This survival English text is written for Indo-Chinese, sixteen years old and over, who do not have the very basic listening and speaking skills needed for living in America. The lessons are designed to develop a functional listening and speaking vocabulary of approximately 900 words, over an instructional span of nine weeks or less. Reading and writing skills are not emphasized. Each lesson is divided into three parts: new vocabulary, dialogues, and pattern drills. The vocabulary section isolates and emphasizes words and phrases which require some explanation. Dialogues serve to employ new vocabulary in practical, commonplace conversation. Pattern drills provide the student with an opportunity to practice basic linguistic structures without recourse to formal instruction in grammar. (Author/DB)
SURVIVAL ENGLISH

A Second Language Program for Indo-Chinese refugees who resided at Fort Indiantown Gap during the summer of 1975

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A number of Vietnamese worked along with us. Their help was significant and deeply appreciated.
Introduction

The Survival English Program was written for Indo-Chinese, 16 years old and over, who did not have the very basic listening and speaking skills needed for living in America. The lessons were designed to develop a listening and speaking vocabulary of approximately 900 words. Reading and writing skills were not emphasized.

The content of the curriculum was selected to meet the need of Vietnamese who were in the peculiar position of being restricted to the cantonment area of Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania. They had no opportunity to leave the assigned area for a first hand experience of life in the U.S.A.

The purpose of the education program was to prepare Indo-Chinese for sponsorship and entry into the American way of life; therefore, they not only needed basic language skills, but also an understanding of the culture that shapes the language they were learning.

Time limitation significantly influenced the design of the Survival English Curriculum. We were informed by the director of the refugee program that most Indo-Chinese would be "sponsored out" in nine weeks or less. He further informed us that instructional time would be limited to one hour a day, five days a week. We designed both the program and the lessons in the light of these limitations.

The critical need of the Indo-Chinese refugees to understand speakers of English and be understood by them dictated the emphasis on speaking and listening skills. We think this emphasis proper because it is an established fact that students of a new language often escape to reading and writing rather than face the confusion and embarrassment that comes with the initial attempts to converse in a new language with native speakers.
The best way to learn a language is to totally immerse oneself in it. If one lives in a foreign country away from tourist areas and makes a determined effort, in less than a year one will gain command of a basic vocabulary and master some of the language's rhythmic and tonal qualities. If one hopes to gain some understanding of a culture other than one's own, one must immerse oneself in that culture—live in it and live it. Since neither of these opportunities were available to the Indo-Chinese, the Survival English Program was designed to prepare them for the day they left the cantonment area with their sponsor and crossed the "white tape" into the U.S.A.

Those who completed the program had a functional vocabulary of about 900 words and were able to express themselves through the use of simple present, present progressive, past, and future tense forms. The content of the program was selected to introduce them to common situations that they would encounter in their American experience.

The format of each lesson was kept simple. Instructions were minimal. Each lesson was divided into three parts: New Vocabulary, Dialogues, and Pattern Drills. New Vocabulary isolated and emphasized words and phrases which required some explanation. The Dialogues served to employ new vocabulary in practical commonplace conversation. Pattern Drills provided the student with an opportunity to practice basic structures into which language is organized without the teacher resorting to instruction in formal grammar.
Although lessons were designed with the understanding that there would be one hour of instruction a day, the final decision as to the amount of instructional time spent on a given lesson rested with the teacher and the class. Teachers were encouraged to include a review in each day's lesson and to spend occasionally a complete classroom session reviewing previous lessons.

In designing each lesson we attempted to limit the number of vocabulary words and structures introduced for the first time. Teachers found that a given lesson could be easily expanded by the addition of related vocabulary and alternative ways of expressing the same thought. However, this practice was discouraged, particularly early in the instructional program. The introduction of too many new words and the confusion of alternative expressions resulted in overburdening and frustrating the student.

Supplemental instructional materials included audio tapes for Lessons I-XIII, photographs and line drawings. Each lesson was printed in English and Vietnamese in the daily newspaper Dat Lanh.
## SURVIVAL ENGLISH

### UNITS AND LESSONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Lessons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Introductory Lessons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Simple Greetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Learning Names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Days of the Week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV - V</td>
<td>Family (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Seeking Information and Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Simple Directions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>Requesting Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>Seeking Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Daily Activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII</td>
<td>After Dinner Activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Telling Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIII - XIV</td>
<td>Telling Time (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The Body and Health Problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XV - XVII</td>
<td>Parts of the Body (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVIII - XIX</td>
<td>Common Health Problems (2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unit 6  Colors and Clothing
  XX    Colors
  XXI - XXIII  Clothing  (3)

Unit 7  Weather and Seasons
  XXIV - XXVI  Weather  (3)
  XXVII - XXVIII  Seasons  (2)

Unit 8  Money and Banking
  XXIX - XXXI  Money and Numbers  (3)
  XXXII - XXXIII  Banking  (2)

Unit 9  Shopping
  XXXIV - XXXV  Shopping for Clothes  (2)
  XXXVI - XXXVII  Buying Food  (2)
  XXXVIII - XXXIX  Shopping for Basic Necessities

Unit 10  Home, Schools and the Community
  XL - XLII  Finding a Place to Live  (3)
  XLIII - XLV  Community  (3)
  XLVI - XLVII  Schools  (2)

Unit 11  Occupations
  XLVIII - XLI X  Occupations  (2)

Unit 12  Weights and Measures
  γ  L  Weights and Measures
Unit 13  Verbs and Tenses
LI - LII  Tenses  (2)
LIII - LVI  Irregular Verbs  (4)

Unit 14  Using the Telephone
LVII  Locating a Phone
LVIII  Making a Local Phone Call
LIX  Phoning About a Job
LX  Making a Long Distance Call
LXI  Getting Help in an Emergency
LXII  Using a Pay Phone
LXIII  Answering the Phone

Unit 15  The Weekend and Leisure Time
LXIV  A Weekend in the Country

Unit 16  Preparing for an Interview
LXV - LXVII  Preparing for an Interview  (3)
LESSON I  SIMPLE GREETINGS

Greetings
Hello
Good Morning
Good Afternoon
Good Night
Good-bye

Personal Address
Mr.
Mrs.
Miss

Interrogatives
What

Adjectives
my/your

Dialogue
Hello, What's your name?
Mr. Brown
Mr. John Brown
My name is Mr. John Brown.

Good Morning, What's (what is) your name?
Mrs. Brown
Mrs. Mary Brown
My name is Mrs. Mary Brown.

Good Afternoon, What's your name?
Miss Green
Miss Ann Green
My name is Miss Ann Green.

Pattern Drill
What's your name?
My name is ____________.
LESSON II

LEARNING NAMES

Words and Phrases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possessive Adjective</th>
<th>Nouns</th>
<th>Phrases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>her</td>
<td>man</td>
<td>thank you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>his</td>
<td>woman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>girl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>boy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interrogatives

| How       |

Dialogue

Good morning, What's your name?
Your name is ____________.

Good morning, What's my name?
My name is ____________.

Good afternoon, What's his name?
His name is ____________.

Good afternoon, What's her name?
Her name is ____________.

Mr. Brown is a man.
Mrs. Brown is a woman.
Miss Green is a girl.
John Brown is a boy.

Hello, How are you?
I'm fine, thank you.

Hello, Mr. Brown, How are you?
I'm fine, thank you.

Good morning, Mrs. Brown, how are you?
I'm fine, how are you?
I'm fine, thank you.

Pattern Drills

How are you? I'm fine, thank you.
What's my name? What's your name? What's his name? What's her name?
LESSON III

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Words and Phrases

door 
days of the week 
window 
today 
chair 
Pronouns 
table 
this/that 
desk 
it 
pencil 
pen 
paper 
Pronouns 

Dialogues

What day is it, today?
Today is ________________.

Point to several different days of the week on a calendar and ask this question:
What day is it?
It's (it is) ________________.

Demonstrate the difference between this and that.
What is this?
It's (it is) a ____________________.

What is that?
It's (it is) a ____________________.

Pattern Drills

What day is it?
It is ________________.

What's this?
It's a ________________.

What's that?
It's a ________________.
LESSON IV
FAMILY (1)

Words and Phrases

father
mother
sister
brother
family
children
many

numbers, 1-12
he, she

Interrogatives
Who?

Prepositional phrases beginning with in
forming the plural of nouns by adding s

Demonstrative Adjective
that

Expletive
there

Dialogues

Who is that man?
He is my father.

Who is that boy?
He is my brother.

Who is that woman?
She is my mother.

Who is that girl?
She is my sister.

How many children are in your family?
There are five children in my family.
There are two girls and three boys in my family.

Pattern Drills

Who is that ____________?
How many ____________ are there?
There is ____________ ____________.
There are ____________ ____________.

