This is the second of three readers in a series designed to impart survival communications skills to students of English as a second language. Four units cover the following topics: (1) measuring in feet and inches, and measuring from a scale model (as a step toward furnishing an apartment); (2) how to use a bus system, by way of the example of the imaginary Tamarind City; (3) making withdrawals and deposits from a checking or savings account; and (4) an introduction to auto-body repair, which is presumed to be the vocational interest of the student. The correct use of prepositions and the progressive tenses are worked into the text.

Each unit consists of low-vocabulary readings interspersed with close readings and comprehension quizzes. Because the material was intended for non-English speakers in Hawaii, Hawaiian and quasi-Hawaiian names, organizations, and locations are used throughout. Illustrations include a scaled floor plan, sample classified advertisements, a street map, a bus schedule, sample bank forms, and an auto repair bill. (JB)
ENGLISH FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES SERIES
AUTOBODY REPAIR

READING RIGHT
A TEXT FOR READING
VOLUME 2

ALFRED G. HOEL
KATHERINE E. HUBBARD
MARYBETH CLARK

Illustrations by
Michael Nonaka

Produced at Honolulu Community College
1977
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Produced at Honolulu Community College, 1977.

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UNIT V

MADE-TO-MEASURE

In Unit V you will learn more about measuring using feet and inches. Specifically, you will practice measuring an apartment. You will measure a scale model of an apartment. So you will be using inches to measure the model of the apartment. Then you will change the inches to feet to get the real size of the apartment.

Also in Unit V you will learn to read classified ads for furniture. There is special vocabulary in furniture ads. You will learn to understand this special vocabulary as you do the exercises in Unit V.

When you finish with this unit, you should be able to:

1. Measure a room using inches, feet and yards.
2. Measure a scale model of an apartment and change the inches that you use to measure the apartment to feet.
3. Interpret the abbreviations and special vocabulary in classified ads for furniture.
MEASURING THE APARTMENT FOR FURNITURE

The Lees' new apartment was partly furnished. It had a stove, drapes and a carpet. They didn't have any furniture. Randy and Nancy needed some furniture. So they looked at ads in the Tamarind Sales. They looked for furniture at stores. The furniture sale at stores was too expensive. So they looked at ads for used furniture. They looked for garage sales and lanai sales. There were many things for sale. Randy and Nancy couldn't decide. They didn't know what to buy. They decided to make a list. They wrote the names of furniture on the list. They only wrote the names of necessary furniture.

Beds were on their list. Randy and Nancy wanted a queen-size bed for themselves. They wrote down a bunk bed or a bed for their children. A five-piece dinette set was second on the list. They also wrote down dressers. They needed dressers to put clothes in. These were necessary pieces of furniture.

They also wrote down the names of less important furniture. They included a sofa, living room chairs, and lamps. These were not that necessary.

Randy and his family measured the rooms in the apartment. They wanted to buy right-sized furniture. They didn't want to buy furniture that was too big. Randy measured the rooms with a tape measure.
measure. He made a drawing of the apartment. Now Randy and Nancy can buy the right-sized furniture.

MEASURING THE APARTMENT FOR FURNITURE

The Lees' new apartment was partly-furnished. It had a stove, refrigerator, drapes and a carpet. It didn't have any furniture. Randy and Nancy needed some furniture. They didn't have much money. So they looked at the ads in the Tamarind Sun. They looked for furniture sales at stores. The furniture on sale at stores was too expensive. So they looked at ads for used furniture. They looked for garage sales or lanai sales. There were many things for sale. Randy and Nancy couldn't decide. They didn't know what to buy. They decided to make a list. They wrote the names of furniture on the list. They only wrote the names of necessary furniture.

Beds were first on their list. Randy and Nancy wanted a queen-size bed for themselves. They wanted a bunk bed or trundle bed for their children. A five-piece dinette set was second on the list. They also wrote down dressers. They needed dressers to put their clothes in. These were the necessary pieces of furniture.

They also wrote down the names of less important furniture. These included a sofa, living room chairs and lamps. These things were not that necessary.
Randy and his family measured all the rooms in the apartment. They wanted to buy the right-sized furniture. They didn't want to buy furniture that was too big. Randy measured the rooms with a tape measure. He made a scale drawing of the apartment. One-eighth inch equalled one foot. Now Randy and Nancy could buy the right-sized furniture.

COMPREHENSION

1. Was the Lees' new apartment partly-furnished?
2. What kitchen appliances did the Lees' apartment have?
3. Were there drapes and a carpet in the apartment?
4. Did the apartment have any furniture?
5. Who needed some furniture?
6. Why did Randy and Nancy need some furniture?
7. Did Randy and Nancy have any money?
8. Where did Randy and Nancy look?
9. Where were the ads?
10. What kind of sales did they look for?
11. Were the furniture sales in stores?
12. Was the furniture on sale at stores too expensive?
13. Why did Randy and Nancy look at ads for used furniture?
14. Did they look for garage sales and lanai sales?
15. How many things were for sale?
16. Could Randy and Nancy decide?
17. Did they know what to buy?
18. What did they decide to make?
19. What did they write on the list?
20. What kind of furniture did they write on the list?
21. What was first on their list?
22. What kind of bed did Randy and Nancy want for themselves?
23. Did Randy and Nancy want a queen-size bed?
24. What kind of bed did they want for their children?
25. What was second on the list?
26. What else did Randy and Nancy write down?
27. Why did Randy and Nancy need dressers?
28. Where do you put your clothes?
29. Were beds, dressers and a dinette set necessary pieces of furniture?
30. Did Randy and Nancy write down the names of less important furniture?
31. What were the names of the less important furniture?
32. Was a sofa necessary?
33. Were living room chairs and lamps necessary?
34. What did Randy and his family measure?
35. How many rooms did they measure?
36. What did they want to buy?
37. Did they want to buy furniture that was too big?
38. What did Randy measure the rooms with?
39. What did Randy make?
40. Did 1/8 inch equal 1 foot?
41. Could Randy and Nancy buy the right-sized furniture now?
MEASURING THE APARTMENT FOR FURNITURE

READING 8A

Since the Lees' new apartment at Rainbow Terrace was only partly-furnished, it was necessary for Randy and Nancy to buy household furniture. They didn't have very much money to spend on furniture, so they looked for sales in the Tamarind Square. Most of the furniture sale was still too expensive for them.

Finally, they decided to look in the store for used furniture, garage sales, or lanai sales.

There were so many items for sale that they couldn't make up their minds what to buy. They thought that the best way to decide on what to buy would be to make a list of the furniture they needed most.

Beds were first on their list. They wanted a queen-size bed for the master bedroom and a bunk bed with trundle bed for the children's bedroom. Next on the list was a five-piece dining set. They also needed dressers to store their clothes in. These were the essential pieces of furniture on the list.

Other furniture items included a sofa, living room chairs, and lamps. These items could wait.

Before Randy and Nancy could buy any furniture for the house, they needed to know how much space they had for furniture. Randy got out his tape measure and...
MEASURING THE APARTMENT FOR FURNITURE

Since the Lees' new apartment at Rainbow Terrace was only partly-furnished, it was necessary for Randy and Nancy to buy household furniture. They didn't have very much money to spend on furniture, so they looked for furniture sales in the Tamarind Sun. Most of the furniture on sale was still too expensive for them. Finally, they decided to look in the paper for used furniture, garage sales, or lanai sales. There were so many items for sale that they couldn't make up their minds what to buy. They thought that the best way to decide on what to buy would be to make a list of the furniture they needed most.

Beds were first on their list. They wanted a queen-size bed for the master bedroom and a bunk bed or trundle bed for the children's bedroom. Next on the list was a five-piece dinette set. They also needed two dressers to store their clothes in. These were the most essential pieces of furniture on the list. Other furniture on the list, but not that important, included a sofa, living room chairs, and lamps. These items
could wait.

Before Randy and Nancy could buy any furniture for the house, they needed to know how much space they had for furniture. Randy got out his tape measure and, with the help of his family, measured all the rooms in the apartment. He made a scale drawing of the apartment to make it easier to select the furniture. On his drawing 1/8 inch is equal to one foot. With their floor plan handy, Randy and Nancy searched through the ads for good furniture bargains.

**COMPREHENSION**

1. Which items on the furniture list were not essential?
2. Why weren't Randy and Nancy interested in the furniture sales in the Tamarind Sun?
3. What is a five-piece dinette set?
4. Why did Randy make a scale drawing of their apartment?
5. What made Randy and Nancy decide to make a list of the furniture they needed?
6. What kind of furniture did Randy and Nancy decide that they could afford?
7. Where are lanai sales held?
8. Who will sleep in the master bedroom?
9. There are beds larger than queen-size beds. What do you think they are called?
10. Who helped Randy measure the rooms in the apartment?
11. Why did Randy and Nancy need to measure the apartment?
12. What is the scale Randy used in his drawing of the apartment?
SCALE DRAWING OF APARTMENT

SCALE 1/8" = 1'
MEASUREMENT EXERCISES

Directions: Measure the Lees' new apartment. Use the scale drawing of their apartment on the previous page. (Tr1)

1. Measure the Lees' apartment in feet. Measure each room, the lanai, the hall, and the closets.

   Living Room = X
   Kitchen = X
   Bedroom = X
   Master Bedroom = X
   Bathroom = X
   Lanai = X
   Hall = X
   Mas. Bdr. Closet = X
   Bdr. Closet = X

2. Now calculate the number of square feet in each. To calculate the number of square feet in a room, multiply the length by the width. (Tr2)

   Living Room =
   Kitchen =
   Bedroom =
   Master Bedroom =
   Bathroom =
   Lanai =
   Hall =
   Mas. Bdr. Closet =
   Bdr. Closet =

3. What is the total square footage of the whole apartment?

4. How wide are the doors in the apartment?
5. What is the length of the living room?
6. What is the width of the lanai?
7. How deep is the bathroom?
8. What is the length of the kitchen?
9. How long is the hall?
10. How wide is the bathroom?
11. What is the length of the apartment at its longest point?
12. How wide is the apartment at its widest point?

