

ENGLISH

THIS WAY

7—8



ENGLISH THIS WAY

BOOK 7

prepared by

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CONTENTS

UNIT ONE	<i>page</i>
1. SENTENCES AND CONVERSATION What's the Address? Asking Directions.	1
2. GRAMMAR REVIEW Grammar Point 1: Parts of Sentences. Grammar Point 2: Kinds of Sentences. Grammar Point 3: Kinds of Verbs. Grammar Point 4: Forms of Verbs.	6
3. READING The Village on the Lake.	10
4. EXERCISES	13
UNIT TWO	
5. SENTENCES AND CONVERSATION At the Post Office.	16
6. GRAMMAR REVIEW Grammar Point 5: Forms of 'Be'. Grammar Point 6: Sentence Patterns with 'Be'. Gram- mar Point 7: Present and Past Progressive Verb Phrases.	21
7. READING Sunday Evening in the Square.	26
8. EXERCISES	30
UNIT THREE	
9. SENTENCES AND CONVERSATION Plans for a Trip.	33
10. GRAMMAR REVIEW Grammar Point 8: Simple Present Tense of Verbs. Grammar Point 9: Verb Phrases with 'Do'. Grammar Point 10: Difference Between the Pres- ent Tense and the Present Progressive.	39
11. READING Going to Work in New York.	43
12. EXERCISES	47

UNIT FOUR *page*

13. SENTENCES AND CONVERSATION Dining in Town. 50
14. GRAMMAR REVIEW Grammar Point 11: The Past Tense of Verbs. Grammar Point 12: Verb Phrases with 'Did'. Grammar Point 13: Difference Between the Past Tense and the Past Progressive. Grammar Point 14: Substitute Sentences. 55
15. READING A Holiday in an African Town. 60
16. EXERCISES 64

UNIT FIVE (REVIEW)

- A. DIALOGUE Getting Acquainted. 67
- B. SUBSTITUTION DRILLS 68
- C. REPETITION DRILL 69
- D. EXERCISES 70

UNIT SIX

17. SENTENCES AND CONVERSATION Making Reservations for the Trip. 75
18. GRAMMAR REVIEW Grammar Point 15: The Present Perfect Verb Phrase. Grammar Point 16: Uses of the Present Perfect. 79
19. READING A Day on a Greek Island. 81
20. EXERCISES 85

UNIT SEVEN

21. SENTENCES AND CONVERSATION What Do Names Mean? . 90
22. GRAMMAR REVIEW Grammar Point 17: Uses of the Present Perfect (2 and 3). Grammar Point 18: The Past Perfect Verb Phrase. Grammar Point 19: 'Be Going to' + Verb. 95
23. READING In a North African Village. 97
24. EXERCISES 100

UNIT EIGHT

page

25. SENTENCES AND CONVERSATION On the Beach in Puerto Rico. 104
26. GRAMMAR REVIEW Grammar Point 20: The Modal Auxiliaries. Grammar Point 21: Meanings of the Modal 'Will'. Grammar Point 22: Meanings of the Modal 'Would'. Grammar Point 23: Meanings of the Modal 'Can'. 109
27. READING Summer in Northern Wisconsin. 113
28. EXERCISES 117

