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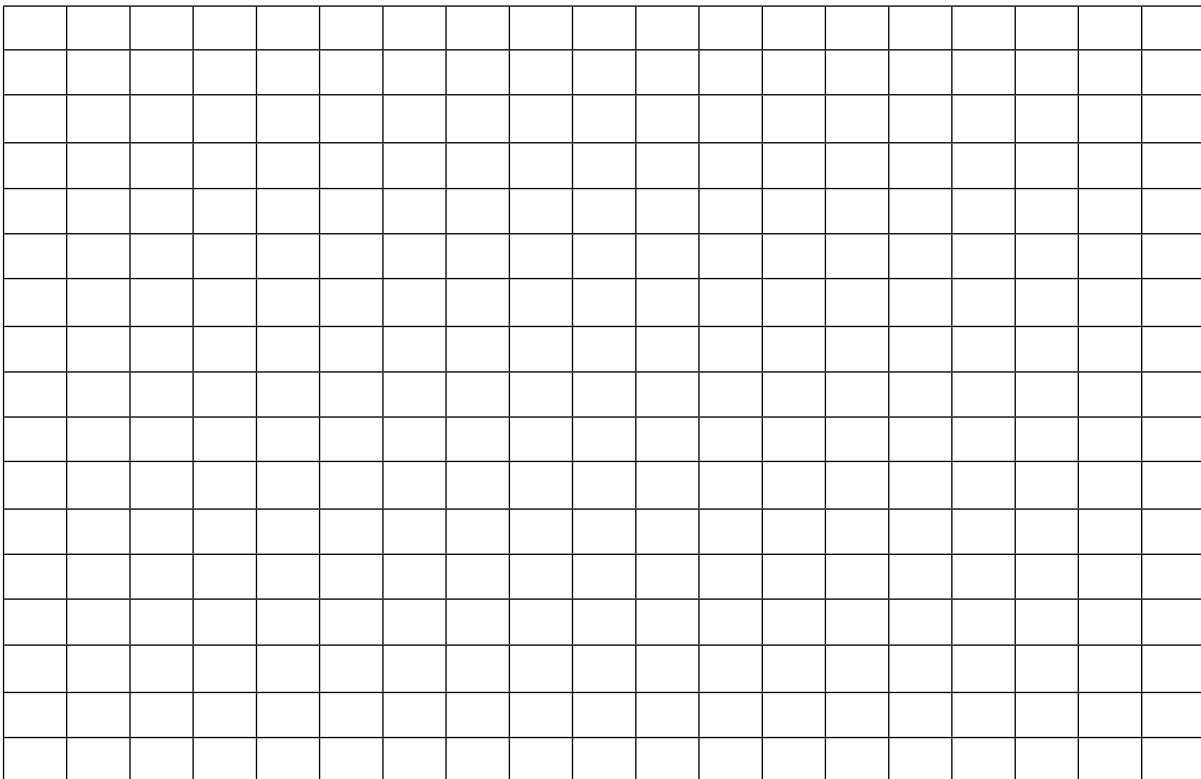
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UNIT 1

INSTRUCTIONS. Find the vocabulary words in the puzzle below.
Then write each one next to its definition.



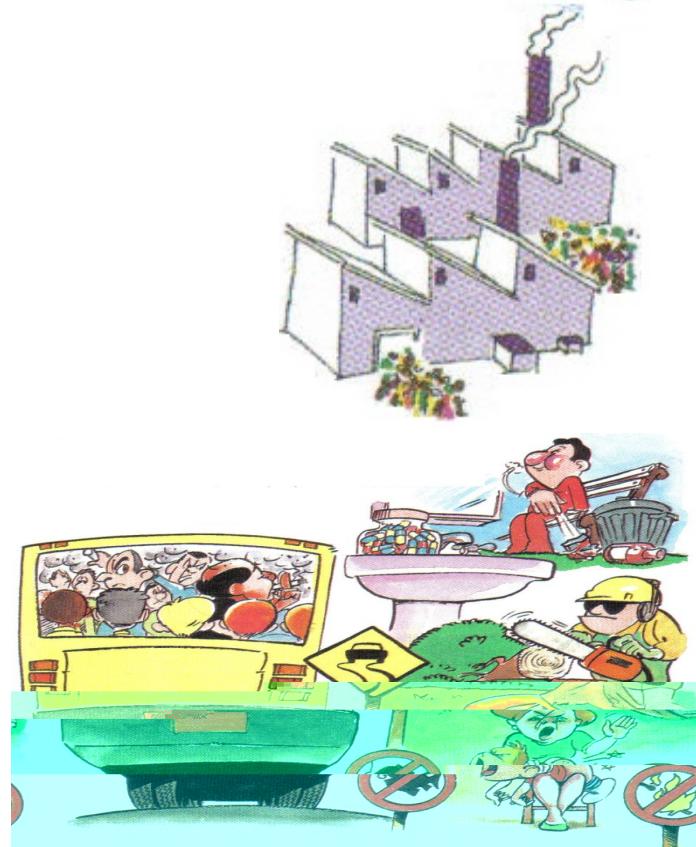
1. Something that has no value _____ Similar to the floor, but outside _____
2. Trash or garbage thrown on the ground _____
3. Ambience _____
4. Confusing _____
5. A synonym for the open country _____
6. What you feel, hear, smell, and taste with _____
7. Things written on the wall _____
8. Useless matter, similar to trash _____
9. To rest on the surface of the water _____

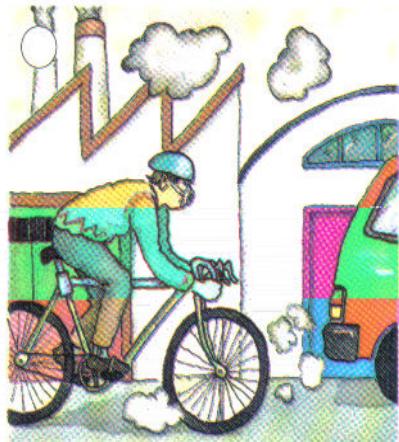
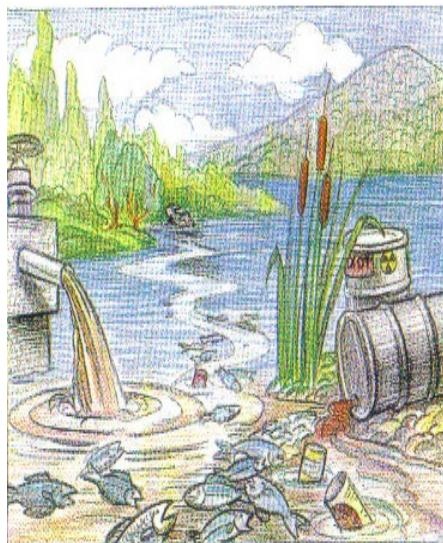
10. An instrument used in a car for sounding a warning _____
11. The sound made by an automobile horn _____
12. A manufacturing plant _____
13. To permit a liquid to fall out of something _____
14. The useless remains of chemical products _____

To put in a dangerous situation _____
15. To contaminate _____
16. Smoke or vapour produced by automobiles _____

17. Without care _____
18. Unable to be lived in _____
19. To analyze logically _____
20. To castigate _____

INSTRUCTIONS. Read and discuss. what do you see these people doing?





How many times have you gone to a park and looked around to see trash and empty bottles lying on the ground? If you are like many people, you may have eaten your sandwich, thrown your paper bag and empty Coke can on the grass, and left in disgust thinking innocently to yourself, "Look at all this litter! Why don't people take better care of their parks?"



Pollution of the environment has been a perplexing situation for as long a time as man has existed on this planet. But today, in our world of more than four billion inhabitants, the problem is one of enormous proportion. And the littering of parks, countryside, and city streets is only one small part of the whole picture. Among other types of pollution obvious to the senses are graffiti on the walls of public buildings, smog, garbage floating in the rivers, and the constant honking of automobile horns in urban areas.

What are the causes of pollution? In general, one might say that they are either the big acts of a few people or the small acts of many. A factory might spill chemical wastes into the local supply of drinking water, endangering the life of an entire community. Individuals may pollute the air with exhaust fumes from their automobiles. The cumulative effect of all this careless activity is that the Earth is rapidly becoming uninhabitable.

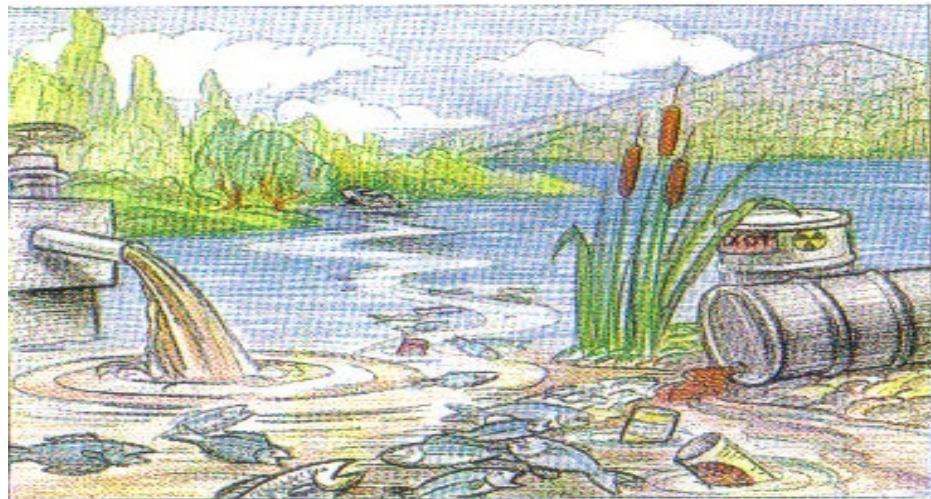
Unfortunately, colonization of other planets is not yet a viable alternative to continuing to live here. So what, then, are the alternatives? Some believe that environmental education can lead to a possible solution of the problem. They reason that people who are properly educated do not pollute. Others advocate the imposition of high fines on polluters, arguing that most people will not throw trash from their car windows if they know that they will be punished.

Whatever the solution, the problem of environmental pollution is a serious one that demands continued study and collaboration on the part of the world community.

1. Is pollution a problem that emerged recently? Explain.

- Why do you think that pollution is considered to be a more serious problem now than before?
- What kinds of pollution do you find in public parks? Downtown? In your neighbourhoods? In rivers?
- In what sense is the honking of automobile horns considered to be a type of pollution?
- Who is responsible for pollution? Explain.
- Do you believe that pollution is making the Earth uninhabitable? Why?/ Why not?
- What, in your opinion, is the best solution to the problem of environmental pollution? Explain?

- You are walking in the park and you notice that some children have thrown their empty lunch bags on the ground instead of into the trash can. The children are now playing with no thought of cleaning up the mess they've left. Go up to them and try to convince them to pick up their stuff and throw it away properly.



- You and your neighbours are very angry because you have just discovered by accident that a local factory is dumping chemical wastes in an empty field near your street. You feel that this is a very dangerous situation for both yourselves and your children. You have decided to form a committee. Discuss the problem and decide what course of action you will follow.

Subject + Transitive Verb + Direct Object + Object Complement (infinitive, adjective, or participle).

1. He wants something.
I buy a car.
2. She likes something.
We call her every day.
3. The university will require something.
They write a thesis.
4. They need something.
We help them.
5. Mary wants something.
Ann returns the book.
6. Alex needed something.
The bank loaned him money.
7. My mother wanted something.
I made my bed.
8. The teacher required something.
We brought our homework every day.
9. They like something.
We take them to the movies.
10. Jim is going to want something.
We serve him his breakfast.
11. I want something.
He cuts my hair.
12. Harold wants something.
Sally loves him.

