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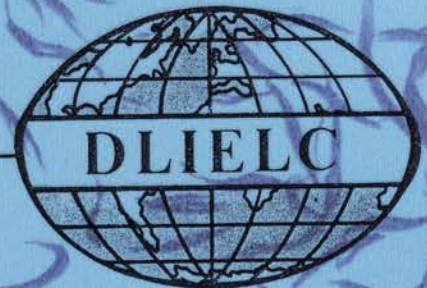
January 1991

A



Defense Language Institute  
English Language Center  
Lackland Air Force Base, Texas

# AMERICAN LANGUAGE COURSE



LEVEL IV

**BOOK 21**

LANGUAGE LABORATORY ACTIVITIES

STUDENT TEXT

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STUDENT TEXT

The American Language Course (ALC) is designed primarily for an intensive language training program. However, these materials can also be used in nonintensive programs. The course will provide students with a sufficient level of fluency and communicative proficiency in American English to enable them to successfully pursue technical or professional training in schools conducted by the Department of Defense.

The General English Phase of the ALC consists of six progressive levels of language proficiency training. Levels I through V consist of six separate instructional packages each. Level VI contains four.

Level I	Books 1 - 6
Level II	Books 7 - 12
Level III	Books 13 - 18
Level IV	Books 19 - 24
Level V	Books 25 - 30
Level VI	Books 31 - 34

The coordinated instructional packages for Books 1-30 consist of the following:

1. Instructor Text
2. Student Text
3. Audiotapes
4. Instructor Language Laboratory Activities Booklet
5. Student Language Laboratory Activities Booklet
6. Quiz Kits
7. Optional training aids

Inquiries concerning these materials, including requests for copies, should be addressed to Commandant, Defense Language Institute English Language Center, ATTN: LERW, 2235 Andrews Ave., Lackland Air Force Base, Texas 78236-5259.

Recommendations for improving this edition are encouraged. Letters should be addressed to: Commandant, Defense Language Institute English Language Center, ATTN: LEAC, 2230 Andrews Ave., Lackland Air Force Base, Texas 78236-5203.

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Translations in Science tape The Chemical Tree used by permission.

## NOTES TO THE STUDENT

This booklet contains the Language Laboratory Activities (LLA) for Book 21.

You will need a pen or pencil and this booklet to do the activities correctly. All directions are given orally on the tapes. It is important to listen carefully to the instructions and to do the things the tape tells you to do. You will be told to repeat words or sentences and to ask and answer questions. You will also be told to choose and mark certain words or expressions, or to write special words, phrases, or sentences. Most of the time the tape will give you the correct answers right away, so you can check your work. Sometimes the tape will tell you to look on a certain page for the answers. Relax, listen carefully, and respond!

DISTRIBUTION OF OBJECTIVES  
LANGUAGE LABORATORY ACTIVITIES FOR BOOK 21

LESSON 1

Tape 1A (ST p. 1)

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| Figures 1-5 | Vocabulary   |
| Figure 6    | Grammar (comparative and superlative forms<br>of adjectives and adverbs) |
| Figure 7    | Writing Skill (cloze)  |

Tape 1B (ST p. 7)

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Figure 1    | Vocabulary  |
| Figure 2    | Grammar (too + adverb)  |
| Figures 3-4 | Writing Skill<br>(complete chart/box outline)                     |
| Figure 5    | Function  |
| Figure 6    | Reading Skill (chart/table/graph<br>written answers to questions) |

Tape 1C (ST p. 13)

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| Figures 1-2 | Writing Skill (paraphrase)                         |
| Figure 3    | Speaking Skill (contrastive information<br>stress) |
| Figure 4    | Grammar (past perfect progressive)                 |
| Figure 5    | Vocabulary   |
| Figure 6    | Grammar (past perfect progressive)                 |

Tape 1D (ST p. 17)

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| Figures 1-3 | Grammar (comparative and superlative forms<br>of adjectives and adverbs) |
| Figure 4    | Speaking Skill (contrastive information<br>stress)                       |
| Figure 5    | Vocabulary   |
| Figure 6    | Authentic Listening Material   |

## LESSON 2

### Tape 2A (ST p. 21)

Figures 1-4      Vocabulary

### Tape 2B (ST p. 25)

Figures 1-6      Grammar (adverb clauses of result)  
Figure 7      Grammar (how + adjective/adverb)  
Figures 8-11      Grammar (adverbial connectives expressing  
effect/result)

### Tape 2C (ST p. 31)

Figures 1-3      Grammar (suffixes: -ty, -ity, -ility)  
Figures 4-5      Speaking Skill (contrastive information  
stress)  
Figure 6      Function  
Figure 7      Writing Skill (dictation)

### Tape 2D (ST p. 37)

Figures 1-2      Grammar (present perfect passive)  
Figure 3      Function  
Figure 4      Authentic Listening Material  
Figures 5-6      Writing Skill  
(taking notes: key words/phrases)  
Figure 7      Writing Skill (paraphrase)

## LESSON 3

### Tape 3A (ST p. 43)

Figures 1-4      Vocabulary  
Figures 5-6      Grammar (review of adjective clauses)  
Figure 7      Function  
Figure 8      Vocabulary

Tape 3B (ST p. 49)

Figures 1-2	Vocabulary
Figures 3-4	Grammar (review of adjective clauses)
Figure 5	Vocabulary
Figure 6	Grammar (review of adjective clauses)
Figure 7	Vocabulary

Tape 3C (ST p. 55)

Figure 1	Vocabulary (prefixes: -un, -dis)
Figure 2	Grammar (adjective clause with whose)
Figure 3	Speaking Skill (contrastive information stress)
Figures 4-5	Grammar (past perfect passive)
Figure 6	Function
Figure 7	Writing Skill (dictation)

Tape 3D (ST p. 61)

Figures 1-2	Grammar (it / there + BE + present gerund)
Figure 3	Function
Figure 4	Writing Skill (notetaking/summarizing)

LESSON 4

Tape 4A (ST p. 65)

Figures 1-3	Vocabulary
Figure 4	Grammar (adjective clause reduced to to-infinitive)
Figure 5	Writing Skill (dictation)

Tape 4B (ST p. 73)

Figures 1-2	Vocabulary
Figure 3	Grammar (to-infinitive as subject complement)
Figure 4	Grammar (to-infinitive phrase with optional for + noun/pronoun)
Figure 5	Grammar (gerund as subject complement)
Figure 6	Listening Skill (inference/select answer)
Figure 7	Vocabulary

Tape 4C (ST p. 77)

- Figure 1 Speaking Skill (contrastive information stress)
- Figure 2 Grammar (present subjunctive that noun clause)
- Figure 3 Writing Skill (dictation)
- Figure 4 Writing Skill (notetaking/summarizing)

Tape 4D (ST p. 83)

- Figures 1-2 Function
- Figure 3 Vocabulary
- Figure 4 Writing Skill  
(notetaking: key words/phrases)
- Figure 5 Authentic Listening Material

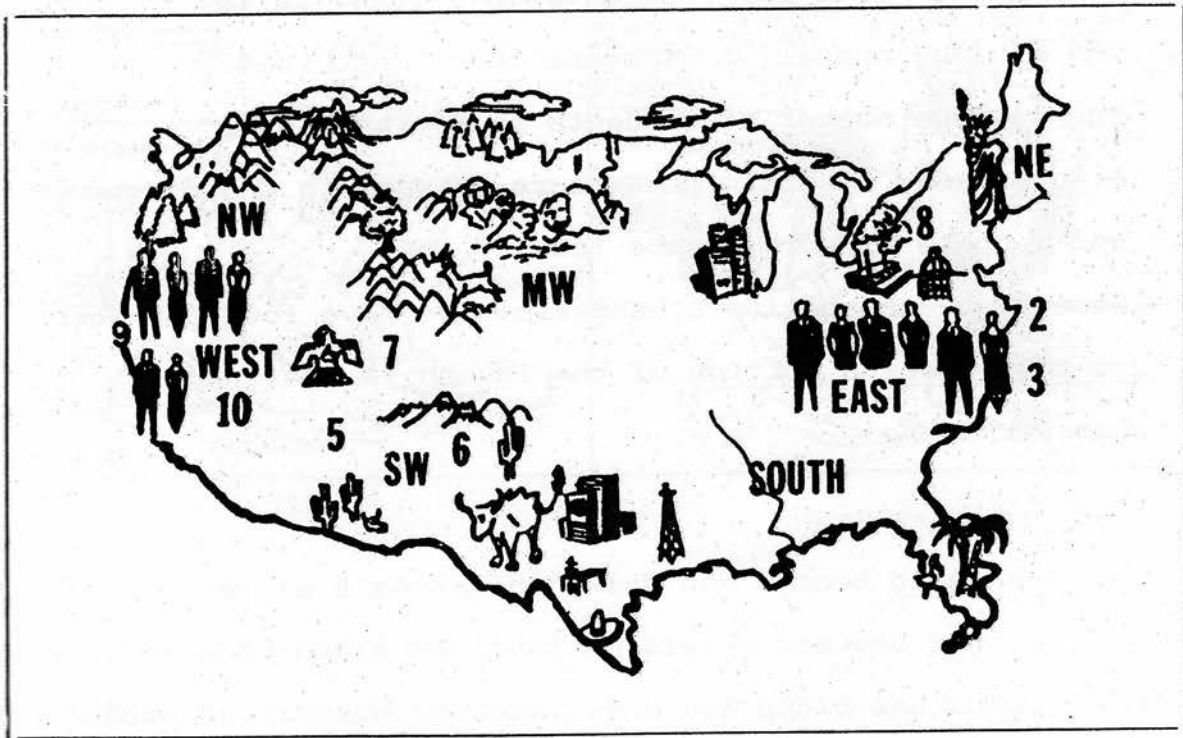
Figure



- 1. re  
Th  
di
- 3. de  
De  
fo
- 5. de  
Th  
dr  
in
- 7. pe  
Th  
in  
wi
- 9. sp  
Th  
sp  
to



Figure 1



1. region  
The United States is divided into regions.
2. population  
There's more population in the East than in the West.
3. dense *thick*  
Dense forests can be found in the Northwest.
4. populated  
The East is more densely populated than the West.
5. desert abnormal  
The desert is a hot and dry area. A lot of rain in this area is abnormal.
6. scenery *beautiful*  
The Arizona desert is famous because of its beautiful scenery.
7. peak  
The peaks of the mountains in Colorado are covered with snow all year long.
8. industry  
There's a lot of industry in the Northeast.
9. spread  
The population is spreading more and more to the West.
10. growth rapid  
The population growth in the West has been rapid.

Figure 2

**Information About The Language School**

1. The maximum number of students in a class is 12.
  2. The minimum number of students in a class is 4.
  3. The average number of students in a class is 8.
  4. A normal day consists of 4 hours of work in the classroom and 2 hours of work in the lab.
  5. Because of the holidays, sometimes we have four-day weeks. In that case, a portion of the lesson is assigned as homework.
- .....