READING CLASSIFIED ADS

Directions: Randy and Nancy need furniture for their apartment. They found the following ads in the Tamarind Sun classified section. Read the ads and then answer the questions which follow.

Tuesday, March 26, 1977

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Furniture &amp; Furnishings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. King-size bed Excl. cond. w/ brand new mattress 72 x 84&quot; $300 277-4215 evens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. 4 dining rm. chairs, 1 five-drawer dresser good cond. $50 or offer call 277-9210.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. AA Simmons beauty rest. king size, super firm. $250. Paid $600 2 white Naugahyde loveseats with corner table $150 277-3313.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. A nice Spanish style bdrm. suite $140. dresser $45 nite stand $15 &amp; other misc. furn. 277-9192.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Couch, loveseat, coffee table, dinette $500 for all or offer 277-3007.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>H.</td>
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<tr>
<td>O.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COMPREHENSION

1. Ad A: How large is the bed?
2. Ad A: Is the bed new?
3. Ad B: How many dressers are for sale?
4. Ad B: How many drawers are there in the dresser?
5. Ad B: What does "good cond." mean in the ad?
6. Ad C: What does "paid $600" mean?
7. Ad C: What do you think "super" means in this ad?
8. Ad C: What is "AA Simmons?"
9. Ad D: What do you think a "bdrm suite" is?
10. Ad D: What does "nite" mean?
11. Ad E: Can you buy the items in this separately?
12. Ad E: What do you think "offer" means in this ad?
13. Ad E: What does "dinette" probably mean in this ad?
14. Ad E: Do you have enough information about the "dinette" to buy it for Randy?
15. Ad F: Do chairs come with the dining table?
16. Ad G: How much is the bed being sold for?
17. Ad G: How long did the present owners have the bed before they put the ad in the paper?
18. Ad H: Why do you think the dining table and chairs are so expensive?
19. Ad H: What does "firm" mean in this ad?
20. Ad C: What does "firm" mean in this ad?
21. Ad I: What do you think a "vibrator" is?
22. Ad J: Why is "koa dining table" all in capital letters?
23. Ad J: What is "Duncan Phyfe?"
24. Ad J: What do you think is included in the rattan living room set?
25. Ad K: How many chests are for sale in this ad?
26. Ad L: What was never used in this ad?
27. Ad L: How much is the 6 drawer dresser?
28. Ad M: What telephone number do you call after 6 P.M.?
29. Ad N: What does "6 mos." mean in this ad?
30. Ad N: What do 3/26 and 27 refer to?
31. Ad N: What does 9 - 2 refer to?
32. Ad O: Where is this sale to take place?
33. Ad P: What does "goods" mean in this ad?
34. Ad P: How many lamps are for sale?
35. Randy wants a queen size bed, bunk bed or trundle bed, and dressers. Look in the classified ads and shop for Randy. Write down what you think a good deal would be.
SEVEN FEET TALL

Maile Lqi Venasa is visiting her grandparents. David Venasa is her grandfather. Maria Venasa is her grandmother. Maile is talking to her grandfather. She is telling her grandfather about school. She is in the second grade at Mango Tree Elementary School. She is learning about the metric system. She is also learning about measuring with feet and inches. Maile is telling her grandfather about her day at school.


"Well," replies Mr. Venasa. "How tall are you?"

"I'm seven feet tall," Maile replies.

"Seven feet tall! That's taller than I am. Are you taller than I am?" asks Mr. Venasa.

"No, Grandpa, but I'm seven feet tall," replies Maile.

"I don't understand," says Mr. Venasa.

"Well, I traced a picture of my foot on some paper," answers Maile. "I used my foot to measure how tall I am. I'm seven feet tall."

"Oh, Maile," says Mr. Venasa. "Your foot isn't a foot."

"It is too. It's a foot," replies Maile.

"Yes," replies Mr. Venasa. "Your foot is a foot for walking. Not a foot for m..."
measuring 12 inches long. Maybe should ask your teacher this.

"I'm not going to ask her," Maile says. "I like being seven feet t___."

SEVEN FEET TALL

Maile Lei Venasa is visiting her grandparents. David Venasa is her grandfather. Maria Venasa is her grandmother. Maile is talking to her grandfather. She is telling her grandfather about school. She is in the second grade at Mango Tree Elementary School. She is learning about the metric system. She is also learning about measuring with feet and inches. Maile is telling her grandfather about her day at school.


"Well," replies Mr. Venasa. "How tall are you?"

"I'm seven feet tall," Maile replies.

"Seven feet tall! That's taller than I am. Are you taller than I am?" asks Mr. Venasa.

"No, Grandpa, but I'm seven feet tall," replies Maile.

"I don't understand," says Mr. Venasa.

"Well, I traced a picture of my foot on some paper," answers Maile. "Then I used my foot picture to measure how tall I am. I'm seven feet tall."
"Oh, Maile," says Mr. Venasa. "Your foot isn't a foot."

"It is too. It's my foot," replies Maile.

"Yes," replies Mr. Venasa. "Your foot is a foot for walking. It's not a foot for measuring. A foot for measuring is 12 inches long. Maybe you should ask your teacher about this."

"I'm not going to ask her," Maile says. "I like being seven feet tall."
**COMPREHENSION**

1. Who is Maile Lei visiting?
2. Is Maile Lei related to Mr. Venasa?
3. What is Maile learning about at school?
4. Is she learning about the metric system?
5. Is she learning about the American system of measurement?
6. How many systems of measurement is she learning about?
7. What did Maile measure at school today?
8. When Maile measured herself, how tall was she?
9. Is she really that tall?
10. Is she taller or shorter than her grandfather?
11. What did she use to measure her height?
12. Is your foot a foot for measuring?
13. How long is a foot for measuring?
14. What does Maile like?
15. Mr. Venasa says, "Your foot isn't a foot." What does he mean?
16. Maile Lei says, "I traced a picture of my foot on some paper." What does traced mean?
17. List four words for distance in the metric system. The first one is listed for you.
   a. millimeter
   b. 
   c. 
   d. 
18. List four words for distance in the American measurement system. The first one is listed for you.
   a. inch
   b. 
   c. 
   d. 
Maile Lei Venasa is visiting her grandparents, David and Maria Venasa. She is telling her grandparents all about her day at school. Maile is seven years old. She is in second grade at Mango Tauloa Elementary School. She is learning about measurement at school. She is learning how to use the metric system and how to use feet and inches.

Today the class learned how important it is to have standard measurements. For example, they learned that a foot is not just any foot. They learned that a foot is a standard measurement that is 12 inches.

Maile is trying to explain all of this to her grandfather.

"Guess what, Grandpa. Today I measured m———," says Maile.

"Well," replies Mr. Venasa, "how tall are you?"

"I'm seven feet tall," ———— Maile.

"How can you be seven feet tall? That's taller than I am," says Mr. Venasa.

Maile insists, "But I am Grandpa. I traced ——— of my feet on ——— piece of paper. Then I used my foot picture to measure how tall I ———. Everyone used their own feet to measure. I'm seven feet tall."

Mr. Venasa smiles. "M———, your foot is not a foot.
A foot is _ inches.

Maile looks at her feet.

"But my foot is 1/ foot," she says.

"Oh," explains Mr. Venasa, "Your _ foot is not a foot. A foot is 12 inches. Mean your foot is _ foot for walking. But your foot is not a foot for measuring. This is confusing. Maybe you should ask your teacher about this."

"I'm not going to ask him, Grandpa," says Maile. "I'm going to tell you that about seven feet tall."

SEVEN FEET TALL

Maile Lei Venasa is visiting her grandparents, David and Maria Venasa. She is telling her grandfather all about her day at school. Maile is seven years old. She is in the second grade at Mango Tree Elementary School. She is learning about measurement at school. She is learning how to use the metric system and how to use feet and inches.

Today the class learned how important it is to have standard measurements. For example, they learned that a foot is not just any foot. They learned that a foot is a standard measurement that equals 12 inches.

Maile is trying to explain all of this to her grandfather.

Well," replies Mr. Venasa, "how tall are you?"

"I'm seven feet tall," answers Maile.

"How can you be seven feet tall? That's taller than I am," says Mr. Venasa.

Maile insists, "But I am Grandpa. I traced one of my feet on a piece of paper. Then I used my foot picture to measure how tall I am. Everyone used their own feet to measure. I'm seven feet tall."

Mr. Venasa smiles. "Maile, your foot is not a foot. A foot is 12 inches."

Maile looks at her feet.

"But my foot is a foot," she says.

"No," explains Mr. Venasa. "Your foot is not a foot. A foot is 12 inches. I mean your foot is a foot for walking. But your foot is not a foot for measuring. This is getting confusing. Maybe you should ask your teacher about this."

"I'm not going to ask her, Grandpa," says Maile. "I like being seven feet tall."

---

[Image of a foot]
COMPREHENSION

1. Who is Maile Lei's father?
2. Who is Maile Lei visiting?
3. Who is Maile Lei's grandfather?
4. Who is in the second grade?
5. What is Maile Lei learning about at school?
6. What does standard measurement mean?
7. Who did Maile Lei measure today?
8. How tall does Maile say she is?
9. Is she really that tall?
10. Did Maile use a standard measurement to measure herself?
11. What does trace mean?
12. Mr. Venasa says, "Maile, your foot is not a foot." What does he mean?
13. Maile says, "My foot is a foot." What does she mean?
14. Mr. Venasa says, "Maybe you should ask your teacher about this." What does about this mean? What is Maile supposed to ask her teacher about?
15. Is Maile going to ask her teacher?
UNIT VI
BUS CATCHING

PREVIEW

In Unit VI you will read about the bus system on Mahimahi Island. As you read the stories in this unit, you will be learning to read a bus schedule and a city map.