13
LESSON V

FAMILY (2)

Words and Phrases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possessive Adjectives</th>
<th>Verb to be (present)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>son</td>
<td>I am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daughter</td>
<td>You are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grandfather</td>
<td>He is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grandmother</td>
<td>We are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aunt</td>
<td>You are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uncle</td>
<td>They are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>my</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>our</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>your</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>your</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>his</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>their</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>her</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialogue and Drill

I am his grandfather.
You are his grandmother.
She is his aunt.
He is his uncle.
We are his children.
They are his children.
Bill is my brother.
Mary is your sister.

I am her grandfather.
You are her grandmother.
She is her daughter.
He is her son.
We are her children.
They are her children.
Bill is their brother.
Mary is their sister.
LESSON VI

SIMPLE DIRECTIONS

Words and Phrases

Nouns

room

bus

church

hospital

store

station

clothing store

food store

Pardon me

Plural Possessives

ladies'

men's

Directions

straight ahead

to the right

to the left

Interrogatives

where

Dialogue I

Pardon me, where is the men's room?

Next to the ladies' room.

Where's the bus station?

The bus station is straight ahead.

Where's the hospital?

The hospital is to the right.

Where's the church?

The church is to the left.

Pardon me, where is the food store?

The food store is straight ahead.

Where is the clothing store?

The clothing store is to the right.

Where is the ladies' room?

The ladies' room is next to the men's room.

Pattern Drill

Where is the ________________?

The ________________ is to the right

to the left

straight ahead

next to the ________________
LESSON VII

REQUESTING ASSISTANCE

Words and Phrases

friend
doctor
policeman
sponsor
many
there

Verb
of
in
need (s)

Dialogue I

Who do you need?
I need a doctor.

Who do you need?
I need a policeman.

Who do you need?
I need a sponsor.

What does he need?
My friend needs a doctor.

Dialogue II

What day is today?
Today is Monday.

What are the days of the week?
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.

How many days are there in a week?
There are seven days in a week.

Pattern Drill

Who do you need?
I need a _______.

What does _______ need?
_______ needs a _______.

How many _______ are there?
There are _______ _______.
LESSON VIII

SEEKING INFORMATION

Words and Phrases

Nouns

restaurant  paper
police station  pencil
post office  pen
telephone  stamp
school
bank

Verbs

go (going)

Prepositions

in
to

Dialogue I

Pardon me, where is the post office?
The restaurant is next to the school.
Where is the police station?
The police station is to the left.
Where is a telephone?
A telephone is in the restaurant.

Dialogue II

Where are you going?
I am going to the bank.
Where is your daughter going?
She is going to school.
She goes to school everyday.

Dialogue III

What do you need?
I need a stamp.
What does he need?
He needs a pencil.
What does she need?
She needs paper.

Pattern Drill

What do you need?
I need ______.
Where is he going?
He is going to ______.
How many ______ does he need?
He needs ______ ______.

17
LESSON IX

BREKKFAST

Words and Phrases

breakfast
eggs
sugar
salt
pepper
tea
coffee
milk
bread
butter
cereal
work

have
Past Tense (ed)
washed
dressed

Prepositions
for
after
before

Dialogue I
Before breakfast, I wash and dress.
For breakfast I have coffee and eggs.
I have milk and sugar with my coffee.

Dialogue II
Before breakfast my children get washed and dressed.
For breakfast they have milk and cereal.

Dialogue III
After breakfast I go to work.
After breakfast my children go to school.

Pattern Drill
Before breakfast I ________________.
For breakfast I have ________________.
After breakfast I ________________.
LESSON X

LUNCH

Words and Phrases

Nouns
lunch
soup
sandwich
vegetable
hamburger

Verbs
want (s)

Negatives
not

Dialogue

For lunch I want chicken soup.
For lunch she wants vegetable soup.
For lunch he wants a ham sandwich.
For lunch we have soup, a sandwich, and coffee.
For lunch they have a hamburger and coca cola.
I do not want soup for lunch.

Pattern Drills

For __________ I want __________.
For __________ I have __________.
I do not want ________________.
DINNER

Words and Phrases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food Items</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>meat</td>
<td>fish</td>
<td>ride(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fruit</td>
<td>steak</td>
<td>walk (s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potatoes</td>
<td>pork</td>
<td>eat (s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rice</td>
<td>orange</td>
<td>drink(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beans</td>
<td>apple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prepositional Phrase

at home

Dialogues

I

After school I walk home.  
Then I eat dinner.  
For dinner I have meat and vegetables.

II

After work I ride home.  
Then I have dinner.  
For dinner I eat rice, fish and corn.  
I drink tea.

III

After work my father walks home.  
For dinner he eats potatoes, beans, and steak.  
He drinks coffee.

Pattern Drills

After work I eat ______________.  
After school she eats ______________.  
For dinner we eat ______________.  
For dinner they have ______________.
LESSON XII

AFTER DINNER ACTIVITIES

Words and Phrases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb (s)</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>book</td>
<td>read</td>
<td>later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>newspaper</td>
<td>watch (es)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magazine</td>
<td>take (s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>television (T.V.)</td>
<td>go (es)</td>
<td>numbers 13-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialogue I

What do you do after dinner?
I read the newspaper.
Then I watch television.
Later I go to bed.

Dialogue II

What does she do after dinner?
She takes a walk.
Then she reads a magazine.
Later she goes to bed.
She sleeps until morning.

Pattern Drills

I read _____________.
Then I take _____________.
Later I _____________.
He watches _____________.
Then he takes _____________.
Later he _____________.

-------------

21
LESSON XIII

TELLING TIME (1)

Words and Phrases

time
a.m.
p.m.
light(s)
midnight
noon
get up
have (has)
turn out

Dialogue I

What time do you get up?  
I get up at 6 a.m.

What time do you eat breakfast?  
I eat breakfast at 6:30 a.m.

What time do you eat lunch?  
I eat lunch at 11:30 a.m.

Dialogue II

When does he have dinner?  
He has dinner at 5:30 p.m.

When does he turn out the lights?  
He turns out the lights at 11:00 p.m.

When does he go to bed?  
He goes to bed at midnight.

Pattern Drills

What time does she ___________________.

When does he ___________________.

When do they ___________________.

What time does ___________________.

What time do ___________________.
LESSON XIV

TELLING TIME (2)

Words and Phrases

numbers 31-60

verbs

leave

Phrase

What time is it?

It is ten of five.

It is five ten.

It is quarter after five.

It is quarter of five.

Dialogue I

What time do you get up?

I get up at quarter after six.

What time do you leave for work?

I leave for work at quarter after seven.

What time is it?

It's quarter of nine.

Dialogue II

When do you leave for school?

I leave for school at eight ten.

When do you have supper?

I have supper at ten of six.

What time is it?

It's four eighteen.

Pattern Drills

What time is it?

It is _______________.
LESSON XV

PARTS OF THE BODY (1)

Words and Phrases

Nouns

head  nose
face  mouth
hair  tongue
eye(s)  teeth
ear(s)

Dialogue

Where is your head?
This is my head.

Where is your hair?
My hair is on my head.

Where are your ears?
There are my ears.

Pattern Drills

This is my ____________.
These are my ____________.
LESSON XVI

PARTS OF THE BODY (2)

Words and Phrases

Adverbs
well

Verbs
comb
brush
feel

Prepositions
with

Adjctives
sick

Nouns
headache
earache
toothache

Pronouns
these

Dialogue
What's the matter with you?
I'm sick. I have an earache.

What's the matter with you?
I do not feel well. I have a headache.

Pattern Drills
What's the matter?
I'm sick. I have __________.

I do not feel well.
LESSON XVII

PARTS OF THE BODY (3)

Words and Phrases

Noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Noun</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>neck</td>
<td>arms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throat</td>
<td>elbows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chest</td>
<td>hands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shoulders</td>
<td>fingers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialogue

Where is your neck?
This is my neck.

Where is your throat?
Here is my throat.

Where are your fingers?
My fingers are on my hands.

Pattern Drills

Where is (are) ____________?
This is ______________.
Here is ______________.
My ______________ is (are) ____________.


LESSON XVIII

COMMON HEALTH PROBLEMS (1)

Words and Phrases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hurt (s)</td>
<td>sore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cut</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broke (past tense)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialogue I

What's the matter?
    He has a sore throat.
    He has a cold.
    She has a cold.

Dialogue II

What is the matter with him?
    He broke his finger.
    He has a cold.

What is the matter with her?
    She cut her hand.
    She has a cold.

What is the matter with your husband?
    He has a cold.

Pattern Drills

What is the matter with your ________?
    He broke ________ ________.
    She cut ________ ________.
    My wife hurt ________ ________.
    My husband broke ________ ________.
LESSON XIX

COMMON HEALTH PROBLEMS (2)

Words and Phrases

Nouns
- waist
- hip (s)
- leg (s)
- knee (s)
- ankle
- foot (feet)
- toe (s)

Adjectives
- small
- large
- short
- long
- each

Verb
- bruise (d)

Dialogue I

This is my waist.  
Your waist is small.  
These are my feet.  
My feet are large.  
These are my legs.  
My legs are long.  
Your legs are short.