*show  
in...*

Figure 3

1. T F
2. T F
3. T F
4. T F
5. T F

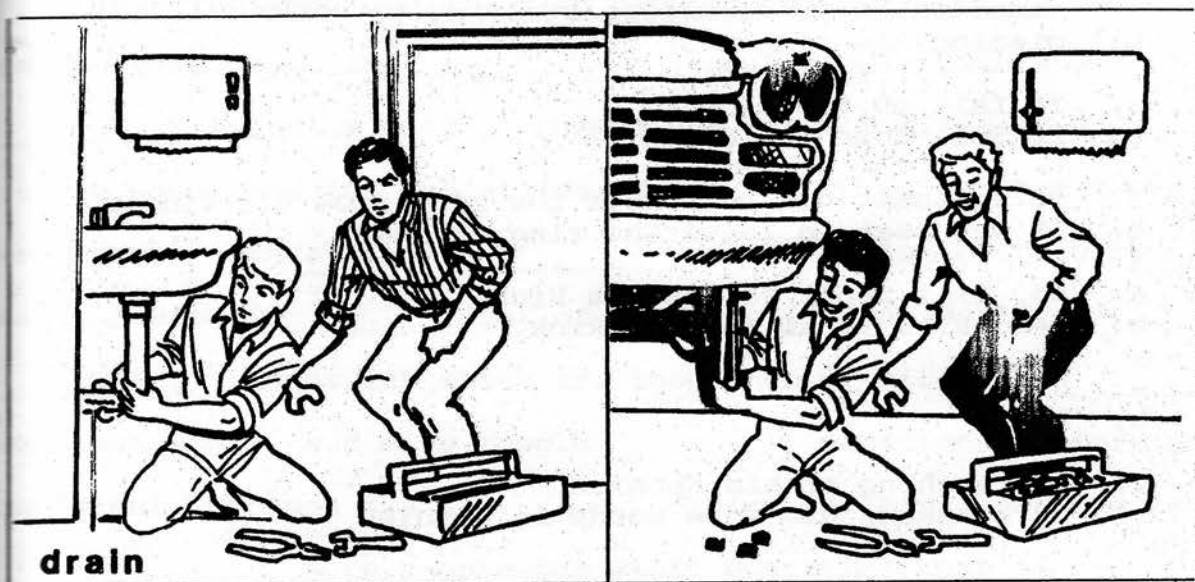
Figure 4



Ri  
habit.  
ring be  
left hi  
the sin  
remove  
that it  
Ric  
finds i  
try to  
picked  
contrib

*give a*

Figure 4



Rick Gomez is a mechanic. Rick had a good habit and a bad habit. The good habit was that he always removed his wedding ring before he started to work. The bad habit was that he often left his ring near the sink. Then one day, the ring fell inside the sink, and it went down the drain. His friend Bill helped him remove a pipe to recover it. After this occurred, he concluded that it was best to leave the ring at home!

Rick is a fast worker. Bill is also fast, but sometimes he finds it difficult to keep up with Rick. Sometimes, Bill will try to distract Rick by saying a word in Spanish that he's just picked up. Rick finds Bill's Spanish very funny. He often contributes to it by teaching him a few more words.

Figure 5

1. a. removing his ring before starting to work  
b. placing his ring near the sink
  2. a. It fell on the floor.  
b. It fell down the drain.
  3. a. It was best not to remove the ring from his finger.  
b. It was best to leave the ring at home.
  4. a. No, Bill isn't as fast as Rick.  
b. Yes, Bill is as fast as Rick.
  5. a. Bill  
b. Rick
  6. a. by laughing at his Spanish  
b. by teaching him more words in Spanish
- . . . . .

Figure 6

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. a. happy<br>b. happier<br>c. happiest                  | 2. a. easy<br>b. easier<br>c. easiest   |
| 3. a. beautiful<br>b. most beautiful<br>c. more beautiful | 4. a. long<br>b. longer<br>c. longest   |
| 5. a. good<br>b. better<br>c. best                        | 6. a. bad<br>b. worse<br>c. worst       |
| 7. a. less<br>b. least<br>c. lesser                       | 8. a. bad<br>b. worse<br>c. worst       |
| 9. a. more<br>b. most<br>c. much                          | 10. a. far<br>b. farther<br>c. farthest |

Figure 7

Tra  
common e  
between  
even pec  
travel c  
from eac  
countrie  
only rea

Figure 7

Travel between countries is becoming more \_\_\_\_\_ more common every day. In the \_\_\_\_\_, only people with a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ traveled between Europe and North America \_\_\_\_\_ between South America and Africa for \_\_\_\_\_. But today, even people with average \_\_\_\_\_ are finding chances to travel overseas. \_\_\_\_\_ lot of business is done daily \_\_\_\_\_ countries which are thousands of miles \_\_\_\_\_ from each other, and many people \_\_\_\_\_ vacations in foreign countries. Because travel \_\_\_\_\_ easier and air fares are less \_\_\_\_\_, more people can visit countries that \_\_\_\_\_ only read about before.

ANSWERS FOR TAPE 1A, BOOK 21

Figure 7

Travel between countries is becoming more and more common every day. In the past, only people with a lot of money traveled between Europe and North America or between South America and Africa for pleasure. But today, even people with average incomes are finding chances to travel overseas. A lot of business is done daily between countries which are thousands of miles away from each other, and many people take vacations in foreign countries. Because travel is easier and air fares are less expensive, more people can visit countries that they only read about before.

Figure



St  
good ap  
creativ  
models.



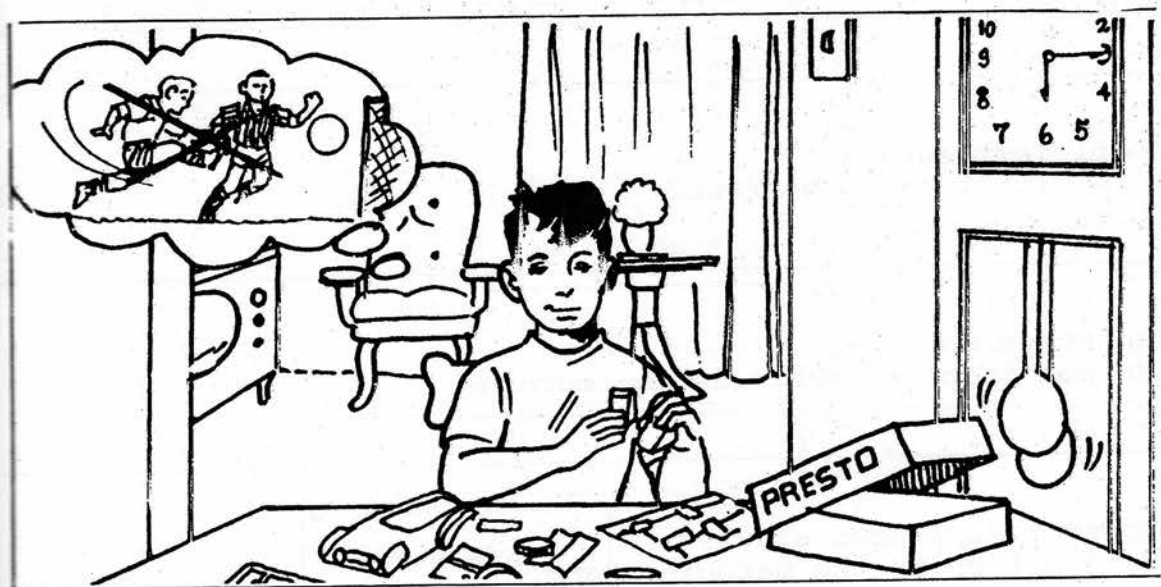
Fr  
to spre  
call of

Tw  
now. H  
to dedi  
rate th  
favorit  
make th

Figure 1



Steve takes after Frank in many ways. Steve has the same good appetite his father has, and they're both patient and creative. They share an interesting hobby: the assembly of car models.



Frank started assembling car models many years ago. He used to spread all the pieces on the dining room table. He would even call off soccer practice in order to finish a model.

Two hundred is the approximate number of models he owns by now. He spends about sixty hours per model; that's a lot of time to dedicate to a hobby. Some models were finished at a faster rate than others, but sixty hours was about his average. His favorite brand name for models is PRESTO. Frank thinks that they make the best models.

Figure 2

Figure

EXAMPLE: Jane arrived late.  
She didn't see Mr. Nelson.

Jane arrived too late to see Mr. Nelson.