He wants me to buy a car.

She likes us to call her every day.

UNIT 2

1. Kicked in "Kicked the habit" means _____
a. Quit
b. Started

2. Give up in "give up smoking" means _____
a. Survive with.
b. Renounce.

3. Shock in "a shock to the smokers" means _____
a. Electrical shock.
b. Abrupt change.

4. Surgeon General in "the Surgeon General has determined" means _____
a. A military commander.
b. The government's chief medical expert.

5. Get rid of in "get rid of stained teeth" means _____
a. Eliminate.
b. Throw away.

6. Stained in "stained teeth" means _____
a. Very white.
b. Discolored.

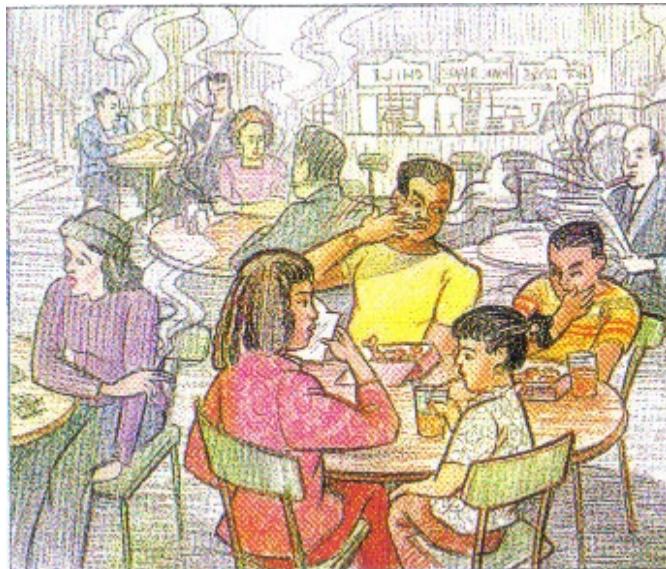
7. Will power in "with will power" means _____
a. Future strength.
b. Determination.

8. Attached in "attached to cigarettes" means _____
a. Connected to.
b. Separated from.

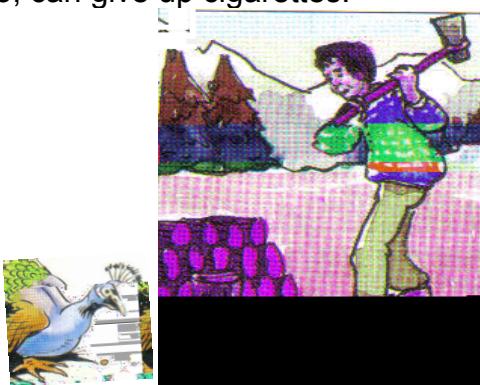
9. Screen out in "screen out the nicotine" means _____
a. Filter out
b. Add to

10. Otherwise in “otherwise enter the lungs” means _____
a. Under other conditions.
b. Also.
11. Approach in “this approach is less painful” means _____
a. Entrance.
b. Method.
12. Available in “clinics are also available” means _____
a. Accessible.
b. Closed.
13. Overcome in “overcome this dependence” means _____
a. Defeat.
b. Surrender to.
14. Success rate in “an enormous success rate” means _____
a. Percentage of triumphs.
b. Percentage of failures.
15. Remedies in “folk remedies” means _____
a. Cures.
b. Afflictions.
16. Urge in “the urge to smoke” means _____
a. Desire.
b. Time.
17. Sucking in “sucking on a piece of candy” means _____
a. Slowly dissolving.
b. Chewing.
18. Approved in “medically approved” means _____
a. Rejected.
b. Given an “OK”.
19. Former in “former smokers” means _____
a. Previous.
b. Formal.
20. Sure-fire in “sure-fire method” means _____
a. Certain.
b. Dubious.

INSTRUCTIONS. Read and discuss.



Do you want to free yourself from an expensive habit, get rid of stained teeth and fingers, smelly clothes, and bad breath? Millions of Americans today have already kicked the habit. You, too, can give up cigarettes!



There are many ways to quit smoking. The most common, called the "cold turkey" method, means giving up cigarettes completely from one day to the next. This method is a shock to the smoker's system, but with will power it can work for you. Another, more gradual, way to quit smoking is through the use of special filters. These can be attached to the cigarettes to screen out the nicotine which would otherwise enter the lungs. This approach is less painful than going "cold turkey" but it is also less successful.

In many large cities, smoking clinics are also available. Their function, like that of A.A. (Alcoholics Anonymous), is to provide support groups and professional help for nicotine addicts who want to overcome their dependence on cigarettes. They are not expensive and they have an enormous success rate.

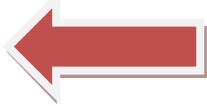
Of course, there are also many folk remedies: chewing gum whenever you have the urge to smoke, drinking a glass of cold water, or sucking on a piece of candy. Although these methods aren't medically approved, many former smokers claim that these are sure-fire methods.

Whatever way you decide to overcome the smoking habit, the best is the one that works for you.

1. Why should a person kick the smoking habit?
2. Describe at least two ways to quit smoking.
3. What other vices can you cure by the "cold turkey" method?
4. What organizations exist which can help smoker's quit? What kind of help can they provide?
5. Give your own method for quitting smoking.

INSTRUCTIONS. The following people have health and fitness problems. Discuss their problems and suggest some remedies.

1. James smokes three packs a day and he wants to quit.
2. Mary Jane is 15 years old and weighs 200 pounds. She has to lose weight.



3. Jimmy has a sweet tooth and, consequently, a bad complexion and cavities.
4. Steve is a 35-year-old office worker who sits in a chair all day. He smokes and drinks too much.



WISH expressing PRESENT

I	wish 1	that	she	were here now.
I	wish	that	she	didn't
She	wishes			

Use this space to write the dialogue.

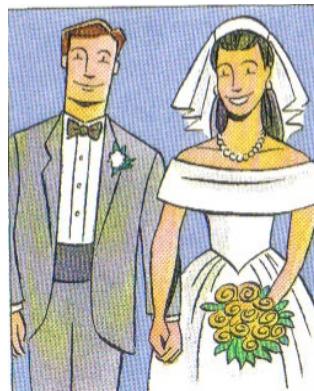
UNIT 3

1. My sister doesn't know how to swim so she feels (helps, helpful, helper, helpless) in a pool.
2. When Colombia was a (colonial, colonialism, colony, colonizing), families were more traditional than they are today.
3. I wish I could (imagine, imagination, imaginative, image) wonderful fantasies like children can.
4. If you're (dirty, dirtying, dirt) and want to take a shower, you have to wait your turn in a big Family.
5. Is your nephew, John, a (dependable, depending, depends, dependent) of yours?
6. I couldn't understand a thing at the dinner table tonight because there was so much confusion, confused, confusing, confuse).
7. My invalid father is considered a wonderful (patiently with, patience) because he never gets irritated with the nurses at the nursing home.
8. The art teacher has often praised the kids for their (create, creativity, creative, creation) themes.
9. Because of the (scarcity, scarcer, scarce, scarcely) of families willing to adopt children, many orphans never know the warmth of family life.
10. It's a pain in the neck to have to (memorable, memorize, memory) the names of everybody in our huge family.

1. It makes a difference whether you are the first-born/second-born/last-born.



2. People should get married and start a family before turning 30.



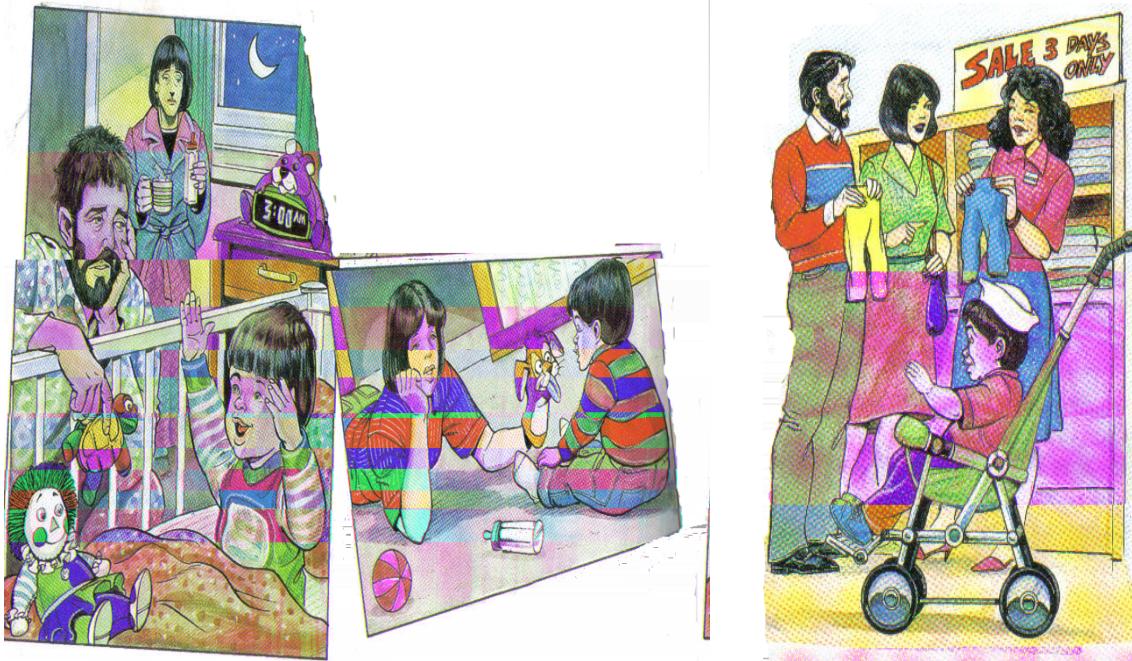
3. The youngest child in a family is always spoiled.
4. An only child is more independent than one who has brothers and sisters.
5. Like father, like son. Like mother, like daughter.



6. Grandparents are more patient with children than parents are.



7. People today don't have large families.



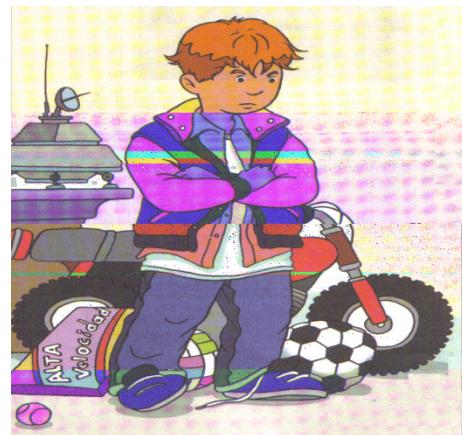
8. People learn more at home with the family than anywhere else.



9. The traditional family is disappearing.

10. Single adults who live with their parents have a lot of problems getting along with them.

11. People with different backgrounds have unhappy marriages.



12. Family life is basically the same all over the world.
13. A husband and wife should ideally be the same age.



14. Everybody wants to have children.
15. Sisters compete more with sisters than brother do with brothers.

I	wish	that	she	could be here now.
She	wishes	that	she	wouldn't smoke. were able to go out.

QUESTION-MAKING HOMEWORK

INSTRUCTIONS. Provide questions for the following answers.