Dialogue II

What's the matter?  
I cut my knee.  
She hurt her ankle.  
He bruised his hip.

Dialogue III

These are my feet.  
This is my right foot.  
This is my left foot.  
I have five toes on each foot.  
I have ten toes.

Pattern Drills

Your legs are ____________.
Your feet are ____________.

28
LESSON XX  COLORS

Words and Phrases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>color</th>
<th>blue</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>black</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white</td>
<td>brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red</td>
<td>orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green</td>
<td>night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>day</td>
<td>grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rainbow</td>
<td>shoes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adjective

this

Dialogue I

What is the color of this pencil?
It's yellow.

What is the color of that building?
It's white.

What is the color of the grass?
It's green.

Dialogue II

What is the color of my shoes?
Your shoes are brown.

What are the colors of a rainbow?

Pattern Drills

What is the color of this ________?

What is the color of that ________?
LESSON XXI

CLOTHING (1)

Words and Phrases

Nouns
- underwear
- shirt
- socks
- pants
- tie
- hat

Adverbs
- put on
- wear
- dress
- tie
- buckle

Dialogue I

When I dress, I put on underwear and socks.
Then I put on shirt and pants.
I buckle my belt and tie my tie.
Then I put on my shoes.

Dialogue II

When I go out, I wear a jacket and hat.

Pattern Drills

I put on my _____________.

I wear a _____________.

-21-
LESSON XXII

CLOTHING (2)

Words and Phrases

blouse     coat
skirt     scarf
slacks     dress
sweater
stockings
clothing
under clothing

Dialogue I

Mary often wears a blouse and skirt.
Joan often wears a blouse and slacks.
She sometimes wears a dress.
Mary seldom wears a hat.

Pattern Drills

I often ____________________
She sometimes ____________________
He seldom ____________________
LESSON XXIII  CLOTHING (3)

Vietnamese sizes differ from American sizes. Explain to your class American sizes. Equivalents are listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dresses/Suits</th>
<th>WOMEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>Vietnamese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>48</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JUNIOR SIZES</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>Vietnamese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>40</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHOES</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>Vietnamese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5' 5½</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 6½</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 7½</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 8½</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 9½</td>
<td>38½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9½</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suits/Coats</th>
<th>MEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>Vietnamese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>46</td>
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<tr>
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<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pants (waist)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>Vietnamese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
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<td>36</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shirts (neck)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>Vietnamese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14½</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15½</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16½</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shoes (length)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>Vietnamese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 5½</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 6½</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6½</td>
<td>39½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 7½</td>
<td>40</td>
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<td>7½</td>
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<td>9 9½</td>
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<td>9½</td>
<td>42½</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>43½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Words and Phrases**

- size
- sleeve
- length
- width
- narrow
- wide
Lesson XXIII (continued)

Dialogue I

What size dress do you wear?
I wear a size 10 dress.
What size shoe does she wear?
She wears a size 5 narrow shoe.

Dialogue II

What size shirt do you wear?
I wear a size 14 neck and a size 30 sleeve.
What size pants does he wear?
He wears a size 28 waist and a size 26 length.

Pattern Drills

My pants size is ________.
My shirt size is ________.
My dress size is ________.
My shoe size is ________.
LESSON XXIV

WEATHER (1)

Words and Phrases

warm, cool
hot, cold
dry, humid
shade
water
degree (s)
weather

Since Vietnamese use the centigrade rather than the Fahrenheit scale, you must teach them the Fahrenheit scale.

Temperatures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fahrenheit (F)</th>
<th>Centigrade (C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>212</td>
<td>boiling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98.6</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>32</td>
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</tr>
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<td>32</td>
<td>freezing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>-4</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>-7</td>
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<td>-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-10</td>
<td>-23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialogue I

Today is warm.
The tea is hot.
The Coca Cola is cold.

Dialogue II

It's warm and humid today.
It's cool in the shade.
The soup is cool.
LESSON XXIV (continued)

Dialogue III

The temperature is 45°F.
It's cool today.
The temperature is 94°F.
It's warm today.

Pattern Drills

Today is ________.
It's ____________ today.
The temperature is ________.
LESSON XXV
WEATHER (2)

Words and Phrases

Nouns
fine
sum
cloud
rain
shy
sun

Adjective
pleasant
sunny
cloudy
rainy

Verbs
freeze (s)
boil (s)

Dialogue I
It's a fine day.
Yes, it's a pleasant day.
The weather is fine.

Dialogue II
It's a cloudy day.
Yes, there are clouds in the sky.
It's a cloudy, cool day.

Dialogue III
At what temperature does water freeze?
Water freezes at 32°F.
At what temperature does water boil?
Water boils at 212°F.

Pattern Drills
It's a ___________ day.
The weather is ___________.
LESSON XXVI  WEATHER (3)

yesterday  bright  shine(s)
tomorrow  was (simple part of to be)

will (be)  future  future

Dialogue I
Yesterday was a sunny day.
The sky was blue.
There was not (wasn't) a cloud in the sky.

Dialogue II
Tomorrow will be a rainy day.
It will rain tomorrow.
It will not be a bright day.
The sun will not shine tomorrow.

Pattern Drills
Today is ____________.

Yesterday was ______________.

Tomorrow will be ______________.

Yesterday was not _____________.
LESSON XXVII

SEASONS (1)

Nouns
season
winter
spring
summer
fall
year
snow

Preposition
during

Verb
snows

Dialogue I
There are four seasons in a year.
Yes, the year has four seasons.
The four seasons are winter, spring, summer and fall.

Dialogue II
Winter is the cold season.
It snows during the winter.
The nights are long in the winter.
The days are short in the winter.

Dialogue III
Spring is cool.
Yes, it is cool in the spring.
Spring is a rainy season.
Yes, it rains in the spring.

Pattern Drills
In the winter it's
In spring it's

38
LESSON XXVIII

SEASONS (2)

Nouns

crops

garden

Verbs

grow (s)
ripe, ripen
harvest
plant

Dialogue I

Summer is the hot season.
Fruit and vegetables grow during summer.
During summer the nights are short.
During summer the days are long.

Dialogue II

Fall is a pleasant season.
Fruit and vegetables ripen in the fall.
We harvest fruits and vegetables in the fall.

Dialogue III

We plant in the spring.
Our crops grow during the summer.
We harvest them in the fall.

Pattern Drill

During summer ________________.
In the summer ________________.
Show students samples of American money. Have them identify each coin and bill.

cent         numbers 70 - 100
penny        equal (s)
nickel       make (s)
dollar
coin
bill

Dialogues

This is one cent. (1¢; $.01)
I have one cent.
A penny is one cent.

How many cents make a dollar?
One hundred cents make a dollar.
A dollar equals a hundred pennies.

How many cents in a nickel? (5¢; $.05)
Five cents equals a nickel.
A nickel is five cents.
Twenty nickels make a dollar.

Pattern Drills

Five cents ___________ a nickel.
A dollar is ___________.
LESSON XXX

MONEY AND NUMBERS (2)

dime
quarter
half

Dialogues

This is a dime.
A dime equals ten cents.
Two nickels equal a dime.
There are ten dimes in a dollar.

This is a quarter. (25¢; $.25)
A quarter is twenty-five cents.
Four quarters make a dollar.

This is a half dollar. (50¢; $.50)
A half dollar equals fifty cents.
There are two half dollars in a dollar.

Pattern Drills

There are ______________________ in a dollar.
Lesson XXXI  Money and Numbers (3)

Be certain your students understand the denominations of American Currency; for example, there is no twenty-five dollar bill.

Nouns  Conjunction  Adjectives
change  but  any
fare  exact
City Hall

Dialogues

Do you have any change?
  Yes, I have change for a dollar.
Do you have change for a quarter?
  Yes, I have two dimes and a nickel.

I need change for the telephone.
Do you have change for a half-dollar?
  Yes, but I have only quarters.

How much is bus fare to City Hall?
  Bus fare is thirty-five cents.
  You must have exact change for the bus.

Do you have change for a ten dollar bill?
  Yes, I have a five and five ones.

Pattern Drills

Do you have change for ______________?
Yes, but ________________.
LESSON XXXII

BANKING

street

deposit

withdraw

across
down

up

Comparative and Superlative

close, closer, closed

Dialogues

Where is the bank?
The bank is across the street.

Where is the closest bank?
The closest bank is down the street on the right.

Where are you going?
I'm going to the bank.

Why are you going to the bank?
I am going to deposit some money.

Where are you going?
I am going to the bank.

Why are you going to the bank?
I'm going to withdraw some money.

Pattern Drills

I'm going to withdraw ____________.