1. Jerry runs slowly.  
He can't keep up with those kids.

---

2. Carmen talks fast.  
I can't understand her.

---

3. Gen Gibson is working hard.  
He can't contribute his time to extra activities.

---

---

4. Lori left early.  
She didn't eat breakfast.

---

5. Ed stays up late.  
He can't get up early in the morning.

---

6. Doesn't Mark move slowly?  
He can't be in the marching band.

---

---

Figure



Figure 3

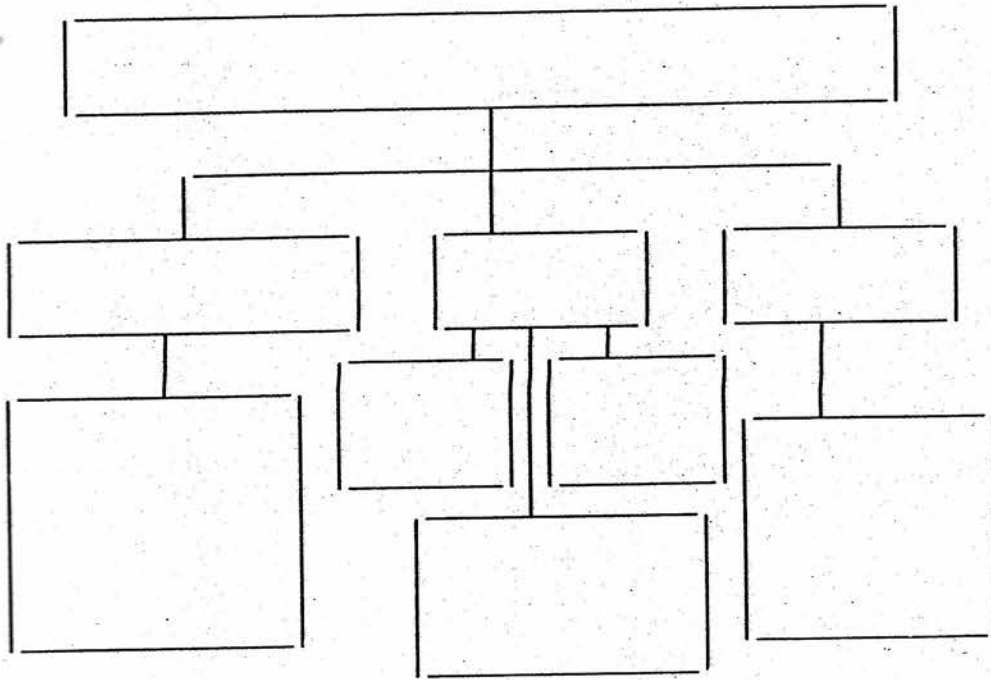


Figure 4

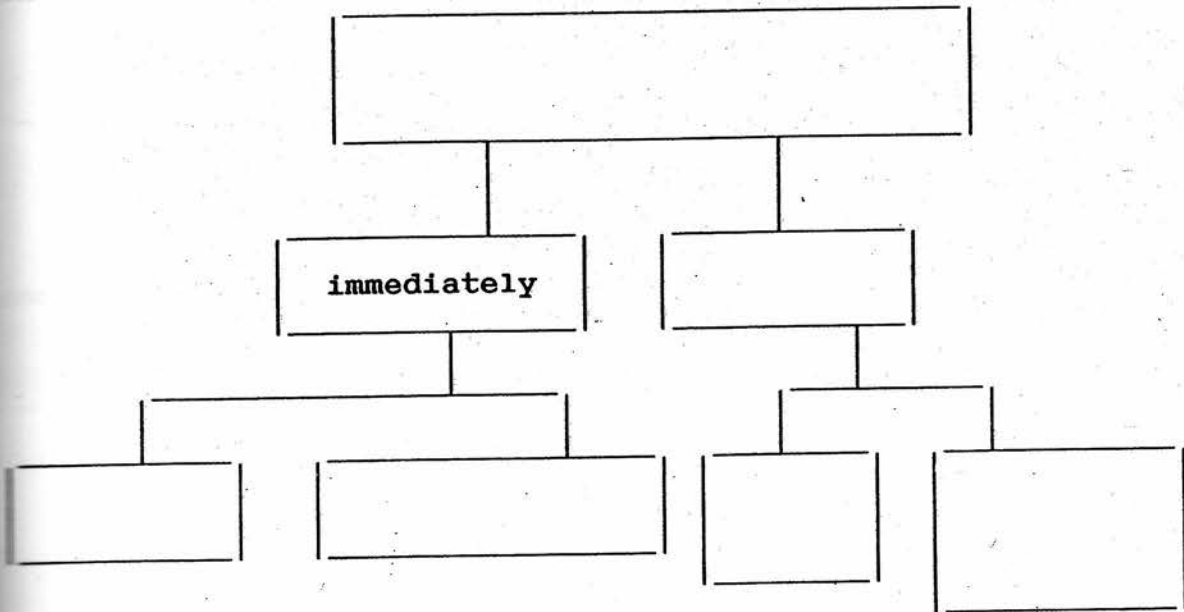


Figure 5

Figure 6

NOTES

1. carpet  
a. Brand X \$25.00 per square yard  
b. Brand Y \$20.00 per square yard
- 

2. boats  
a. Tom has a 1989 model  
b. Dan has a 1990 model  
c. Sam has a 1988 model
- 

3. land

Ted's portion	Linda's portion	Frank's portion
------------------	--------------------	--------------------

---

4. a. Town A population 56,000  
b. Town B population 20,500  
c. Town C population 33,000
- 

5. a. Jim had two sandwiches, a bag of potato chips, and a soda.  
b. Ann had a hamburger and a soda.  
c. Tom had a hamburger, a bowl of soup, some fried chicken, a bag of chips, and two sodas.
- 

6. contributions for soccer uniforms  
a. Mr. Yung contributed \$ 80.00  
b. Mrs. White contributed 120.00  
c. Ms. Dee contributed 200.00
- 

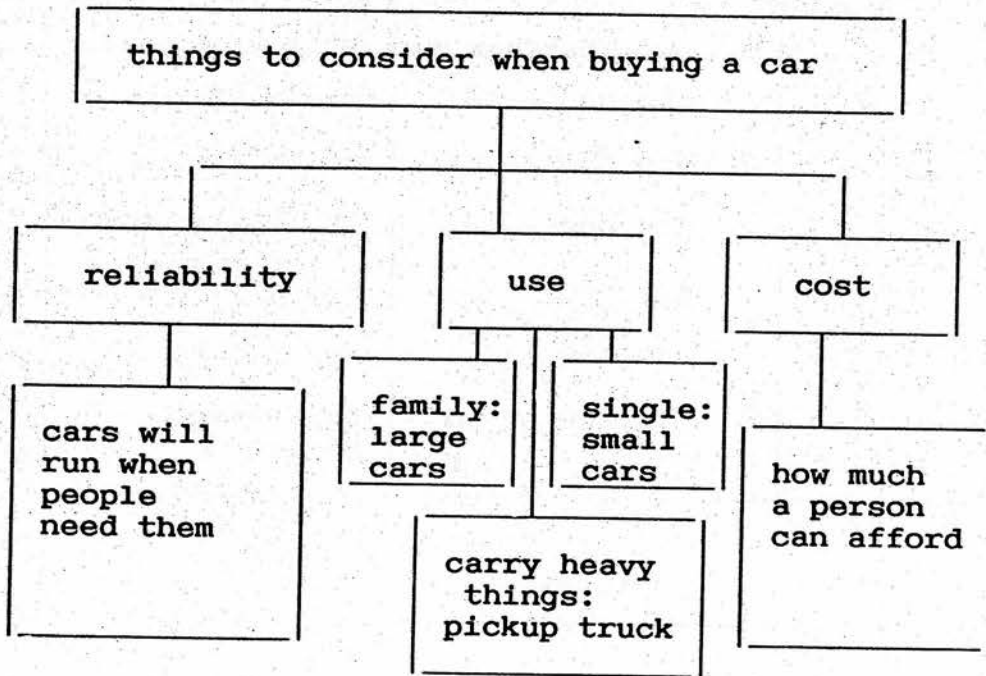
1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_

Figure 6

Some Deserts of the World	Approximate Size	Location
Sahara	3,500,000 sq mi	North Africa
Kalahari	225,000 sq mi	South Africa
Mohave	15,000 sq mi	So. Calif. USA
Gobi	500,000 sq mi	Mongolia & China
Rub Al Khali	250,000 sq mi	Arabian Penin.
Sonoran	70,000 sq mi	SW USA and Mexico

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

Figure 3



Figure

Figure

Figure 4

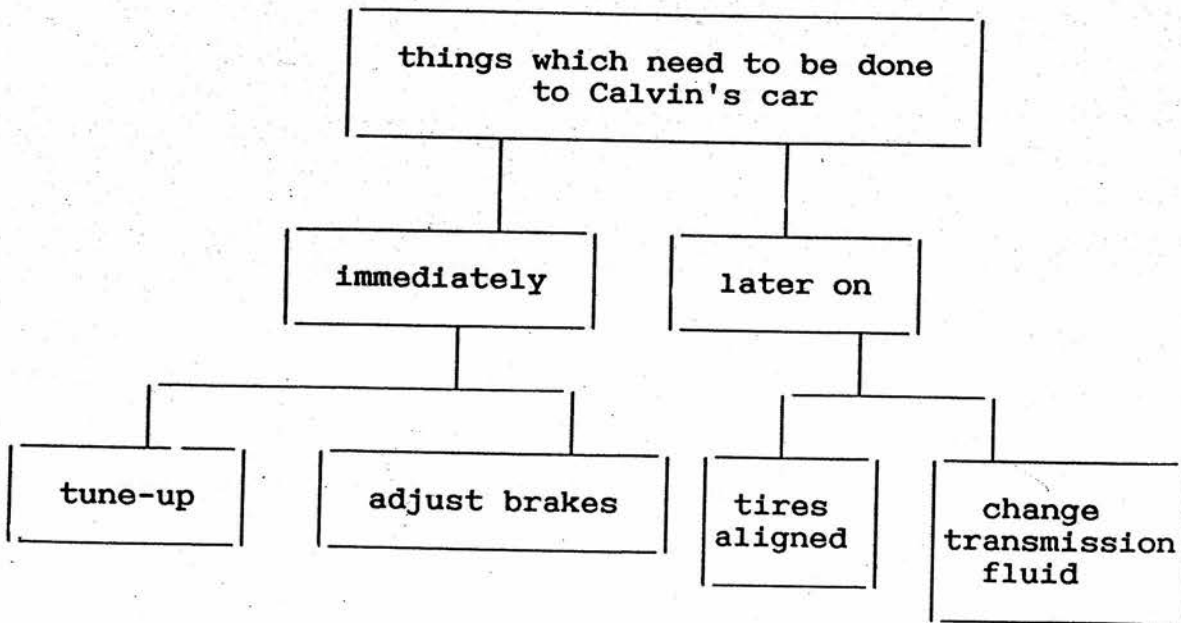


Figure 1

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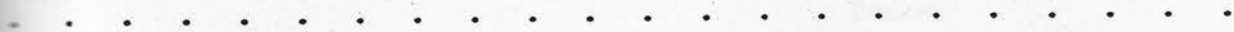


Figure 2

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---

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---

---

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---

---

---

Figure 3

1. A: Does Nancy like to WALK?  
B: She likes to take SHORT walks not LONG ones.
2. A: Did Sid buy that NEW car?  
B: He bought the RED one, not the BLUE one.
3. A: Is Fred going to leave SOON?  
B: He's going to leave THURSDAY instead of TOMORROW.
4. A: Are you going to Lisa's PARTY?  
B: Yes, but I'll be arriving EARLY not LATE.
5. A: Will Sgt Allen be here for the BRIEFING?  
B: SGT ROGERS will be here not SGT ALLEN.

. . . . .

Figure 4

EXAMPLE: Mike: What was John talking about when you came in the room?

XXXXXX

Mary: What did Mike ask?

Joe: He asked what John had been talking about when I came in the room.

1. Jane: Was Carla keeping up with all the office news while she was on leave?
2. Ken: I was eating breakfast when you came by.
3. Fred: What were you doing when I called last night?
4. John: Was Sue standing on the corner of Main and Martin when you saw her?
5. Kathy: I was reading while the television special was on.

Figure

1. La
2. I
3. Hi
4. Th  
in
5. Sm
6. Sg  
hi
7. It  
Mr
8. Th  
sm

Figure

EXAMPLE:

1. Jac  
Haw
2. Pet  
lib
3. Mar  
the
4. Ben  
fir
5. He  
the

Figure 5

1. Larry is eating a large \_\_\_\_\_ of the cake.
2. I heard that there's a 90% chance of rain tomorrow.  
\_\_\_\_\_ I'll take my umbrella.
3. His parents \_\_\_\_\_ greatly to his success.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ rainfall for this area is twenty-one inches of rain each year.
5. Smoking is not a healthy \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Sgt Sanders expected all the soldiers to \_\_\_\_\_ him during the PT.
7. It just \_\_\_\_\_ to me that I needed to thank Mr. Nelson for all the time he spent on the project.
8. The population \_\_\_\_\_ in this area has been small.