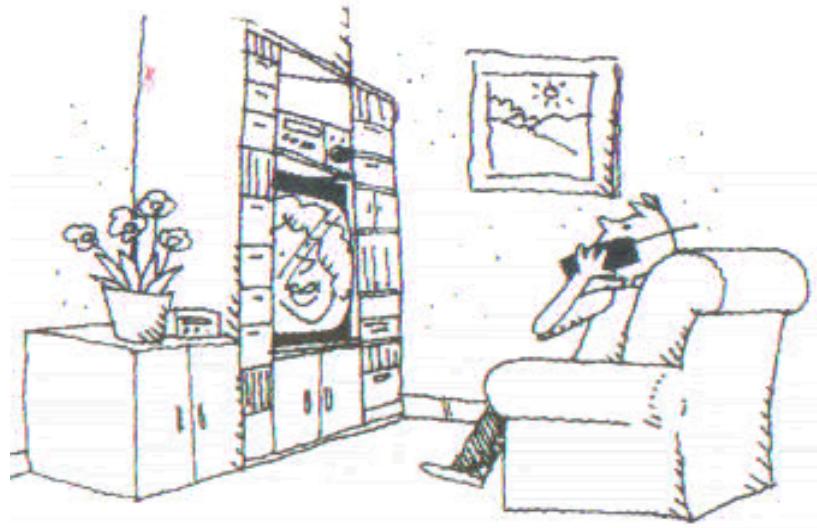
1. Q: _____ ?
A: In New York. But now I live in Hartford.
2. Q: _____ ?
A: Three. And we're expecting another one soon.
3. Q: _____ ?
A: No, not anymore. I quit about six months ago.
4. Q: _____ ?
A: No, thanks! I can't eat another bite.
5. Q: _____ ?
A: Yes, and it has been for over an hour.
6. Q: _____ ?
A: I study and work part - time.
7. Q: _____ ?
A: Yes, I live next door.
8. Q: _____ ?
A: Yes, I love family reunions.
9. Q: _____ ?
A: Only when I go camping.
10. Q: _____ ?
A: Yes, they just got married
11. Q: _____ ?
A: Yeah, I've already lost ten pounds.
12. Q: _____ ?
A: I'd love to see them, but it's too far a drive.

Q: _____ ?
A: Yes, she's still there, but she's getting better
13. Q: _____ ?
A: He's fine. I just saw him last week,

UNIT 4

INSTRUCTIONS. Tell whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Spacious means extraterrestrial. T F
2. A one-story house is a house with at least three floors. T F
3. A suburban area is an area near a major city. T F
4. Mistaken means correct. T F
5. To reverse your impression is to change your mind. T F
6. You can overwhelm somebody with a pencil T F
7. To stumble into something means to enter by accident. T F
8. To be swept up in something means to be completely involved. T F
9. A TV screen is the surface on which the TV images are shown. T F
10. He listened to records on his video-cassette recorder. T F
11. If you want a good TV image, you should hook your stereo up to your vacuum cleaner. T F
12. A champion is a winner. T F
13. You can punch information codes into your bicycle. T F
14. Children always behave badly when their mothers take them out. T F
15. An age is similar to an epoch. T F
16. A palace is like a castle. T F
17. Colombian TV has 86 channels. T F



Bill and Betty Barnacle live in a spacious, one-story home in suburban Bilintzville, New Jersey with their two young children. Bill is a successful sales executive. Betty is a housewife.

While talking with Bill and Betty at the door of their home, one might conclude that they are the prototypical American couple. This mistaken impression is rapidly reversed on entering their living room, where the innocent visitor is stumbled overwhelmed by the feeling that he has accidentally stumbled into a video store. Bill and Betty have, it seems, been swept up by the electronics age.

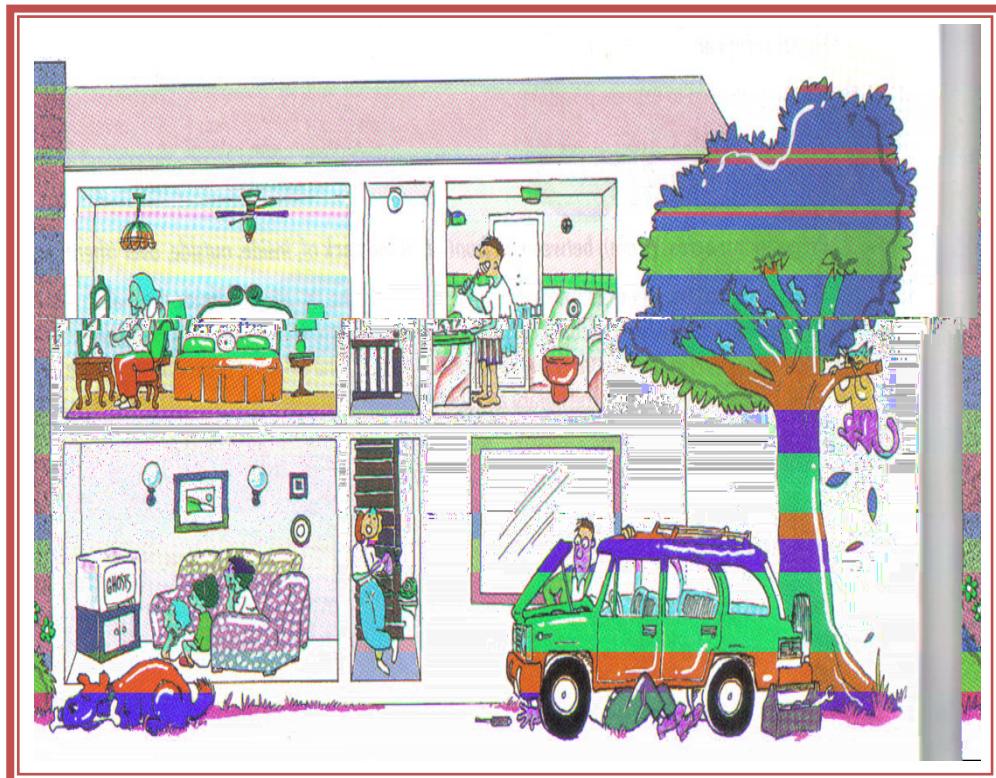
But let's let them say a few words:

Wow! That's some big TV screen you have there!

Yeah! Do you like it? Betty and the kids just love to watch TV, so we decided to buy a screen that would cover the whole wall!

Yes! And we have a video-cassette recorder and 43 cable stations in addition to the 15 regular channels, so we never have any problem finding something to watch.

Hmm! I see that you also have a home Computer hooked up to your TV. I suppose you use it to play video-games?



Sure! I'm a champion Pac-man player! But we use the computer for other things, too.

Exactly! For example, whenever Betty needs something from the supermarket, she just turns on the supermarket cable TV station, checks the prices, and then punches the code numbers of the things she wants into the computer.

The supermarket: delivers the groceries in the afternoon.

Yup! And I can do the same thing when I need buy clothes or other things the department store it's great for me, cause our kids behave like little monsters when I cake them out.

I see, so you really almost never need to leave the house.

Right! I can even do my banking by computer and telephone.

But don't you like to get out of the house sometimes? Like... to go to a movie or something?

What for? We have everything we need right here! Stereo, swimming pool, ... everything. You know the old saying, "A man's home is his castle"? Well, that's exactly what we've made this place: our castle!

1. What was the interviewer's initial impression of Bill and Betty Barnacle?
2. Why did he change his opinion?
3. How did the interviewer fell on entering the Barnacles' living room? What did he compare it to?
4. Describe the Barnacles' television screen.
5. How many channels does their TV receive?
6. What do they use their computer for?
7. How does Betty order things from her local supermarket?
8. Why doesn't she like to take her kids out?
9. Why does Bill compare his home to a castle?
10. Would you like to live in this house? Why? / Why not?
11. What is your opinion of Bill and Betty's lifestyle?

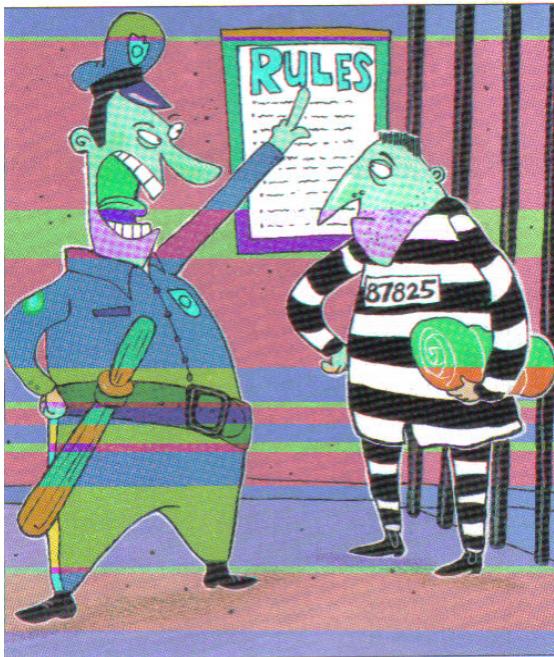
I I She	wish wish <u>wishes</u>	that that that	she she she	could be here now. wouldn't smoke. were able to go out.	

1. She knows what her father thinks She he her have a pet.
About pets.
2. He doesn't want to have a pet around He she about that idea.
the house.
3. He doesn't want to change his mind. She she him.
4. He's tired of arguing. He she him.
5. He insists on saying no. She he so stubborn.

UNIT 5

INSTRUCTIONS. Circle the best definition.

1. To sentence means
 - a. To pronounce a penalty.
 - b. To speak or write.
 - c. To use a subject and a predicate.
2. A prison term is
 - a. A word used in prison.
 - b. A report about a prison.
 - c. The length of the prison sentence
3. To convict means
 - a. To persuade.
 - b. To set free.
 - c. To prove guilty.
7. A foster home is
 - a. an orphanage
 - b. a temporary home
 - c. a nice place
8. a Trade, in "He has learned a useful trade", is
 - a. a job skill
 - b. an exchange
 - c. a profession
9. To achieve means
 - a. to become important
 - b. to terminate
 - c. to earn by perseverance
4. Armed robbery is
 - a. The act of stealing arms
 - b. The act of robbing using guns, knives, etc.
 - c. Burglary
5. To kill means
 - a. To die
 - b. to go to prison
 - c. to assassinate
6. To be free on parole means
 - a. to have conditional liberty
 - b. to complete a prison term to release
10. A parole board is
 - a. a group of people who decide whether or not to set prisoner free
 - b. an extremely long piece of wood
 - c. a military junta
11. To regret means
 - a. to apply for
 - b. to serve
 - c. to be sorry for
12. To release means
 - a. to rent again
 - b. to set free
 - c. to incarcerate



Felix M. is 31 years old. He is a prisoner. He was sentenced to a prison term of 20 years after having been convicted of armed robbery and his case was complicated by the fact that he accidentally killed a bank guard during commission of the crime. When the crime occurred, Felix who had previously served a jail sentence for selling narcotics was free on parole.

Felix has now completed seven years of his twenty – year sentence and has been a model prisoner. He has two children, aged seven and eight, who are living in foster homes because their mother died two months ago. During his time in prison,

hard to learn a useful trade auto mechanics) has achieved a position of responsibility in his workplace, and is respected by both guards and the other prisoners



Felix M is once again applying for parole. He says that he regrets the mistakes he made on his youth and that his one wish is to become a useful member of society. If the parole board agrees to release Felix he will leave prison next week.

INSTRUCTIONS. Read and discuss.

1. How old is Felix now? How old was he when he went to prison this time?
2. Why had he been in prison before?
3. What was the nature of his crime?
4. Do you think that his sentence of 20 years was just? / Why? / Why not?
5. How much of his sentence has he already served?
6. Describe his family situation.
7. Describe his prison record.
8. What's Felix asking the parole board to do?

I I She	wish <u>wish</u> <u>wishes</u>	that that that	she she she	had been here. hadn't smoked. had been able to go out.	