UNIT NINE

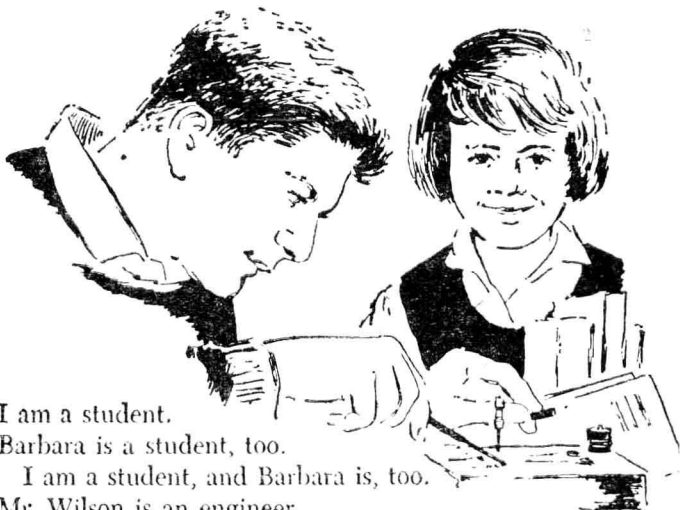
29. SENTENCES AND CONVERSATION Talking about the Trip. . 120
30. GRAMMAR REVIEW Grammar Point 24: Meanings of the Modal 'Could'. Grammar Point 25: Meanings of the Modal 'May'. Grammar Point 26: Meanings of the Modal 'Might'. Grammar Point 27: Meaning of the Modal 'Should'. Grammar Point 28: Meanings of the Modal 'Must'. Grammar Point 29: Meanings of the Modal 'Shall'. 125
31. READING Sunday in a Town in the Alps. 130
32. EXERCISES 134

UNIT TEN (REVIEW)

- A. DIALOGUE Planning a Summer Trip. 137
- B. SUBSTITUTION DRILL 138
- C. REPETITION DRILLS 139
- D. EXERCISES 140
- WORD LIST 145

UNIT ONE

I. SENTENCES AND CONVERSATION



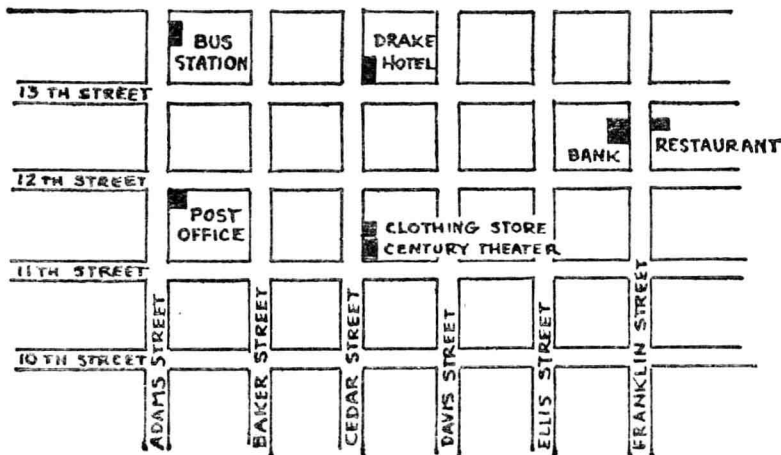
- A. 1. I am a student.
Barbara is a student, too.
I am a student, and Barbara is, too.
2. Mr. Wilson is an engineer.
Mr. Peterson is an engineer, too.
Mr. Wilson is an engineer, and Mr. Peterson is, too.
3. The lake was shallow.
The river was shallow, too.
The lake was shallow, and the river was, too.
4. The boys were going to the market.
I was going to the market, too.
The boys were going to the market, and I was, too.
5. Mrs. Wilson was wearing a white blouse, and Mrs. Carpenter was, too.
6. Mrs. Wilson is a housewife, and Mrs. Carpenter is, too.
7. The sky was beautiful, and the water was, too.
8. Apples are good to eat, and pineapples are, too.
9. You were taking an examination, and I was, too.
10. Bill is going to wear his finest clothes, and I am, too.

- B. 1. Mary isn't in school today.
Ann isn't in school today, either.
Mary isn't in school today, and Ann isn't, either.
2. Bill wasn't able to go to school yesterday.
Jim wasn't able to go to school, either.
Bill wasn't able to go to school yesterday, and Jim wasn't, either.
3. That statue isn't made of gold.
This statue isn't made of gold, either.
That statue isn't made of gold, and this statue isn't, either.
4. The lettuce wasn't fresh.
The spices weren't fresh, either.
The lettuce wasn't fresh, and the spices weren't, either.
5. My father isn't at home, and my mother isn't, either.
6. He wasn't sure about the address, and I wasn't, either.
7. I'm not going to get up at dawn, and Jim isn't, either.
8. They're not wearing sandals, and we're not, either.