Figure 6

EXAMPLE: Ted: I was sleeping when you called.  
Jim: What did he say?

Ted said that \_\_\_\_\_ he had been sleeping \_\_\_\_\_ when I called.

1. Jack said that he \_\_\_\_\_ the scenery in Hawaii when the accident happened.
2. Peter said that John \_\_\_\_\_ in the library when we called him.
3. Mary said that she \_\_\_\_\_ the news while she was on vacation.
4. Ben asked if I \_\_\_\_\_ when the fire alarm went off.
5. He asked where I \_\_\_\_\_ before the new mess hall opened.

ANSWERS FOR TAPE 1C, BOOK 21

Figure 2

Our rain forests are disappearing at a rate of 50 acres per minute. Scientists are afraid that the forests might disappear before they understand the complicated life systems.

There are many things threatening these forests. Trees are cut and used for wood, the land is cleared for farming and for roads. Most forests are in poor countries which need the money and the land. However, if the forests disappear, the oxygen supply will also be used up, and the whole world will be in danger.

Figure 1

A: How  
B: He  
A: I t  
bas  
B: Ma

Figure

A: I  
B: Wh  
A: Ji  
do  
si  
B: Wh  
A: Ac  
To  
B: We  
wh  
A: Th



LANGUAGE LABORATORY ACTIVITIES, TAPE 1D, BOOK 21

Figure 1

- A: How tall is Maj Gibson?  
B: He's about six-foot three.  
A: I thought Capt Billings was the tallest man on this base. I guess not, because he's only 6 ft. 1.  
B: Maj Gibson is definitely taller than Capt Billings.
- . . . . .

Figure 2

- A: I can't decide which car to buy.  
B: What are your choices?  
A: Jill's selling her 1982 car for seventy-two hundred dollars, and Tom's selling his 1984 car for seventy-six hundred dollars.  
B: Which car is in better condition?  
A: Actually, I think Jill's is in better condition, but Tom's is a newer model.  
B: Well, I can take a look at the cars and tell you which car is a better buy.  
A: Thank you. That would be very nice.

Figure 3

- A: What's the quickest way to get to the lake from here?  
 B: I think interstate sixty-two would get you there much faster than highway fifteen.
- A: Are you sure? According to the map, the highway looks like it would be a shorter route.  
 B: It looks shorter, but you'd be going through a lot of little towns, and you'd lose time because of the reduced speed.
- A: So, the interstate would be faster?  
 B: Yes, I think so.
- . . . . .

Figure 4

1. A: Is that your car?  
 B: No, that's not my car, it's my brother's car
2. A: What languages do you speak?  
 B: I speak French and German.
3. A: Are those your books?  
 B: No, they're not mine, they're Roger's.
4. A: Do you want something to drink?  
 B: I'm not thirsty, I'm hungry.
5. A: Are you wearing those jeans to the party?  
 B: I'm not going to the party, I'm going to the movies.

Figure 5

1. a.  
 b.
2. a.  
 b.
3. a.  
 b.
4. a.  
 b.
5. a.  
 b.
6. a.  
 b.
7. a.  
 b.
8. a.  
 b.
- . . . . .

Figure

1. Th
2. Th
3. In  
 wh
4. A  
 re
5. Th  
 in

Figure 5

1. a. It occurred on Martin's Street.  
b. It drained on Martin's Street.
2. a. Yes, it's a good habit.  
b. Yes, he picks up a few words.
3. a. They kept a secret.  
b. The news spread quickly this morning.
4. a. Yes, it grew at a rapid rate.  
b. Yes, it grew at a minimum speed.
5. a. It was a clear day.  
b. The fog was very dense this morning.
6. a. He concluded his speech by thanking his co-workers.  
b. He began his speech by thanking everyone present.
7. a. Joe did. Mark took after him.  
b. Joe did. Mark couldn't keep up with him.
8. a. We will pick up a few words in Spanish.  
b. It was called off because of the weather.

Figure 6

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ is growing \_\_\_\_\_.
2. They are looking for jobs in \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Industry cannot \_\_\_\_\_ the number of people who need jobs.
4. A large \_\_\_\_\_ of the population might need to be retrained.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of cities has indeed become a problem.

ANSWERS FOR TAPE 1D, BOOK 21

1. population rapidly
2. industry
3. keep up with
4. portion
5. recent rapid growth

Figure 1



Man has  
into differ  
need. Now  
substance  
use some i

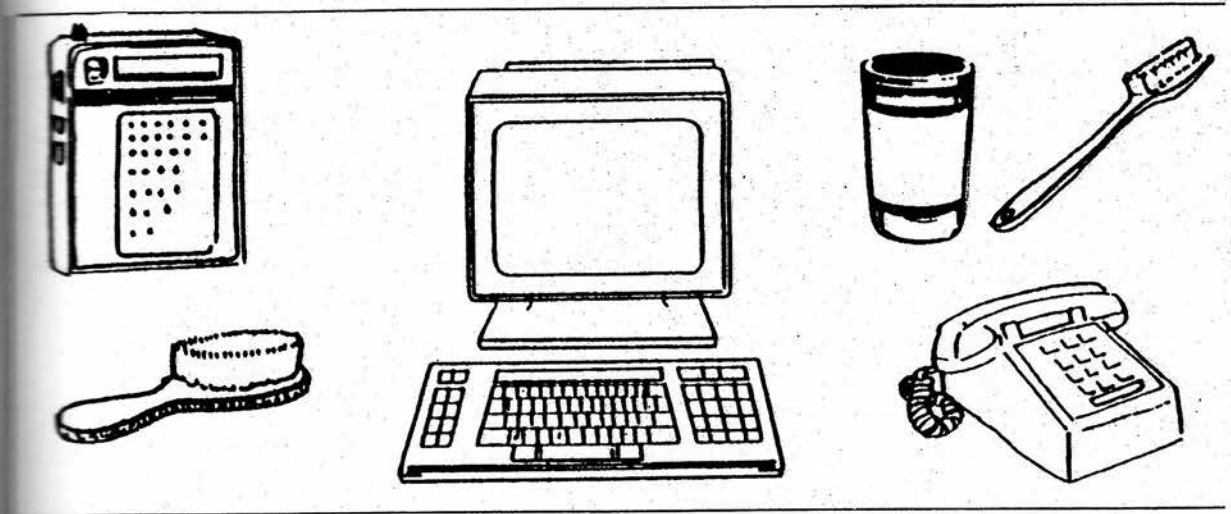
Plast  
materials  
natural ma  
artificial  
processes.

Nowad  
been able  
chemicals  
affect the  
characteri  
How  
more and

petroleum

Figure 1

PLASTIC



Man has always needed substances which can be easily shaped into different forms. Plastic was developed as a result of this need. Nowadays, plastic has become such a popular and useful substance that there is hardly anyone in the world that doesn't use some items made of plastic.

Plastics do not happen naturally in the real world. They're materials made from chemicals. These are substances taken from natural materials such as petroleum\*. We say that plastics are artificial substances because they result from man-made chemical processes.

Nowadays there are many kinds of plastics. Scientists have been able to produce them by changing the content of the chemicals and also by using and understanding how heat and cold affect these chemicals. The effects produce different characteristics in plastics. Some plastics are hard, some are soft. However, there's one characteristic which all plastics share and that is: They can be formed into many shapes.

*to get it from the ground*

\* petroleum = crude oil

Figure 2

to affect nowadays	artificial characteristic	to form real	hardly substances
-----------------------	------------------------------	-----------------	----------------------

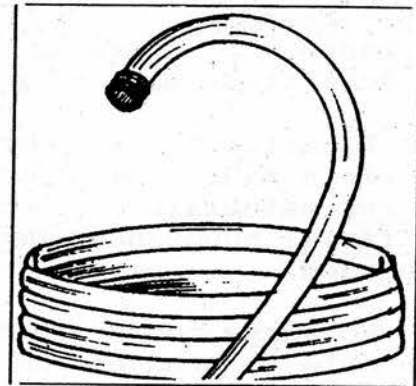
- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 8. _____ |
- .....

Figure 3

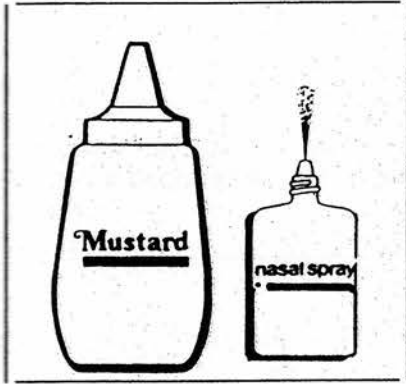
Properties and characteristics



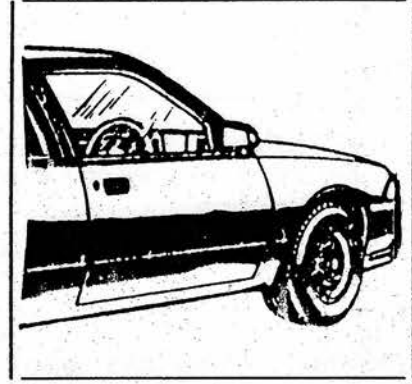
1. rigid, inflexible



2. flexible, bend



3. squeeze, contain  
bounce, original



4. resist, effective



5. seal, airtight, escape



6. waterproof,  
absorb, soak up



7. watertight, soak



8. as a result of,  
stretch, elastic

**Figure 4**

affect	escape	flexible	hardly	inflexible
real	result in	seal	soak	stretch
bounce		airtight		

EXAMPLE: (The air spoiled the food.)

The bag wasn't airtight.

1. The pen is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. They needed to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Water is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ anyone came.
5. It is \_\_\_\_\_ very tightly.
6. It won't \_\_\_\_\_.
7. It \_\_\_\_\_ my head and my stomach.
8. The belt \_\_\_\_\_.
9. I'm \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Not studying \_\_\_\_\_ his failure.

Figure 1

1. The wat
2. The
3. The
4. The
5. Her
6. The
7. The
8. The

Figure 2

1. The any
2. The
3. The
4. It
5. She
6. The ver



Figure 1

1. The chemical is so effective that the cloth doesn't absorb water.
2. The plastic hose was so flexible it fit in a small box.
3. The fruit looked so real I started to take a bite.
4. The chemicals were so strong my eyes started to burn.
5. Her test results were so bad she had to take the test again.
6. The bottle was so rigid I couldn't squeeze it.
7. The container is so airtight you can't smell the contents.
8. The salesman was so convincing that the man bought the car.

Figure 2

1. There were so many people in the theater we couldn't find any seats.
2. There was so much noise in the gym that we had to leave.
3. There were so many students that we had to divide the class.
4. It costs so much money we can't afford it.
5. She saw so many sweaters it was difficult to pick one.
6. They own so much property that they don't visit this ranch very often.