You will also be working with the prepositions through, into, to, from, and between.
Tamarind City is on Mahimahi Island. There are about 16,000 people in Tamarind City. Many people are coming to the city. Some people are coming to live in the city. They are buying and renting houses and apartments. The houses and apartments are west of Boulevard. Many tourists are coming to visit Mahimahi. They are staying in the city.

There are people in Tamarind City in buses. They needed a bus system. There was one bus in Tamarind City. It was the school bus. It brought students to Mango Tree School. It also brought students to Banyan Tree High School. The school bus was very old. It was always broken down.

Five years ago people decided to buy buses. New buses cost a lot of money. They were very expensive. The people in Tamarind City did not have a lot of money. They bought two used buses. The two used buses were about five years old.

The people of Tamarind City bought the two buses for Mahimahi Island. The first bus runs from Poi City to Tamarind City. It runs through City. This bus runs day from Poi City to Tamarind City and back to Ahi City. It brings into the city in
mornings. In the afternoons ___ takes the children and
home. The other bus ___ in Tamarind City.
It ___ on Banyan Tree Street ___ on Nene Street.
Tamarind City is on Mahimahi Island. There are about 16,000 people in Tamarind City. Many people are coming to the city. Some people are coming to live in the city. They are buying and renting houses and apartments. The houses and apartments are west of Mango Boulevard. Many tourists are coming to visit Mahimahi. They are staying in the city.

The people in Tamarind City needed buses. They needed a bus system. There was one bus in Tamarind City. It was the school bus. It brought students to Mango Tree Elementary School. It also brought students to Banyan Tree High School. The school bus was very old. It was always breaking down.

Five years ago the people decided to buy two buses. New buses cost a lot of money. They are very expensive. The people in Tamarind City did not have a lot of money. So they bought two used buses. The two used buses were about five years old.

The people of Tamarind City used the two buses for Mahimahi Island. The first bus runs from Poi City to Tamarind City. It runs through Ahi City. This bus runs all day from Poi City to Tamarind City and back to Ahi City. It brings workers into the city in the mornings. In the afternoons it takes the children and workers home. The other bus runs in Tamarind City. It runs on Banyan Tree Street and on Nene Street.
1. How many people live in Tamarind City?
2. What did the people in Tamarind City need?
3. Did the people of Tamarind City decide to buy two buses five years ago?
4. How much do new buses cost?
5. Are new buses expensive?
6. Did the people in Tamarind City have a lot of money?
7. What did the people of Tamarind City buy?
8. Did they buy two buses?
9. How old are the buses now?
10. How many used buses did they buy?
11. Did the people in Tamarind City need a bus system?
12. How many people are coming to live in the city?
13. What are the people buying and renting?
14. Where are the houses and apartments?
15. Are the houses and apartments east or west of Mango Boulevard?
16. Are tourists coming to Mahimahi?
17. Where are the tourists staying?
18. Who needed buses?
19. Were there any buses in Tamarind City before the people bought the two used buses?
20. What kind of bus did the people have before they bought the used buses?
21. Who rode the old bus?
22. Did the old bus bring students to Banyan Tree High School?
23. How old was the school bus?
24. What was the school bus always doing?
25. Do you think the tourists needed buses?
26. The tourists want to see the island. Which bus do they take?
27. Which bus brings workers into the city?
28. When does the bus take the children and workers home?
29. Where does the first bus run?
30. Where does the other bus run?
THE BUS ROUTE

Tamarind City is the largest city on Mahimahi Island. The population of Tamarind City is about 16,000. The city is growing. More and more people are moving into the area west of Mango B. More and more tourists are coming to visit.

The people in Tamarind City needed a bus system. There was one bus in Tamarind City. It brought students to Mango Tree School and to Banyan Tree High School. It was very old, and it was breaking down.

Five years ago the people in Tamarind City voted to buy two buses for their city. New buses are very expensive. So the city bought two used buses.

The people in Tamarind City decided to use their two new buses for Mahimahi. One bus runs all day between Poi City and T City through Ahi City. The other bus brings children and workers into the city every morning and takes them home in the afternoon. The other bus runs in the city, runs through the housing west of the city. In the city it runs on Banyan Tree Street and on Nene Street.
Tamarind City is the largest city on Nahimahi Island. The population of Tamarind City is about 16,000. The city is growing. More and more people are moving into the area west of Mango Boulevard. More and more tourists are coming to visit.

The people in Tamarind City needed buses and they needed a bus system. There was one bus in Tamarind City. It brought students to Mango Tree Elementary School and to Banyan Tree High School. It was very old, and it was always breaking down.

Five years ago the people in Tamarind City voted to buy two buses for their city. New buses are very expensive. So the city bought two used buses.

The people in Tamarind City decided to use their two new buses for Mahimahi Island. One bus runs all day between Poli City and Tamarind City through Ahi City. This bus brings children and workers into the city every morning and takes them home in the afternoon. The other bus runs in the city. It runs through the housing area west of the city. Then in the city it runs on Banyan Tree Street and on Nene Street.
1. When did the people in Tamarind City vote to buy buses?
2. How many buses did they buy?
3. Why did the city buy used buses?
4. Why did the people in Tamarind City need a bus system?
5. Was there any kind of bus system in Tamarind City before the city bought used buses?
   How do you know?
6. Where is the newest part of Tamarind City?
   How do you know?
7. How old are the buses now?
8. Why does the story say the buses are new buses?
9. Where does the first bus mentioned in the story run?
10. Where does the second bus mentioned in the story run?
11. Where does the first bus begin its morning trip?
12. Who are the passengers on the first bus?
13. "So the city bought two used buses." Who really bought the buses?
   a. The mayor bought the buses.
   b. The bus company bought the buses.
   c. The people who live in Tamarind City bought the buses.
   d. No one bought the buses.
14. What are used buses?
   a. buses people ride in
   b. buses that are not new
   c. buses people drive
   d. buses that are not sold
15. Another word for used is secondhand. The people in Tamarind City bought secondhand buses. Choose the things below that people can buy secondhand.
   a. cars
   b. milk
   c. medicine
   d. clothes
   e. clothes
16. Why did the people of Tamarind City want a bus system?
   a. The city was growing and many tourists were coming to visit.
   b. The school bus was broken and there were two schools in town.
   c. There were more workers living outside the city with lots of children.
   d. More tourists and workers were moving to Tamarind City.

Read the sentences below. Circle the letter of the choices that are logical conclusions we can make based on the original sentence. The conclusion should not be a restatement of the original sentence.

17. Tamarind City is the largest city on Mahimahi Island.
   a. Tamarind City is the largest city on the island.
   b. There are 2 other cities on the island.
   c. There is more than one city on the island.
   d. Tamarind City is a new city.

18. Tamarind City is the largest city on Mahimahi Island. The population of Tamarind City is about 16,000.
   a. The population of Mahimahi is less than 16,000 people.
   b. More people live in Tamarind City than in any other city on Mahimahi.
   c. The population of Tamarind City is about 16,000 people.
   d. Thirty thousand people live on the island.

19. New buses are very expensive. So the city bought two used buses.
   a. The city probably didn't have enough money to buy brand new buses.
   b. New buses were bought by the city.
   c. Used buses run just as well as expensive buses.
   d. The city bought two used buses.

20. One bus would bring children and workers into the city every morning and take them home in the afternoon.
   a. A bus would run between Poi City and Tamarind City.
   b. One bus would bring children and workers into the city every morning.
   c. There are adults and children who work or go to school in Tamarind but don't live in the city.
   d. There are people living in Tamarind who take the bus to Poi City every day.
THE ISLAND-WIDE BUS

Five years ago the people of Tamarind City bought two used buses. One bus is an __________ bus. That is, one bus travels between Poi City and Tamarind City. One bus is a city-wide bus. That is, one bus travels in Tamarind City.

There was lots of discussion about the bus route. Everyone agreed that the bus should bring students and workers into Tamarind City on weekdays. So one bus had to start in Poi City and come to Tamarind City. Then a bus had to take all those people back home in the ___________________. During the day the bus had to go back and forth between Tamarind City and Poi City.

There were ___________________ of tourists who wanted to take the bus to the beaches between Poi City and Ahi City. And there were ___________________ people on Mahimahi who wanted to come to Tamarind City to shop or to see the doctor.

So everyone agreed that the island-wide bus should travel between Poi City and Tamarind City.

The city-wide bus route was not so easy to figure out.
Five years ago the people of Tamarind City bought two used buses. One bus is an island-wide bus. That is, one bus travels between Poi City and Tamarind City. One bus is a city-wide bus. That is, one bus travels in Tamarind City.

There was lots of discussion about the bus routes. Everyone agreed that the island-wide bus should bring students and workers into Tamarind City every weekday morning. So one bus had to start in Poi City and come to Tamarind City. Then a bus had to take all those people back home in the afternoons. During the day the bus had to go back and forth between Tamarind City and Poi City.

There were lots of tourists who wanted to take the bus to the beaches between Poi City and Ahi City. And there were people on Mahimahi who wanted to come to Tamarind City to shop or to see the doctor.

So everyone said that the island-wide bus should travel between Poi City and Tamarind City.

The city-wide bus route was not so easy to figure out.
COMPREHENSION

1. What does island-wide mean?

2. What does city-wide mean?

3. When do workers and students have to come to Tamarind City?

4. Where do the tourists go on the bus?

5. Who rides the bus to Tamarind City?

6. Why do you think the people who live in Ahi City or Poi City come to Tamarind City?

7. Where does the island-wide bus run?

VOCABULARY

When there is a word in a reading you don't know, don't stop to use a dictionary until you try to figure out what the word means. You should read the sentence the word is in and then read the full paragraph. Often you can figure out what a strange word means without a dictionary.