1. The dishwasher has given her too She she it somewhere else.
Many problems.
2. She's inviting guests for dinner. She the machine the kitchen.
3. Sam can't come over right away. She she him earlier.
4. She doesn't know if the warranty will She she so many dishes.
pay for the damage.

The class will act as the parole board to make a decision as to whether or not Felix should go free. Have each person express his / her point of view about this case, keeping in mind the nature of Felix's crimes, his prison record, his family situation, etc.

UNIT 5

1. fitness		7. handicapped
a. good physical shape		a. unable
b. correct size		b. disabled
2. to take precedence over		8. endurance
a. to take advantage of		a. handicap
b. to take priority over		b. tolerance
3. management		9. keeping fit
a. executive members of a company		a. staying in shape
b. behavior		b. being on time
4. to claim		10. to overdo
a. to assert		a. to do over
b. to exert		b. to overexert
5. alertness		11. pregnant
a. warning		a. obese
b. attentiveness		b. expecting a child
6. nowadays		12. to improve
a. at this time		a. get or make better
b. in a minute		b. to prove



Keeping fit is an important part of staying healthy. Exercising should begin at an early age. Children can be taught simple exercises like toe-touching and jumping rope in adolescence. At least an hour a day should be dedicated to a fitness program. At this age, team sports take precedence over individual fitness activities. Many parents' and teachers believe that a student who is in good physical health also does better academically. In some countries, factory and office workers begin their day with an exercise session. Management claims that these sessions improve worker alertness and productivity.

Nowadays exercise manuals can be found for every sector of the population: the elderly, pregnant women, executives and the handicapped.

Before starting any exercise program, an adult, should consult a physician. Every person's physical endurance is different. For people with heart and respiratory problems some exercise can do more harm than good. Everyone agrees that keeping fit is essential, but that overdoing it is dangerous.

		-
—	—	—
pull-ups	comfortable, loose clothing; a bar	in your home, in a park, in a gym
Toe-touching		
push-ups		
running-in-place	sneakers	
jumping-jacks		
jumping rope	jumrope	
weightlifting	weights, dumbbells	
jogging		
walking		
	bicycle	
		Pool or lake
		tennis courts
		squash courts
ping pong		
hiking		

INSTRUCTIONS. Read and discuss.

1. Are you physically fit? How do you keep in shape?
2. How can fitness manuals be dangerous?
3. Why do you think that exercising should begin at an early age?
4. How does being in good physical health help you in your work or studies?
5. What should a person do before starting an exercise program? Why is every program different?

INSTRUCTIONS. You are a physical fitness expert. Your task is to plan a daily one-hour exercise program that includes at least four different exercises for the following people. When you act out the situations, be sure to explain what the exercises will accomplish in each case.

- a. for yourself
- b. for a underweight teenage girl
- c. an eight – year old boy / girl
- d. for a twenty – five year old office worker

INSTRUCTIONS. Write an affirmative and an interrogative sentence in the simple past for each verb in the list below.

1. to touch your toes: _____
2. to jog: _____
3. to do sit-ups: _____
4. to ride a bike: _____
5. to do pull-ups: _____
6. to lift weights: _____
7. to jump rope: _____
8. to do jumping-jacks: _____

UNIT 6

INSTRUCTIONS. Circle the best definition.

1. To glitter means
 - a. Gold
 - b. To buy
 - c. To shine
2. To put off means
 - a. To postpone
 - b. To put on
 - c. To leave
3. Tricks, in "You can't teach an old dog new tricks", means
 - a. New clothes
 - b. New barks
 - c. New skills
4. Mice is the plural of
 - a. my
 - b. mouse
 - c. me
5. Hatched, in "... chickens are hatched", means
 - a. door
 - b. broken
 - c. come out of the shell
6. Spare the rod means
 - a. to refrain from punishment
 - b. to use a stick
 - c. additional
7. Spoil, in "... spoil the child", means
 - a. raise children incorrectly
 - b. hit a child
 - c. caress a child
8. To turn out, in "... the car turned out to be a piece of junk". Means
 - a. resulting
 - b. a curve
 - c. garbage
9. To work out, in "... work out the algebra problems", means
 - a. to solve
 - b. to work outside
 - c. to work outdoors
10. A nuisance, in "... Jimmy is a real nuisance", means
 - a. a good boy
 - b. somebody who bothers a lot
 - c. an intelligent child
11. Sloppy is the opposite of
 - a. neat
 - b. dirty
 - c. ugly
12. Gold is
 - a. something to drink
 - b. a tool
 - c. a precious metal
13. Safe, in "Better safe than sorry", means
 - a. free of danger
 - b. a place to keep money
 - c. a bank
14. A loan is
 - a. a rented car
 - b. money given to a person temporarily
 - c. rented house

1. You can take the monkey out of the jungle, but you can't take the jungle out of the monkey.
2. All that glitters is not gold.
3. Beauty is skin deep.
4. You can't teach an old dog new tricks.
5. Give him an inch and he'll take a mile.
6. When the cat is away, the mice will play.
7. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
8. Don't count your chickens until they're hatched
9. Better safe than sorry.
10. Practice makes perfect
11. A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.



INSTRUCTIONS . Change the following statements to question form by replacing the underlined word with the appropriate interrogative word.

1. He's been living in New York for three years. _____?
2. You can stay at my house. _____?
3. She calls him up practically every day. _____?
4. He lives about ten blocks away. _____?
5. Mary's car was stolen. _____?
6. Mary was robbed. _____?
7. That will cost you ten dollars. _____?
8. He doesn't want to go because he's tired. _____?
9. Bill sent Sally a telegram. _____?
10. They call him Billy. _____?

HOMEWORK

INSTRUCTIONS. Write a situation for each of the proverbs below.

1. Variety is the spice of life.

2. The grass is e always greener on the other side of the fence.

3. When in Rome, do as the Romans.

4. Don't cross the bridge until you come to it.

5. Actions speak louder than words.

UNIT 8

INSTRUCTIONS. Choose the 1 best possible word to fill in the bank.

- a. available
 - b. clean-cut
 - c. experienced
-
- a. check
 - b. salary
 - c. resume
-
- a. Experience
 - b. applications
 - c. photos
-
- a. a college degree
 - b. a car
 - c. a foreign language
-
- a. monthly
 - b. on commission
 - c. in advance

Fixed
Negotiable
Fluctuating

Has
Trains
Seeks

At minimum wage
At 7 a.m.
On commission

Wins
Gains
Earns

M. DuBois
The Personnel Office
P.O. Box 9847

REGISTERED NURSE
St. John's Hospital
Min. 5 yrs. exp. In
Geriatrics. Starting
salary, \$28,000. Send
resume to P.O. Box
77177

WAITER / WAITRESS
Exclusive French Restaurant.
Accepting
applications from ex -
perienced professionals.
Some knowledge of French
req. Contact M. DuBois
at Chez Daniel, Four
Seasons Hotel, betw.
1 - 5 p.m. Tel. 284-8243

SECRETARY
Bilingual Spanish/
English. Must type
min. 80 wpm; call 4
97-9899 betw. 9- 11 a.m.

BUSBOY
Looking for clean-cut,
hard-working indiv.,
Meals & uniform incl.
F. O. E. Call Ms. DeVries
240-6360.

X-RAY TECHNICIAN
Pos. avail. immed. At
Geneva Memorial
Hospital
exp. pref. Further info.
at the Personnel Office

SHORT-ORDER COOK
Will train. Must be
avail. for night-shift
starting at min. wage.
Jerry's Diner, 502
Water St.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS
l.g. company training for
new branch in Westwood.
Opportunities for advancement.
College degree or equiv. exp. req.
Salary negotiable.
Send resume to P.O. Box 49231

CASHIER
9-12, Mon-Fri. exp. req.
\$4/hr. Start immed.
Inquire at Sandy's Coffee
Shop, Hilltop shopping Center,
Footville

DISHWASHER
Wkd, nights. No exp. req.
Start immed. min. wage,
Fong's Chinese Restaurant.
678-3942

SALESPERSON
EARN BIG MONEY IN YOUR SPARE
TIME SELLING LADY ELLEN
COSMETICS DOOR-TO-DOOR! 25%
commission. Must have car.
Call Mr. Lincoln at 240-9898

ARABIC LANGUAGE TUTOR
Western Oil Company seeks exp.
Arabic lang. teacher for
intensive, 10-wk. program.
Mornings. Salary negotiable. Interviews
by appt. only. Call Personnel Office,
678-3005

appt.	-	appointment	lang.	-	language
avail.	-	available	lg.	-	large
betw.	-	between	min.	-	minimum
E.O.E.	-	Equal Opportunity	P. O.	-	post office
Employer			pref.	-	preferred
equiv.	-	equivalent	req.	-	required
exp.	-	experience	tel.	-	telephone
hr.	-	hour	wk.	-	week
immed.	-	immediately	wkd,	-	weekend
incl.	-	included	wpm.	-	words per minut
indiv.	-	individual			
info.	-	information			

1. Which job appeals to you the most?
2. Which job requires a second language?
3. What is likely to be the highest-paid Job? The lowest - paid?
4. Which job has a fluctuating salary?
5. Which Jobs require experience? Education?

INTENSIFIER: "JUST"

I	returned.	
He	left.	
She	came back	
He	won	

last night
last week

- | | | |
|---|--------|--------------------------|
| 1. Did he receive the letter a long time ago? | No, he | in today. |
| 2. Did he join the Drama Club a year ago? | No, he | the Drama Club last |
| 3. Did he start school in January | No, he | school last August. |
| 4. Did he send the letter a week ago? | No, he | it this morning. |

Have the class divide up in pairs. Have the first person call up the other about one of the ads on the telephone, getting as much information about the job as necessary and making an appointment for an interview. Practice the dialogues for 10 minutes, then act out the situations in front of the class.

Fred Schwarz is in _____ last year of _____.

He is going to receive his _____ in history and now he is looking _____ job possibilities. He _____ an afternoon looking through the job _____ and talking to the placement _____.

He finds three _____ that he could _____ for.

The first position is _____ textbooks for a publishing _____ . It involves working with the _____ and travelling _____ the Northeast.

The starting _____ is \$ 1.500.oo a month _____ travel expenses.

The second position is _____ American History at a _____ school. Although it is only _____, there is a possibility of working _____ the second semester. The salary, \$ 600.oo a month, is low, but room and _____ are included.

The third position Fred is _____ is that of insurance _____.

Even though the job is not related to his _____, he is attracted by the possibility of _____ high commissions.

earning	major	salary
public	salesman	board
company	throughout	positions
into	offerings	Full-time
private	part-time	counsellor
college	Bachelor's Degree	teaching
apply	considering	selling
spends	a month	plus
his		

UNIT 9

-
- a. gives equal working time to all workers
 - b. hires anyone
 - c. does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, sex, or national origin
- a. the same as your permanent address
 - b. where you are living now
 - c. where you hope to be.
- a. an identification number assigned by the government
 - b. the same as your telephone number
 - c. the number of the application
- a. Invent
 - b. fill out the application anyway
 - c. look for another job
- a. criminal records
 - b. any Job from which you've been fired
 - c. your religion
- a. scratch it out
 - b. apologize and ask for another form
 - c. hope no one notices it
- a. the most recent
 - b. the most impressive
 - c. the first job you had
- a. to get to know the employer
 - b. to see if the applicant can write
 - c. to give general information about the applicant
- a. your mother's last name
 - b. your father's last name
 - c. your second given name

- a. a part of your address
 - b. a part of your clothing
 - c. your post office box number

Burger Queen is an Equal Opportunity Employer and fully subscribes to the principles of Equal Employment Opportunity The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and state and local laws prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, colour, religion sex, or national origin.