I'm going to deposit ____________.
LESSON XXXIII

BANKING (2)

check
personal check
pay check
account
savings account
checking account

Verb

cash

Adverb

only

Introduce the imperative sentence* in this lesson.

Dialogues

I want to cash a check.
What kind of a check?
It is a personal check.
The nearest bank is across the street.

Where can I cash my pay check?
*Cash it at the bank across the street.

What can I do for you?
I want to open a checking account.
Do you want to open a savings account, too?
No, only a checking account.

Pattern Drills

What can I do for you?
I want to ____________________.

*Cash your check ________________.
Deposit your ________________.
LESSON XXXIV

SHOPPING FOR CLOTHES (1)

downtown
like
shirt
buy
clerk

*Introduce the simple future here (will and the infinitive).

Dialogues

Mr. Brown: I'm going downtown.
Friend: *I will go with you.
Mr. Brown: I want to buy some clothes.
Mr. Brown: What do you want to buy?
Clerk: I want to buy a shirt and tie.

(In a clothing store)

Mr. Brown: I want to buy a shirt.
Clerk: What size do you wear?
Mr. Brown: A size 14 neck and a 32 sleeve.
Clerk: What color do you want?
Mr. Brown: Blue, please.
Clerk: Here's a blue shirt. Do you like it?
Mr. Brown: Yes, how much is it?
Clerk: Seven dollars.
Mr. Brown: I'll take it. Here's a ten dollar bill.
Clerk: Thank you. Here's your change.

Pattern Drills

I will _______ _________ _________.

He will _______ _________ _________.

They will _______ _________ _________.
LESSON XXXV

SHOPPING FOR CLOTHES (2)

Nouns

something

Verbs

fits

Adjectives

same

several

medium

Phrase

over there

to try _____ on

Comparative & Superlative

small (er) (est)

large (er) (est)

Dialogues

Mrs. Brown: I want to buy a dress.
Clerk: What size do you wear?
Mrs. Brown: Size eight. Do you have something in blue?
Clerk: Yes. Here are several blue dresses. Would you like to try them on?
Mrs. Brown: Yes, please.
Clerk: The dressing room is over there.
Mrs. Brown: This dress is too small. Do you have the same dress in a larger size?
Clerk: Yes. Here's one.
Mrs. Brown: It fits perfectly. How much is it?
Clerk: Nineteen ninety-five. ($19.95)
Mrs. Brown: OK. Here's a twenty dollar bill.
Clerk: Here's your change and your dress.
Mrs. Brown: Thank you.

Mrs. Brown: I want to buy a pair of shoes.
Clerk: What size?
Mrs. Brown: Five, medium width.
Clerk: What color?
Mrs. Brown: White, please.
Clerk: Try these on.
Mrs. Brown: They're too large.
Clerk: Here's a smaller size.
Mrs. Brown: They fit perfectly. How much are they?
Clerk: Eighteen dollars.
Mrs. Brown: OK. I'll take them.

Pattern Drills

This ___________ is too ___________.
Would you like _______________________
Here's your ___________ and your ___________.

-37-
LESSON XXXVI

BUYING FOOD (1)

The Supermarket

Most Americans buy their food in a supermarket. Supermarkets sell a wide variety of food as well as other household necessities.

In a supermarket, items for sale are arranged on shelves. Shoppers walk around the store selecting the things they want. People who are buying a large number of items use a shopping cart to carry them around the store.

Prices are marked on the shelf and on the item. When a person has selected everything he wants to buy, he brings his cart to the front of the store. A store employee adds up the cost of the items purchased and the shopper pays for them. Then the items are loaded into paper bags to be taken home.

Employ appropriate visuals to explain the American Supermarket.

New Words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>supermarket</th>
<th>top</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aisle</td>
<td>middle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shelf</td>
<td>bottom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preposition

next

Review Words

chicken   vegetable   rice   fruit   bread   water   sugar
pork      corn        potatoes apple butter milk salt
ham       beans       soup   orange cheese tea pepper
coca-cola coffee

Dialogue

Mrs. Brown: I need to shop for food.
Friend: There's a supermarket in the next block.
Mrs. Brown: I'd like to buy some meat.
Where can I find meat?
Clerk: It's on the top (bottom, middle) shelf.
Mrs. Brown: How much does this cost?
Clerk: It costs sixty cents.

Have your students create their own dialogues using the above dialogue as a model. Have them role play their dialogues.

Pattern Drills

Where can I find ________________?

It's ________________________.
LESSON XXXVII

BUYING FOOD (2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tomatoes</th>
<th>eggs</th>
<th>fruit juice</th>
<th>dozen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>peas</td>
<td>bacon</td>
<td>beer</td>
<td>bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onions</td>
<td>ground beef</td>
<td>wine</td>
<td>pound(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lettuce</td>
<td>banana(s)</td>
<td>can(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cabbage</td>
<td>ice cream</td>
<td>bag</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Introduce weights here.*

**Dialogues**

Today I will shop for groceries.
What do you have on your shopping list?
Two dozen eggs, a head of lettuce, four cans of peas, 
a large bag of potatoes, and three pounds* of ground beef.
Haven't you forgotten something?
Oh yes, bread, a pound of butter, bacon and a bottle of wine.

**Pattern Drills**

I will ___________ today.

I want a ___________ of ___________.

*Introduce weights here.
LESSON XXXVIII  SHOPPING FOR BASIC NECESSITIES

The American Drugstore

The American drugstore offers prescription service and sells a variety of items including non-prescription drugs, baby needs, cosmetics, toys, candy, greeting cards, etc.

Like in the supermarket, items for sale are arranged on shelves. Prices are marked on the item. When a person has selected everything he wants to buy, he goes to the front of the store. A store employee adds up the cost of the items purchased and the shopper pays for them.

Some drugstores have a lunch counter and sell sandwiches, soup, soft drinks, ice cream, ice cream sodas and sundaes there. Many people eat their lunch at the lunch counter.

Employ appropriate visuals to explain the American drugstores.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drugs</th>
<th>Baby needs</th>
<th>Cosmetics</th>
<th>Phrases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aspirin</td>
<td>baby oil</td>
<td>powder</td>
<td>in front of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cold medicine</td>
<td>talcum powder</td>
<td>lipstick</td>
<td>right here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cough medicine</td>
<td>diapers</td>
<td>rouge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laxative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iodine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialogue

Mrs. Brown: Where can I find baby needs such as baby oil and diapers?
Clerk: They're on aisle 1.

Mrs. Brown: I also need a deodorant.
Clerk: Aisle 3, on the top shelf.

Mrs. Brown: And aspirin.
Clerk: Right here in front of you.

Have your students create their own dialogue using the above dialogue as a model. Have them role play their dialogues.

Pattern Drills

Where can I find ____________________?
At the end of the next aisle on the left.

Where can I find ____________________?
Right here ____________________.
LESSON XXXIX

SHOPPING FOR BASIC NECESSITIES (2)

Verbs  Adjective  Phrases
fill  every  thank you
wait

dialogue

Clerk: May I help you?
Mr. Brown: Yes. Please fill this prescription.
Clerk: It'll take about ten minutes.
Mr. Brown: OK. I'll wait.
Clerk: Here's your prescription. Take one pill every four hours.
Mr. Brown: OK. How much is it?
Clerk: With the tax, seven dollars and fifty-six cents.
Mr. Brown: Here's a ten dollar bill.
Clerk: Here's your change. Thank you.
Mr. Brown: You're welcome.

Pattern Drill

Please fill this prescription.
Take one pill every ____________.
LESSON XL
FINDING A PLACE TO LIVE (1)

place
apartment
kitchen
living room
bedroom
bathroom
find
live
look for
rent

Dialogue
Mr. Jones: I'm looking for an apartment to rent.
Mr. Brown: How many bedrooms do you need?
Mr. Jones: Two bedrooms.
Mr. Brown: Here's one you may like. It has a living room, kitchen and a bathroom.
Mr. Jones: How many bedrooms?
Mr. Brown: Two
Mr. Jones: OK. How much is the rent?
Mr. Brown: One hundred and sixty dollars a month.
Mr. Jones: OK. I'll take it.

Pattern Drills
I am looking for _______________
The rent is _______________
Dialogue

Mr. Jones: I want to buy a mobile home.
Mr. Brown: How many bedrooms do you need?
Mr. Jones: Two.
Mr. Brown: Here's one you may like.
Mr. Jones: How many rooms does it have?
Mr. Brown: Five. A living room, a kitchen, a bathroom and two bedrooms.
Mr. Jones: Is there a bathtub in the bathroom?
Mr. Brown: No. But there's a shower.
Mr. Jones: OK. How much is it?
Mr. Brown: Six thousand dollars.
Mr. Jones: OK. I'll take it.

Pattern Drills

I want to buy _________________.