For example, look at paragraph 1. Look at the words island-wide and city-wide.

Now look at the two sentences that begin "That is." When you see "That is," you know that a definition or a restatement of an idea is coming.

One bus is an island-wide bus. That is, one bus travels between Poi City and Tamarind City.

One bus is a city-wide bus. That is, one bus travels in Tamarind City.

Notice that a full sentence starts after "That is." The that is sentence gives you more information. When we see that is, we know that more information is coming to help us understand the previous sentence. Often more information appears in sentences after a difficult word. The information will help you understand the word. So keep reading; don't grab a dictionary every time you see a new word. Try to figure out the meaning first.

(Tr2)

Look at a map of Oahu. List 3 cities where an island-wide bus might stop.
Look at a map of Honolulu. List 3 parts of the city where city-wide buses might stop.

**VOCABULARY EXERCISE**

Read the following sentences. Write a definition for the underlined word. Do not use a dictionary. (Trj)

1. She is very optimistic. That is, she believes that only good things will happen.

   optimistic-

2. There was a large influx of immigrants into the island. That is, lots of people moved to the islands.

   influx-

3. His respiration was very slow. That is, he was breathing slowly.

   respiration-

4. What do you do in your free time? That is, what do you do when you aren't busy?

   free time-

5. He's the underdog in the fight. That is, everyone believes he will lose.

   underdog-

6. There was lots of discussion. That is, the people talked a lot.

   discussion-

7. There was lots of discussion. That is, there was much discussion.

   lots of-

8. They wanted to take the bus. That is, they wanted to ride the bus.

   to take the bus-
9. They work on **weekdays**. That is, they never work on Saturday or Sunday.

10. They work on **weekends**. That is, they work on Saturday and Sunday.
Everyone in Tamarind City was happy about the buses. The merchants were happy. The Royal Palm Hotel owners were happy. The college students were happy. And, of course, the residents were happy.

The merchants wanted the buses to stop at their businesses. The college students wanted the buses to stop at the college. The Royal Palm Hotel owners wanted the buses to stop at their hotel. They wanted the buses to run between the airport and the hotel. The residents wanted the buses to stop near their houses. People wanted the buses to stop at the beach.

Finally, everyone agreed that the island-wide bus would come from Poi City, through Ahi to the western suburb of Tamarind City. Then it would travel east on Banyan Street. This bus would stop at the schools and turn north at the end of the city and west on Nene Street. The bus company would build a bus terminal and garage near the end of Nene, several blocks east of the spa.

The city-wide bus would start at the terminal in Tamarind City and go on Nene Street through the suburb. Then the bus would go east on Banyan Street and then to the terminal.
Now people can catch a bus in Poi City or in Ahi City. They can also catch a bus on Dolphin Drive and ride into Tamarind City. They can take the bus to the beaches between Ahi City and Poi City, and they can take the bus to work in Tamarind City.
Everyone in Tamarind City was happy about the buses. The merchants were happy. The Royal Palm Hotel owners were happy. The college students were happy. And, of course, the residents were happy.

The merchants wanted the buses to stop at their businesses. The college students wanted the buses to stop at the college. The Royal Palm Hotel owners wanted the buses to stop at their hotel. They wanted the buses to run between the airport and the hotel. Many residents wanted the buses to stop near their houses. Some people wanted the buses to stop at the beach.

But there were only two buses.

Finally, everyone agreed that the island-wide bus would come from Poi City, through Ahi City to the western suburb of Tamarind City. Then it would travel east on Banyan Tree Street. This bus would stop at the schools and airport, turn north at the edge of the city and then west on Nene Street. The bus company would build a bus terminal and garage near the end of Nene Street, several blocks east of the spa.

The city-wide bus would start at the terminal in Tamarind City and go west on Nene Street through the suburb. Then the bus would go east on Banyan Tree Street and then to the terminal.

Now people can catch a bus in Poi City or in Ahi City. They can also catch a bus on Dolphin Drive and ride into Tamarind City. They can take the bus to the beaches between Ahi City and Poi City, and they can take the bus to work in Tamarind City.
1. Who was happy about the buses?
2. What are merchants?
3. Where did the merchants want the buses to stop?
4. Did the college students want the buses to stop at the college?
5. Where did the Royal Palm Hotel owners want the buses to run?
6. What are residents?
   Where did the residents want the buses to stop?
7. How many used buses did the people buy?
8. Which direction does the island-wide bus travel on Banyan Tree Street?
9. Which direction does the island-wide bus travel on Nene Street?
10. Where is the bus terminal?
11. Where does the city-wide bus start?
12. Does the city-wide bus go to Ahi City?
13. What are the three places listed in the story where people can catch a bus?
   Can people catch a bus at any other place?
14. List 3 places not mentioned in the story where people can take the bus.
VOCABULARY

Find the following words in the story. Read the paragraphs where the words are. Try to guess what the words mean. Try to define the words without using your dictionary. The sentences in this exercise contain more information to help you.

1. Most American cities have suburbs. Hawaii Kai is a suburb of Honolulu.

2. A term is a period of time with an end. A school term is the period of time (usually months) when people are in school. A term ends at a specific time.

A terminal disease is a disease which kills a person—it ends a person's life.

3. We have some specific words for numbers. A couple means 2; a dozen means 12. Read the short dialog below. What do you think several means?

A: Do you have several books?
B: No, I have two books. A couple of

A: Do you have only one pencil?
B: No, I have several pencils.

4. The bus went back and forth between Poli City and Tamarind City. Demonstrate on the map of Mahimahi Island how the bus is moving.

back and forth-
5. a. She is catching the bus.  
  b. She is catching the bus in Poli City.  
  c. She is catching the bus on Mahimahi Road.  
  d. She will take the bus to town.  
  e. The people in the bus are taking the bus to town.  
  f. You can take the bus to Ahi City.

We use catch and take almost the same way in the above sentences. Often to catch a bus refers to the time when the bus is stopped and a passenger gets on the bus. To take a bus refers to the journey on the bus. (Tr5)
TAMATRAN ROUTES 1 & 2 Effective 09/15/76

TAMARIND CITY-MAHIMAI TRANSIT COMPANY

Route 1 Eastbound: from Poi City to Tamarind City via Mahimahi Road & Banyan Tree Street.

Destination Signs:
To: Ahi City & Tamarind City....1 Tamarind City

Route 2 Westbound: from Tamarind City to Poi City via None St. & Mahimahi Rd.

Destination Signs:
To: Ahi City & Poi City....2 Poi City

MONDAY THRU FRIDAY

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FARE: 25¢ one-way, any destination

SCHEDULE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

For further information, please call 278-6142 between 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.
TAMATRAN ROUTES 1 & 2 Effective 09/15/76

TAMARIND CITY—MAHIMAHI TRANSIT COMPANY

Route 1 Eastbound: from Poi City to Tamarind City via Mahimahi Rd. & Banyan Tree Street

| Route 2 Westbound: from Tamarind City to Poi City via Nene St. & Mahimahi Rd. |
| Destination Signs: To: Ahi City & Tamarind City... 1 Tamarind City |

| Destination Signs: To: Ahi City & Poi City... 2 Poi City |

SATURDAYS SUNDAYS HOLIDAYS

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FARE: 25¢ one-way, any destination

SCHEDULE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

For further information, please call 276-6142 between 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.
TAMATRAN ROUTES 3 & 4 Effective 09/15/76

TAMARIND CITY-MAHIMAHI TRANSIT COMPANY

Route 3 Westbound: City-wide
Destination Signs:
To: Dolphin Drive ............. 3 Tamarind West

Route 4 Eastbound: City-wide
Destination Signs:
To: Tamarind City ............. 4 Tamarind East

MONDAY THRU FRIDAY

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FARE: $0.50 one-way, any destination

SCHEDULE SUBJECT TO CHANGE
WITHOUT NOTICE

For further information, please call 278-6142
between 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.
TAMATRAN ROUTES 3 & 4 Effective 09/15/76

TAMARIND CITY—MAHIMAHI TRANSIT COMPANY

Route 3 Westbound: City-wide
Destination Signs:
To: Dolphin Drive ......... 3 Tamarind West

Route 4 Eastbound: City-wide
Destination Signs:
To: Tamarind City .......... 4 Tamarind East

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FARE: 25¢ one-way, any destination

SCHEDULE SUBJECT TO CHANGE 
WITHOUT NOTICE

For further information, please call 278-6142 
between 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.
Use your Tamatan bus schedules and your maps of Mahimahi and Tamarind City to help you answer the following questions.

1. How much does it cost to ride the bus from Tamarind City to Poi City?

2. How much does it cost to ride the bus from Ahi City to Dolphin Drive?

3. How much does it cost to make a round trip between Poi City and Ahi City?

4. How much does it cost to make a round trip between the airport and Barracuda Beach Park?

5. What time does the first bus leave Poi City for Tamarind City on Tuesday?

6. What time will you arrive at Tamarind and Banyan if you take the second city-wide bus from Dolphin Drive on Saturday?

7. You are in Ahi City. You have a plane flight at 9:15 Wednesday. Which bus do you catch?

8. You live in Tamarind City on Dolphin Drive. You want to be at the bank on Friday at 11:00. Which bus do you catch?

9. You live in Ahi City. You want to meet your friend in Tamarind City at Barracuda Park at 10:00 Saturday morning. Which bus do you catch?

10. Which direction does the Eastbound bus travel?
    Which direction does the Westbound bus travel?

11. You want to go to the library around 9:30 Saturday morning. You live in Tamarind City east of the electric company. Which bus do you catch?

