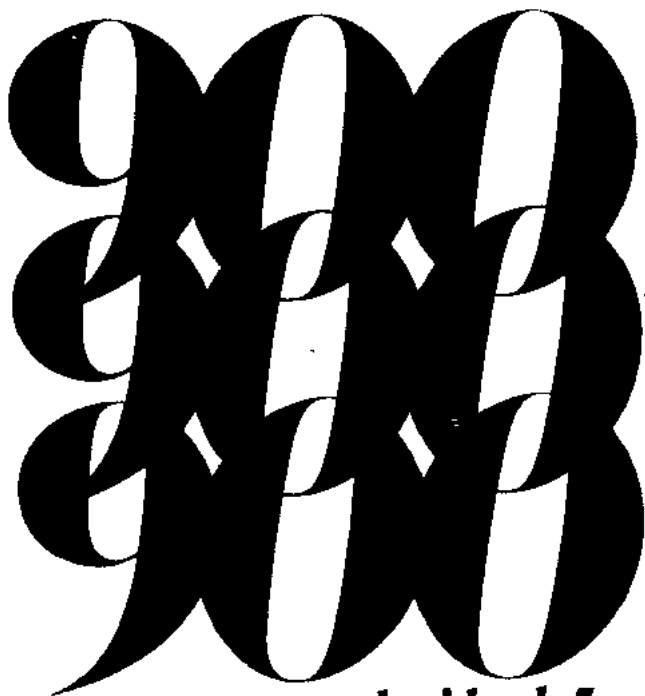


new
English



teacher's book 5

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NEW ENGLISH 900

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INTRODUCTION

Welcome to English.

In this introduction, we want to tell you something about the books you are going to be using.

NEW ENGLISH 900® is a six-level course for adult students of English as a second language. It contains material from beginning to advanced levels of study. The series consists of six student textbooks, six workbooks, six teacher's books, and reel-to-reel or cassette recordings.

This series is a revision of the original ENGLISH 900® which takes its name from the 900 **Base Sentences** presented in the six textbooks. These sentences cover the basic structures and basic vocabulary of the English language. The **Base Sentences** of NEW ENGLISH 900® always appear in a complete and authentic context. They are presented in dialogue form as spoken by a cast of fully-drawn characters who use the English language in a natural way to communicate their thoughts, ideas, and feelings.

There are 150 Base Sentences in each book, and they are numbered consecutively from Base Sentence 1, Book

1, Unit 1, through Base Sentence 900 in Book 6, Unit 50. New structures are introduced in Base Sentences, and these sentences provide "building blocks" for the rest of the materials studied in the series.

There are ten units in Book 1. Each unit consists of three lessons and contains fifteen Base Sentences. In Book 1, every lesson opens with a short **Dialogue** containing the Base Sentences. As you progress through the series, a continuous and integrated story will be unfolded through the dialogues and, later, the readings. (However, each textbook can be used separately). The dialogues are followed by **Substitution Drills** that introduce variations of the Base Sentences and provide the student with the pronunciation and drill material needed for mastery. The **Exercises** in each lesson can be used as oral and written drills. In addition, every unit contains a **Grammatical Preview**, a **Refocus (review) Exercise**, and a **Bonus Dialogue**.

Beginning with Book 2, each text contains two **Reading and Refocus Units**. These units consist of thirty Base Sentences introduced in three **Reading Passages**. They are followed by **Comprehension Questions** and **Exercises** that review and contrast aspects of the language previously introduced.

Other features of each textbook include a complete listing of the Base Sentences introduced in that book. This listing appears with **Intonation Lines**. In addition, there is a **Word Index** that lists, in alphabetical order,

all the new words in the book, and notes the unit, lesson, and sentence in which each word first appeared.

A companion **Workbook** is available for each of the six textbooks. The Workbooks reinforce material from the text and develop pronunciation and writing skills. They are designed to be used both at home and in the classroom.

A series of **Pre-recorded Tapes** has been prepared for language laboratory use. These tapes include all material from the Dialogues, Substitution Drills, Readings, and Comprehension Questions in the Student Books, and from the Pronunciation Exercises in the Workbooks.