This ________________ costs ________________.
LESSON XLII

FINDING A PLACE TO LIVE (3)

**Nouns**

house
floor
basement
family room
garage

**Adjectives**

full

**Preposition**

under

**Conjunction**

or

**Ordinal Numbers**

first (1st)
second (2nd)
third (3rd)
fourth (4th)
fifth (5th)

**Dialogue**

Mr. Jones: I want to buy a house.
Mr. Brown: How many bedrooms do you need?
Mr. Jones: Three.
Mr. Brown: We have one you may like.
Mr. Jones: Does it have one or two floors?
Mr. Brown: Two.
Mr. Jones: What rooms are on the first floor?
Mr. Brown: The living room, dining room and kitchen.
Mr. Jones: What rooms are on the second floor?
Mr. Brown: Three bedrooms and a bathroom.
Mr. Jones: Is there a basement under the house?
Mr. Brown: Yes. There's a full basement with a family room.
Mr. Jones: Is there a garage?
Mr. Brown: Yes. It's a two-car garage.
Mr. Jones: How much is it?
Mr. Brown: Twenty-six thousand dollars.
LESSON XLIII

Community (1)

American (s) industry any
town factory both
city paper mill city
suburb job suburb
country country
farm farm

Dialogues

Mr. Jones: Where do most Americans live?
Mr. Brown: Most Americans live in towns, cities or suburbs.

Mr. Jones: What is a suburb?
Mr. Brown: A suburb is a community that is near a city. Many people work in the city but live in the country.

Mr. Jones: Do all Americans live in towns, cities or suburbs?
Mr. Brown: No. Some live in the country on farms.

Mr. Jones: Are you from Centerville?
Mr. Brown: Yes.

Mr. Jones: What's Centerville like?
Mr. Brown: It's a small town.

Mr. Jones: Does the town have any industry?
Mr. Brown: Yes, there are two industries, a clothing factory, and a paper mill.

Mr. Jones: Can I get a job there?
Mr. Brown: Yes. Both factories are hiring.

Pattern Drills

Are you from __________________________? What is __________________________ like? They are hiring at __________________________.
LESSON XLIV

COMMUNITY (2)

park
lake
high school
YMCA
library
yesterday

swimming
boating

Simple Past of the Verb to be
I was
you were
he was
we were
you were
they were

Ed form of the simple past
permit (permitted)
open (opened)
close (closed)

Dialogue

Mr. Jones: Is there a park in Centerville?
Mr. Brown: Yes. It has a lake in it.

Mr. Jones: Is swimming permitted in the lake?
Mr. Brown: Yes. Both swimming and boating.

Mr. Jones: Is there a playground?
Mr. Brown: Yes. Behind the high school.

Mr. Jones: Is there a YMCA?
Mr. Brown: Yes. On Main Street.

Mr. Jones: When is the library open?
Mr. Brown: Six days a week.

Pattern Drills

Yesterday the school was closed.

But the library and the YMCA were open.
LESSON XLV

COMMUNITY (3)

firehouse
airport
transportation
freight

fly (flew)
stop (stopped)

Dialogue

Mr. Jones: Where's the police station?
Mr. Brown: On Main Street next to City Hall.

Mr. Jones: Is there a firehouse?
Mr. Brown: Yes. It's on Main Street across from the Post Office.

Mr. Jones: Can I fly to Centerville?
Mr. Brown: No. There isn't an airport. (there's no airport)

Mr. Jones: Can I take a train to Centerville?
Mr. Brown: No. Only freight trains stop at Centerville. There is bus transportation.

Mr. Jones: Where's the bus station?
Mr. Brown: The bus station is next to the Post Office.

Pattern Drills

The __________ is next to __________.

Yesterday the train stopped at ____________.

The plane flew over Centerville.
LESSON XLVI

SCHOOLS (1)

school enroll (ed) Expression
elementary
secondary
principal

Who should I see (there ___)
(about ___)
He will take care of you

Dialogue

Mr. Jones: Where is the elementary school?
Mr. Brown: It's on Main Street across from the park.
Mr. Jones: I want to enroll my son in school. Who should I see there?
Mr. Brown: Mr. Williams is principal of the school. He will take care of you.
Mr. Jones: Thank you.

Pattern Drills

Who should I see about ________________?
You should see ________________.
Who should I see there?
You should see ________________.
He will take care of you.
LESSON XLVII

SCHOOLS (2)

subject
arithmetic
social studies
science
art
music
reading
English
homework
grade
progress
report card
form(s)
secretary

Adverb
place
sent (send)
ask (ed) for
complete (d)
begun
end
fill out

well

Dialogue

(at the school)

Mr. Jones: I want to enroll my son in school.
Mr. Williams: How old is he?
Mr. Jones: He's (ten/fifteen).
Mr. Williams: What grade did he complete?
Mr. Jones: He completed grade (four/nine).
Mr. Williams: We will place him in grade (five/ten).
Mr. Jones: What subjects will he study?
Mr. Williams: Arithmetic, reading, science, social studies, art and music.
Mr. Jones: He does not speak English well.
Mr. Williams: He will be in a class to help him learn English.
Mr. Jones: What are the school hours?
Mr. Williams: From 8:30 to 3:00, Monday through Friday.
Mr. Jones: When does the school year begin?
Mr. Williams: The school year begins in September and ends in June.
Mr. Jones: How do I learn about my son's progress?
Mr. Williams: Four times a year the school sends a report card to your home. You can visit the classes at any time.
Mr. Jones: Do you have forms to fill out?
Mr. Williams: Yes, please ask the secretary in the office. She'll help you.

Pattern Drills

He will study ____________________.

He will begin school ______________ each day.

School ends at ______________ each day.
After breakfast, Mr. Jones takes the yellow bus to the Placement Center. At the Placement Center he has an interview with Mr. Brown.

Interview:

Mr. Brown: Good morning. I'm Mr. Brown.
Mr. Jones: Good morning, Mr. Brown. I'm John Jones.
Mr. Brown: Mr. Jones, tell me about yourself. What kind of work do you do?
Mr. Jones: I'm a carpenter. I'm married and have two children.
Mr. Brown: Does Mrs. Jones work?
Mr. Jones: She takes care of our children.

Mr. Brown: How long have you worked as a carpenter?
Mr. Jones: Eleven years.
Mr. Brown: What kind of carpentry work?
Mr. Jones: Both construction and furniture making.
Mr. Brown: Would you accept both kinds of work?
Mr. Jones: Yes.

Mr. Brown: What other work experience do you have?
Mr. Jones: Some farming.
Mr. Brown: What kind of farming?
Mr. Jones: I had two rice fields.
LESSON XLVIII (continued)

Mr. Brown: Is your health good?
Mr. Jones: I'm very healthy.
Mr. Brown: Do you have any physical problems?
Mr. Jones: None.

Mr. Brown: Would you accept a job as a laborer?
Mr. Jones: Can I support my family on the salary?
Mr. Brown: Yes, I think you can. Laborers make about $7,000 a year.
Mr. Jones: I can support my family on that salary.
Mr. Brown: Your English is very good.
Mr. Jones: Thank you. I take English lessons at the Gap.
Mr. Brown: Thank you, Mr. Jones, for coming to the Placement Center. So long.
Mr. Jones: Good-by.

After the interview, Mr. Jones takes the yellow bus home. At 11 o'clock he arrives at his apartment. It is time for lunch. He has lunch with his family.

Teachers: This interview exercise will provide material for several class meetings. You may wish to divide your class into two sections and have each section take turns playing the roles of Mr. Jones and Mr. Brown. Please feel free to use this exercise as a model for developing an interview based on a student's work experience.
Here are lists of common occupations for substituting in the model dialogue of the previous lesson.

**Hotel, Restaurant and Hospital**
- cook
- dishwasher
- waiter/waitress
- bartender
- room clerk
- cleaning woman
- nurse's aide
- orderly

**Business and Banking**
- salesman/salesperson
- bookkeeper
- filing clerk
- typist
- secretary
- stenographer

**Sales and Services**
- cashier
- sales clerk
- barber
- tailor
- shoemaker
- butcher
- baker
- beautician
- seamstress
- janitor
- gardener

**Construction Trades**
- laborer
- carpenter
- electrician
- plumber
- painter
- bricklayer

**Pattern Drills**

Tell me about __________________.

She takes care of __________________.

He takes ___________________ lessons.

How long have (has) __________________?

What kind of work __________________?
Southeast Asians use the metric system not the customary weights and measures used in the United States. In this lesson, introduce the simple measures that Americans use everyday.

Equivalents (For your information)

1 inch = 2.54 centimeters
1 foot = 30.5 centimeters
1 yard = .914 meters
1 ounce = 28 grams
1 pound = .5 kilogram
1 pint = ½ litre
1 quart = 1 litre
1 gallon = 4 litre
1 mile = 1.6 kilometers

Dialogues

How many inches are in a foot?
Twelve inches in a foot.

How tall are you?
I'm ___ feet ___ inches.