12. a. The next state holiday is on Monday. You live in the Hibiscus Court Apts. You are going to spend the day on the beach at Ahi City. What time can you catch the earliest bus for Ahi?
    b. What time will you arrive at Ahi City?
c. What time is the last bus back to Tamarind?
d. If you have to be home by 10:00 p.m., which bus do you have to take?
e. About what time will you get home?
f. What destination sign will be on the bus to Ahi City?
g. What destination sign will be on the bus to Tamarind?

13. About how long does it take to get from Poi City to the airport?

14. About how long does it take to get from Mango Blvd. and Nene St. to Ahi City?

15. The bus company decides to have the first Route 1 Eastbound bus leave Poi City at 7:15 on Saturday. You arrive at the bus stop in Poi at 7:25 on Saturday. When you find out the bus schedule is changed, you complain to the company. Can the bus company change the bus schedule without telling anyone?
More Practice

If you need more practice reading a bus schedule, try these questions.

1. How much does it cost to go from Tamarind City to Poi City?
2. Does it cost 25 cents to go from Ahi City to Tamarind City?
3. How much does it cost to make a round trip between Poi City and Tamarind City?
4. Does it cost 25 cents to make a round trip between Ahi City and the airport?
5. When does the first bus #1 leave Poi City on Tuesday?
6. What time does the third bus #2 leave the terminal on Saturday?
7. What time does the third bus #4 reach Mango and Banyan on Wednesday?
8. You live in the Hibiscus Court Apartments. You must be in Poi City at 3 pm on Sunday. Which bus do you catch?
9. You are at the Tamarind Public Library. You must be at the airport at 3:30 pm on Monday. Which bus do you catch?
10. What times can you catch bus #2 at Pahoe hoe and Nene on Friday?
11. You live in the Hale Kai Apartments. You must be at Banyan Tree High School at 8 am on Monday. Which bus do you catch?
12. You are at Tamarind Insurance Company. Where do you catch the bus to go to Poi City?
13. How long does it take to go from Poi City to Ahi City?
14. How long does it take to go from Ahi City to the airport?
15. How long does it take to go from Maria's Women's Wear to Hibiscus Court Apartments?
LANGUAGE USE

MORE PREPOSITIONS

into → in indicates movement; when the movement ends, the person or thing is inside something.

1. She is walking into the bank.
2. He is driving into the city.
3. They moved into an apartment.

through → through indicates movement which does not end at a particular place.

1. The bus goes through the town. (The bus continues its journey.)
2. He walked through the park. (He continued walking.)
3. The car went through the window.

to from → from indicates movement away; from is often used with to.

1. Where are you from?
2. I'm from Korea.
3. The bus runs from Poi City to Tamarind City.
4. The letter is from her sister.
5. He traveled from Tamarind City to Poi City.

between between indicates a place in time or space.

The bus travels between Poi City and Tamarind City.

Jake's Bar is between the bakery and the auto supply company.
More Exercises With Prepositions

Read the sentences. Look at the pictures. Each picture has four sentences. Choose all the sentences that tell about picture. (Tr7)

1. a. She is walking through the park.
   b. She is walking between the park.
   c. She is walking in the park.
   d. She is walking at the park.

2. a. He is running from the airport to the hotel.
   b. He is running from the hotel to the airport.
   c. He is running to the airport from the hotel.
   d. He is to the airport.

3. a. The bakery is between the bar and the auto supply shop.
   b. Jake's Bar is through the bakery.
   c. Jake's Bar is between the bakery and the auto supply shop.
   d. The bar is between the bakery and the auto supply shop.

VI
4. a. The car went to the window.
b. The car went through the window.
c. He drove the car through the window.
d. The car went between the window.

5. a. The lion is walking toward the zoo.
b. The lion is walking through the zoo.
c. The lion is walking to the zoo.
d. The lion is walking from the zoo to the park.

6. a. The drug store is from the pet shop to the restaurant.
b. The restaurant is between the drug store and the pet shop.
c. Nguyen's Drug Store is between the restaurant.
d. Nguyen's Drug Store is between the restaurant and the pet shop.
RECOGNITION EXERCISES

Exercise 1

It's 10:00.
It's 12:10.
It's one o'clock.
It's 3:00.
It's 6:15.
It's 7:00 p.m.
It's 8:00 a.m.
It's 3:30 p.m.
It's 7:15 p.m.
It's 2:30 p.m.

Exercise 2

What time is it?
What's her name?
Where does he live?
What time is it?
What day is today?
Where is the bus?
Where are you going?
What are you doing?
What is his name?
What day is it?

time: _____ sec.

What day is it?
What's her name?
Where does she live?
What time is it?
What day is today?
There is the bus.
Where are you going?
What are you doing?
What is her name?
What time is it?

time: _____ sec.

61

166
Exercise 3

We will.
They're well.
He is sick.
a.m. care.
It's 2:30.
It's 12:30.
Let's go.
It's 1:00.
It's 10:30.
It's 2:15.
time: ___ sec.

Exercise 4

He is in the bank.
She is walking.
He's late.
They're here.
They're there.
It's 10:30 p.m.
It's 12:35 a.m.
It's 5:05
It's 3:15 p.m.
It's 4:00 a.m.
time: ___ sec.

We're well.
They're well.
She is sick.
p.m. care.
It's 12:30.
It's 12:30.
Let's go.
It's 11:00.
It's 1:30.
It's 2:13.

He is at the bank.
She is working.
He's late.
They're here.
They're there.
It's 10:30 p.m.
It's 12:35 a.m.
It's 5:05
It's 3:15 p.m.
It's 4:00 a.m.

correct
UNIT VII
THE BANKING BLUES

In Unit VII you will learn more about savings accounts and checking accounts. You will learn how to make deposits at a bank or savings and loan company. You will also learn how to withdraw money from your checking or savings account.

Also in this unit you will have practice reading an important English structure. The structure looks like this:

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<th>verb</th>
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<td>Randy</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>going</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>going</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>trim the tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>were</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Many people call this the "going to do" structure.
BANK AND SAVINGS FORMS

Practice filling in the forms on the following pages. The words below are important. You will see these words on checks and on bank forms. (Tr1)

VOCABULARY

1. coins-n. - money, such as pennies, nickles, dimes, quarters.

2. counter check-n. - a check for use in the bank. If you forget your checkbook, you can write a counter check to yourself and withdraw money from your account. You can't use a counter check outside the bank.

3. currency-n. - bills, such as a dollar bill, a five-dollar bill.

4. deposit-v. - to put money in a bank account or savings account.
   deposit-n. - the money you put in an account.

5. non-negotiable-adj. - a counter check is non-negotiable. It cannot be written to anyone except yourself.

6. transaction-n. - exchange of money, to put money in an account or to take money out.

7. withdraw-v. - to take money out of a bank account or savings account.
Check

Pay to the Order of ___________________________ $_________ Dollars

TAMARIND CITY BANK
TAMARIND CITY, MAHIMAHI ISLAND

Date 19

Counter Check to Myself Only

TAMARIND CITY BANK

Memorandum

Date 19

Pay to MYSELF ONLY without endorsement hereof $__________ DOLLARS

TAMARIND CITY BANK

Non-Negotiable for counter use only

Account no. __________________ Signature __________________

TAMARIND CITY BANK

63
CHECKING ACCOUNT DEPOSIT SLIP

CHECKING ACCOUNT Deposited in
TAMARIND CITY BANK

Deposit to credit of

Account number

Deposit auk of

Date amount

Space for bank use only

List items on reverse side

Enter total deposit here

806.30

(Front)

(Total Deposits)

TAMARIND CITY BANK

(Back)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT

TAMARIND CITY BANK

Deposit for credit of

Name

Date:

Show address if changed since last transaction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For bank entry</th>
<th>Account number</th>
<th>TOTAL DEPOSIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New P &amp; B Balance $</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Charge this amount to my account

SAVINGS WITHDRAWAL

Tamarind City Bank

I acknowledge payment to me on this date

Dollars

Show address below if changed since last transaction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For bank entry</th>
<th>Account number</th>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New P &amp; B Balance $</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Passbook must accompany each withdrawal

36 26 024 14 64
Balancing a Checkbook

Fill in the form on the following page. Use the information listed below. (Tr2)

Richard and Mary Watanabe wrote the following checks.

a. On August 6, they paid $6.25 to the Tamarind Sun. The check number was 1105.

b. On August 9, Mary wrote a check at the supermarket for $35.38 to pay for food.

c. On August 9, Richard wrote a check for cash at the bank for $20.00.

d. On August 15, Richard wrote a check to Tamarind Community College for tuition. The check was for $52.00.

e. On August 25, Mary wrote a check for $17.45 at Maria's Women's Wear in Tamarind City.

f. On August 27, Richard wrote a check at Fukuda's Auto Body Shop for $42.15.

Richard and Mary made the following deposits.

a. On August 3, they deposited $200.00 in their checking account.

b. On August 17, they deposited $123.50 in their checking account.
### CHECK REGISTER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Check No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Check issued to</th>
<th>Amount of Check</th>
<th>Date of Deposit</th>
<th>Amt. of Deposit</th>
<th>Balance</th>
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**yii.** 67 174
DO YOU HAVE ANY IDENTIFICATION, SIR?

Richard Watanabe is rehearsing for a play at Tamarind Community College. Acting is Richard's hobby. He has part of a hobo. Afternoon he is rehearsing a costume. He is wearing baggy pants and a shirt. He is wearing wig and he is an old, smelly cigar.

Richard remembers that today is his wedding anniversary. He is planning to take Mary tonight. He has to go to the bank to cash a check.

It's 2:30 p.m. He knows the bank is closing soon. He doesn't have time to change his clothes. He runs down the street toward the bank.