Figure 3

EXAMPLE: table/large  
(It doesn't fit in the kitchen.)  
The table is so large it doesn't fit in the kitchen.

have/many books  
(She couldn't carry them.)  
She had so many books that she couldn't carry them.

1. student / bored
2. climate / bad
3. has / many things to do
4. carburetor / defective
5. book / technical

. . . . .

Figure 4

1. She was in such a rush that she forgot her coat.
2. He is such a good artist he can draw anything.
3. He has such large feet the shoes don't fit him.
4. It was such a dull program that we changed TV channels.

Figure 5

EXAMPLE: it was / long form  
(It took hours to finish.)  
It was such a long form that it took hours to finish.

1. car ran / long time
  2. they ate / large lunch
  3. it was / difficult book
  4. she was / bad waitress
  5. it is / large sofa
  6. she is / careful person
- .....

Figure 6

Example: (How rigid is that glass?)  
It'll break before it bends.  
It's so rigid it'll break before it bends.

1. You have to wear a coat.
  2. It takes a day to cross it.
  3. You can't touch the bottom.
  4. I couldn't finish it.
- .....

Figure 7

EXAMPLE: (He won so much money on that TV program, he was able  
to retire.)  
How much money did he win?

.....

Figure 8

1. as a result
2. consequently
3. therefore
4. thus

Figure 9

EXAMPLE: (therefore)  
His entrance scores are very high.  
He can go to the college of his choice.  
His entrance scores are very high; therefore, he can go  
to the college of his choice.

1. There is an emergency on base.  
All leave is canceled.
2. His knees were injured in the fall.  
He won't be able to play football this season.
3. There is a serious problem with fires in the barracks.  
Everyone is expected to obey the smoking regulations.
4. Most of the workers are accustomed to air conditioning.  
They are very uncomfortable without it.

. . . . .

Figure 10

- \_\_\_\_\_ a. consequently, it can be squeezed and bounced.
- \_\_\_\_\_ b. therefore, it cannot be bent.
- \_\_\_\_\_ c. as a result, it cannot be shaped.
- \_\_\_\_\_ d. thus, it was impossible to stretch it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ e. therefore, nothing can leak out.

Figure

- 1. (b
- 2. (b
- 3. (b
- 4. (b
- 5. (b
- 6. (b

Figure 11

1. (because / consequently) it wasn't made of rubber.
2. (because / therefore) we were able to bend them easily.
3. (because / as a result) the package became soaked.
4. (because of / thus) the rising waters.
5. (because / consequently) the pictures were not clear.
6. (because of / thus) the trip was cancelled.

LANGUAGE LABORATORY ACTIVITIES, TAPE 2C, BOOK 21

Figure 1

- |                             |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. generous generosity      | 2. humid humidity        |
| 3. severe severity          | 4. special specialty     |
| 5. stupid stupidity         | 6. uncertain uncertainty |
| 7. rigid rigidity           | 8. real reality          |
| 9. inflexible inflexibility | 10. elastic elasticity   |

Figure 2

- |                         |                                   |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. able ability         | 2. irresponsible irresponsibility |
| 3. electric electricity | 4. eligible eligibility           |
| 5. entire entirety      | 6. invisible invisibility         |
| 7. necessary necessity  | 8. active activity                |

Figure 3

ability	activity	electricity
entirety	eligibility	necessity
invisibility	fatality	irresponsibility

EXAMPLE: (David is able to work almost any math problem.)

He has great ability in mathematics.

1. It doesn't work when the \_\_\_\_\_ goes off.
2. This year we had one \_\_\_\_\_.
3. All that \_\_\_\_\_ would wear me out!
4. He was notified of his \_\_\_\_\_ this morning.
5. His \_\_\_\_\_ caused us all to be late.
6. Its \_\_\_\_\_ makes it a good weapon.
7. This \_\_\_\_\_ has helped him in his job.
8. It can be a \_\_\_\_\_ of life.
9. It's too long to read in its \_\_\_\_\_.

Figure

1. A
2. A
3. A
4. A
5. A

Figure 4

1. A: Is that car YOURS?  
B: No, it's not MINE; it's JACK'S.
2. A: Did you and Alex buy the same COLOR sweater?  
B: No, I bought a RED one; and he bought a BLUE one.
3. A: Did you go to a MOVIE?  
B: No, I didn't go to a MOVIE; I went to the MUSEUM.
4. A: What KIND of courses are you and Jane taking?  
B: I'm taking a HISTORY course, and she's taking a SCIENCE course.
5. A: When are Paul and David LEAVING on vacation?  
B: Paul is leaving on MONDAY, and David is leaving on WEDNESDAY.



Figure 5

EXAMPLE: A: How often do you and John pay your rent?  
B: I pay mine monthly, and he pays his weekly.

1. A: What color eyes do your brother and sister have?  
B: He has blue eyes, and she has brown eyes.
2. A: Don't you both work for the same company?  
B: No, I work for the government, and he works for a bank.
3. A: How long have you two been in the military?  
B: I've been in for two years, but he's been in for five.
4. A: Why are Jeff and Jenny arguing?  
B: Because he wants to leave, and she wants to stay.
5. A: Are you going by plane?  
B: No, I'm not going by plane; I'm going by train.

. . . . .

Figure 6

EXAMPLE: (The food didn't spoil because the jar was airtight.)  
didn't spoil / was airtight

1. broken seal / oil to leak
2. illness / death
3. couldn't bend the pipe / was inflexible
4. elastic property / to stretch
5. chemical / waterproof
6. not eating regularly / became ill
7. hardly anyone came / canceled the class
8. needs money / raised taxes

Figure

1. —
2. —
3. —
4. —
5. —
6. —

Figure 7

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

ANSWERS FOR TAPE 2C, BOOK 21

Figure 7

1. When it rains, this road is very dangerous.
2. The movie was very boring, so we left early.
3. I have an appointment with the supervisor tomorrow.
4. The mechanic can't give an estimate until he checks the  
car.
5. The attendance at the game was very low.
6. The overseas tour has been postponed indefinitely.

Figure

1. has  
The
2. has  
The
3. has  
The
4. hav  
The
5. has  
The
6. hav  
The

Figure 2

1. Yes
2. No,
3. Yes
4. Who
5. Yes
6. Fiv  
the
7. Whe
8. \_\_\_\_\_

LANGUAGE LABORATORY ACTIVITIES, TAPE 2D, BOOK 21

Figure 1

1. has been stretched  
This shirt has been stretched out of shape.
  2. has been delayed  
The flight has been delayed because of fog.
  3. hasn't been planted  
The corn hasn't been planted yet.
  4. have been sealed  
The jars have been tightly sealed.
  5. has been drained  
The pool has been drained for the winter.
  6. haven't been signed  
These letters haven't been signed by the captain.
- . . . . .

Figure 2

1. Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_ well \_\_\_\_\_.
2. No, he \_\_\_\_\_ yet.
3. Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_ finally \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Who \_\_\_\_\_ for the accident?
5. Yes, it \_\_\_\_\_ down since May.
6. Five thousand dollars \_\_\_\_\_ to  
the account.
7. Where \_\_\_\_\_ your cousins \_\_\_\_\_ to?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ this book \_\_\_\_\_ by many people?

**Figure 3**

**WHAT CAUSED IT?**

- Sam: That was a terrible accident. Do you know what caused it?
- Greg: Yes, the driver was going too fast; consequently, he lost control of the school bus.
- Sam: But what started the big fire?
- Greg: An electric power line was knocked down; and as a result, the live wires started a fire.
- Sam: I heard every available fire truck was called to the accident.
- Greg: That's right. The fire spread to a nearby gun factory; therefore, they needed all the help they could get.
- Sam: Could anything besides reckless driving have caused the accident?
- Greg: There isn't any other indication at this time; thus, the driver will probably have to accept all responsibility.
- . . . . .

**Figure 4**

1. What is the topic of the text?
  - a. boy scouts making fires
  - b. power requirements of industry
  - c. burning wood for energy needs
  - d. cutting down trees for wood
  
2. Why must you dry wood before you burn it?
  - a. Because it contains water.
  - b. Because it resists water.
  - c. Because it's waterproof.
  - d. Because it's flexible.

3. W  
a  
b  
c  
d

4. T  
P  
a  
b  
c  
d

Figure

This ar

a. tr  
b. He  
c. as  
d. sc

3. Wood is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. an effect
- b. a result
- c. a seal
- d. a substance

4. The energy \_\_\_\_\_ of wood is less than that of coal or petroleum.

- a. appetite
- b. content
- c. characteristic
- d. density

.....

Figure 5

This article is about \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. transportation
- b. Henry Ford
- c. assembly lines
- d. soda water