The **Teacher's Books** are an integral part of NEW ENGLISH 900®. Organized to correspond to the student text, the Teacher's Book offers techniques and strategies of practical value to the teacher in the classroom. Included are suggested lesson plans, cultural notes, and a step-by-step outline of ways to present and practice the new material.

Based on many suggestions we have received from you, the users, we offer NEW ENGLISH 900®. It represents a careful and extensive revision of the widely popular original series. In it, we hope to have combined the best of the old with the most exciting of the new.

THE STORY SO FAR

In the first four books, we established the characters and plot of *New English 900*. We met **Bill O'Neill**, an ice cream salesman at the World's Fair, and through him we met **Laura Segura**, a secretary, and her boss, **Mr. Crawford**. Laura was unhappy at her job, so she resigned. Mr. Crawford hired a new secretary, **Claire Lindstrom**, who is also a law student. One of Mr. Crawford's sons, **Michael**, is an artist; the other, **Gary**, left the house after a bitter argument with his father.

Through Bill, we met **Paulo** and **Joana Farias**. Paulo, a young businessman, is planning an art competition for the Brazilian Pavilion at the Fair. Joana is an art student. Their mother, **Alicia**, is visiting from Brazil. Joana Farias and Michael Crawford met and have begun to think about marriage.

The **Nikzad family** is from Iran. We met **Simon Nikzad**, a banker at the Fair, his wife, **Zahra**, and their sons, **Ali** and **Hussein**. Ali is lively, independent, and stubborn. Thieves attempted to rob Mr. Nikzad's bank. The attempt failed because Bill O'Neill, who is really an undercover policeman, caught them in the act.

The **O'Neill family** is American. We met Bill O'Neill's wife, **Nora**, and their four children: **Billy**, (Bill, Jr.), **Jack**, **Peggy**, and **Suzy**. Nora has decided to take a job as a florist.

Miguel Morales and **Pedro Ortega** are friends. Miguel is a student visiting from Colombia. Pedro is a photographer and a ladies' man. Pedro and Miguel met the girl upstairs, **Marta Garcia**. To Pedro's surprise, Marta preferred Miguel. Pedro and Michael Crawford are good friends.

The Yamamotos own a store near the Fair. We met **Grandfather** and his grandson, **Jim**. We also got to know **Jim's mother and father**. Through the Yamamotos we see the changing values of three generations.

An imaginary World's Fair provides a background for the series.

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Units 35, 36, 38-41 each contain two dialogue lessons. Units 37 and 42 contain three reading lessons each. The main grammatical points featured are listed below.

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UNIT 35

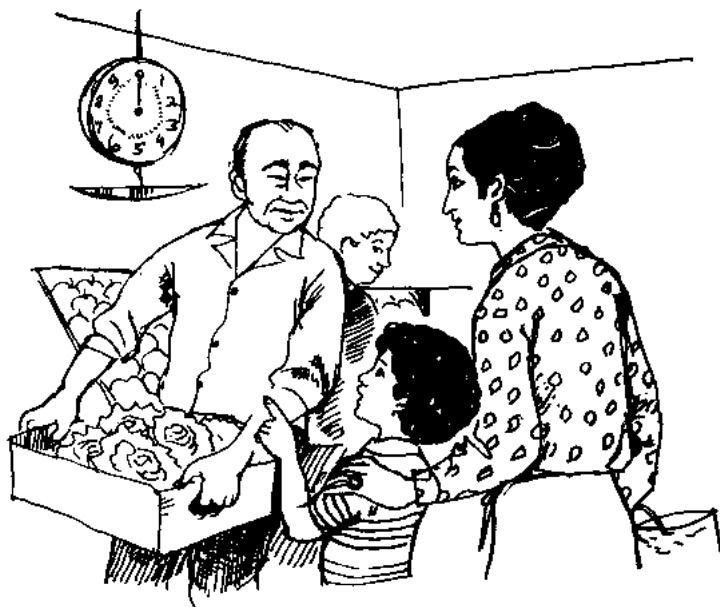
Seen Any Dragons Lately?