Just before 3:00 Richard rushes into the bank. He goes to the teller. "I have to cash this check for $50," Richard gasps.

"Do you have any identification, sir?" asks the teller.

Richard reaches for his wallet at the college! "Taa, ok. I'll check your card," says the teller.

"Taa, good idea. My wallet at the college," Richard says.
Teller studies the signatures.

"W__ the signatures certainly look t__ same," she says.

"That's b__ they are. Now can cash my check?" Richard.

"Not yet. We have t__ be sure you are M__ Watanabe," replies the teller. "W__ is your mother's maiden n__?"


"And what about your m__?" the teller asks.

"What h__?" Richard is getting

"What is her maiden n__?" the teller asks.

"Mmmmm, h__ maiden name? I can't r__, I didn't know her t__," Richard replies.

"Well," says the teller. "I'm sorry sir. W__ can't cash your check w__ that information."

"This is r__!" Richard shouts.

"Why don't you call your wife and h__ her?" asks the teller.

"I__ I don't want her t__ know I'm here. I m__ I'm trying to surprise h__. Look," says Richard.

"I'll t__ of it in a m__."

He walks away from the teller to think and remembers.

"Hey," Richards. "Her name is Nakamoto. Nakamoto. If I just r__, then I can remember."
Richard Watanabe is rehearsing for a play at Tamarind Community College. Acting is Richard's hobby. In this play he has the part of a hobo. This afternoon he is rehearsing in a costume. He is wearing baggy pants and a wrinkled shirt. He is wearing a wig and he is smoking an old, smelly cigar.

Suddenly Richard remembers that today is his wedding anniversary. He was planning to take Mary out tonight. He has to go to the bank to cash a check.

It's 2:30 p.m. He knows the bank will close soon. He doesn't have time to change his clothes. He runs down the street toward the bank.

Just before 3:00 Richard rushes into the bank. He goes to a teller. "I have to cash this check for $50," Richard gasps.

"Do you have some identification, sir?" asks the teller. Richard reaches for his wallet. "Oh, no! I left my wallet at the college."

"That's ok. I'll check your signature card," says the teller.

"That's a good idea. My wife and I signed one just last
week," Richard says.

The teller studies the signatures.

"Well, the signatures certainly look the same," she says.

"That's because they are. Now can I cash my check?" Richard asks.

"Not yet. We have to be sure you are Mr. Watanabe," replies the teller. "What is your mother's maiden name?"


"And what about your mother-in-law?" the teller asks.

"What about her?" Richard is getting angry.

"What is her maiden name?" the teller asks.

"Mmmmm, her maiden name? I can't remember. I didn't know her then," Richard replies.

"Well," says the teller. "I'm sorry sir. We can't cash your check without that information."

"This is ridiculous!" Richard shouts.

"Why don't you call your wife and ask her?" asks the teller.

"Because I don't want her to know I'm here. I mean I'm trying to surprise her. Look," says Richard. "I'll think of it in a minute."

He walks away from the teller to think and then he remembers.

"Hey," Richard says. "Her name is Nakamoto. Mariko Nakamoto. If I just relax, then I can remember. Now how about cashing my check?"

"I'm sorry sir," the teller smiles. "We're closed now. It's after 3:00."
**COMPREHENSION**

1. **What is Richard doing when the story begins?**
2. **What is Richard's hobby?**
3. **What part does Richard have in the play?**
4. **What is Richard wearing?**
5. **List two things Richard forgets. List two things he remembers.**
6. **What is Richard planning to do tonight?**
7. **Richard runs down the street toward the bank. What street do you think he runs on?**
8. **What time does Richard get to the bank?**
9. **If Richard caught the bus to the bank, where would he catch it? What time would he arrive at the bank?**
10. **What time does the bank close?**
11. **How much money does Richard want?**
12. **Why doesn't the teller cash Richard's check when he first gets to the bank?**
13. **Richard can't remember his mother-in-law's maiden name. He says, "I can't remember. I didn't know her then." What does he mean when he says, "I didn't know her then?" What does then mean?**
14. **Why doesn't Richard call his wife?**
15. **The teller says, "The signatures certainly look the same." Then Richard says, "That's because they are." What does Richard mean?**
16. **Why does Richard have so much trouble at the bank? List at least two reasons.**
17. **Does Richard get his money? Why not?**
18. **What do you think Richard does when the teller says the bank is closed?**
19. **How can Richard get money to take his wife out tonight? List two suggestions.**
20. If you were inside a bank at closing time, could you cash a check?

**VOCABULARY**

to rehearse - v. - to practice doing or saying something.

to act - v. - to pretend; to be in a play.

a hobo - n. - a man who does not work or who works only when he has to. A hobo doesn't have a home. He travels around the country often by sneaking aboard freight trains. (Freight trains carry animals, food and machines.) Groups of hobos were common on the U.S. mainland during the Depression of the 1930's. There are not many hobos now.

a costume - n. - special clothes that are worn in a play or at a party.

baggy - adj. - too big; loose.

a wig - n. - a hairpiece.

a wedding anniversary - n. - the date each year when a husband and wife celebrate the beginning of their marriage.

to take someone out - v. - to have supper in a restaurant or see a movie or other entertainment with someone. If you take someone out, you pay for the entertainment.

to gasp - v. - to breathe hard, to pant, to have trouble breathing.

ridiculous - adj. - silly, stupid.

how about; what about - used in informal conversation to indicate a question. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What about going to the beach?</th>
<th>How about going to the beach?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do you want to go to the beach?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What about supper?</th>
<th>How about supper?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do you want supper?</td>
<td>Shall we have supper?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

mother-in-law - n. - your wife's mother or your husband's mother.
father-in-law - n. - your wife's father or your husband's father.

Write definitions for these words:

sister-in-law - n. -

brother-in-law - n. -
THE JOB JAR

David and Maria Venasa live in Tamarind City. They live at 1227 V Lane. They have two sons. Brian is 16 years old. Their other son, Victor, is 30 years old. The Venasas also have a daughter, S... She is married. She lives on the mainland.

Mr. Venasa owned Omanju Bakery. He was the first owner. He doesn't work now. His son, Victor, runs the bakery now.

Mr. Venasa likes to think. He thinks about what he is going to do. Sometimes he sits on his lanai. Sometimes he goes to Mori's Barber Shop. Sometimes he goes fishing. He thinks about what he is going to do.

Mrs. Venasa wants her husband to work at home. She has "job jar" for him. She puts pieces of paper in the jar. She writes jobs on the pieces of paper. On one piece of paper she wrote, "Trim the mango tree."

Every day Mr. Venasa chooses a piece of paper. He should do the job on the paper. Mr. Venasa doesn't like to work at home. Mr. Venasa doesn't do the job. He goes to Mori's Barber Shop. Or he goes fishing. Or he sits on his lanai. He thinks about when he is going to do the job. He never does the job.
T___ morning Mrs. Venasa is ____. She is talking to M_. Venasa.

"When are you g___ to trim the mango t___?"
Mr. Venasa answers, "I'm g___ to trim the tree t___ afternoon."

"When are you g___ to clean the garage?" M___ Venasa asks.

"I'm going t___ clean the garage this ____."
he answers.

"Where are y___ going now?" Mrs. Venasa ___.

"I'm going to Mori's f___ a haircut," he answers.

"Y___ had a haircut the d___ before yesterday. Why are y___ going today?" Mrs. Venasa ___.

"I'm going to think ___ what to do," Mr. V___ answers.
David and Maria Venasa live in Tamarind City. They live at 1227 Volcano Lane. They have two sons. Brian is 16 years old. Their other son, Victor, is 30 years old. The Venasas also have a daughter, Sharon. She is married. She lives on the mainland.

Mr. Venasa owned Omanju Bakery. He was the first owner. He doesn’t work now. He is retired. His son, Victor, runs the bakery now.

Mr. Venasa likes to think. He thinks about what he is going to do. Sometimes he sits on his lanai. Sometimes he goes to Mori’s Barber Shop. Sometimes he goes fishing. He always thinks about what he is going to do.

Mrs. Venasa wants her husband to work at home. She has a “job jar” for him. She puts pieces of paper in the jar. She writes jobs on the pieces of paper. On one piece of paper she wrote, “Trim the mango tree.”

Every day Mr. Venasa chooses a piece of paper. He should do the job on the paper. Mr. Venasa doesn’t like to work at home. Mr. Venasa doesn’t do the job. He goes to Mori’s Barber Shop. Or he goes fishing. Or he sits on his lanai. He thinks about when he is going to do the job. He never does the job.

This morning Mrs. Venasa is angry. She is talking to Mr. Venasa.
"When are you going to trim the mango tree?"

Mr. Venasa answers, "I'm going to trim the tree this afternoon."

"When are you going to clean the garage?" Mrs. Venasa asks.

"I'm going to clean the garage this afternoon," he answers.

"Where are you going now?" Mrs. Venasa asks.

"I'm going to Mori's for a haircut," he answers.

"You had a haircut the day before yesterday. Why are you going today?" Mrs. Venasa asks.