Figure 6

Figure 7

**NOTES**

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Figure 7

**ASSEMBLY LINES**

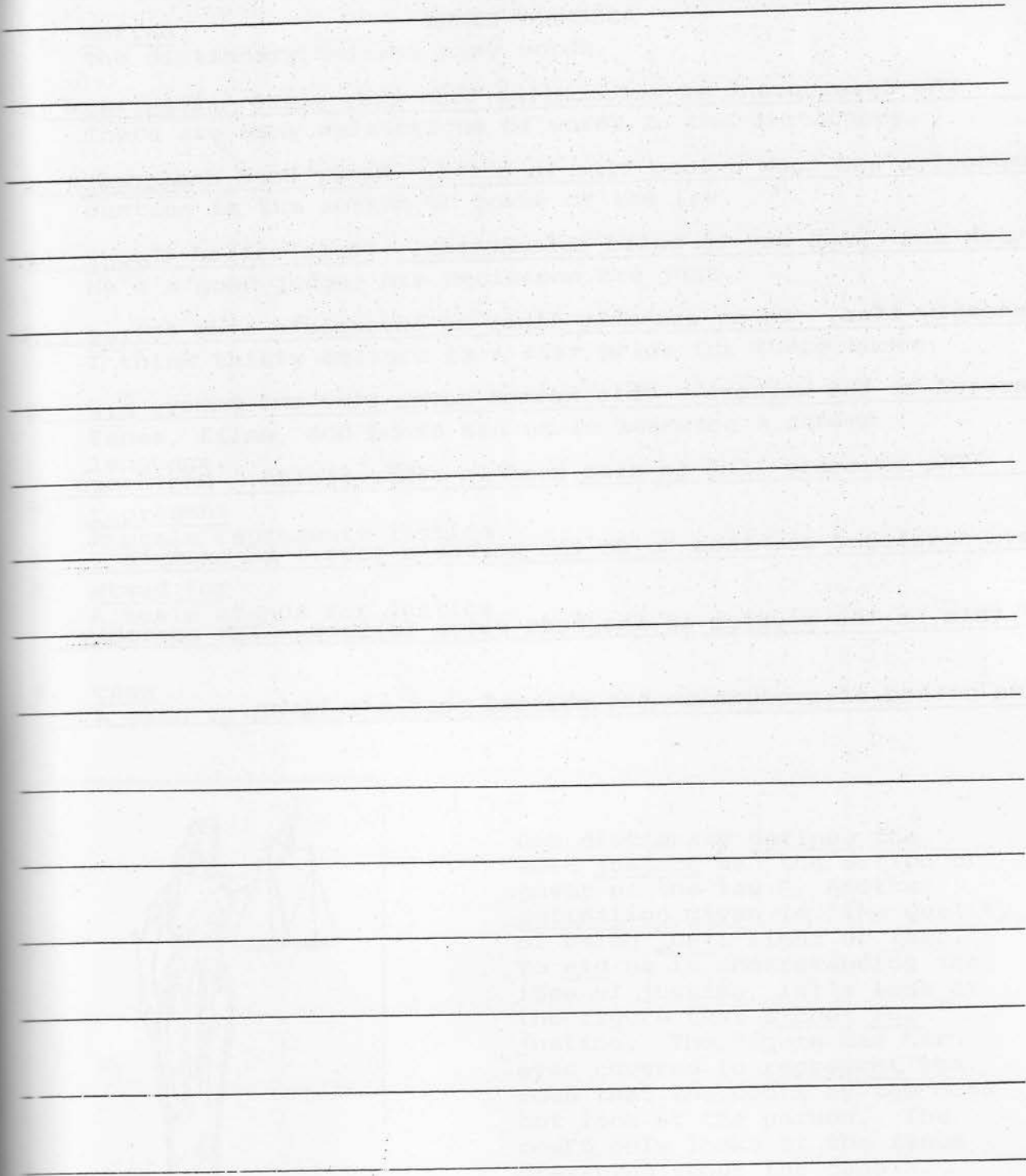




Figure 7

ASSEMBLY LINES

The development of automobiles took many years. They were  
expensive and took a long time to build. Henry Ford designed a  
quick and cheap way to build automobiles. It is called the  
assembly line. In an assembly line, an incomplete item is  
carried to the workers. This method saves time and money,

The assembly line is also used in other fields. Engineers  
have developed machines to do the worker's jobs. An example  
of this is the machine in the soda water factory. The assembly  
line method of production has changed people's lives.

Figure

1. d  
T
2. d  
T
3. j  
J
4. j  
H
5. f  
I
6. a  
T  
l
7. r  
A
8. s  
A  
T
9. ca  
A

Figure 1

1. define  
The dictionary defines many words.
2. definition  
There are many definitions of words in the dictionary.
3. justice  
Justice is the action or power of the law.
4. just  
He's a good judge; his decisions are just.
5. fair  
I think thirty dollars is a fair price for these shoes.
6. aid  
Tapes, films, and books aid us in learning a second language.
7. represent  
A scale represents justice.
8. stand for  
A scale stands for justice.  
The new teacher won't stand for a noisy class.
9. case  
A case is a question to be decided in a court of law.



One dictionary defines the word justice as "the action or power of the law." Another definition given is "the quality of being just; right or fair." To aid us in understanding the idea of justice, let's look at the figure that stands for justice. The figure has her eyes covered to represent the idea that the court system does not look at the person. The court only looks at the facts presented about the case.

Figure 2

1. judicial  
The judicial branch of government is in charge of interpreting the laws.
2. court  
A court is a room or a building where questions about the law can be decided.
3. crime  
Breaking the law is a crime.
4. criminal  
He broke the law. He's a criminal.
5. legal / illegal  
Driving with a driver's license is legal.  
Driving without a driver's license is illegal.
6. civil  
Civil law is different from criminal law.  
Civil law is about the rights of people.  
Criminal law deals with breaking or disobeying laws.

. . . . .

Figure 3

In this country, justice is carried out by the

\_\_\_\_\_ branch of government. It is \_\_\_\_\_ at  
 1 2

the different levels of government by federal \_\_\_\_\_, state  
 3

courts, and county courts. When a \_\_\_\_\_ is committed, a  
 4

law has been broken. \_\_\_\_\_ cases, dealing with illegal  
 5

actions and civil \_\_\_\_\_, dealing with disagreements  
 6

between private citizens, are heard in these courts.

Figure

dual  
dete  
guil  
inno  
judg  
jury  
lawy  
inte

D  
be dec  
decisi  
if he'  
makers  
who, t  
partic  
repres  
his jo  
court.

Figure

1. TH
2. Sa
3. TH
4. Do
- ph
5. TH
6. TH
7. I
8. Wa

Figure 4

dual  
determine  
guilty  
innocent  
judge  
jury  
lawyer  
interpret



Decisions made in a court of law are dual. First, it must be decided whether the accused is guilty or innocent. Then decisions have to be made as to what should happen to the accused if he's found guilty. The judge and the jury are the "decision makers." The jury is usually made up of twelve private citizens who, together, must reach a decision. They usually only participate in one of the two kinds of decisions. The lawyer represents his client in court. He doesn't make any decisions; his job is to interpret the laws and speak for his client in court.

.....

Figure 5

who/that

1. The mechanic was reliable. He fixed John's car.
2. Sam is a friend. He visited me in the hospital.
3. The man is talking to the police. He had an accident.
4. Do you know the Portuguese student? He brought the photographs last week.
5. The woman left her bag. She was sitting here before me.
6. The actors were great. They performed here last week.
7. I don't know the woman. She wanted to talk to you.
8. Was he the same policeman? He gave you a ticket last week.

Figure 6

which/that

1. The airplane show was very exciting. It took place in the morning.
2. The box was heavy. Ann carried it upstairs.
3. The vending machine is around the corner. It has small cans of juice.
4. Kim has coins in that box. They are from different countries.
5. The movie was very frightening. We watched it last night.
6. The pictures belong to Mark. I found them in the desk.
7. The furniture is very modern. The neighbors bought it.
8. The class was really difficult. I took it last year.

. . . . .

Figure 7

1. A machine which records tapes.
2. An instrument which controls the temperature in a building.
3. A document which is used to travel to other countries.
4. A person who teaches physical education.
5. An official who makes decisions in a court of law.
6. A group of people who help make decisions in a court of law.
7. A case that deals with illegal actions.
8. A case which deals with a disagreement between two private citizens.

Figure

1. a  
b  
c
2. a  
b  
c
3. a  
b  
c
4. a  
b  
c
5. a  
b  
c
6. a  
b  
c

Figure 8

1.
  - a. Yes, I think it's a legal grade.
  - b. Yes, I think it's a just grade.
  - c. Yes, I think it's dual grade.
  
2.
  - a. They judged that they needed new clothes.
  - b. They helped them with food and housing.
  - c. They searched their old house.
  
3.
  - a. #
  - b. ?
  - c. \$
  
4.
  - a. He aided me a lot.
  - b. He filled a prescription.
  - c. He prescribed certain exercises.
  
5.
  - a. It's illegal.
  - b. It's legal.
  - c. It's fair.
  
6.
  - a. the action or power of the law
  - b. A judge always makes fair decisions.
  - c. a scale

Figure 1



The new architect is designing energy efficient buildings.



A plumber fits and repairs pipes.



The weatherman forecasts the weather on the 5 o'clock news.



Policemen enforce the laws. They make people obey the laws.



A helicopter pilot searched for the lost child and rescued him.



The doctor pre-scribes the medicine. The pharmacist fills the prescription.

Figure 2

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_

Figure 3

EXAMPLE: The class went on tour. You taught them this morning.  
The class that you taught this morning went on tour.  
The class you taught this morning went on tour.

1. The group sang Christmas songs. We saw them at the mall.
2. The man is from Holland. We met him at the party.
3. The sergeant sent me to the dispensary. I talked to him this morning.
4. The woman is our neighbor. We saw her in the store.
5. The student returned to his country. I taught English to him last year.
6. The people live in New Mexico. He called them last night.
7. The children have grown a lot. She taught them 5 years ago.
8. The soldier is being transferred. We met him downtown.

Figure

1. Th
2. Th
3. Th
4. Th
5. Th
6. Th
7. Th
8. Th

Figure

La  
it paid  
on the  
with a  
some sl  
to be a  
the rep  
at the  
during  
anywher  
longer  
letting  
a livin



Figure 4

which/that

1. The book was very interesting. I read it last night.
  2. The program was educational. They watched it last night.
  3. The watch was expensive. He gave it to her for her birthday.
  4. The salad was delicious. I ate it for lunch.
  5. The movie was still on at 10:00 PM. We started to watch it at 7:00 PM.
  6. The story wasn't true but it was funny. She told us a story.
  7. The painting is beautiful. We saw it last night.
  8. The house was expensive. They bought it.
- . . . . .

Figure 5

HARRY THE PLUMBER

Last month, Harry found a night job. He was happy because it paid more than a day job. However, he lasted only three weeks on the job, and he had to quit because his wife threatened him with a divorce. The problem was that he tried very hard to get some sleep during the daytime, but it was no use. There seemed to be an abundance of repairs overdue in their neighborhood; all the repairmen were trying to earn their living in the same area, at the same time. In general, their neighborhood is quiet, but during this time there was no peace and quiet to be found anywhere. Anyway, after three sleepless weeks, his wife could no longer live with him. What he did for a living wasn't really letting him live, so he quit his night job. What does he do for a living now? He's still a plumber, but now he only works days.

Figure 6

where/when

1. It was Fiesta Week\* \_\_\_\_\_ he arrived in San Antonio.
2. Do you remember the time \_\_\_\_\_ we got lost downtown?
3. Do you want to go to the mall \_\_\_\_\_ you bought those shoes?
4. Can you tell me the name of the store \_\_\_\_\_ I can get some software?
5. He wants to eat in the restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ they serve good food.
6. Do you remember the year \_\_\_\_\_ we met?
7. I don't want to return to the town \_\_\_\_\_ I grew up.
8. He still thinks about the time \_\_\_\_\_ you visited him.

\* A week of festivities to celebrate spring

Figure

1. a.  
b.  
c.
2. a.  
b.  
c.
3. a.  
b.  
c.
4. a.  
b.  
c.
5. a.  
b.  
c.
6. a.  
b.  
c.
7. a.  
b.  
c.
8. a.  
b.  
c.

Figure 7

1. a. She can explain the contract to you.  
b. She can transmit the contract to you.  
c. She can forecast the contract.
2. a. He forecasts the new films.  
b. He writes his opinions of films for a newspaper.  
c. He reads about the films in the paper.
3. a. He put out the fire.  
b. He saw two cats in the fire.  
c. He saved two cats from the fire.
4. a. They think they can prevent the future.  
b. They think they can tell what will happen.  
c. They think they can avoid the future.
5. a. The weather was cold.  
b. The weather was stormy.  
c. The weather was good.
6. a. He looked for his cap.  
b. He found his cap.  
c. He put on his cap.
7. a. She won't enforce bad behavior.  
b. She won't tolerate bad behavior.  
c. She won't stop bad behavior.
8. a. Modern cars need more gasoline.  
b. Modern cars are more expensive.  
c. Modern cars use less gasoline.

