

ROBERT J. DIXSON
SECOND BOOK IN
ENGLISH
A NEW REVISED EDITION



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PRENTICE HALL REGENTS, Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632

Cover design: Paul Gamarello
Text design: Suzanne Bennett & Associates

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ISBN 0-13-797283-0 01

Published by
Prentice-Hall, Inc.
A Division of Simon & Schuster
Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632

Printed in the United States of America

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

FOREWORD

This revised edition of *Second Book in English* is a direct continuation of the two books of *Beginning Lessons in English*. It offers the student additional vocabulary, extended reading selections, and essential grammar principles not covered in *Beginning Lessons in English*. In addition, it reviews, reinforces, and builds on the grammar introduced in those two books. The method and form of all three books is similar. This text focuses on conversation and pronunciation, and it provides numerous practical exercises to help the student with newly introduced grammar points.

Most of the 25 lessons have 4 parts: (1) *Pronunciation*, (2) *Grammar*, (3) *Exercises*, and (4) *Reading and Conversation*. The *Pronunciation* sections cover all the important sounds in English. In some cases several sounds are grouped in areas where English students often have difficulties. Teachers should have their students repeat the sounds and the sentences for repetition both chorally and individually while guiding and correcting errors in pronunciation. Teachers choosing to use the International Phonetic Alphabet symbols should note the Appendix on page 119.

The *Grammar* and *Exercises* sections provide practice with all the important grammar principles. A brief explanation is first given of the grammar point in question; then some examples are provided. There follows next a series of simple exercises covering the point. Teachers may supplement these exercises by offering additional oral drills wherever possible. Oral drills and practice are important if a student is to be able to "carry over" the knowledge of the point and incorporate it into his or her everyday speech.

The *Reading and Conversation* sections contain a reading selection, a series of questions about the selection, a series of discussion questions which are designed to stimulate conversation and to expand on the subject of the reading, and some phrases for further vocabulary study. Teachers should use ingenuity to expand on the questions in the text, directing the answers into conversational channels.

In general, teachers should encourage their students to use the more common contracted forms of English structures in their conversation.

CONTENTS

1. Review of Beginning Lessons	1
2. Review of Beginning Lessons	5
3. Past Continuous Tense; The Names of the States	9
4. <i>Have to, Should, Ought to</i> ; The Boy Scouts	14
5. The Continuous Tenses	19
6. Possessive Pronouns; The Imperative Mood; Andrew Jackson Plays Chess	25
7. Sequence of Tenses; Duration of Time; Anecdotes about Lincoln	30
8. Direct and Indirect Speech; A Boy Named Jim	34
9. <i>Say—Tell</i> ; A Colorful President	38
10. Questions in Indirect Speech; Making a Decision	43
11. Passive Voice; Astrology	47
12. Passive Voice; <i>Supposed to, Used to</i> ; An Important Novel	51
13. Gerunds and Infinitives; Thomas Paine and <i>Common Sense</i>	56
14. Idiomatic Verb Phrases; The Stars and Stripes	61
15. Review of Short Answers; Tag Endings; The Boston Tea Party	66
16. <i>Either, Neither, So, Too</i> with Auxiliary Verbs; A Young Nobleman	70
17. Position of Adverbs; A Responsible Man	76
18. Conditional Sentences	80
19. Sequence of Tense: Time Clauses; <i>Wish</i> ; Demography	86

20. Infinitives; How Much Land Does a Man Need?	90
21. Infinitives; A Profile in Courage	95
22. Two-Word Verbs; Silent Cal	100
23. Causative Verb Form; Emphatic Verb Form; Some—Any Review; Great Men in High Places	105
24. General Review	109
25. General Review	113

LESSON 1

(Review of Beginning Lessons)

I EXERCISES

A. Choose the correct preposition and fill in the blanks.

1. Ann was born _____ 3:39 p.m. (at, in, on)
(Ann was born at 3:39 p.m.)
2. There is a rug _____ the furniture in that room.
(from, under, between)
3. If you are standing behind me, then I am standing _____ you. (by, in, in front of)
4. The Carrolls moved here three years ago. They have been here _____ three years. (by, from, for)
5. Do you usually come to work _____ bus? (on, in, by)
6. I usually come to work _____ a taxi. (in, on, of)
7. Alexander was born in Athens. He's _____ Greece. (by, of, from)
8. Put your letter _____ the envelope before you mail it. (into, between, at)

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct Possessive Adjective.

1. She likes _____ job a lot.
(She likes her job a lot.)
2. Her father also likes _____ job.
3. Martha and her husband are riding _____ bicycles.
4. Do you like _____ teacher?
5. Mrs. Benson is driving _____ new car.
6. We always prepare _____ lessons at night.
7. I never eat _____ lunch in the cafeteria.
8. We bought a new car. _____ color is blue.

