leads, which were generally simply the names of prospective students who had telephoned or written to the school requesting information. I had to visit such student in their homes, talk with their parents, and so forth. The job also involved some public relations work, since I had to visit high schools and talk with student groups about the advantages of commercial training.

Personnel Manager : This job for which we are interviewing applicants is somewhat similar — except, of course; you would be selling typewriters rather than commercial courses. We pay a straight commission of ten per cent on all sales, with a drawing account of one hundred dollars a week to start. Your school experience would be very useful, since in this job you would also call upon schools and colleges. You would visit typing classes, demonstrate new machines, and talk with school officials and commercial teachers in an effort to interest them in buying our typewriters. The job occasionally involves some travelling.

Mr. Sloan : I am prepared to travel if necessary. As I stated in my letter, I have my own car.

Personnel Manager : That is important. We give you an allowance for all automobile and traveling expenses.

Mr. Sloan : I am sure that I could do the work well. I also feel that I have the necessary qualifications.

Personnel Manager : Frankly, Mr. Sloan, I was very favorably impressed by your letter. Since talking with you I feel even more strongly that you are perhaps the right man for the job. However, we naturally want to interview the remainder of the applicants before we make any final decision.

Mr. Sloan : I included the names of several references in my letter. I can also send you copies of personal recommendations from my last two employers.

Personnel Manager : Incidentally, in that connection, the young man whom I interviewed just before you sent along two letters of reference with his application. One was from the minister of his church and the other from his Sunday School teacher. I told him that the two references proved that he was a good person on Sundays but I was more interested in his conduct on weekdays. He laughed and thought it was a good joke. If we decide to hire you, Mr. Sloan, when could you start working?

Mr. Sloan : I could start almost immediately. I would like to give my present employer a week or ten days' notice, but otherwise I would be free to begin anytime.

Personnel Manager : That's fine. (Rising to indicate end of interview) You'll no doubt hear from us, Mr. Sloan, within the next few days. As soon as we have interviewed the remainder of the applicants we will make our final decision. We can telephone you or send you a telegram. Thank you very much for coming in to see us. It has been a real pleasure to talk with you.

Mr. Sloan : Thank you, sir! Then I'll wait to hear from you.

## **A. Exercises for conversation**

## **B. Comprehension Questions**

- (1) Where does the dialogue take place?
- (2) What advertisement has Mr. Sloan answered?
- (3) According to the personnel manager, do most people write good letters or poor letters of application?
- (4) What are some of the requisites of a good letter of application?
- (5) Have you seldom or often had reason to write a letter of application?
- (6) What experience in selling had Mr. Sloan had previously?
- (7) What type of work was he applying for?
- (8) What salary did the job pay?
- (9) Why did the personnel manager not hire Mr. Sloan immediately?
- (10) Do you feel that Mr. Sloan was well qualified or poorly qualified for the job?
- (11) Was the personnel manager favorably or unfavorably impressed by Mr. Sloan's letter of application?
- (12) What two letters of reference had the previous applicant sent along with his letter of application?
- (13) Why did the personnel manager feel that further references were necessary?
- (14) What allowance do most companies give their salesmen for automobile expenses?
- (15) What is meant by a "drawing account"?

## CHAPTER 25 (Twenty Five): *What's Your Major?*

### A. Section I. Presentation:

It's June now, and Bill Patterson and John Corcoran are going to finish their freshman year. Soon they'll be sophomores. Bill wants to major in modern languages. In his junior year, he wants to take Russian. In his senior year, he wants to study a little Chinese. Someday he wants to be a language teacher. John has decided to major in something else — Chemistry. After graduation he wants to get a job as a chemist somewhere. Bill and John are going to have their final examinations next week. John's worried about his German exam. He didn't attend every class. Sometimes he cut classes. But he isn't worried about anything else. Bill always tries to attend every class. He's a good student, but he's worried about his English exam. His English teacher is Professor Charles M. McCarthy. M stands for Mark — his middle name. Professor McCarthy said that he's going to give a difficult examination. English is a required subject. German isn't required. It's an elective. Bill has three English classes a week. He'll get three credits for English. John has to German classes. He'll get two credits for German course. Of course, they have to pass the final examination