How many feet are in a yard?
Three feet in a yard.

How many inches are in a yard?
Thirty-six inches in a yard.

How many ounces are in a pound?
There are sixteen ounces in a pound.

How much do you weigh?
I weigh ________ pounds.

How many pints are in a quart?
Two pints are in a quart.

How many quarts in a gallon?
Four quarts in a gallon.

How many miles to Harrisburg?
It's twenty miles to Harrisburg.

Washington, D.C. (135 miles)
Philadelphia (96 miles)
New York (160 miles)
Chicago (684 miles)
Cleveland (359 miles)
Miami (1237 miles)
Dallas (1402 miles)
Los Angeles (2702 miles)
San Francisco (2836 miles)
Pattern Drills

I want five pounds of ____________.

I want two quarts of ____________.

Give me 10 gallons of ____________.

It is _______ miles to _____________.
LESSON LI

TENSES (1)

SIMPLE PRESENT, PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Immediately below are examples of the four basic verb tenses (simple present, present continuous, past, and future). The regular verb to talk is used as a model.

Teach each of the four verb tenses. Then, proceed to the drills, which employ additional regular verbs. The emphasis should be on mastery of tense forms and the development of oral skills.

yesterday    car    to make
tomorrow    sunrise    to report
afternoon    government

Present Tense    mailman
to take (s) off
phone call
place placement center
each other
appointment
application
lawn

Present Tense    I talk to my friend in New York on Tuesday.
Present Tense    He talks to his friend in New York every Tuesday.
Present Continuous    He is talking to his friend now.
Past    Yesterday he talked with his sponsor.
Future    Tomorrow he will talk with his sponsor.

Present-1st Person Singular

want    I ________ my friend to buy a car.
walk    I ________ in the park each evening.
watch    I ________ the sunrise every morning.
work    I ________ at the drugstore.
need    I ________ a red pencil.
arrive    I ________ at my home at 5:00 p.m.

Present-3rd Person Singular

want    He ________ a job as a carpenter.
talk    He ________ about his home in Centerville.
walk    She ________ in the park every morning.
watch    She ________ for the mailman.
work    He ________ for the government.
need    He ________ to make a phone call.
arrive    He ________ each day at 7:00 p.m.
### Present-3rd Person Plural

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>want</td>
<td>They want you to report to the placement center at 9:00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talk</td>
<td>They talk to each other every day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walk</td>
<td>They walk together to the bank each afternoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>watch</td>
<td>They watch the planes take off at the airport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work</td>
<td>They work eight hours a day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>need</td>
<td>They need warm clothing for winter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arrive</td>
<td>They arrive at 8:00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Present Continuous-1st Person Singular

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>talk</td>
<td>I am talking to my friend in New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walk</td>
<td>I am walking to work today.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>watch</td>
<td>I am watching for the mailman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work</td>
<td>I am working at the supermarket.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2nd Person Singular

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>talk</td>
<td>You are talking to my teacher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walk</td>
<td>You are walking on his lawn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>watch</td>
<td>You are watching for the bus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work</td>
<td>You are working at the restaurant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3rd Person Singular

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>talk</td>
<td>He is talking to his friend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walk</td>
<td>He is walking downtown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>watch</td>
<td>He is watching for the plane to arrive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work</td>
<td>He is working in his garden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>need</td>
<td>He needs help with his application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arrive</td>
<td>He arrives by train this afternoon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LESSON LII

TENSES (2)

PAST FUTURE - INFINITIVES

tonight
last

camera
baseball
identification
Red Cross

Infinitives
buy
leave
arrive
depart
make
travel

I need __________ to buy a camera.
They need __________ by __________.
He plans __________ at __________.
She plans __________ by __________.
She wants __________ a __________.
He wants __________ by __________.

Past Tense
want
walk
talk
watch
work
arrive

I __________ a mile to the store.
I __________ with my aunt yesterday.
I __________ the baseball game on T.V.
I __________ on my car last Saturday.
I __________ last Wednesday.

Future Tense
want
walk
talk
watch
work
need
arrive

He __________ your identification number.
She __________ you home tonight.
She __________ with you about a job.
She __________ your children tonight.
He __________ Saturday morning this week.
He __________ your help to find the Red Cross.
He __________ at the station at midnight.
LESSON LIII  IRREGULAR VERBS (1)

Pattern Drills of Tenses of Irregular Verbs:
Simple Present, Present Continuous, Past, and Future

Teach the four tenses of each of the verbs below. Have students complete the sentences that follow. In each sentence grouping, employ all four tenses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>gift</th>
<th>laundry</th>
<th>everyday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>horse</td>
<td>exercises</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>book</td>
<td>dishes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>homework</td>
<td>movies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(have, having, has, had, will have)

I __________ a book for you.
She __________ a party for me.
He __________ a brown horse.
We __________ a white horse last year.
They __________ a telephone by next Monday.

(do, doing, does, did, will do)

I __________ my homework everyday.
She __________ the laundry on Tuesday.
He __________ his exercises each morning.
We __________ the dishes last night.
They __________ the work.

(go, going, goes, went, will go)

I __________ to lunch at eleven-thirty.
She __________ to work at eight-thirty a.m.
He __________ to the movies once a week.
We __________ to the park Thursday.
They __________ to a restaurant tonight.
LESSON LIV IRREGULAR VERBS (2)

salvation army
ticket
airport

(come, coming, comes, came, will come)

I ________ home each Friday.
He ________ from Saigon.
She ________ from Chicago.
We ________ to the Gap in May.
They ________ home on Friday.

(give, giving, gives, gave, will give)

I ________ to the Salvation Army.
He ________ to the Red Cross.
She ________ gifts to her friends.
We ________ our old car to a friend.
The policeman ________ you a ticket.

(take, taking, takes, took, will take)

I ________ the bus to work.
He ________ coffee with his breakfast.
She ________ tea with her dinner.
We ________ a train to New York.
They ________ you to the airport.

(buy, buys, buying, bought, will buy)

I ________ a car every five years.
He ________ a new car every three years.
He ________ a car yesterday.
We ________ a car last year.
They ________ a car next year.
LESSON LV  IRREGULAR VERBS (3)

After study and drill of the irregular verbs below, have students complete the sentences that follow. Use each exercise as an oral drill.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>present tense</th>
<th>future tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>speak</td>
<td>He speaks two languages.</td>
<td>I will speak to Uncle John tomorrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eat</td>
<td>He eats lunch early.</td>
<td>I will eat dinner with you today.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wear</td>
<td>He wears a red shirt and blue pants.</td>
<td>You will wear your best suit for the wedding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keep</td>
<td>He keeps a photograph of his wife.</td>
<td>She will keep my dog until I return.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>find</td>
<td>He finds rare books.</td>
<td>He will find socks at the PX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>begin</td>
<td>He begins class ten minutes early.</td>
<td>We will begin the last lesson next Wednesday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leave</td>
<td>He leaves about 5:15 p.m.</td>
<td>We will leave the city on Sunday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>read</td>
<td>He reads American Magazine.</td>
<td>They will read the morning paper at home.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>present tense</th>
<th>future tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>speak</td>
<td>He will speak to his teachers.</td>
<td>I will speak lunch at home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eat</td>
<td>He will eat a yellow dress.</td>
<td>She will eat the gift from her brother.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wear</td>
<td>She will wear the phone number in my wallet.</td>
<td>I will wear the directions carefully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keep</td>
<td>She will keep to understand road signs.</td>
<td>We will keep after the first movie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>find</td>
<td>I will find the directions carefully.</td>
<td>We will find the first movie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>begin</td>
<td>I will begin the directions carefully.</td>
<td>We will begin after the first movie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leave</td>
<td>They will leave the directions carefully.</td>
<td>We will leave after the first movie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>read</td>
<td>They will read the directions carefully.</td>
<td>We will read after the first movie.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LESSON LVII

IRREGULAR VERBS (4)

girlfriend
bicycle
garage
cook

shut
open
hungry

Present tense - be

I am
you are
he is
she is

we are
you are
they are

Past tense - be

I was
you were
he was
she was

we were
you were
they were

Use the present tense of the verb to be to complete each sentence.

She _____________ his girlfriend.
Bill _____________ my brother.
I _____________ sick.
The door _____________ shut.
Your bicycle _____________ in the garage.
The students _____________ tired.
Mary _____________ at the bank.
You _____________ a good cook.
They _____________ firemen.
There _____________ someone on the phone.

Exercise: Change the verb in the present tense to the past tense.

She __________ a good friend.
John __________ my student
I __________ tired.
The window __________ open.
The car __________ blue.
The children __________ hungry.
John __________ at the store.
You __________ a good secretary.
They __________ farmers.
There __________ someone at the door.
LESSON LVII  LOCATING A PHONE AND FINDING A PHONE NUMBER

road  write  pardon me

gas station  say

lobby  pick up

snack bar  dial

address

ring

directory

Have your students practice each of the possible replies provided in the dialogues below.