C. Fill in the blanks with one of the two-word verbs from the list.

listen to

look for

find out

get on

get off

wait for

put on

turn on

pick up

1. I have _____ that old Beatles' record many times.
(I have listened to that old Beatles' record many times.)
2. Theodore usually _____ his bus at 10th Street. He rides it for 2 miles; then he _____ at 30th Street.
3. I think that I'll _____ my coat _____ because of the cold weather.
4. Please _____ the light _____ when you enter the room.
5. Joanne _____ my keys when I dropped them.
6. Peter can't find his book. I'm going to help him _____ it.
7. Henrietta _____ the answer to her question yesterday.

D. Fill in the blanks with one of the words from the list.

one, ones

many, much

who, which, that

some, any

good, well

very, too, enough

1. The man _____ is with her is her brother.
(The man who is with her is her brother.)
2. The book _____ you are reading is a good one.
3. The newspapers _____ we read are all in English.
4. I saw some dogs in that yard. Did you see _____?
5. Sheila doesn't have any time to study, but Alfred has _____.
6. We don't have a small car; we have a large _____.
7. Margaret didn't want the white flowers; she wanted the pink _____.

8. Did you spend too _____ money on your vacation?
9. How _____ pairs of shoes do you have?
10. Janet always prepares her lessons _____.
11. She is a _____ student.
12. Betty can't wear her hat because it's _____ small for her head.
13. This food is _____ hot. I can't eat it yet. It's not cool _____ to eat.

E. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the adjective in parentheses.

1. Paula is _____ any other girl in the class. (small)
(Paula is smaller than any other girl in the class.)
2. Asia is _____ continent in population in the world. (large)
3. This story is _____, but that one is _____.
(interesting)
4. This exercise is _____ the last one. (short)
5. It is very _____ in the summer. (hot)

F. Write the abbreviation for these terms.

gallon	<u>gal.</u>
ten o'clock in the morning	_____
one hundred percent	_____
thirty-five degrees	_____
New York	_____
pound	_____

II CONVERSATION

Answer these questions.

1. Do you live with your family or by yourself?
2. Did you go to the movies by yourself last week?

3. Which is the biggest city in population in your country?
4. Are you taller than your parents?
5. How long have you studied English? How many years have you studied English?
6. When did you move to your present home? How long have you lived there?
7. How did you come to class today?
8. Are you usually on time for class?
9. When will you eat dinner tonight? (In how many hours/minutes?)
10. Where are you? Where are you sitting?
11. Who is sitting in front of you? Who's sitting between you and the door?
12. Is it raining now? Is the sun shining?
13. In which season is there a lot of rain?
14. When were you born? What date? Time? Where were you born?
15. Where are you from?
16. How much money do you have in your pocket?
17. How many inches are there in a foot?
18. How many dimes are there in a dollar?
19. How many feet are there in a yard?
20. How many ounces are there in a pint?

LESSON 2

(Review of Beginning Lessons)

I REVIEW OF VERB TENSES

Present

Henry is in Los Angeles. He's in Los Angeles.
Henry works in Los Angeles.

Past

Abigail was in Los Angeles.
Abigail worked in Los Angeles.

Future

Martin will be in Los Angeles. He'll be in Los Angeles.
Martin is going to be in Los Angeles. He's going to be in Los Angeles.
Martin will work in Los Angeles. He'll work in Los Angeles.
Martin is going to work in Los Angeles. He's going to work in Los Angeles.

Present Perfect

Sarah has been in Los Angeles. She's been in Los Angeles.
Sarah has worked in Los Angeles. She's worked in Los Angeles.

Past Perfect

Allen had been in Los Angeles. He'd been in Los Angeles.
Allen had worked in Los Angeles. He'd worked in Los Angeles.

Present Continuous

Rebecca is working in Los Angeles. She's working in Los Angeles.

II EXERCISES

(Use contracted forms wherever possible.)

- A. Add the time expressions to each sentence, changing the verbs as needed.

1. She wrote her grandmother a letter.
 - a) now (*She's writing ~~her~~ grandmother a letter now.*)
 - b) tomorrow (*She'll write her grandmother a letter to-morrow.*)
 - c) every day (*She writes her grandmother a letter every day.*)
2. We are sitting at our desks.
 - a) yesterday
 - b) next Tuesday
 - c) usually
3. Audrey comes to class on time.
 - a) tomorrow morning
 - b) every morning
 - c) yesterday
4. Karen is going to visit Betty Lee.
 - a) last week
 - b) now
 - c) several times in the past month
5. It is snowing.
 - a) usually
 - b) last night
 - c) tomorrow morning

B. Change these sentences from affirmative to negative.

1. Pat will be back in an hour.
(Pat won't be back in an hour.)
2. Nick had studied English for three years.
3. Andrew is painting his bicycle now.
4. Richard feels better today.
5. My cousin had left when I got there.
6. He's going to play baseball this afternoon.
7. She studied very hard last night.
8. It's raining.
9. I'm a student.
10. Ms. Becket has been my teacher for eight months.

- C. Repeat Exercise B changing the sentences to affirmative questions.