### B. Section II. Application Dialogue

#### Listen and repeat

- I've decided on my major — modern languages. I think I'd like to become a language teacher some day.
- That'd be interesting. I suppose languages are easy for you.
- Yes. None of my language courses have been difficult.
- Well, I'm taking German this semester. I don't think I'll pass it. I doubt that I can pass the final exam.
- What's the trouble

- I can't tell what the instructor is saying. I suppose he speaks too fast.
- That's too bad.
- I don't want to major in languages. I want to major in something else — chemistry.  
I want to get a job some place as a chemist. I believe it'll be interesting.
- Yes. And profitable, too. I understand chemists make a lot of money.
- I'm afraid I won't make much money at first.
- Not to change the subjects, but have you got any classes this afternoon?
- No. I had my last class this morning.
- When's your first exam?
- Next Tuesday. Each of my Profs said he's going to give a difficult exam. I'm worried.
- Do you have Professor McCarthy?
- Professor James McCarthy?
- No. Charles McCarthy. He's my English Prof.
- No. I have someone else. Why?
- Well, one day last week he said his exam was going to be pretty hard. No one thinks we can pass it. We're afraid it's going to be terribly difficult.
- Well, I'm worried about German. I haven't attended very many classes.
- I try to attend every class. I don't like to cut class.
- Yes. I suppose nothing is more important than our classes.
- How about having lunch with me?
- I'm sorry. But someone is waiting for me.

— Oh? Your girl friend?

— No. No one wants to be my girl friend. I'm too serious. Harry's waiting for me at the library. He's going to help me with German.

— Harry Baker?

— Yes. He's the smartest guy in my class. You can't find a smarter guy anywhere. Someday he's going to be an important man.

— Yes. I suppose so. Let's have dinner together.

— All right. Let's go some place downtown.

— O.K. Any place will be all right.

**Note:.....**



## CHAPTER 26 (Twenty Six): *Micky's Home Town*

### **A. Section I. Presentation**

Micky's home town is Fukushima City, which is the capital of Fukushima Prefecture in Northern Japan. His father, who runs a small bookkeeping school, is also a university professor. He teaches in the commerce department of the university that's near his home. Micky has been telling Bill a lot about Japan. They've become very good friends. The people who live in Bill's home town are like those in Fukushima. They're thrifty but good-hearted and friendly, too. Bill comes from a middle-class family. His father, who works for an advertising company, has an income of over ten-thousand dollars a year. Bill's sister reminds Micky of his own sister. Both of them are studying various things. Bill's sister goes to cooking school and driving school. Micky's sister goes to flower-arranging school and music school. She's studying the samisen and the Koto. Bill has asked Micky for a book that tells about Japanese customs and habits. He wants to learn about his friend's country.

### **B. Section II. Application dialogue**

#### **Listen and repeat:**

X : Where do you come from?

Y : Pardon me?

X : I asked where you come from.

Y : Oh, I come from a town in Northern Japan.

X : What's it like?

Y : Well, the people who live there are very thrifty. But they're good-hearted, too.

X : What do you think of the people here?

Y : They remind me of the people I grew up with. I like them a lot.

- X : That's good. But I suppose we're quite different from the people in your home town.
- Y : Yes, you are. That's why you're so interesting. A few minutes ago I saw a little boy that was wearing a cowboy suit. Who was that?
- X : That was my brother. He's the one I was telling you about. He's in the second grade now. By the way, how are your English classes coming?
- Y : Not so good. They're getting pretty difficult. The lesson that deals with relative pronouns is pretty hard. Can you recommend a book that's good on relatives?
- X : Sorry, I can't. But what's the trouble?
- Y : Well, in Japanese we don't have relative pronouns. They're a real stumbling block. For example, you say, "The people that you saw were some of my students."
- X : What do you say in Japanese?
- Y : Literally, we say, "The you-saw people were some of my students".
- X : Well, English shouldn't be so difficult. Just put *you saw* after *people*.
- Y : I know. But it's still confusing. Anyway, here's a copy of the book you wanted. It tells about Japanese customs.
- X : Thanks. Oh, here's a picture of Japanese garden. There're some steppingstones across the pond.
- Y : By the way, is your sister home now?
- X : No, she's at cooking school now. Then she's going to meet my dad at work.
- Y : Oh? What does your father do?