Dialogue I

(Mr. Jones has recently arrived from Vietnam. He stops a policeman on the street and asks him for help.)

Mr. Jones: Pardon me. I want to make a phone call. Where's a phone?
Policeman: On the corner.
At the gas station (down the street).
At the drugstore (across the street).
In front of City Hall.
Down the road (about a mile).

Mr. Jones: Thank you.
Policeman: You're welcome.

(Mr. Jones is inside an office building. He enters an office and asks for help.)

Mr. Jones: Pardon me. Where's a phone I can use?
Secretary: In the lobby.
On the first floor.
In the snack bar.
Here. You may use this one.

Mr. Jones: Thank you.
Secretary: You're welcome.
LESSON LVII (continued)

Mr. Jones is invited to use the secretary's phone. He asks for further help.

Mr. Jones: How can I find the phone number of Mr. Thomas Brown?
Secretary: Do you have his address?
Mr. Jones: Yes.
Secretary: Pick up the phone and dial the Operator. (Demonstrate)
Mr. Jones: What should I say to the Operator?
Secretary: Tell the Operator the name and address of your friend.
Mr. Jones: Will the Operator ring Mr. Brown?
Secretary: No. The Operator will give you his phone number. Then you must dial the number
(Use the Teletrainer here)

Operator: Directory Assistance
Mr. Jones: Please give me the number of Mr. Thomas Brown at 134 Rose St. Harrisburg.
Operator: Just a minute, please. The number is 234-1568.
Mr. Jones: Did you say 234-1568?
Operator: Yes, did you write the number down?
Mr. Jones: Yes. Thank you.
Operator: You're welcome.
LESSON LVIII  
MAKING A LOCAL PHONE CALL

local
dial tone

Dialogues

Mr. Jones: How do I make a local call?
Secretary: Pick up the phone and listen for the dial tone.
Mr. Jones: What do I do next?
Secretary: When you hear the dial tone, dial the phone number you want.
(234-1568)
Mr. Jones: What do I do next?
Secretary: Wait until someone answers. Then tell them who you are and what you want.

Mr. Jones dials the number and Mr. Brown answers.

Mr. Brown: Hello.
Mr. Jones: Hello. May I speak with Mr. Brown?
Mr. Brown: This is Mr. Brown:
Mr. Jones: I'm looking for an apartment to rent.
Mr. Brown: I have a two-bedroom apartment for rent.
Mr. Jones: OK. How much is it?
Mr. Brown: One hundred and sixty dollars a month ($160.00).
Mr. Jones: One hundred and sixty dollars a month. When may I see it?
Mr. Brown: Today.
Mr. Jones: Good. At what time?
Mr. Brown: After dinner. Would 7:00 p.m. be all right?
Mr. Jones: Yes, I'll be there at 7:00 p.m.
Mr. Brown: Good. The address is 134 Rose Street. It's the two story brick building on the corner.
Mr. Jones: Thank you, good-bye.
Mr. Brown: Good-bye.

(Both parties hang up.)
LESSON LXIX

PHONING ABOUT A JOB

cleaners
pressing department
newspaper (paper)
meeting
success
clock
good-bye
out-of-order
Apostrophe to show possession
night's
torn

Dialogue

Review procedure for making a local call. Show students the Help Wanted section of a newspaper.

Businessman: National Cleaners, good morning.
Mr. Jones: This is Mr. Jones. I am calling about the job in the Pressing Department.
(pause - listen)
It was in last night's paper.
Businessman: Oh, yes. Do you have experience?
Mr. Jones: No, but I am willing to learn. May I come in to see you?
Businessman: Yes.
Mr. Jones: When's the best time?
Businessman: I'm here everyday from nine to five.
Mr. Jones: I'll be in tomorrow morning. Thank you.
Businessman: You're welcome.
Mr. Jones: Good-bye.
Businessman: Good-bye.

Pattern Drills

Bill's phone was out-of-order.
The book's cover was torn.
The bank's clock stopped.
Give me Mr. Smith's application.
The job was in last night's paper.
Yesterday's meeting was a success.
Lesson Lx
Making a Long Distance Call

Dialogue I

Mr. Jones is at the home of a friend. He requests help in making a long-distance call.

Mr. Jones: I want to call my friend in Los Angeles. Can you help me?
Mr. Green: That's a long-distance call. Do you have the number?
Mr. Jones: Yes. The number is 432-5762. My friend told me to call "person-to-person".
Mr. Green: OK. Did he give you the area code?
Mr. Jones: No, only 432-5762.
Mr. Green: The phone book says the area code is 213.
Mr. Jones: 213. How do I dial the number?
Mr. Green: You don't. Dial the operator and tell her the number.

Dialogue II

Mr. Jones picks up the phone and dials the operator.

Operator: Operator. May I help you?
Mr. Jones: Yes. I want to make a person-to-person call to Mr. Thomas Brown in Los Angeles.
Operator: What is his number?
Mr. Jones: 432-5762.
Operator: Do you have the area code?
Mr. Jones: Yes. 213.
Operator: Thank you.
Mr. Jones: You're welcome.

Dialogue III

A person at the number answers.

Mr. Brown: Hello.
Operator: Mr. Brown, please. Long distance calling.
Mr. Brown: Yes. This is Mr. Brown.
Operator: Go ahead, please.
Mr. Jones: Hello, Tom. This is Bill Jones.
getting help in an emergency

Dialogue I

Mr. Jones: How do I get help in an emergency?
Mr. Green: Phone for help.
Mr. Jones: Can I call for help if someone is seriously ill?
Mr. Green: Yes. And call if there is an accident or a fire.
Mr. Jones: How do I phone for help?
Mr. Green: One way is to dial the Operator.
Mr. Jones: OK. What should I tell the Operator?
Mr. Green: Tell who you are, where you are, and why you need help.

Dialogue II

(Dials big "0", for Operator)

Operator: Operator
Mr. Jones: My mother is sick. I need help.
Operator: What is wrong?
Mr. Jones: My mother is at the bottom of the stairs. She fell.
Operator: What is your number please?
Mr. Jones: 555-1685.
Operator: And your name?
Mr. Jones: Bill Jones.
Operator: What is your address?
Mr. Jones: 154 South Penn Street.
Operator: Stay with your mother. I'll ask for help to be sent to your address.
Mr. Jones: Good-bye. (Hangs up).

Dialogue III

(Dials big "0" for Operator)

Operator: Operator
Mr. Jones: I want help. The toaster is on fire. This is 555-1280. My name is Bill Jones. I live at 154 South Penn Street.

(Mr. Jones stays on the line until he is sure the Operator has all the information.)

Operator: I'll report it and ask for help right away.
Mr. Jones: Thank you. (Mr. Jones hangs up and goes out of house to wait for the Fire Department)
LESSON LXII

USING A PAY PHONE

receiver     lift
slot         deposit

guy          listen
race         play (ed)
pop concert  compete
music

Dialogue I

Mr. Jones: Where's a phone?
Policeman: Do you want a pay phone?
Mr. Jones: Yes, where is one?
Policeman: There's a phone down the street.
Mr. Jones: Where?
Policeman: There. Where the phone sign is.
Mr. Jones: Oh, yes. Thank you.
Policeman: I'm going that way. I'll take you to the phone.

(The policeman and Mr. Jones arrive at the pay phone.)

Mr. Jones: How do I use this pay phone?
Policeman: First, you must have a dime. Do you have a dime?
Mr. Jones: Yes, here's one.
Policeman: OK. Lift the receiver and deposit the dime.
Mr. Jones: Where do I deposit the dime?
Policeman: In the dime slot.
Mr. Jones: After I deposit the dime, what do I do?
Policeman: Listen for the dial tone and then dial.

(Mr. Jones deposits the dime, listens for the dial tone, and dials his friend's phone number.)

Dialogue II

Bob: Hello.
Mr. Jones: Bob, this is Bill Jones.
Bob: Oh, hello Bill. What's doing?
Mr. Jones: I'm going to the park tonight. Do you want to go along?
Bob: What's happening over there tonight?
Mr. Jones: There's a boat race on the lake at seven.
Bob: Oh, good! A guy I work with is competing in that race.
Mr. Jones: Later there will be a pop concert under the trees.
Bob: What music will be played?
Mr. Jones: Music by Henry Mancini and George Gershwin.
Bob: Good. Where will I meet you?
Mr. Jones: Meet me at the corner of Main Street and Park Avenue about six-thirty.
Bob: OK. I'll see you at six-thirty at Main and Park. Good-bye.
Pattern Drills

Whenever possible have student supply their own words in the blanks of each drill.

old  The woman is ____________.
green  The book is ____________.
torn  The paper is ____________.
tire  Bill is ____________.
compete  John is ____________ in a boat race.
make  Mary is ____________ a cake.
send  He was ____________ to the Red Cross.
call  She was ____________ to the phone.
LESSON LXIII  ANSWERING THE PHONE WHEN YOUR SPONSOR'S NOT HOME

message  reach  before
agency  like  spell

The purpose of this lesson is to teach your student's how to answer the phone in the home of their sponsor when the sponsor is away. This is the first lesson where the student is introduced to a number of different ways of saying the same thing. You might want to discuss each response and how it differs from the others.