Address _____ : Name _____
Phone _____

I certify that the information contained in this application form is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Signed _____ Date _____

For office use only:

Interview _____

Approved _____

Date _____

1. How important are applications in getting a job? Does every job require one?
2. What are other requirements for job applicants? What did you have to do to get your job?
3. If you make a mistake while filling out the application, what should you do?
4. What Information on the application form do you think would be most helpful to the person applying for a job? Which Information could be the most harmful?
5. Do people lie on application forms? How do employers try to prevent this from happening?

He		works from 3 to 5
He		orders diet food
Mary		arrived late.
John		didn't come today

1. Does Rose study law at the university? No, she English.
2. Did her friends listen to Salsa at the party? No, they to Jazz.
3. Does Jennifer study in Chicago? No, Rose in Chicago.
4. Did many groups play at the concert? No, Metal Menace at the concert.

Use the application forms in class to do a skit. Divide the class into groups of three: an employer/ interviewer, and two candidates for the same job at Burger Queen. Have the two candidates present their completed (and different) applications to the interviewer, who must evaluate them and decide on one of them for the job. Then he or she must explain to each of the applicants individual what the decision is.

N.B. This exercise can also be done in pairs.

Conjugate the verb in parentheses in the present tense.

1. What _____ (he/to do) every day?
2. _____ (they/to have) time?
3. _____ (she/neg./to know) the answer.
4. Where _____ (they/to eat) lunch?
5. _____ (he/neg./to have) money?

UNIT 10

Complete each sentence with the appropriate preposition from the list below. Some prepositions will be used more than once.

1. Hello, Mr. Winthrop. Come right _____!
2. Shall we look _____ your application together?
3. Mr. Wilson wants to find _____ more about Paul before giving him a job.
4. Paul is looking _____ a job at Burger Queen.
5. Paul has a lot of experience working _____ restaurants.
6. Paul says that the job sounds interesting _____ him.
7. Mr. Wilson asks Paul why he decided _____ leave his last job.
8. Paul says he would be glad _____ take a training course.
9. He will be paid _____ his training.
10. Perhaps the company will decide _____ management position.
11. If so, he'll be starting _____ \$850.00 a month.
12. Paul will begin hi training _____ 8 a.m. _____ Monday.
13. Is Paul looking forward _____ working _____ Mr. Wilson?

Read and discuss the following interview between Paul Winthrop, a college graduate, and Mr. Wilson, the Personnel Manager of Burger Queen.

Come right in and have a seat. I've been looking over your application. How did you find out about our Job opening?

I saw your ad in the newspaper and it sounds like an interesting Job to me.

Well, we're always looking for bright young people. I see that you have a lot of experience working in restaurants.

Yeah, I've done just about everything there is to do in a restaurant.

What made you decide to leave your job at the College Inn?

Well, it's a family business and they don't have any management positions available, I enjoyed working there, but now that I have my degree I want a more challenging position

Would you be willing to take a training course and work part-time for the first two months?

I'd be glad to

Of course, you'll be paid for the training. If we decide on you for the management position, you'll be starting at a salary of \$850.00 a month. How does that sound to you?

Sounds fine to me.

O.K., then I'll see you at 8 a.m. on Monday.

Thank you very much. I'm looking forward to working with you.

1. Which job is Paul applying for?
2. Why is Paul interested in this Job?
3. What are some advantages and disadvantages of working in a family business?
4. How did Paul find out about the job?
5. What are some other ways to find out about job opening?
6. How is Paul going to get to and from work?
7. It's acceptable to interrupt your interviewer. True / False
8. It's necessary to prepare for an interview. True / False
9. It's all right to dress any way you want to when you go for an interview. True / False
10. You shouldn't smoke during an interview. True / False
11. You shouldn't say why you left your last job. True / False
12. It's good to ask about the salary. True / False
13. It's advisable to answer all the questions. True / False

14. You should avoid asking the interviewer any questions. True / False
 15. If you're late for an interview, you won't get hired. True / False
 16. If you're refused the job, it's incorrect to call to find out why out. True / False

Subject	Verb	Predicate		
		Intensifier	Adjectives	Infinitives
I	am		sick	to get up.
He	is		short	to play basketball.
She	is		weak	to lift weights
They	are		tired	to work.

- | | | |
|--|-------------|----------------|
| 1. Can he speak with the manager?
with him. | No, he's | to speak |
| 2. Will they get the car back to him quickly?
now. | No, they're | to fix his car |
| 3. Are they going to repair the engine?
repaired. | No, it is | to be |
| 4. Will he tell his friends to buy this car?
the car. | No, he is | to recommend |

Cashier	travelling sales person
Teacher	computer programmer
Bilingual secretary	

HOMEWORK

1. manager/became/the/Jim/yesterday _____
 2. Sally/the company/fifteen years/will/with/remain/for _____
he/did/become/what? _____
 4. all his life/remain/a salesman/won't/he/? _____
 5. remain/she/why/a dishwasher/does/? _____
 6. wanted/the position/to apply/Karen/him/for _____
 7. looking/Western Oil Company/is/an Arabic/for/tutor/? _____
 8. over/the interviewer/Paul's/was/looking/application _____
 9. hiring/Mr. DuBois/is/bilingual/professionals _____
 10. before/the application/Paul/fill/must/the interview/out _____

UNIT 11

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. issue | a. sharp |
| 2. (to) confront | b. famine |
| 3. steadily | c. especially |
| 4. (to) rise | d. (to) face |
| 5. unemployment | e. not sufficiently developed |
| 6. acute | f. (to) increase; to go up |
| 7. particularly | g. a topic of discussion |
| 8. (to) aim towards | h. absence of work |
| 9. shortage | i. deficiency |
| 10. underdeveloped | j. (to) focus on |
| 11. starvation | k. with uniform regularity |

Social Problems In the past few days, we have investigated two social problems which are of universal concern: crime and pollution.

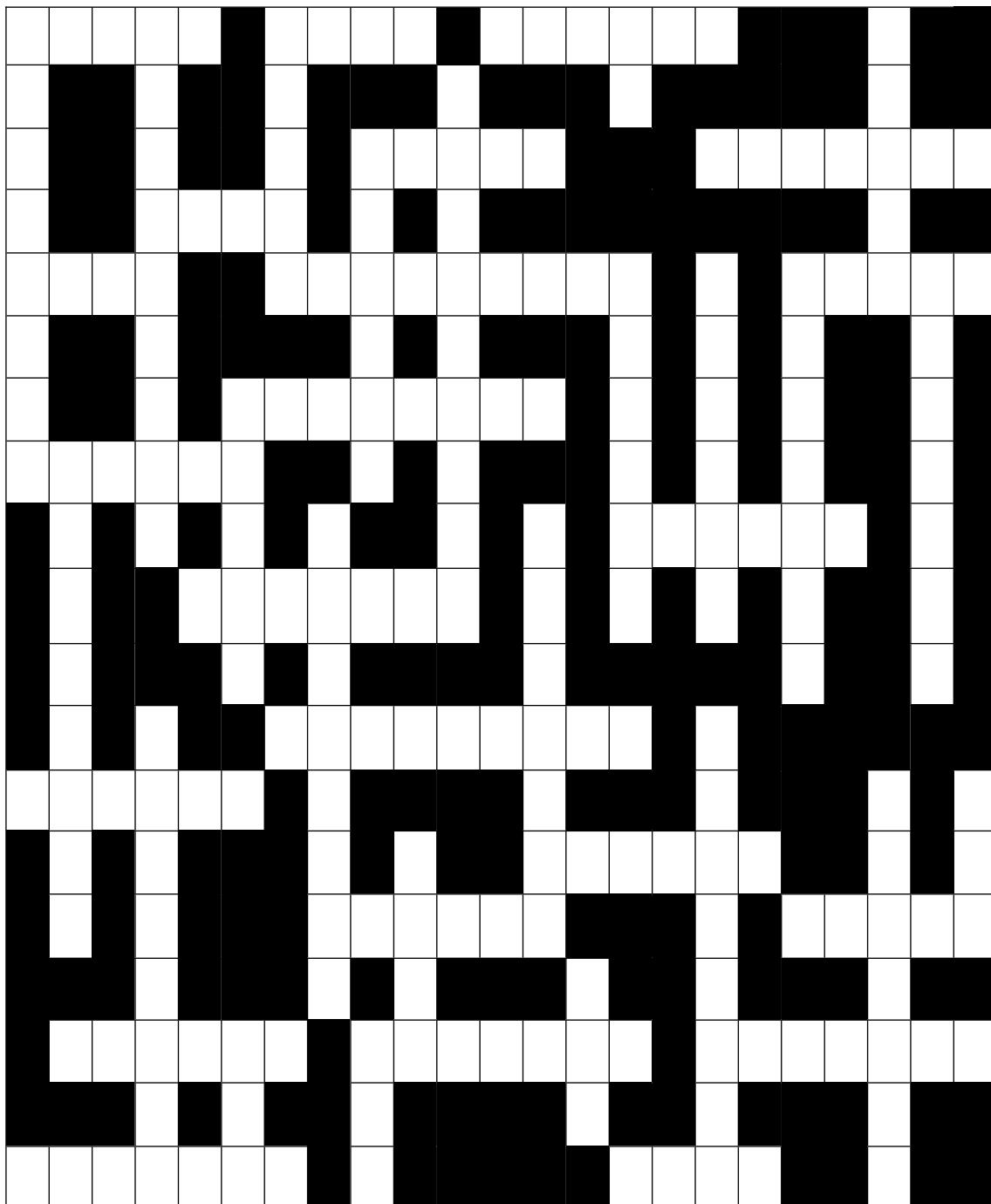
The following is a list of several other major issues which confront modern society.

1. The population of the world is now over four billion (4,000,000,000) and steadily rising.
2. Many nations suffer from a high unemployment rate. The problem is particularly acute in big cities.
3. The divorce rate is higher than it's ever been before.
4. In spite of educational programs aimed towards diminishing alcohol and drug abuse, the problem just doesn't seem to go away.
5. Severe food shortages in underdeveloped countries have led to the starvation of millions of people. Many of the children who have survived famine have been permanently affected both physically and mentally.

: Re-read the five issues listed in the Narrative. Discuss the causes, consequences, and some possible solutions to these problems. Have a student list ideas on the blackboard.