"I'm going to think about what to do," Mr. Venasa answers.
COMPREHENSION

1. Where do David and Maria Venasa live?
2. What city do they live in?
3. What street do they live on?
4. What is Mr. & Mrs. Venasa's address?
5. Do the Venasas have two or three children?
6. How old is Brian?
7. Is Victor older or younger than Brian?
8. What does Victor do for a living?
9. Do the Venasas have a daughter? What is her name?
10. Does she live in Tamarind City or on the mainland?
11. What did Mr. Venasa own?
12. Who was the first owner?
13. Who runs the bakery now?
14. Does Mr. Venasa work now?
15. Is Mr. Venasa retired?
16. What does Mr. Venasa like to do?
17. What does he think about?
18. What does Mr. Venasa do sometimes?
19. Where does he sit?
20. Does he go to Mori's Barber Shop sometimes?
21. When does he go fishing?
22. What does he always think about?
23. What does Mrs. Venasa want her husband to do?
24. Where does she want her husband to work?
25. What does she have for him?
26. Does she put pieces of paper in the job jar?
27. What does she write on the pieces of paper?
28. Where did Mrs. Venasa write, "Trim the mango tree"?
29. Does Mr. Venasa choose a piece of paper every day?
30. Should he do the job on the paper?
31. Does Mr. Venasa like to work?
32. Is Mrs. Venasa happy or angry this morning?
33. Does Mr. Venasa ever do any work around the house?
34. When is Mr. Venasa going to trim the mango tree?
35. When is Mr. Venasa going to clean the garage?
36. What is Mr. Venasa going to do this afternoon?
37. Where is Mr. Venasa going now?
38. Why is Mr. Venasa going to Mori's today?
THE JOB JAR

David and Maria Venasa live at 1227 Volcano Lane in Tamarind City. They have a son named Brian. He is 16 years old. They have a daughter, Sharon. She lives on the mainland. They have a son named Victor. He is 30 years old.

Mr. Venasa retired two years ago. He was the original owner of the Omanju Bakery. Two years ago he sold his business and retired. Now Victor runs the bakery.

Mr. Venasa likes to think about what he is going to do. Five years before he retired he thought about what he was going to do when he retired. Now he spends his time on his lanai, or he goes to Mori's Barber Shop or he goes fishing. The time he thinks about what he is going to do.

Mrs. Venasa wants her husband to do some work around the house. She has a "job jar" for him. Mrs. Venasa writes down the jobs she wants him to do. She writes the names of the jobs on pieces of paper. Then she puts the papers in the jar. Every day she asks him to choose a job to do. Every day he chooses a paper with the name of a job on it. Then he goes to Mori's Barber Shop to talk about when he is going to do the job.

The morning Mrs. Venasa is talking to Mr. Venasa.
"This morning you said you were going to trim the mango tree. Where are you going to trim the tree? And yesterday you were going to clean the garage. And last week you were going to fix the faucets."

Mr. Venasa starts to think.

"Don't worry," he says. "I'm going to trim the tree this afternoon, and I'm going to fix the faucets. But, first I'm going to walk over to Mori's for a haircut."

"Good grief!" says Mrs. Venasa. "You just had a haircut the day before yesterday."

"I know," replies Mr. Venasa. "But Mori didn't trim enough off the sides."

Then Brian walks in.

"Hi Mom. Hi Dad. I'm going to go fishing this weekend. Wanna come?"

Mrs. Venasa glares at her husband.

"Son, I'm going to trim the mango tree this afternoon. Can I have a haircut check?"

"Sure, Dad. Any time."

"And Brian," says Mrs. Venasa. "When are you going to clean your room? The Department of Health is going to arrest us."

"Oh, Mom. I'm going to do it tomorrow."

Mrs. Venasa just smiles.
"I'm going to do, I'm going to do. You're just like your father. You're going to be a 'going to do.' Your father's middle name is 'going to do.' Your middle name should be 'going to do', too."
David and Maria Venasa live at 1277 Volcano Lane in Tamarind City. They have a son named Brian. He is 16 years old. They have a married daughter, Sharon. She lives on the mainland. They have another son named Victor. He is 30 years old.

Mr. Venasa retired two years ago. He was the original owner of the Omanju Bakery. Two years ago he sold his bakery and retired. Now Victor runs the bakery.

Mr. Venasa likes to think about what he is going to do. For five years before he retired he thought about what he was going to do when he retired. Now he sits on his lanai, or he goes to Mori's Barber Shop, or he goes fishing. All the time he thinks about what he is going to do.

Mrs. Venasa wants her husband to do some work around the house. She has a "job jar" for him. Mrs. Venasa writes down the jobs she wants her husband to do. She writes the names of the jobs on pieces of paper. Then she puts the papers in a jar. Every day she asks him to choose a job to do. Every day he chooses a paper with the name of a job on it. Then he goes to Mori Barber Shop to think about when he is going to do the job.

This morning Mrs. Venasa is angry. Mrs. Venasa is talking to Mr. Venasa.

"This morning you said you were going to trim the mango..."
tree. When are you going to trim the tree? And yesterday you were going to clean the garage. And last week you were going to fix the faucets.

Mr. Venasa starts to think.

"Don't worry," he answers. "I'm going to trim the tree this afternoon, and I'm going to fix the faucets. But, first I'm going to walk over to Mori's for a haircut."

"Good grief!" says Mrs. Venasa. "You just had a haircut the day before yesterday."

"I know," replies Mr. Venasa, "But Mori didn't take enough off the sides."

Just then Brian walks in.

"Hi Mom. Hi Dad. I'm going to go fishing this afternoon, Dad. Wanna come?"

Mrs. Venasa glares at her husband.

"Well, son, I'm going to trim the mango tree this afternoon. Can I have a rain check?"

"Sure, Dad. Any time."

"And Brian," says Mrs. Venasa. "When are you going to clean your room? The Board of Health is going to arrest us."

"Oh, Mom. I'm going to do it tomorrow."

Mrs. Venasa just smiles.

"I'm going to do, I'm going to do. You're just like your father. You're going to be a 'going to do.' Your father's middle name is 'going to do.' Your middle name should be 'going to do,' too."
1. What is the Venasas' address?
2. How many children do the Venasas have?
3. How many children live with the Venasas?
4. How many children live on the mainland?
5. Victor has a nickname. What do you think his nickname is?
   Do you think Victor is older or younger than Brian?
6. What does retired mean?
7. Who is retired?
8. Is Mrs. Venasa retired?
9. Where did Mr. Venasa work before he retired?
10. When did Mr. Venasa start thinking about retiring?
11. List three things Mr. Venasa likes to do now.
12. What is a "job jar?"
13. Did Mr. Venasa think of the job jar?
14. Why does Mr. Venasa go to Mori Barber Shop so often?
15. Why is Mrs. Venasa angry?
16. What did Mr. Venasa say he was going to do this morning?
17. What was he going to do yesterday?
18. What was he going to do last week?
19. When is Mr. Venasa going to trim the mango tree?
20. When is he going to fix the faucets?
21. When is he going to do first?
22. If today is Monday, what day was the day before yesterday?
23. If today is Tuesday, what day is the day after tomorrow?
24. Where is Brian going?
25. Brian says, "Wanna come?" What does wanna mean?
26. What is a rain check?
27. Why does Mr. Venasa want a rain check?
28. Is the Board of Health really going to arrest the Venasas?
29. Why does Mrs. Venasa say, "The Board of Health is going to arrest us?"
30. Mrs. Venasa says her husband's middle name is "going to do." Is that really his middle name?
31. Why does Mrs. Venasa say her husband's middle name is "going to do?"
UNIT VIII
THE BIG CRUNCH

PREVIEW

Unit VIII deals with automobile accidents and car repair. In this unit you will learn how to get a bid or estimate of repair costs for a damaged car. You will learn the special vocabulary needed to fill out a repair bid form.

In addition, you will learn how to lift and move heavy objects without hurting yourself. In autobody repair work, you may be required to lift heavy objects at one time or another. It is important to know how to lift heavy things properly.

In Unit VIII you will also learn the English names of common shapes and lines. This information will help you when you read instructions.
GETTING A CAR REPAIRED

Randy Lee was going to Ahi City. He was going to visit his friend. He was driving on Mahimahi Road. He was going 50 miles per hour. The speed limit on Mahimahi Road was 40 miles per hour. Randy was looking at the fields of pineapples. He was not looking at the road.

Suddenly, a big truck pulled out in front of him. The truck was carrying pineapples. It was going to the pineapple cannery. Randy slammed on the brakes. He tried to stop his car to the right. He didn't want to hit the truck. Unfortunately, Randy's car hit the truck. The car was not damaged too badly. Randy was frightened, but he wasn't hurt.

Randy got out of his car. He looked at the damage. There was a dent in the left quarter panel. The taillights were broken. The rear bumper was bent.

The police came to help. After the police left, Randy drove home. He didn't visit his friend. He drove home slowly and carefully.

The next day, Randy went to see George Fukuda to look at his car. Randy wanted to know the cost of repairing his car. Mr. Fukuda gave him a repair bid for fixing the dent. Fixing the dent would cost $65. Labor was $25. Parts were $25 and paint was $15. Fixing the bumper cost $25 for labor. New taillights were $10. Labor for the taillights was $5. The job cost...
Randy did not have to pay for labor. He did the labor himself.

GETTING A CAR REPAIRED

Randy Lee was going to Ahi City. He was going to visit his friend. He was driving on Mahimahi Road. He was going 50 miles per hour. The speed limit on Mahimahi Road was 40 miles per hour. Randy was looking at the fields of pineapples. He was not looking at the road.

Suddenly, a big truck pulled out in front of him. The truck was carrying pineapples. It was going to the pineapple cannery. Randy slammed on the brakes. He turned his car to the right. He didn't want to hit the truck. Unfortunately, Randy's car hit the truck. The car was not damaged too badly. Randy was frightened. He was not hurt.

Randy got out of his car. He checked the damage. There was a dent in the left rear quarter panel. The taillights were broken. The rear bumper was bent.

The police came to help. After the police left, Randy drove home. He did not visit his friend. He drove home slowly and carefully.

The next day, Randy asked George Fukuda to look at his car. Randy wanted to know the cost of repairing his car. Mr. Fukuda filled out a repair bid form. Fixing the dent would cost $65. Labor was $25. Parts were $25 and paint was $15.
Fixing the bumper would cost $25 for labor. The new taillights were $10. The labor for the taillights was $5. The job cost $105. Randy did not have to pay for labor. He did the labor himself.