LESSON 1

- ALI: Hello, Mr. *Vegetable Man. Do you remember me? My name is Ali.
- MR. YAMAMOTO: Yes, Ali. I remember you.
- 601 ALI: I met you when you were going to the Japanese Garden. 601 Did you have a good time?
- MR. YAMAMOTO: Yes, thank you, Ali. Is this your mother, Ali?
- ALI: Yes, it is. Mommy, I told you about this man . . .
- MRS. NIKZAD: His name is Mr. Yamamoto, Ali. Be polite.
- ALI: How do you know his name, Mommy?

- 602 MRS. NIKZAD: Because many of my friends have told me about him and his excellent shop.⁶⁰² It's nice to meet you, Mr. Yamamoto. Our name is Nikzad.
- 603 MR. YAMAMOTO: How do you do, Mrs. Nikzad? Your son helped me find my way around the Fair.⁶⁰³
- 604 ALI: Are you famous, Mr. Yamamoto? How come?⁶⁰⁴
- 605 MR. YAMAMOTO: Because I have lived in this neighborhood a long time.
ALI: But that isn't enough, is it?
- 606 MR. YAMAMOTO: You have to answer that question for yourself.

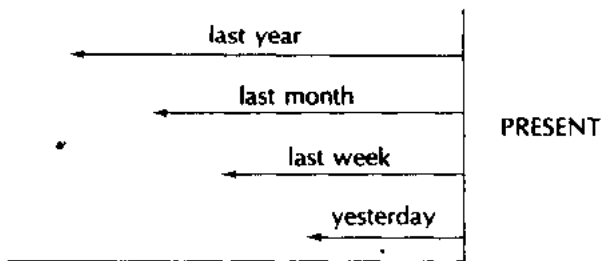


GRAMMATICAL PREVIEW

Difference between Simple Past Tense and Present Perfect Tense

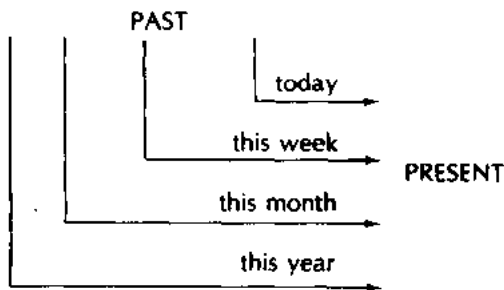
A. Use **the simple past tense** for time in the past which doesn't include the present.

1. *I lived in New York for five years.* (Now I live in Los Angeles.)
2. *Picasso painted many beautiful pictures.* (Picasso is dead.)



B. Use **the present perfect tense** for a time period which goes up to or includes the present.

1. *I have lived in New York for five years.* (I still live there now.)
2. *Michael has done a lot of painting.* (He painted in the past and he will probably continue to paint.)



SUBSTITUTION DRILLS

1. I met you when you were **going to the Japanese Garden.**
walking on 66th Street.
visiting your relatives.
eating at the Greek restaurant.
working at the other store.
2. Many of my friends have **told me about Mr. Yamamoto and his excellent shop.**
recommended Mr. Yamamoto's market.
praised the quality of Mr. Yamamoto's produce.
spoken highly of Mr. Yamamoto.
3. You have to **answer that question for yourself.**
figure that out by yourself.
solve that problem yourself.
find your own answer to that question.

CONNECTED DRILLS

1. How come you are famous?
tired?
sleepy?
broke?

—Because I have **lived in this neighborhood a long time.**
worked hard all week.
been up since four this morning.
eaten out five nights this week.
2. a. Your son **helped me find my way around the Fair.**
spoke to me about you.
wanted to visit my store.
knew where the Japanese Garden was.
was at the Fair last week.

- b. He's helped me once or twice since then.
 spoken about you often.
 wanted to see my store for a long time
 known where the Garden was since his first visit.
 been to the Fair often in the last month



EXERCISES

1. Change to more informal speech with "How come?"

Examples: 1. Why are you famous?

How come you're famous?

2. Why did you go to the Japanese Garden?

How come you went to the Japanese Garden?

- Why can't you answer my question?
- Why are you tired?
- Why did Laura resign?
- Why did you start shopping here?
- Why didn't you tell me about this store?
- Why didn't you remember to call Pedro?
- Why is Mr. Yamamoto so busy?
- Why won't you answer my question?
- Why hasn't Michael spoken to Pedro for three years?
- Why was Michael angry at Pedro?