Figure 1

un- dis-
-------------

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. safe/unsafe             | 2. successful/unsuccessful |
| 3. fair/unfair             | 4. available/unavailable   |
| 5. able/unable             | 6. happy/unhappy           |
| 7. obey/disobey            | 8. loyal/disloyal          |
| 9. like/dislike            | 10. agree/disagree         |
| 11. satisfied/dissatisfied | 12. honest/dishonest       |

. . . . .

Figure 2

whose

EXAMPLE: That's the instructor. You taught his class yesterday.  
That's the instructor whose class you taught yesterday.

1. I just met the woman. I'm going to teach her class.
2. There's a man at work. His son just graduated from law school.
3. Those are the farmers. Their crops did so well last year.
4. He's the officer. You need his signature.
5. Aren't they the couple? Their daughter is an architect.

Figure 3

EXAMPLE: Henry: What do you want to eat?

Mary: I want chicken, and John wants pizza.

What does Mary want? She wants chicken.

What does John want? He wants pizza.

1. Wendy: Are these your cigarettes?

Mark: No, they're not mine. They're Sam's.

\*\*\*\*\*

2. Betty: Is this the red pen you were looking for?

Ted: No, that's John's pen. Mine is different.

\*\*\*\*\*

3. Chuck: I want to watch the news. What do you want to do?

Maria: I don't want to watch the news. I want to go to the movies.

Figure

1. h  
T  
i

2. h  
T  
w

3. h  
H  
a

4. h  
T  
c

5. h  
T  
t

6. h  
T  
M

. . .

Figure

1. Ye  
Se

2. No  
ov

3. \_  
yo

4. WH

5. \_  
ri

6. No  
be

7. WH

8. No  
ho

. . .

Figure 4

1. had been written  
The report had been written a week before the captain needed it.
2. hadn't been painted  
The house hadn't been painted for several years before we bought it.
3. had been thrown out  
His case had been thrown out of court before he hired a new lawyer.
4. had been searched  
The area had been searched by the military police before the civilian police arrived.
5. hadn't been checked  
The machine hadn't been checked before they tried to turn it on.
6. had been headed  
The department had been headed by a civilian before Major Gibson took over.

. . . . .

Figure 5

1. Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_ before I sent them to the colonel.
2. No, he \_\_\_\_\_ before he went overseas.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ many of the tickets \_\_\_\_\_ before you got to the play?
4. What \_\_\_\_\_ before the accident?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ all the families \_\_\_\_\_ before the river flooded?
6. No, she \_\_\_\_\_ to work part-time before she got a full-time position.
7. Whose name \_\_\_\_\_ from the list?
8. No, it \_\_\_\_\_ before I left the house.

. . . . .

Figure 6

Figure

WHAT IS A ...

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a public official who has the power to decide questions brought before a court of law.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a person whose business is to advise people about the law and to represent them in court.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who leads a life of crime and illegal actions.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who fills medical prescriptions.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who enforces the law by making people obey the law.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

Figure 7

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_



ANSWERS FOR TAPE 3C, BOOK 21

Figure 7

1. Elasticity is an important property of this substance.
2. What effect does water have on this chemical?
3. Water doesn't affect it at all.
4. There's some liquid escaping from that big container.
5. This action comes as a result of your suggestion.

Figure

EXAMP

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Figure

EXAM

1.

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8.

Figure 1

EXAMPLE: Watching TV will be relaxing.  
(It'll be relaxing watching TV.)

1. Buying a small car was a mistake.
2. Coming to work at a later time will be nice.
3. Living in Spain for six months was great.
4. Graduating from college was very important.
5. Driving for sixteen hours was tiring.
6. Going to see a doctor was a good idea.
7. Learning two languages wasn't difficult.
8. Buying a new house was an important decision.
9. Raising two kids wasn't always easy.
10. Was driving a car for the first time frightening?

Figure 2

EXAMPLES: cleaning/weekends  
          There's always cleaning on the weekends.

          no studying/after test  
          There's no studying after the test.

1. no smoking/this area
2. no talking/during a test
3. car racing/next weekend
4. celebrating/after graduation
5. marching/for the General's retirement
6. no dancing/after 10 p.m.
7. picture taking/after graduation
8. no reading/after midnight

Figure 3

1. \_\_\_\_\_

A building where people can spend the night away from home.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

A year when the month of February has 29 days.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

It's a sport that is played with a bat and a small hard ball.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

A person who plays musical instruments.

5. \_\_\_\_\_

A place inside of a house where you can build fires.

6. \_\_\_\_\_

A piece of metal which attracts other pieces of metal.

7. \_\_\_\_\_

A part of an engine which mixes fuel and air for combustion.

8. \_\_\_\_\_

A place where there's very little rain and not many trees.

Figure

1. N

2. S

Figure 4

1. NOTES:

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2. SUMMARY:

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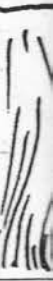
Figure 4

SUMMARY:

Many people write important information in a log book. Logging is a good idea and it's easy; all you need is a pencil and a note pad your car. There are six kinds of information you can enter. Five of these entries involve the mileage: at each fill-up, at each tune-up and oil change, when a fluid is added, or when other servicing is done; also insurance and registration information, as well as part numbers and specifications.

Figure

1



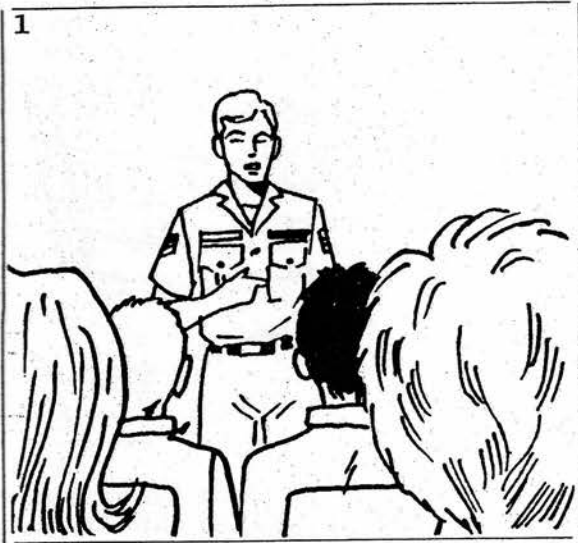
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Figure 1



An officer briefed us on safety this morning. He said that it was our obligation to be safe.



You can prevent a gun from discharging if you unload it before you clean it.



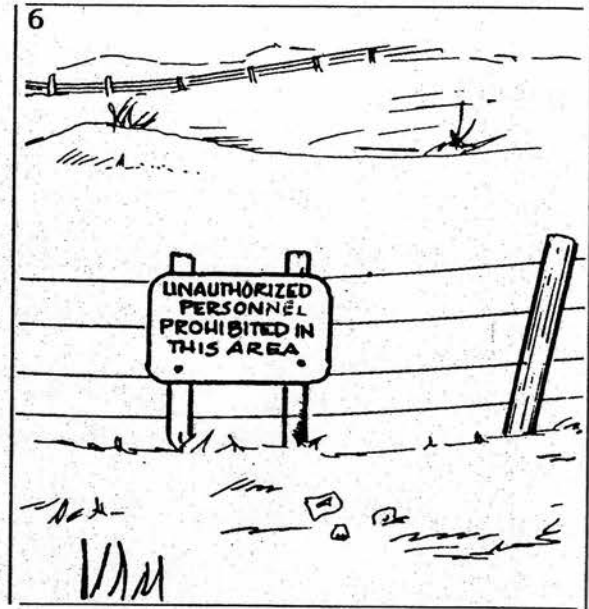
The troops were commanded to clean the barracks. Cleaning the barracks is one disadvantage of being a new recruit.



Since Hank likes the military, he won't get a discharge. He will re-enlist for 4 more years.



The sergeant talked to them about the advantages of the military. He wants to recruit them.



The base prohibits visitors in that area because it's a firing range.



When veterans meet, they often talk about the time they spent in the military. (Vet is short for veteran.)



Maj Harris is informing the colonel of the problem. They should find a solution that will be beneficial for all of us.

Figure

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Figure

1

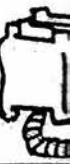


Figure 2

Ken wants to enlist. His father is a \_\_\_\_\_, and he  
often talks to Ken about his life in the military. Ken knows  
that there are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to  
military life, but he thinks he would enjoy the military. Some  
recruiters will be at Ken's school tomorrow. They come every  
year to try to \_\_\_\_\_ high school graduates. They can  
\_\_\_\_\_ Ken of the \_\_\_\_\_ military men have. He  
knows that military men are \_\_\_\_\_ from disobeying  
orders. They must do what they're \_\_\_\_\_ to do,  
whatever it is. After Ken is \_\_\_\_\_ by the recruiters, he  
can make a decision.

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Figure 3



contact



conduct



1. E

2. M

3. C

Y

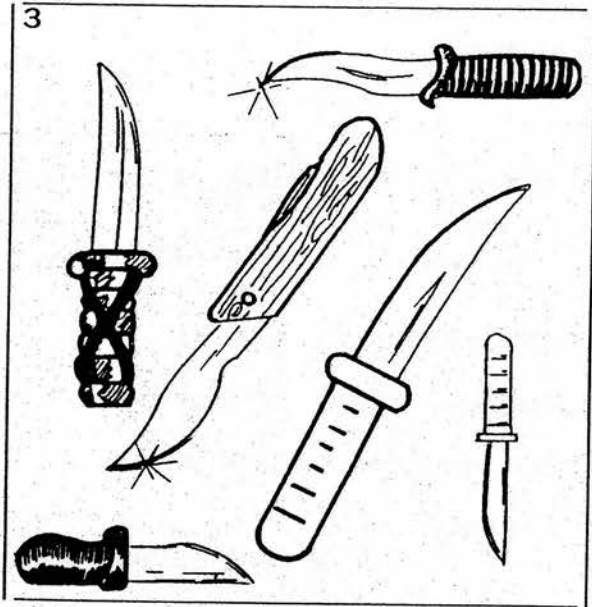
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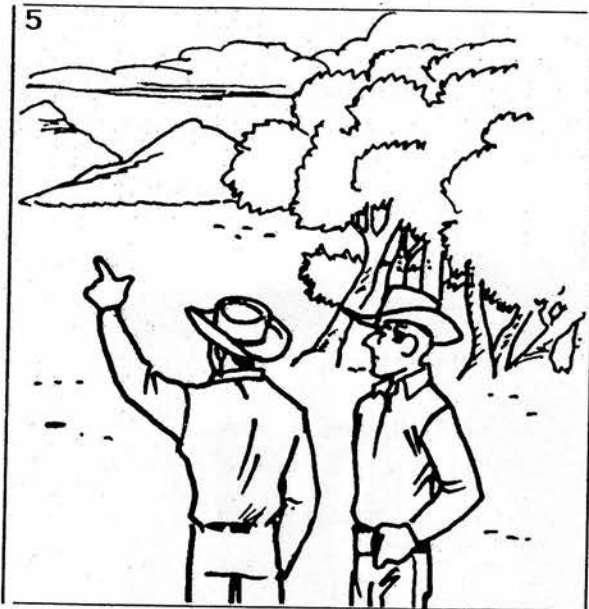
8.



category



discover



beyond



someday

Figure 4

EXAMPLES: (Here's a magazine that you can read.)