X : He works for an advertising company. He's in the planning department. How about your father?

Y : He runs a small bookkeeping school. He teaches at a university, too.

X : Who does he teach at his school?

Y : University students and a few housewives.

X : I see. Well, I have to go downtown now. Would you like to come along?

Y : I'd like to. But I want to see your sister. I think I'll wait for her.

Note:.....

## CHAPTER 27 (Twenty Seven): *A Full Scholarship*

### *A. Section I. Presentation*

Hiroko Nakagawa has gotten a full scholarship to study in the United States. She applied directly to University of Pennsylvania, where she wants to continue studying journalism. Her scholarship includes tuition, board, and traveling expenses. She had to fill out a lot of papers and get a few signatures and recommendations. She's already finished making most of her preparations. She's already gotten her passport, but she hasn't gotten her visa yet. She hasn't bought her boat ticket, either. Everyone thinks it strange that she's decided to go by boat. The truth is that she's afraid of planes. She's afraid her plane might crash. The other day Hiroko ran into one of her American friends at a coffee shop on the Ginza. He was surprised that she was still in Japan. He thought that she had already gone to the States. She explained that she hadn't gotten her visa yet. She said that she had plenty of time, so she wasn't in a hurry. She was going to spend the summer in Japan. Then she was going to leave for the States. She plans to be at the University of Pennsylvania for two or three years, so now she's visiting her old friends and saying good-by. She has a lot of free time, so she's enjoying herself seeing movies and doing other interesting things, too. Yesterday she saw an interesting thriller downtown. There was another movie, too---a rather uninteresting Western. Hiroko doesn't like Westerns. She doesn't like "chambara" movies, either. This afternoon she plans to see a documentary movie about Africa. It's a travelogue, so she thinks she'll enjoy it very much.

**B. Section II. Application dialogue**

X : Well, hello! Are you still here? Haven't you gone to the States yet?

Y : No. Not yet. I have lots of time, so I'm not in a hurry.

X : Have you finished making your preparations?

Y : Most of them. I've already gotten my passport, but I haven't gotten my visa yet. I haven't bought my boat ticket, either.

X : Your what?

Y : My boat ticket. I'm going by boat. I don't like planes.

X : I don't, either. I'm afraid they might crash.

Y : I am, too.

X : You're going by boat. Then, I suppose it'll take a couple of weeks.

Y : Yes. Perhaps fifteen or sixteen days.

X : Then, you'll have to leave around the middle of August, won't you?

Y : That's right. Classes begin in the middle of September, so I want to get there a few days ahead of time.

X : Are you going to board at the university?

Y : I haven't decided yet. I lived in my college dormitory here, but I didn't like dormitory life.

X : Neither did I. You'd probably prefer living in an apartment, wouldn't you?

Y : Yes. But I don't think I'd have enough money. I'd like to board with an American family. Then I can learn something about American family life.

X : That's a good idea. I know a family near the university. I'll give you their address.  
You can look them up.

Y : Thanks a lot. I'd appreciate it.

X : Here it is. 274 Elm Street. Mr. and Mrs. Jim Grant. By the way, what are you going to study at Penn?

Y : I want to continue studying journalism. I'm entering the graduate school.

X : When did you begin studying journalism?

Y : In my junior year.

X : Are you paying your own way?

X : My own what?

A : Your own way. Are you paying your expenses yourself?

Y : No. I was fortunate enough to get a full scholarship.

X : A Fulbright Scholarship?

Y : No. I applied directly to the University of Pennsylvania.

X : Did you have any trouble getting it?

Y : No. I just got the necessary papers. Then I filled them out and sent them.

X : That's fine. I suppose you've been pretty busy lately.

Y : A little. But I have a lot of free time, too. I've been seeing a lot of movies lately.

X : A lot of what?

Y : Movies. Yesterday I saw a thriller downtown. There was a Western, too. The thriller was good, but I don't enjoy Westerns.

X : I don't either. I don't like "Chambara" movies, either.

Y : Neither do I. What kind do you like?

X : I enjoy seeing documentary films.

Y : Then, you'd enjoy the travelogue playing at the Palace Theater. Shall we go and see it?

X : I have a dental appointment this afternoon, so I can't go today. Let's go tomorrow.

Y : All right.

Note.....

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