- C. 1. Jim is a good student.
Bill is not a good student.
Jim is a good student, but Bill isn't.
2. My father is an engineer.
Bill's father is not an engineer.
My father is an engineer, but Bill's father isn't.
3. Mary wasn't wearing a silk skirt.
Jane was wearing a silk skirt.
Mary wasn't wearing a silk skirt, but Jane was.
4. These buttons are made of silver, but those buttons aren't.
5. John wasn't sure about the address, but I was.
6. I'm not going to the market, but Henry is.
7. The hotel is on Cedar Street, but the bank isn't.
8. The pineapple is ripe, but the pear isn't.

What's the Address?

1. Where's the Palace Restaurant?
It's on Franklin Street.
It's on Franklin Street, between 12th and 13th Streets.
The address is 1210 Franklin Street.
2. How can I get there from here?
We're at 10th and Cedar Streets.
You go north on Cedar Street to 12th Street.
Turn right there.
Go three blocks on 12th Street, and turn left.
You'll see the restaurant then.
It's in the middle of the block, on the right-hand side.
3. Where's the National Bank?
It's on Franklin Street, too.
It's across the street from the Palace Restaurant.
It's an old red brick building.
4. Excuse me. Can you direct me to the bus station?
Yes, of course. I'd be glad to.
It's on Adams Street, between 13th and 14th Streets.
Go straight up Cedar for three blocks.
You'll be at 13th Street.
Turn left there and go two blocks.
Turn right on Adams Street.
You'll see the bus station on the right-hand side of the street.



5. Excuse me, do you know where Johnson's clothing store is?
Yes, I think so.
It's near here, isn't it?
There it is, in the middle of the next block, on the left.
It's next to the Century Theater.
6. Pardon me, sir. Can you tell me how to find the Drake Hotel?
Let me see. I think it's on Cedar Street.
The bus station is on Adams.
Just walk down to 13th Street and turn left.
Walk two blocks over to Cedar Street.
The hotel is right on the corner.
7. Pardon me. Where can I find the nearest post office?
I think the nearest one is on Adams Street.
The best way to get there is to go over to Adams and turn right.
It's one or two blocks up the street.
I'm not sure exactly where it is, but you'll see it.

Asking Directions

- MR. WILSON: Excuse me, please.
MR. CARPENTER: Yes? Can I help you?
MR. WILSON: Can you tell me where the post office is?
MR. CARPENTER: Yes. It's only a few blocks from here. It's on the corner of 12th and Adams.
MR. WILSON: Which way is that?
MR. CARPENTER: Go straight up this street for two blocks.
MR. WILSON: That will be 12th Street, won't it?
MR. CARPENTER: That's right. Turn left there, and go two blocks. That will take you to the post office.
MR. WILSON: Thank you very much.
MR. CARPENTER: I'm going that way myself. I'll walk along with you, if you don't mind.
MR. WILSON: No, not at all. That would be very nice.
MR. CARPENTER: My name is Walter Carpenter.



MR. WILSON: How do you do, Mr. Carpenter? My name is Charles Wilson.

MR. CARPENTER: Glad to know you, Mr. Wilson. Are you here in Newport on business?

MR. WILSON: No, I've just moved here. I've been here three days, but I don't know my way around yet.

MR. CARPENTER: I'm with the Newport Paper Company. I'm a salesman.

MR. WILSON: I'm a civil engineer. I'm going to work for the city government.

MR. CARPENTER: That sounds very interesting. Do you have a family, Mr. Wilson?

MR. WILSON: Yes. My wife and I have two children. Our son is fifteen, and our daughter is sixteen.

MR. CARPENTER: They will be going to high school, won't they?