ACTIVITY

Vocabulary Review:



<p>You can _____ out a maximum of ten books from the library.</p> <p>extremely small</p> <p>If you _____ a check the bank will charge you \$ 5.00.</p> <p>He must _____ his driver's license every five years.</p> <p>If you can't pay cash for a new car, you can always _____ it.</p> <p>past tense of pay opposite of imitation (to) animate</p> <p>You'll find the stationery on the fifth _____.</p> <p>an insufficiency (to) appear unexpectedly (to) be sorry (to) liberate</p> <p>(to) violently separate into parts (to) give money back (to) accompany</p> <p>If you _____ your mind, call me.</p> <p>Don't _____ away your old shoes! Give them to me.</p> <p>I have a checking account at the downtown _____ of the Bank of Illinois.</p>	<p>We want to _____ all your problems.</p> <p>(to) show necklaces, earrings, etc.</p> <p>(to) resist authority (to) face</p> <p>not probable a protest (to) buy</p> <p>a policeman (to) be unsuccessful</p> <p>a financial plan which pays for damage to your house, car, etc.</p> <p>unknown or unfamiliar</p> <p>You must return your books to the library on or before the _____ date.</p> <p>opposite of yes (to) terminate</p> <p>How much does your barber _____ for a haircut?</p> <p>(to) throw away (to) earn by perseverance</p> <p>financial penalties</p> <p>a person who enters your house to steal something</p> <p>a place where you borrow books at this moment</p>
---	---

library	(to) encourage	(to) achieve
(to) renew	(to) throw	aisle
(to) refund	check	tiny
Jewelry	(to) go with	(to) tear apart
speed	(to) bounce	(to) clear up
(to) turn up	unlikely	now
(to) record	(to) defy	(to) finance
paid	branch	complaint
research	shortage	(to) fail
(to) regret	(to) display	(to) release
strange	car	(to) charge
real	insurance	(to) purchase
(to) change	(to) expire	no
(to) confront	cop	fines
trade	burglar	due
(to) get rid of		

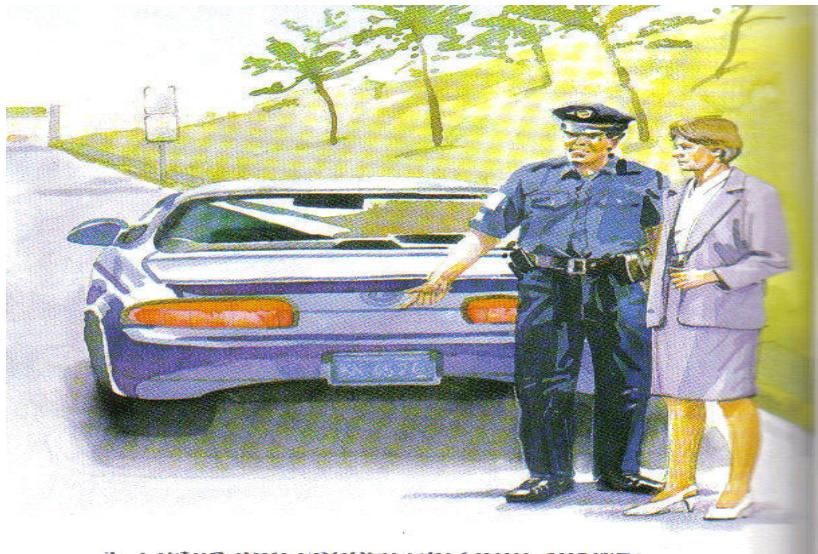


1. You purchased a new car two weeks ago. The car is beautify and runs perfectly, but has two or three-rattles which at driving you crazy. You take your car to the Service Department of the dealer where you bought the car and explain problem, the general location of the rattles, etc. The service manager tells you that he can fix the rattles, but that you will have to leave the car with him all day. You need the car this afternoon because you have urgent busier.



2. Your car has a problem with the brakes. You have taken it to the Service Department several times for repair, but they never seem to be able to correct the problem. You are very angry with the service manager because you feel that his workers are incompetent and that they've robbed you of a lot of time. You are also feeling very-insecure because the problem is potentially dangerous and you frequently carry young children in your car. The service manager tries to convince you that this time the car will be fixed to your satisfaction.

3. You're having a small problem with the air-conditioner in your car, so you take it to the Service Department to be repaired. The service manager tells you that you will have to wait for about an hour. The problem is that your two small children are feeling very bored and are running around bothering everyone especially you. You've told them repeatedly to sit still and be quiet-, but it hasn't helped.



4. You're in a hurry, as you must be at the doctor's office by 3:30. Suddenly you notice that a policeman is following you and that he wants you to stop. He asks to see your driver's license and car registration and tells you that you were doing 45 miles per hour in a 25 m.p.h. zone. You hadn't realized that you were driving so fast. He takes out his book and pencil and begins to write you a ticket. You try to talk him out of it.



5. It's Friday night and you're sitting at home watching T.V. when suddenly your sixteen-year-old daughter walks into the house. You can see that something is bothering her, but her answers to your questions are evasive. Finally she tells you that she took your car ____ without your permission ____ to the supermarket. On leaving the store, she discovered that the car was no longer in the parking lot and concluded that it had been stolen. You are very angry with her.

1. Customer: I'm in a hurry.

I have an important appointment.

Manager: We can get the car back to you by _____ o'clock.

It takes time to fix these things

2. Customer: You people can't do anything right!

Do you know how many times I've been here? I don't want to take any chances with the lives of my children.

I can't believe how bad your service is.

Manager: Calm down.

Don't get excited.

I promise you that we'll ...

3. Kids: I'm bored/hungry/sick of waiting here.

She hit me.

- Parent: But I want to...
Don't do that! It's dangerous!
Stop bothering that man!
Behave yourselves!
If you sit still and be quiet, I'll...
4. Driver: I'm sorry, Officer. I didn't realize that I was speeding.
You're not going to write me a ticket, are you?
- Officer: May I see your driver's license and car registration, please?
I'm sorry, but you'll just have to arrive late to your appointment.
Don't try to talk me out of it!
That's my job.
5. Parent: What's wrong?
What's the matter?
Is something bothering you?
Why the sad face?
How dare you take the car without permission?
How could you do a thing like that?
I hope you learned your lesson.
I don't know how to tell you this.
- Daughter: It wasn't my fault.
I'll never do it again.
Please forgive me!
Don't yell!
Don't get mad!

Assign the situations in Part B to small groups. Add extra characters to each situation, if necessary. Give the students ten minutes to prepare a dramatic presentation of the situation and then have each group act out its interpretation.

HOMEWORK

The Use of Auxiliaries "do", "does", "did" in Affirmative Sentences.
The auxiliaries "do", "does", and "did" are not usually used in affirmative sentences. However, we use the auxiliary with the principal verb if we want to emphasize the verb or to clarify a misunderstanding.

Respond emphatically to the following statements.

1. A: I don't think he works.
B: That's not true _____.
2. A: She didn't visit her grandmother last week.
B: I know. But _____
3. A: I want to buy a sweater, but I don't have any money.
B: Well, maybe you don't have any money, but _____
4. A: She seldom has any free time.
B: You're wrong _____.
5. A: Melinda didn't go to Cali.
B: No, but _____.
6. A: They forgot to vacuum the carpet.
B: _____.
7. A: Jim never does his homework.
B: _____.
8. A: John and Stella didn't go to the wedding.
B: _____.
9. A: You don't look like Robert Redford.
B: _____.
10. A: We don't jog in the parks
B: _____.

UNIT 12

slot machine

dealer

(to) deal

Chips

cards

(to) try

(to) hit the jackpot

gambler

gambling

games

coins

(to) bet

1. Blackjack, roulette, craps, and poker are _____.
2. Mary put a quarter in the _____ and won twenty dollars.
3. A _____ is a person who likes to bet money at the casino.
4. _____ are what the casino uses as a substitute for money.
5. My friend is a blackjack _____ at a casino. She's been working there for two years.
6. 7. If you want to _____ your luck, I suggest that you play blackjack.
7. Poker is usually played with five _____.
8. He asked her to _____ him two new cards.
9. Jim used to _____ a lot of money at the horse races. Now he's a member of Gamblers Anonymous.
10. _____ is fun, but can easily become a vice.
11. If you _____, you can lend us some money.

Read and discuss.

A Trip to a Casino

Oh Bert! This is so exciting! Do you realize that in all my 53 years this is the first time I've been to a casino?

Yeah! It's great, isn't it? What did you do with that hundred-dollar bill I gave you?

It's right here in my purse. I'm going to go over to the cashier and

get it all changed for coins. I'm dying to play the slot machines!

You're going to spend a hundred dollars on the slots?! That should take about five minutes. Look, come on over here. I'll teach you to play blackjack. It's a lot more fun than the slots.

Well... okay. What do I do first?

First you put some money on the table. The dealer will exchange the

money for playing chips and deal you two cards. If the total value of the cards is exactly 21, you automatically win. But if the value is less than 21, you can either ask for more cards or ...

This sounds complicated. Besides, I forgot to bring my calculator. Maybe you'd better teach me the game some other time. What other games can we play?

Well... we can always try roulette or craps. They're pretty easy

OK. Let's try our luck at the roulette wheel. L A T E R. . .

Bert! Where've you been? I've been looking all over for you!

I was playing poker, but without much success. I bet fifty dollars and lost. How did you do?

I won! I was playing dime slots and I hit a seventy-five-dollar jackpot! So then I started playing a nickel machine and guess what happened!

What!

I won \$335'. I guess I had a little of that "beginner's luck".

Fantastic! You can pay for dinner.

Good. And after dinner, we can ask where the local Gamblers Anonymous meeting is being held tonight.

What do you mean?

I think that I could become addicted to gambling.

1. How old is Flora?
2. How much money did Bert give Flora? What does she want to do with it?
3. What does Bert try to convince Flora to do instead of playing the slots? Why?
4. Does Flora think that blackjack is an easy game? Explain.
5. Do you need a calculator to play blackjack?
6. Why do you think Flora and Bert separated?
7. What was Flora doing while Bert was playing poker?
8. Who was luckier? Explain.
9. How many jackpots did Flora hit?
10. What do you think is the purpose of Gamblers Anonymous?
11. What is your opinion of gambling? Do you think it's fun? A waste of time and money? A vice?
12. Have you ever gambled or bet money on something? Tell about it.
13. Do you think that Flora was serious about going to a Gambler's Anonymous meeting?
14. What was the total of Flora's winnings? What would you do if you had won that money?

--	--	--	--

He was so tired that he fell asleep.
 She was so sick that's she stayed home.

--	--	--	--

He was such a bad student that he always failed.
 She was such a lazy person that she slept all day.

1. Why does he want his friend to straighten up?
He is **such a good friend** that he wants him to straighten up.
2. Why did he write a letter to Gabby?
He was **so desperate** that he wrote a letter to Gabby.

3. Why is he nagging all the time?
he's
4. Why is he angry with his friend?
with

His friend is **such** a messy person that always nagging.

His friend is **so** messy that he's angry him.

1. You have just won a five-thousand-dollar jackpot! Your wife thinks that you should put the money in the bank to save it for your son's college education. You, however, would like to use it as the down payment on a new luxury car. Resolve your differences.
2. You were at the casino playing blackjack and had some very bad luck. You return to your hotel room to discover that you don't have enough money to pay the hotel bill. Discuss the problem with the manager of the hotel.

HOMEWORK. FILL-IN DIALOGUE.

I got lucky and won \$10.000 at the roulette.

What are we going to do with that money?

Oh, no!

But we would need a lot more than \$10.000 for that!

Please, honey!

UNIT 13

wrong
handwritten
courtesy
fair
to impose
hospitality
gift
present

guest of honour
records
suitable
to take a chance
chorus
to blow out
to keep a secret
promptly

INSTRUCTIONS. Read and discuss.

by EMILY



We hear a lot these days about what's right and wrong at a birthday party.

Traditional etiquette requires that invitations be handwritten and sent out in time for the guest to reply (RSVP). The guests should always arrive punctually as a courtesy to the host. One must never bring along anyone who has not been invited. Remember, the host has planned for a definite number of people, and it would not be fair to impose on his hospitality. It is also important to dress appropriately
_____ blue jeans are for informal occasions only.

Good etiquette dictates that all guests bring a gift to the party. The present should be appropriate to the age and interests of the guest of honor. Books and records make excellent gifts for adolescents and adults, and toys are always suitable for children. One should not take a chance on giving food, pets, or alcohol.

No party is complete without a cake, candles, and ice cream _____ not to mention a chorus of "Happy Birthday". The guest of honor ought to make a wish before blowing out the candles. The wish must be kept a secret or it won't come true.

A birthday party is the only occasion when the gifts should be opened in the presence of the guests. A thank-you note must be sent promptly.