Here's a magazine \_\_\_\_\_ (for you) to read.

(Monday is the only day when Jim can exercise.)

Monday is Jim's only day \_\_\_\_\_ to exercise.

1. Fred has a lot of questions \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Mr. Evans is the one \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Captain Adams has several things \_\_\_\_\_ about your new job.
4. "Snow White" is a good movie \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Jan needs a place \_\_\_\_\_ this furniture.
6. Do you have something \_\_\_\_\_ on the airplane?
7. Harry has some time \_\_\_\_\_ Bob.
8. Colonel Simpson has something \_\_\_\_\_.



ANSWERS FOR TAPE 4A, BOOK 21

Figure 5

Last summer, Ed went back to the town where he was born. He was surprised at the growth of the area. The scenery was still very beautiful, but there were many buildings that were not there before. Some of the tall trees had been removed and replaced with office buildings. Many of the open fields had been turned into parking lots. Ed had a good time during his visit, but things were just not quite the same.

Figure 1

1. hesitate (wait a short time)
  2. brief (short)
  3. influence (affect)
  4. suggest (recommend)
  5. extend, extension (lengthen, enlargement)
  
  6. subject to (depending on; being under)
  7. command (order)
  8. department (section; branch)
  9. be in touch with (contact; communicate)
  10. branch (department; section)
  11. discharge (relieve)
  12. request (ask for)
- . . . . .

Figure 2

TO BE DISCHARGED OR TO EXTEND

Jack hesitated a brief moment before he answered the question. He thought about Uncle James who had influenced him so much all his life. "What would Uncle James want me to do?" he thought to himself. Then he knew that if he asked his uncle, he would suggest that he extend his tour another six months.

Jack didn't like being subject to military command all the time. However, his job with the Department of Defense was interesting. He liked being in touch with all the branches of the military. He learned many things every day. Besides, he wasn't ready to get discharged. He thought about the question again and was very glad that he had requested an extension.

Figure 3

- 1. Nancy's plan was to eat dinner then go to the movies.
- 2. Henry's goal is to be president of the company.
- 3. The officer's advice was to drive more carefully.
- 4. Lt Allen has a fine future to look forward to.
- 5. Johnny has an interesting story to tell.
- 6. Mr. Garcia has some forms for us to fill out before the interview.
- 7. Diane has three small children to take care of.
- 8. I've heard that Florida is a nice place to live.

. . . . .

Figure 4

EXAMPLE: (Phil exercises every day. That's how he keeps his weight down.)

Phil exercises every day \_\_\_\_\_ to keep his weight down.

- 1. Jill has an agreement \_\_\_\_\_ until the desk is paid for.
- 2. Dad's advice was \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Mike borrows my car \_\_\_\_\_ across town.
- 4. The law is \_\_\_\_\_ around the schools.
- 5. Mrs. Kline has some papers \_\_\_\_\_ before class.

Figure

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Figure

- 1.
- 3.
- 5.

Figure 5

1. Her job is answering the phone.
2. My idea of a bad day is spilling coffee on my shirt, losing my car keys, and forgetting my wallet.
3. The one exercise she enjoys is walking.
4. One disadvantage of a big house is having to clean it.
5. His responsibilities include requesting new jobs and then recruiting necessary personnel for those jobs.
6. The biggest change is starting work at 8 o'clock instead of 6:30.

. . . . .

Figure 6

- |                            |                |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. The restaurant was .... | 2. He is ....  |
| a. noisy                   | a. angry       |
| b. quiet                   | b. sad         |
| c. big                     | c. hungry      |
| 3. She is ....             | 4. She is .... |
| a. early                   | a. angry       |
| b. late                    | b. sad         |
| c. happy                   | c. thin        |
| 5. The table is ....       | 6. He is ....  |
| a. light                   | a. upset       |
| b. heavy                   | b. angry       |
| c. wood                    | c. tired       |

Figure 7

1. a. He influenced John.  
b. John hesitated.
2. a. He requested that he be assigned that job.  
b. He extended the time he had to do the job.
3. a. He was discharged from the military.  
b. He urged him to join the military.
4. a. Mike hesitated.  
b. He suggested it.
5. a. They were commanded to leave.  
b. They were influenced to leave.
6. a. It was brief.  
b. It was extended.
7. a. It's subject to Mr. Duffy's approval.  
b. It was Mr. Duffy's command.
8. a. an extended time  
b. a brief time
9. a. He was influenced by the colonel.  
b. He was discharged.

Figure

Dial

A:

B:

Dial

A:

B:

Dial

A:

B:

Dial

A:

B:

Dial

A:

B:



Figure 1

Dialog 1

A: Whose jacket is this?

B: It's not mine. It's Jack's.

Dialog 2

A: Do you like steak?

B: I don't like steak, but I love fish.

Dialog 3

A: Are you working on Saturday?

B: I'm not, but Harry is.

Dialog 4

A: Can I borrow a pen?

B: I don't have a pen, but I have a pencil.

Dialog 5

A: Is Janet coming over for dinner?

B: Janet isn't, but Rita is.

**Figure 2**

**EXAMPLE:** (Would you please bring in the food early?)  
(What did Aunt Sara ask?)

Aunt Sara asked that the food be brought in early.

1. Maj Jennings has commanded that \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. The boss insisted that \_\_\_\_\_

3. Mr. Higgins requested that \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Jessica suggested that \_\_\_\_\_

5. The highway department advises that \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Figure 3**

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Figure 4**

/ Constitution federal      executive legislative      judicial Senate      Representatives Supreme Court

**NOTES:**

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**PARAGRAPH:**

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**Figure**

**Dialo**

**Mike:**

**Ted:**

**Dialo**

**Rick:**

**Tony:**

**Dialo**

**David**

**Frank**

**Dialo**

**Pvt G**

**Pvt W**

**Dialo**

**Jim:**

**Sam:**

ANSWERS FOR TAPE 4C, BOOK 21

Figure 1

Dialog 1

Mike: Whose jacket is this?

Ted: It's not mine. It's Jack's.

Dialog 2

Rick: Do you like steak?

Tony: I don't like steak, but I love fish.

Dialog 3

David: Are you working on Saturday?

Frank: I'm not, but Harry is.

Dialog 4

Pvt Green: Can I borrow a pen?

Pvt White: I don't have a pen, but I have a pencil.

Dialog 5

Jim: Is Janet coming over for dinner?

Sam: Janet isn't, but Rita is.

Figure 3

1. I need an airtight container to carry this food.
2. The sergeant's quick thinking resulted in a very  
successful mission.
3. How many oranges do I need to squeeze to make a glass of  
orange juice?
4. The towel has already absorbed the water you spilled.
5. The student is waiting for the results of his test.
6. His friendly personality is one of his best  
characteristics.

. . . . .

Figure 4

The Constitution says that the federal government is divided into three branches: the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The President is the head of the executive branch. The duty of the executive branch is to enforce the law. The Senate and the House of Representatives make up the legislative branch. Their obligation is to write the laws for the country. The judicial branch is made up of the courts. The highest court of the country is the Supreme Court. By defining the duties of each branch, the Constitution prevents one branch from becoming too powerful.

Figure

James

Lec

James

Lec

James

Lec

James

Lec

Figure

1.

2.

Figure 1

- James: I'm buying my first car soon. I'm so excited!  
Leo, you know about cars. What kind of car would you recommend?
- Leo: I like a comfortable car. You might have to pay a little more, but since you spend so much time in the vehicle, you might as well be comfortable.
- James: What else should I consider before I buy?
- Leo: Gas mileage is another important factor. You don't want a car that you have to fill up every other day.
- James: I don't know if I should buy a new car or a used one. What do you suggest?
- Leo: If you get a used car, make sure you have a mechanic check out everything before you buy it. If you get a new one, make sure that you get a reasonable price. New cars are usually overpriced.
- James: Thanks for all your suggestions. I'll be sure and bring my car by and show it to you. Better yet, why don't you come car shopping with me?
- Leo: Be glad to.

.....  
Figure 2

1. a. The military in the U.S. consists of four branches.  
b. I would urge him to go into the Air Force.
2. a. I suggest you take them downtown. There are many interesting things to see downtown.  
b. Are your friends from the same place you're from?

- 3. a. I don't really want to lose any weight.
- b. I have gained a few pounds since I came here. How can I lose these extra pounds?
  
- 4. a. I would recommend that they not wait until the Thursday before the book quiz to study their book.
- b. The ALC is a very good course. The language laboratory activities are very helpful.
  
- 5. a. The public transportation is not very reliable. You can't get anywhere without a car.
- b. I need a small, inexpensive car, to go back and forth to the base every day. What would you recommend?

. . . . .

Figure 3

- \_\_\_\_\_ a. get in touch with
- \_\_\_\_\_ b. disadvantage
- \_\_\_\_\_ c. briefed
- \_\_\_\_\_ d. obligation
- \_\_\_\_\_ e. veterans
- \_\_\_\_\_ f. department
- \_\_\_\_\_ g. beneficial
- \_\_\_\_\_ h. hesitated
- \_\_\_\_\_ i. branches
- \_\_\_\_\_ j. extension



Figure 4

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
A f t e r n o o n :				

Figure 5

1. Which branch of the service does the man work for?
  - a. Army
  - b. Navy
  - c. Air Force
  - d. Marines
  
2. The man wants to \_\_\_\_\_ the woman into the service.
  - a. re-enlist
  - b. recruit
  - c. extend
  - d. request
  
3. The woman is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. a veteran
  - b. requesting information
  - c. prohibited from joining
  - d. asking for a discharge
  
4. If she gets a direct commission, she will \_\_\_\_\_ subordinates in the enlisted corps.
  - a. suggest
  - b. discover
  - c. prohibit
  - d. command
  
5. When the recruiter suggested that she go into the field of security, she didn't \_\_\_\_\_ to suggest a different field of interest.
  - a. hesitate
  - b. brief
  - c. contact
  - d. inform

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ANSWERS FOR TAPE 4D, BOOK 21

Figure 4

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
0700	0700	0700	0730	0700
briefing	dispensary	base	assign-	begin
Sgt		orientation	ment &	new job
Henderson		tour	briefing	
Bldg. 201		Personnel	by boss	
		Bldg. 213	my Bldg.	
A f t e r n o o n :				
safety	dental			
1400	clinic			
Bldg. 123				