MR. WILSON: Yes, they will.

MR. CARPENTER: Maybe they'll get acquainted with my children, then. I have a son sixteen and a daughter fifteen.

MR. WILSON: I hope so.

MR. CARPENTER: Here's the post office.

MR. WILSON: Thank you for showing me the way, Mr. Carpenter. It was nice to meet you.

MR. CARPENTER: Nice to have met you, Mr. Wilson. Good-bye.

MR. WILSON: Good-bye.

2. GRAMMAR REVIEW

GRAMMAR POINT I: Parts of Sentences

Most sentences have two parts: a *subject* and a *predicate*.

The *subject* tells who (or what) does the action of the verb. Sometimes the subject is just one word, but most of the time it is more than one word. These sentences all have the same verb, but they have different subjects:

Birds sing.
They sing.
Those boys sing.
Those people over there sing.
Bill and his father sing.

The subject consists of a noun and its modifiers.

The *predicate* is the "action" part of the sentence. It consists of the verb and its modifiers and complements (words that change or complete its meaning). The following sentences all have the same subject, but different predicates:

Birds sing.
Birds sing beautifully.
Birds sing beautifully early in the morning.
Birds sing many beautiful songs.

EXERCISE

Underline the subject of these sentences with one line. Underline the predicate with two lines.

1. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson live in a big white house.
2. The young soldiers were marching down the street.
3. I am a student.
4. That big brown box weighs fifty pounds.
5. We left the house at 2 o'clock.

GRAMMAR POINT 2: Kinds of Sentences

The sentences we studied in *Grammar Point 1* all had a subject followed by a predicate. They were all *statements*. They told something; they gave information.

There is another kind of sentence which, instead of giving information, asks for it. These sentences are *questions*. You will remember that in questions the verb, or part of a verb phrase, comes before the subject.

statement: John is a student.

question: Is John a student?

The word **NOT**, or its contraction **N'T**, is a modifier. But it is a very important modifier. It makes the sentence say the opposite of a sentence without it. We call sentences that have **NOT** in them *negative*. Sentences that do not have **NOT** in them are called *affirmative*. You remember that there are rules about the use of **NOT** or **N'T** in the sentence, too.

Thus, we have four kinds of sentences in all:

affirmative statement: John is a student.

negative-statement: John isn't a student.

affirmative question: Is John a student?

negative question: Isn't John a student?

EXERCISE

Change the following affirmative statements into (1) negative statements; (2) affirmative questions; and (3) negative questions.

1. He is an engineer.
2. The boys are working hard.
3. Those people are my friends.
4. He is at home today.

GRAMMAR POINT 3: Kinds of Verbs

The verb is the most important part of the predicate of a sentence. Therefore, we will study it in detail first.

There are three kinds of verbs in English:

- (1) **BE.** This verb is so unusual that we have to give special rules for it.
- (2) **Auxiliaries.** "Auxiliary" means "helping." An auxiliary verb combines with other verbs to make verb phrases. The auxiliaries are **BE, HAVE, and DO**, plus a special group called modals (*will, would, can, could, may, might, must, shall, should*). There are also a few special auxiliaries, which we will study later, such as *ought to, used to, would rather, had better*, etc.
- (3) **Full verbs.** These are all the words that can take verbal endings (see **Grammar Point 4**) and can act as the central element of the predicate. **BE, HAVE, and DO** can act as full verbs, too. Generally, verbs express action or a state of being; for example, *run, sing, work* (action) or *seem, look* (state of being).

EXERCISE

Find all the forms of *be* in the following paragraph. Then find all the *auxiliaries*. Then find all the *full verbs*.

John is my brother. He goes to school. He is studying English. He likes to study English. He can speak it well already, but he wants to learn to speak it better. If he works hard, I am sure that he will succeed. What do you think?