1. What kind of person wrote the article?
2. Where would you find an article like this?
3. What does R.S.V.P. mean?
4. If you can't arrive on time, what should you do?
5. If someone is visiting you who isn't invited to the party, what should you do?
6. How would you react if a guest arrived at your formal party in blue jeans?
7. What would you do if you unknowingly went to a formal party in blue jeans?
8. What would you do if you were given an animal as a gift?
9. Why do you keep your wishes secret?
10. What are some other birthday traditions?
11. Who sends the "thank-you" note?
12. If you forgot to bring a gift to a party, what would you say?

: Act out the following situations, assigning each one to a group of three students. Create more characters, if needed.



1. Mr. and Mrs. Gregory are giving a party. Sara Cook is the first person to arrive. Unfortunately, no other guests arrive until much later; Mr. Gregory hasn't finished dressing and Mrs. Gregory is still preparing the food for the party. Sam feels very embarrassed, but the Gregorys do their best to make him feel welcome and at home.
2. Mark Becker is drinking wine in the Northrup's elegant living room during a party. Suddenly, he spills the red wine all over the rug and Liz Northrup. Liz is upset. Mark is sure that the accident was not his fault.



3. Roger and Bill Rand have been invited to the going-away party of a classmate. Roger doesn't know many of the guests there, so he begins to drink heavily. Bill notices and tries to keep him away from the bar by introducing him to Sally.

: Unscramble the following imperative statements.

1. list/write/first/invitation/the

2. guests/number/of/enough/for/prepare/refreshments/the

3. both/beverages/alcoholic/provide/and/non-alcoholic

4. for/convenient/arrange/furniture/the/seating

5. the/before/music/the/begins/pick out/ party

6. for/space/clear/a/dancing

7. the/guests/door/the/greet/at

8. coats/offer/their/take/to

9. them/the/bar/to/direct

10. a/time/have/good

UNIT 14

Choose the appropriate word(s).

1. The bank robbers escaped because they had a car standing up/ standing ready.
2. The man who won the lottery was lucky/fortune.
3. He ate the complete/entire pie.
4. George Washington was a great/giant president.
5. He headed for/left the barbershop to get his hair cut.
6. The teacher made an absurd comet/comment in class.
7. I told him to come here and take/bring along a friend.
8. He wrote the telephone number on the note pad/launch pad.

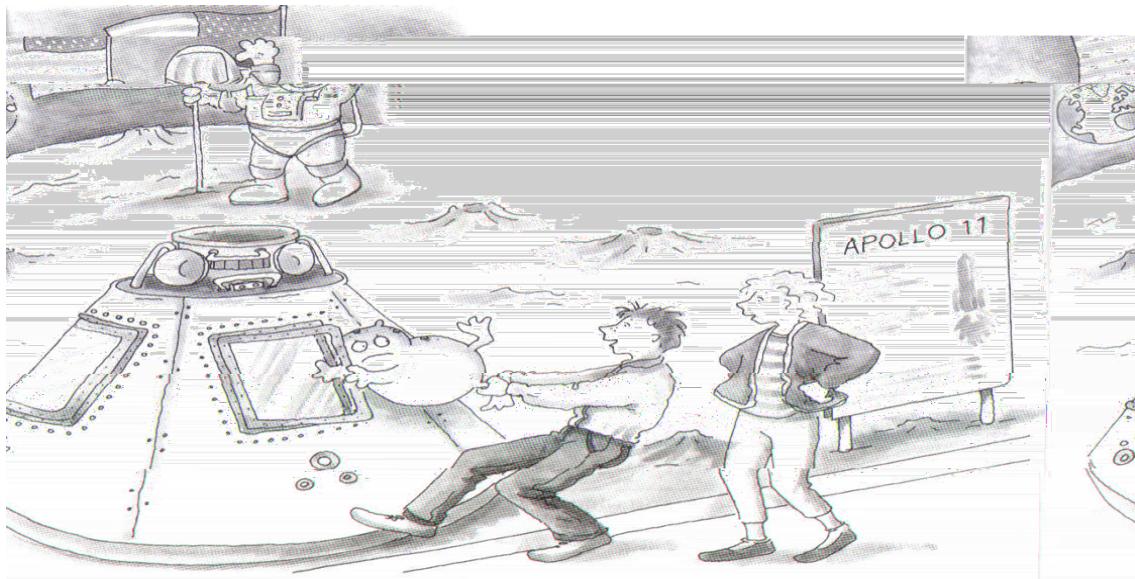
INSTRUCTIONS. Divide the class into groups. Read and discuss the following situation. Have each group list the 15 most essential items. Then have each group defend its choices.

A giant comet is heading for the earth. The entire planet will be destroyed on contact. An escape space shuttle is standing ready on the launch pad. You have been chosen to be one of the lucky few to colonize the moon. You have ten minutes to decide on the 15 most essential items to take along.

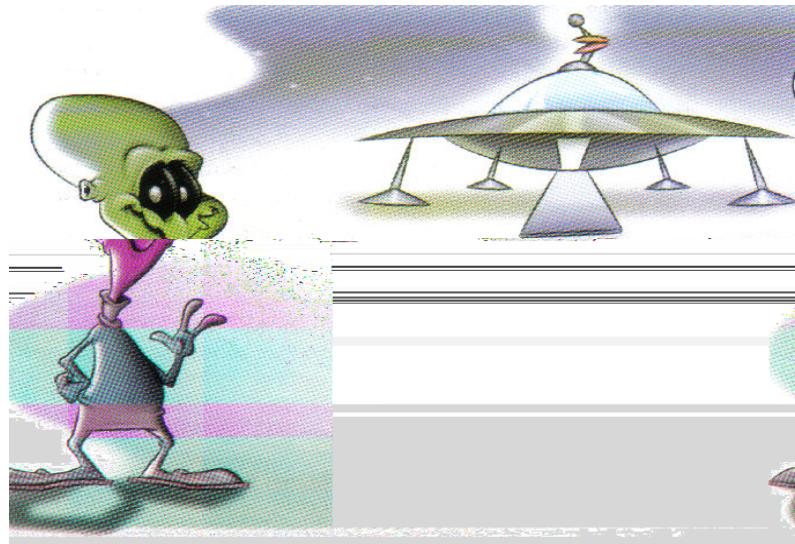
1. Do you think U.F.O.'s exist?



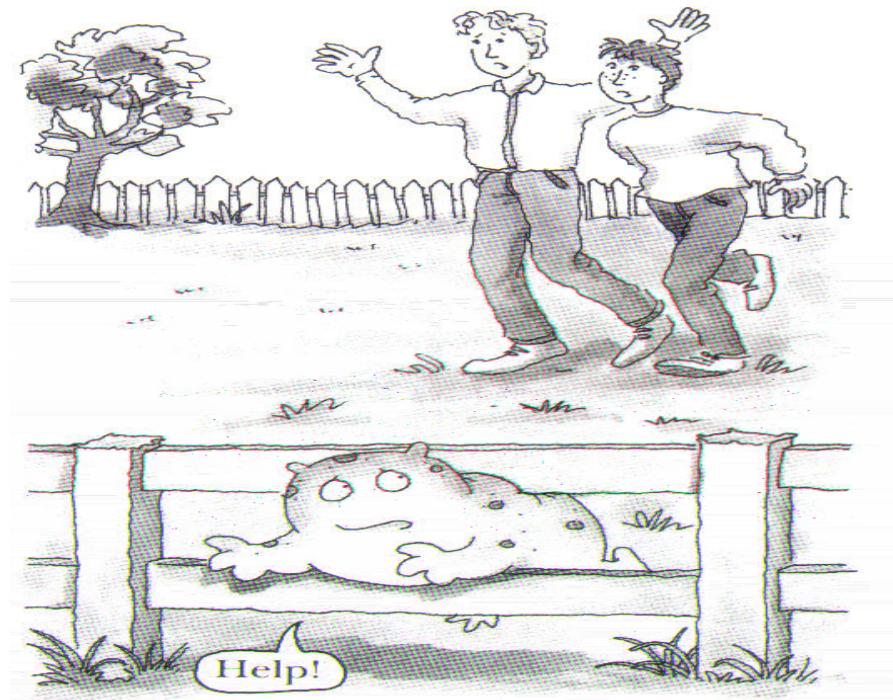
2. Do you believe there is intelligent life on other planets?
3. Do you think man will ever live on the moon?



4. Would you like to live on the moon?
5. What would you do if you saw a U.F.O.?
6. What is the first thing you would ask an extraterrestrial? And vice versa?
7. Do you think the exploration of space is important?
8. How have satellites helped mankind?
9. How would life on another planet be different from life on earth?
10. What do you consider the three most important qualifications for an astronaut going on a long space journey?



1. A drunk reports a U.F.O. to a police officer.
2. An extraterrestrial encounters his first human being.



3. An extraterrestrial proposes marriage to a human being.

: Fill in the blank with the correct preposition from the list below.
Some prepositions may be used than once.

about	on	to
by	with	for
from	over	of

1. You shouldn't worry so much _____ John. He can manage _____ himself.
2. They'll probably have to call the game off because it looks like it's _____ to rain.
3. My boss doesn't seem to get along _____ his wife.
4. Aren't you afraid _____ getting married so young?
5. Aren't you ashamed _____ hitting your child in public? That's my business!
Besides, I have to punish him _____ being such a mischievous boy!
6. Keep away _____ John. He has such a bad influence _____ you.
7. Anyone can live to be 100 just _____ exercising and taking care _____
his/her health.
8. You should be capable _____ passing the exam _____ cheating. I'm sure
you don't need an unfair advantage _____ the other students.
9. Getting ahead depends _____ how hard you try in life, not _____ the luck you have.
10. Are you really in love _____ Sofia? Yes, I am. I think I'm going to get married
_____ her soon.
11. What are the requirements _____ being a bus driver? I don't know, but I can
find out _____ you tomorrow.
12. I bought these roses _____ the florist down the street.

UNIT 15

A Burglary

INSTRUCTIONS: Read the definitions and unscramble the vocabulary words. Then write the words correctly in the third column.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 1. the act of entering a building illegally in order to steal something | g r y r b l a u | burglary |
| 2. to write (a report) | e a m k o u t | ----- |
| 3. unknown or unfamiliar | a g n s r t e | ----- |
| 4. probable | k e i l l y | ----- |
| 5. to appear unexpectedly | r n t u p u | ----- |
| 6. to enter a building illegally to steal something | u g l r z b a j e r | ----- |
| 7. to take something illegally | s a e l t | ----- |
| 8. a state of disorganization | s m s e | ----- |
| 9. to enter a building by means of breaking the locks, windows, etc. | e b r a k n i | ----- |
| 10. not seen | d i d e n h | ----- |
| 11. a spectator | s e w t s i n | ----- |
| 12. to recover something | e g t a b c k | ----- |
| 13. a box built into a table, counter, etc. | r a d w r e | ----- |
| 14. an instrument used to prevent something from being opened | o c l k | ----- |
| 15. an electric alarm system | u r l b g r a
l a a m r
n a n i s u r c e | ----- |
| 16. a financial plan which pays for the replacement of things stolen from | e t g u p h t e | ----- |

your house	e a o u c r g	-----
17.to arm yourself with courage	r t e a t p a r a	-----
18.to violently separate into parts		-----

Situation: A Burglary

Ding dong...

There's the doorbell, Dan. It's probably police. Would you answer, sweetheart?

Sure. (opening door) Good evening, Office.

Good evening. We received a report that house had been burglarized.

Yes. Please come in and have a seat.

Thank you. So what happened?

Well, my wife and I arrived home about minutes ago and found the front door open. The lock had been broken and we immediately knew that someone had entered the house while we were out.