Example: Pat will be back in an hour.
(Will Pat be back in an hour?)

- D. Change these sentences to questions, and then answer them with short negative answers.

1. Chuck likes his job.
(Does Chuck like his job? No, he doesn't.)
2. He went to San Diego.
3. Alexandra can speak French.
4. She is studying her lesson now.
5. Larry has some money.
6. We must remember our homework.
7. Sandra will be here tomorrow.
8. Eddie closed the window.
9. You were here yesterday.
10. I often write to my sister.

- E. Repeat Exercise D changing the sentences to questions, but answer them with short affirmative answers as in the example.

Example: Chuck likes his job.
(Does Chuck like his job? Yes, he does.)

- F. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

1. Theresa _____ her teeth every day. (brush)
(Theresa brushes her teeth every day.)
2. Marilyn _____ in this country since 1981.
(live)
3. The rain _____ hard now. (fall)
4. Stacy _____ here tomorrow. (be)

5. Anthony _____ in Boston yesterday. (be)
6. She _____ when we arrived. (leave)
7. They _____ to this country in 1981. (come)
8. They _____ English for 10 months. (study)
9. Walter _____ his friend yesterday. (visit)
10. We _____ the lesson now. (finish)

III CONVERSATION

General Discussion

Ask other students questions that begin with a question word like *What, Why, Who, When, Where, How, How many, or How much*. Have them use long answers and short answers.

Example: Q: (*Where did you go after class yesterday?*)

A: (*I went to the store.*) or (*To the store.*)

Q: (*When will you finish your homework?*)

A: (*I'll finish it this evening.*) or (*This evening.*)

LESSON 3

I PRONUNCIATION

[ɛ] as in *enter, any, guess*

enter [ɛntə]	dead [ded]	get [get]
end [end]	guess [gɛs]	weather [weðə]
egg [ɛg]	pen [pɛn]	letter [lɛtə]
envelope [ɛnvəloʊp]	well [wel]	breakfast [breɪkfəst]
edge [ɛdʒ]	dress [dres]	already [ɔləredi]

Repeat the sentences.

1. I can't guess what it is in this envelope.
2. She is getting some new dresses for school.
3. The eggs are not very fresh.
4. Your breakfast is ready.
5. The weather was excellent last weekend.

II GRAMMAR

Past Continuous Tense

I was speaking	we were speaking
you were speaking	you were speaking
he was speaking	
she was speaking	they were speaking
it was speaking	

We form the Past Continuous Tense by using *was* or *were* + the *-ing* form of the main verb. This tense is used to describe a past action which was happening when another action interrupted or took place. It is always used in conjunction with the Past Tense, whether stated or implied.

I was getting up with Ron when you called.
It was raining when we left home.
Were you rushing out when Alexis arrived?
She wasn't listening when I spoke to her.
They were watching TV when the phone rang.

III EXERCISES

- A. Substitute the given word or words in the sentence, "John was reading."

Example: John was reading.

I
I was reading.

He
He was reading.

Mary and Betty

Mary and Betty were reading.

- | | |
|----------|--------------------|
| 1. Karen | 6. They |
| 2. She | 7. Terri |
| 3. We | 8. Morris and Beth |
| 4. I | 9. He |
| 5. You | 10. The teacher |

B. Supply the Past Continuous Tense of the verbs in parentheses.

1. I _____ when you telephoned. (sleep)
(*I was sleeping when you telephoned.*)
2. We _____ in the park when it began to rain.
(sit)
3. We _____ when they arrived. (eat)
4. My mother _____ dinner when I got home.
(prepare)
5. He _____ a music lesson when we got there.
(have)
6. While we _____ to the movie, we met Mary.
(go)
7. The other students _____ when we went into the room. (read)
8. The teacher _____ on the blackboard as usual when we came in. (write)
9. It _____ when I left. (rain)
10. When I arrived at school, the sun _____.
(shine)
11. She fell while she _____ off the bus. (get)

12. We _____ to Boston when the accident occurred. (drive)
13. I _____ my shoes when you telephoned. (shine)
14. We _____ lunch when I first got sick. (have)

C. Change the verbs in these sentences from the Past Tense to the Past Continuous Tense adding a phrase to complete the meaning.

1. Natalie studied her lesson.
(Natalie was studying her lesson when I called her on the phone.)
2. It rained hard last night.
3. Helen spoke to him.
4. Edward waited on the corner.
5. They spent their vacation in Chicago.
6. Irene wrote a letter at last.
7. Christopher walked home from the movie.
8. Mr. Walker rode his bicycle to school.

D. Repeat Exercise C changing the sentences to the negative Past Continuous and adding a phrase.

Example: Natalie studied her lesson.

(Natalie wasn't studying her lesson when I called her on the phone.)

E. Repeat Exercise C changing the sentences to Past Continuous questions and adding a phrase.

Example: Natalie studied her lesson.

(Was Natalie studying her lesson when I called her on the phone?)