COMPREHENSION

1. Where was Randy Lee going?
2. Why was Randy Lee going to Ahi City?
3. Was he driving on Mahimahi Road?
4. How fast was Randy driving?
5. What was the speed limit on Mahimahi Road?
6. Was Randy driving too fast?
7. What was Randy looking at?
8. Was Randy looking at the road?
9. What pulled out in front of Randy?
10. What was in the truck?
11. Where was the truck going?
12. What did Randy do when he saw the truck?
13. Did Randy want to hit the truck?
14. Did Randy's car hit the truck?
15. Was the car damaged?
16. How did Randy feel?
17. Was Randy hurt or unhurt?
18. What did Randy do next?
19. Where was the dent?
20. What was broken?
21. What happened to the bumper?
22. Who came to help?
23. After the police left, what did Randy do?
24. Did Randy visit his friend?
25. How did Randy drive home?
26. What did Randy ask George Fukuda?
27. When did Randy ask George Fukuda to look at his car?
28. What did Randy want to know?
29. Did Mr. Fukuda fill out a repair bid form?
30. How much would fixing the dent cost?
31. How much was the labor on the dent?
32. Were parts $25 or $15?
33. How much would fixing the bumper cost?
34. Were the taillights $10?
35. How much was the labor on the taillights?
36. How much did the whole job come to?
37. Did Randy have to pay for the labor?
38. Who will do the labor?

FILLING OUT A REPAIR BID FORM

Directions: Using the information in the story, "Getting A Car Repaired", fill out the repair bid form on the next page. (Tfl)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Detail of repairs or replacements</th>
<th>Labor</th>
<th>Paint</th>
<th>Labor</th>
<th>Parts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The undersigned agrees to complete the above repairs for $__________ if awarded this job. Of this amount the above insured is to pay deductible $__________.

By_________________________
Estimator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Labor</th>
<th>Parts</th>
<th>Paint</th>
<th>Sublet</th>
<th>Sub-total</th>
<th>Mahimahi Tax</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

93 200
Randy Lee was on his way to visit a friend in Ahi City. He was driving along M Road about ten miles per hour over the speed limit. The speed limit on that stretch of road was miles per hour. Randy was enjoying the view and not paying too much attention to the road.

All of sudden, a huge truck carrying pineapples to the cannery pulled out in front of him. Randy immediately slammed on the brakes and swerved to the right to avoid hitting the truck. Unfortunately, Randy's car hit the rear end of the truck just behind the tires. The brakes had stopped Randy's car down enough so that damage to the car was slight. Randy was little shook-up, but

Randy got out of his car and checked the damage. The left rear quarter panel was dented and the taillights were shattered. The bumper was twisted out of shape.

The police were called and a short time later arrived on the scene. After the police had left, Randy got back into his car and slowly, carefully drove back home.

The next day when he arrived at work, Randy asked George Fukuda for an estimate on the repair his car needed. Mr. F took out a repair form and
filled it. The cost of fixing the dent in the quarter panel came to $65. Labor cost $25. Parts were $ and paint cost $15. Total labor on the bumper was $25. The taillights had to be replaced. The headlamps were $10 and the license plate was $5. The total for the entire repair job was $105. Because Randy worked at Fukuda's Auto Body Shop, he was only charged for labor and parts. He provided labor during his off hours.

GETTING A CAR REPAIRED

Randy Lee was on his way to visit a friend in Ahi City. He was driving along Mahimahi Road about ten miles per hour over the speed limit. The speed limit on this stretch of road was 40 miles per hour. Randy was enjoying the view and not paying too much attention to the road.

All of a sudden, a huge truck carrying pineapples to the cannery pulled out in front of him. Randy immediately slammed on the brakes and swerved to the right to avoid hitting the truck. Unfortunately, Randy's car hit the rear end of the truck just behind the truck's tires. The brakes had slowed Randy's car down enough so that damage to the car was slight. Randy was a little shook-up, but unhurt.

Randy got out of his car and checked the damage. The rear quarter panel was dented and the left taillights were shattered. The back bumper was twisted out of shape.
The police were called and a short time later arrived on the scene. After the police had left, Randy got back into his car and slowly, carefully drove back home.

The next day when he arrived at work, Randy asked George Fukuda for an estimate on the repair job his car needed. Mr. Fukuda took out a repair bid form and filled it out. The cost of fixing the dent in the quarter panel came to $65. Labor came to $25. Parts were $25 and paint cost $15. The labor on the bumper came to $25. The taillights had to be replaced. The lights were $10 and the labor was $5. The total for the entire repair job was $105. Because Randy worked at Fukuda's Auto Body Shop, he was only charged for paint and parts. He provided the labor during his off hours.

**COMPREHENSION**

1. Why was Randy only charged for paint and parts?
2. What damage was done to Randy's car?
3. Was Randy breaking the law while driving on Mahimahi Road? How?
4. Why did the accident occur?
5. Whom do you think was at fault for the accident?
6. What did Randy do to prevent the accident?
7. How did Randy feel right after the accident?
8. Where was the driver of the truck going?
9. Why did Randy ask Mr. George Fukuda for an estimate?
10. Who left the scene of the accident first, Randy or the police?
11. When did the driver of the truck leave?
12. How was the damage to Randy's car described?
13. How were Randy's plans for the day changed?
14. Which repair on Randy's car did not require parts or paint?
15. Which repair on Randy's car required parts but not paint?
16. Which side of Randy's car was damaged?
17. What lesson do you think Randy learned from the accident?
18. How do you know Randy learned a lesson?
19. How much will Randy have to pay to have his car fixed?

FILLING OUT A REPAIR BID FORM

Directions: Using the information in the story, "Getting A Car Repaired", fill out the repair bid form on the next page. (Tr2)
Fukuda's Auto Body Shop
1018 Nave Street
Tamarind City, Makinahi 99022

Phone: 277-5406
Date: __/__/14

REPAIR BID

Reg. Owner: ____________________ Phone: ____________________
Address: ______________________
Make: __________________ Year: _____ Type: ______ Style: ______ Lic. No. ______
Insurance Co.: ____________________ Adjuster: ____________________ Phone: ______

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Detail of repair/ replacement</th>
<th>Sublet</th>
<th>Paint</th>
<th>Labor</th>
<th>Parts</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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The undersigned agree to complete the above repairs for $_________ if awarded this job. Of this amount the above insured is to pay deductible $_________.

By ____________________
Estimator

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<tr>
<th>Labor</th>
<th>Parts</th>
<th>Paint</th>
<th>Sub-total</th>
<th>Makinahi Tax</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</table>

VIII 98
You give a lift to lots of things every day—briefcases, suitcases, boxes, shopping bags, books. More that too-heavy bundle lifts you off your feet and puts you flat on your back, be sure that you can handle it.

FROM HEAVE TO HO

Some basic rules apply to lifting all objects:

- Stand close to the object, feet flat on the floor about 12 inches apart.
- Keeping spine straight, bend knees and grasp object.
- Lift by straightening your legs. (Do not pull upwards with your arms and back.)
- Face the direction in which you plan to carry the object. Its weight will pull you in the right direction.

HAVE SUITCASE, WILL TRAVEL

To get off the ground with a briefcase or a suitcase that is chock-full, use other tactics:

- Stand beside the suitcase, move upper body slightly forward, and bend knees.
- Straighten knees and lift suitcase gradually.
- Shift weight slightly to the side opposite your suitcase. Keep weight centered over your feet—don’t bend at waist. Raising your free arm will help to keep your spine erect.
- As you walk keep the case close to you and maintain body alignment. Don’t slide hips to the side.

Hint: Two suitcases are better than one, because equally-balanced burdens put less strain on your spine.
IF IT'S OVER YOUR HEAD

Lifting a box from the closet shelf can tip you off your tiptoes. To maintain your balance, place one foot forward. Reach for the box with your weight on the forward foot; as the box comes forward, gradually shift weight to the back foot. Keeping your back straight and in line with your hips prevents a backwards fall or a sprain from arching.

EASY WAY OUT

Lifting requires 32 times the energy of pushing. So relax and push, if possible. Keep your spine straight and your hips low. Push the object from its center weight.
**COMPREHENSION**

Use classroom objects or bring some things from home. Follow the instructions in the reading for lifting, carrying and pushing the objects.

**VOCABULARY**

This reading contains many idioms and other words you should know.

1. **to give a lift** - to raise up.
   
   "You give a lift to lots of things everyday."

   Also, we can give people a lift. When we give someone a lift, we give them a ride in the car. Someone might say, "Do you want a lift?" That means, "Do you want a ride in my car?"

2. **flat on your back**, **in bed** because of an illness or injury. This is informal speech. It would not be used for someone who is seriously sick or injured.

   He's flat on his back with a broken leg.

3. **heave ho** - an old expression used when people lift or pull something heavy.

4. **chock-full** - very full.

   The closet is chock-full of junk.

5. **tip-toes-n** - the end of your toes. **to tip-toe** - to walk or stand on the front part of your foot so your heel is not touching the floor.

   We stood on our tiptoes to reach the medicine.
Straight lines: These lines are straight.

- horizontal line
- vertical line
- diagonal line
- diagonal line

Curved lines: These lines are curved.

- Curved lines

Parallel lines: These lines are parallel.

- Parallel lines

Perpendicular lines: These lines are perpendicular.

- Perpendicular lines

Angles: These are angles.

- Angles

This is a 90° angle.
This is a right angle.
**Shapes**

- **Cone**
- **Rectangle**
- **Square**
- **Parallelogram**
- **Cylinder**
- **Diamond**
- **Trapezoid**
- **Circle**
- **Right Triangle**

**Diagrams**

- **Diagonal Line**
- **Vertical Line**
- **Horizontal Line**