That's right! So we started to make a lot of noise _____ you know _____ just in case the burglar was still inside or something. We didn't want to find ourselves face-to-face with a nervous criminal.

Right! So finally, after about five minutes, we got up the courage to come in. That's when we found this mess!

Yeah! As you see, whoever broke in really tore this place apart. They stole two color TV's, the stereo, all of my jewelry, and about \$40 in cash that was hidden in one of the drawer& in the kitchen!

Did any of your neighbors notice anything? Any strange cars parked in front of the house or anything like that?

No, there weren't any witnesses. No one saw a thing.

That's too bad. Well, I guess the only thing I can do is make out a report. I'll need a complete description of the items that were stolen, including the serial numbers of the TV's and stereo.



Do you think there's any chance of getting our things back?

It's possible, but not likely. Whenever stolen goods turn up at the police station, we compare them to the description given in the police reports. But even so, only about 1% of stolen property is recovered.

Thank God we have insurance!

But listen, Officer _____ What can we do to prevent this from happening again? One of our neighbors was robbed last month _____ right here on the street! And another had his car stolen last year! This neighborhood is getting more dangerous every day.

Well, there are several things you can do to protect the house. Maybe you should consider installing a burglar alarm.

That's exactly what I was telling Dan just before you arrived.

Fine. We can talk about that later. For now, let's make out the report.

1. Why did the policeman come to Dan and Lillian's house?
2. When did Dan and Lillian first suspect that their house had been burglarized?
3. Why didn't they enter immediately?
4. What was stolen?
5. Why do you think that the burglar tore their house apart?
6. Can the neighbors identify the burglar? Why?
7. What is Officer Toody going to do? What information does he need? Why?
8. Is it likely that the things stolen will turn up at the police station?
9. Who will pay for the replacement of Dan and Lillian's things?
10. Why does Dan feel that his neighborhood is becoming more dangerous every day?
11. What does Officer Toody recommend as a way of preventing future burglaries?
12. Has anyone ever broken into your house? If so, tell about it.
13. What is the difference between the verbs steal, rob, and burglarize? Give examples.

NOT ONLY...BUT...ALSO

Correlative	Aux.	Subj.	Pred.	Corr.	Subj.	Aux.	Corr.	Pred.
--------------------	-------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	-------------	--------------	--------------

Not only	<u>does</u>	she	study	but	she		also	works
Not only	<u>did</u>	she	study	but	she		also	worked
Not only	<u>can</u>	she	study	but	she	<u>can</u>	also	work
Not only	<u>will</u>	she	study	but	she	<u>will</u>	also	work

1. behave irresponsibly arrived late
2. Take a long, leaves the floor flooded
3. Drink beer, smoked
4. hog the bathroom, was sarcastic

Not only did he behave irresponsibly,
but he **also** arrived late.

Not only does she take long in the bathroom,
but she **also** leaves the floor flooded.

Not only did they drink beer in the car,
but they **also** smoked.

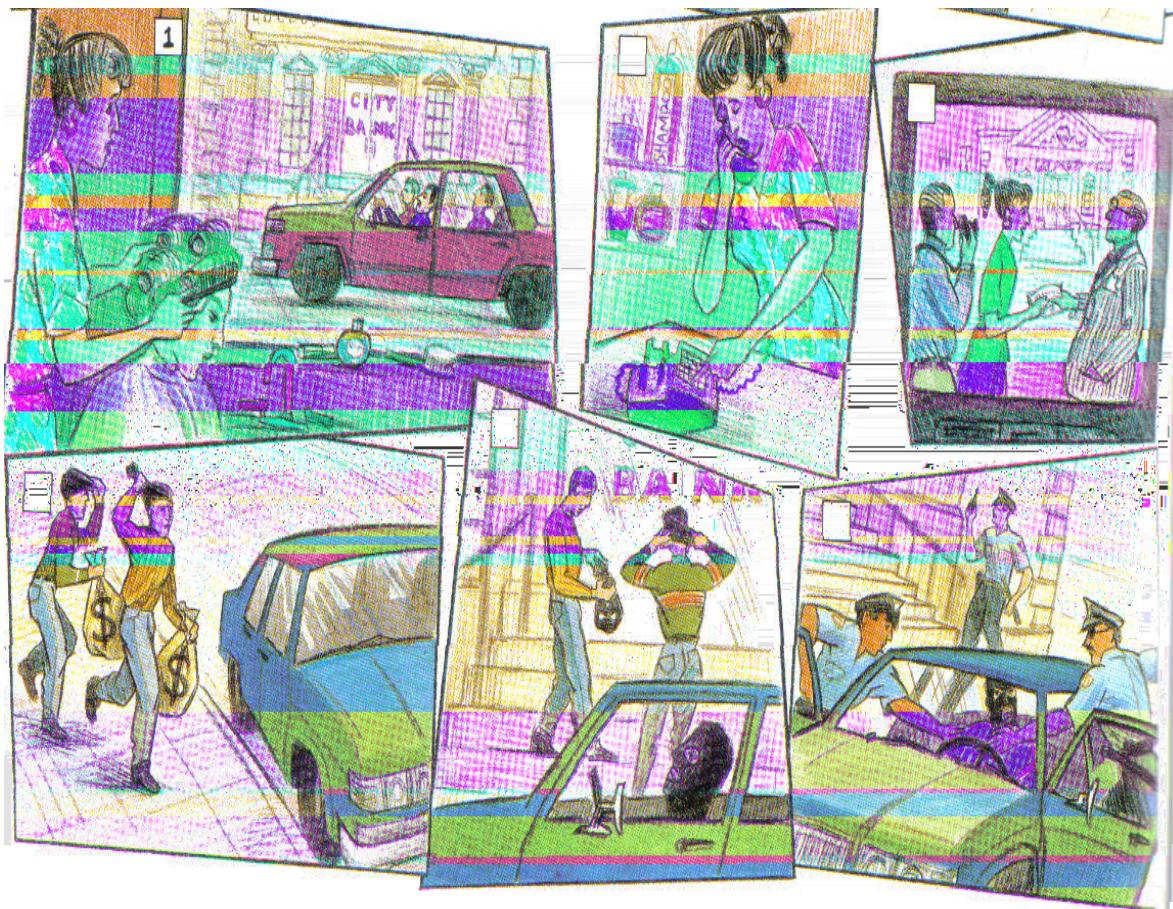
Not only did she hog in the bathroom,
but she was **also** sarcastic.

ROLE-PLAYING

You and your neighbors are very concerned about the increase of crime in your neighborhood. You have decided to meet to discuss possible solutions to this problem.

Some of the alternatives that have been mentioned are as follows:

1. Everyone in the neighborhood should install a burglar alarm and buy a gun.



2. Each member of the committee will be responsible for watching the street for a certain period of time per day. If he notices anything unusual, he is to alert the other neighbors and/or call the police.
3. Each neighbor should contribute money towards hiring an armed guard to watch the street.

Discuss each of the possible alternatives and any others you might think of. Then make a definite decision about which course of action you will follow.

- a. to take a taxi
b. to leave the taxi

- a. a pocket on a shirt
b. a person who robs wallets

- a. a neighbor who likes to gossip
b. a section of a town

- a. to walk away
b. to go nearer

- a. close by
b. far away

- a. a direction
b. a house number

- a. to cake
b. to arrive

- a. an intersection
b. something to eat

- a. an address
b. instructions on how to get there

- a. in the car
b. in view

: Complete the story with the words from the list below. Some of the words may be used more than once.

directions	blocks	address
pedestrian	drove	cop
pickpockets	thief	taxicab
corner	crossed	cross
next to	turn	drivers
jam	waiting	

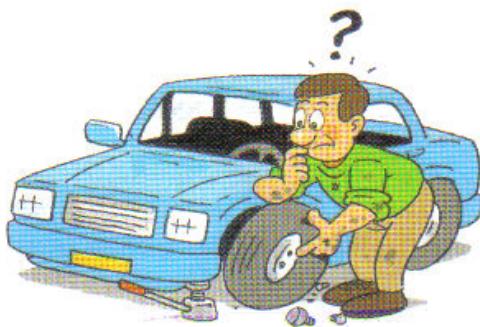
As I was getting out of a _____ this morning, the driver told me to be careful. He said that there were a lot of _____ in the neighbourhood. Sure enough, as he _____ away, I was approached by a _____ who looked as if he had been _____ for a bus nearby. He asked me if I was lost. I told him the _____ I was looking for, and he gave me _____ on how to get there. He told me to _____ the avenue and go north to the first corner. At this _____, I should _____ left and walk three _____. I would find the office building _____ a park. Then I thanked the man and we said goodbye. We began to walk in different _____. It was then that I noticed that my purse was open and my wallet gone. I called after the man to stop, but he had already _____ the street and disappeared around the _____. I turned to the street and saw only the impatient faces of _____ in their cars on their way to work. There wasn't a _____ in sight, even in this traffic _____. to help me. I guess that _____ was the most helpful person I would find in the city today.

1. Is the narrator naïve?
2. Why was the pedestrian se helpful to the narrator?
3. Who told her Chat there were a lot of pickpockets in the neighbourhood?

4. Are people in a big city often friendly?
5. Why do you think the woman didn't suspect the thief's intentions?
6. How does she react to the robbery?
7. Would you give a stranger help if he seemed lost?
8. How can you avoid being the victim of a robbery?
9. Why does she say that the thief was the most helpful person she would find in the city?
10. What time of the day is it?

: Discuss the possible solutions to the following situations.

1. You are hitchhiking and only a few cars are on the road, so you must wait a long time for a ride. When a car stops, you don't like the looks of the driver. Do you refuse or accept?
2. The driver who picked you up is very tired and falling asleep at the wheel.
3. You are driving along a lonely road and you run out of gas.



4. You get a flat tire and discover you don't have a jack to fix it yourself.
5. You miss the last bus home out of the city.
6. You arrive late to work because of public transportation and have to excuse yourself to your boss.
7. You take a taxi from the airport in a foreign city and the driver overcharges you.
8. A friend picks you up every morning. Unfortunately, he makes you arrive late for work.

9. The person in the seat next to you in the non-smoking section of the plane lights up a cigarette.

NOT ONLY...BUT...ALSO

Subj.	Aux.	Correlative	Pred.	Corr.	Subj.	Aux.	Corr.	Pred.
She		<u>not only</u>	studies	<u>but</u>	she		<u>also</u>	works
She		<u>not only</u>	studied	<u>but</u>	she		<u>also</u>	worked
She	<u>can</u>	<u>not only</u>	study	<u>but</u>	she	<u>can</u>	<u>also</u>	work
She	<u>will</u>	<u>not only</u>	study	<u>but</u>	she	<u>will</u>	<u>also</u>	work

1. Should people get married before turning 30?

They should **not only** get married **but** they should **also** have kids.

2. Are grandparents patient?

They are **not only** patient **but** they are **also** loving.

3. Is the youngest child always spoiled?

He's s **not only** spoiled **but** he is **also** pampered.

4. Do parents interfere?

They **not only** interfere **but** they also get upset.

: Complete the sentences with the best possible answer.

- a. did not go up
- b. had not gone up
- c. will not go up

- a. debate
- b. debates
- c. avoid debating

- a. is
- b. would he

c. will be

- a. Increase
- b. increases
- c. will increase

- a. hadn't paid
- b. paid
- c. would have paid

- a. were
- b. was
- c. be

- a. had already won
- b. are winning
- c. could be winners

- a. were going to
- b. had been
- c. could be

- a. would be
- b. would have been
- c. are

- a. listen to
- b. am listening
- c. would listen to