6 UNIT THIRTY-FIVE/Lesson One

2. Fill in the blanks with the simple past or present perfect form of the verb.

Examples: 1. I _____ in Tokyo for five years now. (*live*)
I have lived in Tokyo for five years now.

2. I _____ in Tokyo five years ago. (*live*)
I lived in Tokyo five years ago.

- a. Marian _____ about Pedro by now. (*forget*)
b. Marian _____ about Pedro years ago. (*forget*)
c. Pedro _____ n't _____ her for almost three years now. (*see*)
d. Pedro never _____ her again after she went to Florida. (*see*)
e. Miguel _____ in Colombia last summer. (*be*)
f. Miguel _____ in the United States since June. (*be*)
g. Pedro's mother _____ n't _____ Michael since he and Pedro had that fight. (*see*)
h. Mr. Yamamoto _____ in Japan many years ago. (*live*)
i. Mr. Yamamoto _____ a long time. That's why he's so wise. (*live*)
j. Mr. Yamamoto _____ his fruit and vegetable store since he came to the United States. (*have*)
k. Miguel _____ n't _____ to his mother recently. (*write*)
l. Sha _____ to him three times last week. (*write*)
m. Ali _____ a lot of new friends lately. (*make*)
n. He _____ Mr. Yamamoto the day before yesterday. (*meet*)
o. They _____ n't _____ each other last year. (*know*)



LESSON 2

- 607 ALI: No. You have to do something special to be famous.⁶⁰⁷ You have to kill a dragon.
- 608/609 MR. YAMAMOTO: I've never done that. I have seen many and fought with a few. But to my knowledge I haven't killed any yet.
- 610 CUSTOMER: Excuse me, do you have any lettuce?
- 611 ALI: Wow, have you ever . . . ?
- 612 MRS. NIKZAD: Mr. Yamamoto is a busy man. Perhaps, Ali, we have already taken too much of his time.⁶¹²
- 613 MR. YAMAMOTO: [to the customer] I'll be with you in a moment.⁶¹³
[to Ali and his mother] Not at all, Mrs. Nikzad. If I don't have enough time, it is because I am old, not because I am busy.⁶¹⁴
- 614 ALI: I don't understand.
- 615 MRS. NIKZAD: Mr. Yamamoto is very wise. When you have lived a little longer, you will understand.⁶¹⁵
- ALI: I want to understand now.
- MR. YAMAMOTO: Then you must visit me again.
- ALI: Can I? I mean, may I?

GRAMMATICAL PREVIEW

1. The Present Perfect with never/ever, just, already, yet

I have	never	been to Paris.	never = <i>not at any time</i>
	n't ever		
	just		just = <i>very recently.</i>
	already		already = <i>before (sooner than you expected)</i>
	n't yet.		not yet = <i>not up to now (but I plan to do it)</i>

2. The Present Perfect in a When-clause

present perfect
future
When you *have lived* a little longer, you *will* understand.

SUBSTITUTION DRILLS

1. Have you ever killed a dragon?

climbed a mountain?
 ridden a horse?
 sung in a choir?
 sent someone a telegram?

2. I've never done that.

already
 always
 just

3. I've just talked to Mr. Yamamoto.

come back from Tokyo.
 gotten a letter from home.
 visited my in-laws.

4. I haven't killed any dragons yet.
 flown in a 747
 made a doctor's appointment
 lost any weight
5. We have already taken too much of Mr. Yamamoto's time.
 reported the accident to the police.
 had three cups of coffee this evening.
 made our reservations.
6. When you have lived a little longer, you will understand.
 raised a family,
 had children of your own,
 been married for awhile,
7. You have to kill a dragon to be famous.
 be a hero.
 get to the castle.
 marry the princess.
 inherit the kingdom.
8. I'll be with you in a moment.
 as soon as I've taken care of this customer.
 shortly.
 presently.

CONNECTED DRILLS

1. I have seen many dragons and fought with a few.
 lived a long time seen a lot.
 had a full life enjoyed every minute of it.
 travelled all over the world lived on three continents.
2. I don't have enough time, but that's because I'm old,
 time, busy,
 money, unlucky,
 education, poor,
 not because I'm busy.
 slow.
 lazy.
 stupid