GRAMMAR POINT 4: Forms of Verbs

English verbs, except **BE**, have five forms. They are

<i>base form</i>	<i>-s form</i>	<i>-ing form</i>	<i>past tense</i>	<i>past participle</i>
know	knows	knowing	knew	known
learn	learns	learning	learned	learned
teach	teaches	teaching	taught	taught
come	comes	coming	came	come
put	puts	putting	put	put

Three of these forms are called the *principal parts*. They are the base form, the past tense, and the past participle.

The -s form is used in the present tense with the subjects *he, she, it*, or a singular noun.

The -ing form is used in many ways. It combines with the auxiliary BE to make verb phrases.

EXERCISE 1

Fill in the missing principal parts of the verbs listed below:

<i>base form</i>	<i>past tense</i>	<i>past participle</i>
learn	_____	_____
_____	came	_____
_____	_____	known
_____	put	_____
_____	wanted	_____
catch	_____	_____
_____	_____	run
_____	gave	_____
hurt	_____	_____
ride	_____	_____
_____	_____	taken

EXERCISE 2

Fill in the correct form of the verb in parentheses:

- Last year Mr. Wilson _____ history, but now he is _____ French lessons.
(*teach*) (give)
- He had _____ French before he _____ to this city.
(*learn*) (*come*)
- I have _____ him for many years.
(*know*)
- The basketball player didn't _____ the ball.
(*catch*)
- He was _____ very fast when he _____ himself.
(*run*) (*hurt*)
- That man is _____ the street now.
(*cross*)
- I don't _____ where he is, but Mr. Grant _____.
(*know*) (*know*)
- Did they _____ to school yesterday?
(*go*)

3. READING



The Village on the Lake

It was the middle of the morning. The sun was shining, but there were lots of big white clouds in the sky. It was hot.

Ma Khin had been awake for several hours. She had gotten up at dawn and had cooked some food for Ko Tin, her husband. He had taken the food with him to his rice paddy, which was on the other side of the lake. He had traveled across the lake by canoe. After Ko Tin had left, Ma Khin had waked the two children, cooked their breakfast, and helped them get dressed. Then the children had gone to school. They had gone together in another canoe.

Ma Khin and her family lived in a house near the edge of a lake. Around the lake there were high green mountains. The house was made of bamboo. It was built on poles over the shallow water of the lake. It was cool inside the house. There was a ladder from the house down to the water, and a canoe was tied to a pole at the bottom of the ladder.

Ma Khin was going to the market to shop. She climbed down the ladder and got into the canoe. She was wearing a long silk skirt with a flower design on it, and a white silk blouse with five silver buttons. She had a wide bamboo hat on her head, and she was wearing sandals on her feet. She sat down in the canoe and began to paddle toward the market. She went between two rows of houses. They were built on poles over the water, like Ma Khin's house.

Ma Khin soon came to a large open space on the water. This was the market. It was crowded with many canoes. On all sides there were bamboo buildings on poles. They looked like Ma Khin's house, but they were bigger. These were stores, where merchants sold things. They had wooden steps instead of ladders, and many things were piled on the steps. There were bamboo hats, cooking pots, cloth, and even books and magazines.

Ma Khin did not go into any of the stores. Instead, she visited several canoes. The canoes were filled with fresh fruits and vegetables. One of them was piled high with pineapples. Another had big red tomatoes and heads of green lettuce. A third one was filled with rice and spices. In another canoe, a man was making tea. After Ma Khin bought her food, she stopped at the last canoe. She bought a cup of hot green tea from the man, then she talked to her friends in other canoes while she drank it. Finally, she bought some flowers.

Then she left the market and went in her canoe to an island in the middle of the lake. There was a temple on the island. Ma Khin carefully took off her sandals before she got out of her canoe. Then she took her flowers into the temple and laid them in front of a large gold statue.

She saw some friends sitting on the floor in the temple, and she went over to join them. They offered her some tea, and she sat down with them. They talked about the things they had bought at the market, and about the festival that was going to take place the next week. During the festival, all the people who lived on the lake would come to the temple. They would