Minh: Hello
Bob: Is Tom there?
(May I speak to Mr. Jones?)
Minh: He's not here now.
(He's not at home now.)
Bob: Do you know when he'll be home?
(Do you know when he'll be in?)
(Mr. Minh is ready with paper and pencil.)
Minh: No. (I don't) May I take a message?
(Would you like to leave a message?)
Bob: Please tell him to call Bob Green at home.
(at the club)
(tonight)
(tomorrow before 10:00 a.m.)
(at 594-7098)
Minh: Would you please spell your name?
Bob: Yes, B-O-B  G-R-E-E-N.
Minh: What's your number?
(What's your phone number?)
Bob: 295-7519
Would you give me a number where he can reach you?
(Where can he reach you?)
Bob: 295-7519
Would you care to leave your number?
Bob: Yes, 295-7519
Minh: Did you say 295-7519?
Bob: Yes, thank you.
Pattern Drills

call  Bill ____________ just before supper.

phone  Mary ____________ about a job.

stop  The real estate agent ____________ by with a message.

call  Bill ____________ you tomorrow morning.

come  Mary ____________ for dinner next Sunday.

write  I ____________ your mother next week.
LESSON LXIV

A WEEKEND IN THE COUNTRY

weekend
ranch
mountains
fishing
gear
barns
wheat
timothy
orchard
animals
cows
chickens
ducks
dark
stream
drive (drove)
locate (d)
surround (ed)
fish (ed)
cultivate
climb (ed)
catch
show (ed)
definitely

Dialogue

Bob: Hello, Tom.
Tom: Hello, Bob.
Bob: Did you have a good time last weekend?
Tom: Definitely.
Bob: Well. What did you do?
Tom: Well, my family and I drove to Wilson's ranch.
Bob: How far is it from here?
Tom: Only about fifty miles.
Bob: It's quite wonderful there, isn't it?
Tom: Yes. We left for the ranch early in the morning.
Bob: How long did it take you to get there?
Tom: Just two hours.
Bob: Is the ranch located in Boone Valley?
Tom: Yes and it is surrounded by mountains.
Bob: Does a stream run through Boone Valley?
Tom: Yes, it's a good stream for fishing.
Bob: Did you take your fishing gear?
Tom: Yes. I fished most of the day.
LESSON LXIV (continued)

Bob: Did the Wilson's give you a tour of their ranch?
Tom: Yes, they showed us their fields and their barns.
Bob: What does Mr. Wilson cultivate in his fields?
Tom: I saw fields of wheat, corn, and timothy.
Bob: Does he have an orchard?
Tom: Yes. He has an apple orchard and a peach orchard.
Bob: How many cows does he have?
Tom: He has 100 dairy cows.
Bob: Did you see other animals?
Tom: I saw ducks and chickens.
Bob: You told me that you were busy fishing. Did you catch any?
Tom: Three nice fish, each about 10 inches long.
Bob: Great, what did Mary and the children do?
Tom: They climbed the mountains.
Bob: Mountain climbing is interesting, isn't it?
Tom: Yes, but I'd rather go fishing.
Bob: Of course, did you do anything besides fishing?
Tom: We played cards until dark and then drove home.
specialization
studies

Model the dialogue twice before involving students in dialogue practice. After they master both the question and answer sections of this lesson, have them prepare and practice their own answers to the dialogue questions.

**Dialogue I**

**What is your name?**
My name is PIERRE DUMAS.

Please spell it for me.
P-I-E-R-R-E D-U-M-A-S

**What is your present address?**
My present address is 202 South Street, N.Y.

**How long have you lived there?**
I have lived there since July, 1973.

**Are you married?**
Yes, I am.

**What is your wife's name?**
My wife's name is Mary Ann.

Please spell it for me.
M-A-R-Y A-N-N.

**Do you have any children?**
I have three children.

**What are their names and ages?**
VINCENT DUMAS 12 years old
HELENE DUMAS 9 years old
CARLTON DUMAS 7 years old

**Do other members of your family live with you?**
No. Just the ones I mentioned.
Dialogue II

Can you write and read English?
Yes, I can.

What other languages do you know?
Besides English, I know French and Spanish.

Did you graduate from high school?
Yes, I graduated from high school.

What further education did you complete?
I have a B.S. degree in Industrial Arts.

Do you want to continue your studies?
Yes, I want to.

Have you selected a school you want to attend?
No, I haven't.

What area of specialization are you interested in?
I am interested in mechanical engineering.

Good, we will try to place you.
LESSON LXVI

PREPARING FOR AN INTERVIEW (2)

schooling
license
used car

Dialogue

What is your name?
My name is Chu Anh.

How old are you?
I am thirty years old.

Are you married?
Yes, I am.

How many children do you have?
I have four children.

Have you finished high school?
Yes. I finished it ten years ago.

Have you completed any other schooling?
No. I haven't.

What's your present address?
My present address is 43 North Street, Arlington, Virginia.

What was your last job?
I was a radio-T.V. repairman.

Whom did you work for?
I worked for Chan Electric Company.

What kind of work did you do?
My job was to repair electronic circuits.

How long did you work for Chan Electric Company?
I worked there for five years.

How much did you earn?
I earned three and a half dollars per hour.

Do you want a job with another electronic company?
Yes, I do.

Have you done any other kind of work?
Yes. I worked part-time as a plumber.

Do you want a part-time or a full-time job?
I want a full-time job.

Are you willing to work at a job that is far away from your home?
Yes, I am.

Have you a driver's license and a car?
I have a driver's license and I plan to buy a used car next week.

Thank you. We will try to place you.
LESSON LXVII PREPARING FOR AN INTERVIEW (3)

Below are a series of questions basic to any employment interview. Have your students answer each question thoroughly. They should supply information about themselves that they feel is important.

For example:  

--Are you married?  

--Yes. My wife's name is Carol. She is a nurse. I have four children: John is fourteen, Sue is twelve, Vincent is ten, and Larry is eight. My wife's mother lives with us. She is a retired bookkeeper.

After they have prepared an interview dialogue have them practice each dialogue in class.

Student Material

What is your name?

What is your present address?

How long have you lived there?

Are you married?

What languages do you know?

What schooling have you completed?

What kind of work have you done?

What kind of work would you like to do in America?

Where would you like to live in America?
VOCABULARY for SURVIVAL ENGLISH (950 words)

(Note: This vocabulary includes numerals, names of the days of the week, names of the months and proper nouns with the exception of family and given names.) The abbreviation N. means noun.

<p>| a | about | accept | accident | account | across | address | after | afternoon | agency | agent | ago | airport | aisle | all | all night | along | also | am | a.m. | American(s) and | animals | ankle | another | any | anything | apartment | apple | application | appointed | appointment | are | area code | arithmetic | arms | arrive | art | ask(ed) for | aspirin | assistance | at home | attend | aunt | avenue | baby oil | bacon | bag | baker | banana | band-aides | bank | barber | barns | bartender | baseball | basement | bathtub | bathroom | be | beans | beautician | bed | bedroom | beer | before | begin | belt | besides | but | bicycle | bill | black | block | blouse | blue | boat | boating | boil(s) | book | bookkeeper | both | bottle | bottom | boy | bread | breakfast | brick | bricklayer | bright | broke | brother | brown | bruise(d) | brush | buckle (N.) | building | bus | busy | but | butcher | butter | buy | by | cabbage | call (N.) |</p>
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Industrial Arts
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Joan
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John
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kitchen
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Mary

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medicine
medium
meeting
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men
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message
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Miami
middle
midnight
mile
milk
minutes
Miss
mobile home
Monday
morning
most
mother
mountains
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OK (okay)
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open(ed)
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or
orange (adj.)
orange (N.)
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out
out-of-order
over there

painter
pair
pants
paper
paper mill
pardon me
park
part-time
pay check
peas
p.m.
pen
pencil
penny
pepper
per
perfectly
permit
permitted
personal check
person-to-person
Philadelphia
phone
phone book
phone call
photograph
physical
pick up
pills
pint
place
placement center
plan
planes
plant
play
playground
pleasant
please
plumber
policeman
police station
pop concert
pork
post office
potatoes
pound(s)
powder

prescription
present (N.)
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problem(s)
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race
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receiver
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Red Cross
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repair
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report
report card
restaurant
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rice
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Rose
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used car
valley
vegetable
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waitress
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wallet
want(s)
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wash(ed)
Washington, D.C.