ADVANCED LESSON 1

Present Real Conditional

**FORM**

[If / When ... SIMPLE PRESENT..., SIMPLE PRESENT ...]

or

[... SIMPLE PRESENT ... if / when ... SIMPLE PRESENT...]

**USE**
The Present Real Conditional is used to talk about what you normally do in real-life situations.

**EXAMPLES:**

If I go to a friend's house for dinner, I usually **take** a bottle of wine or some flowers.

When I **have** a day off from work, I often **go** to the beach.

If the weather **is** nice, she **walks** to work.

Jerry **helps** me with my homework when he **has** time.

I **read** if there **is** nothing on TV.

What do you **do** when it **rains**?

I **stay** at home.

Where do you **stay** if you **go** to Sydney?

I **stay** with my friends near the harbor.

**IMPORTANT If / When**

Both "if" and "when" are used in the Present Real Conditional. Using "if" suggests that something happens less frequently. Using "when" suggests that something happens regularly.

**EXAMPLES:**

When I have a day off from work, I usually go to the beach.

(I regularly have days off from work.)

If I have a day off from work, I usually go to the beach.

(I rarely have days off from work.)

Present Unreal Conditional

**FORM**

[If ... SIMPLE PAST ..., would + VERB ...]

or

[... would + VERB ... if ... SIMPLE PAST ...]

**USE**
The Present Unreal Conditional is used to talk about what you would do in imaginary situations in general.

**EXAMPLES:**

If I **had** a car, I **would drive** to work. But I don't have a car.

She **would travel** around the world if she **had** more money. But she doesn't have much money.

I **would read** more if I **didn't have** a TV.

Mary **would move** to Japan if she **spoke** Japanese.

If they **worked** harder, they **would earn** more money.

What **would you do** if you **won** the lottery?

I **would travel**.

Where **would you live** if you **moved** to the U.S.?

I **would live** in Seattle.

**EXCEPTION If I were ...**

In the Present Unreal Conditional, the form "was" is not considered grammatically correct. In written English or in testing situations, you should always use "were." However, in everyday conversation, "was" is often used.

**EXAMPLES:**

If he **were** French, he would live in Paris.

If she **were** rich, she would buy a yacht.

I would play basketball if I **were** taller.

I would buy that computer if it **were** cheaper.

I would buy that computer if it **was** cheaper. **NOT CORRECT (But often said in conversation.)**

**EXCEPTION Conditional with Modal Verbs**

There are some special Conditional forms for modal verbs in English:
would + can = could
would + shall = should
would + may = might
The words "can," "shall" and "may" must be used in these special forms; they cannot be used with "would."

EXAMPIES:
If I went to Egypt, I would can learn Arabic. NOT CORRECT
If I went to Egypt, I could learn Arabic. CORRECT
If she had time, she would may go to the party. NOT CORRECT
If she had time, she might go to the party. CORRECT

The words "could," "should," "might" and "ought to" include conditional, so you cannot combine them with "would."

EXAMPIES:
If I had more time, I would could exercise after work. NOT CORRECT
If I had more time, I could exercise after work. CORRECT
If he invited you, you really would should go. NOT CORRECT
If he invited you, you really should go. CORRECT

IMPORTANT Only use "If"
Only the word "if" is used with the Present Unreal Conditional because you are discussing imaginary situations. "When" cannot be used.

EXAMPIES:
I would buy that computer when it were cheaper. NOT CORRECT
I would buy that computer if it were cheaper. CORRECT

Present Unreal Conditional
Did you hear about that guy who won 180 million dollars in the lottery? If I (win) _______________ that much money, I (quit) _______________ my job the next day. I (travel) _______________ around the world and (stay) _______________ in the most luxurious hotels. If I (want) _______________ anything, I (buy) _______________ it. If I (see) _______________ a beautiful Mercedes that I wanted, I (buy) _______________ it. If I wanted to stay in a beautiful hotel and the hotel (be) _______________ full, I (buy) _______________ the hotel and make them give me a room. I (can) _______________ do anything in the world if I had 180 million dollars ... Oh, I am starting to sound a little materialistic... Well... I (do) _______________ good things with the money as well. If anybody (need) _______________ help, I (give) _______________ them some money to help them out. I (donate) _______________ money to charities. I (give) _______________ money to help support the arts. If I (win) _______________ that much money, I wouldn't keep it all for myself. I (help) _______________ as many people as possible.

Present Real Conditional vs. Present Unreal Conditional
Michael: Sharon, I am having some problems at work, and I was wondering if you might be able to give me some advice.
Sharon: Sure, what's the problem?
Michael: The computer sales business is more difficult than I thought. When customers (come) _______________ in to look at the new computer models, they often (ask) _______________ me which model they should buy. If they (ask) _______________ me to suggest a model, I (be) _______________ usually quite honest with them. Most computer users don't need a very advanced computer; they just need a basic model which they can use for word-processing, bookkeeping and Internet access. If I am honest and I (recommend) _______________ one of the cheaper models, my boss (get) _______________ angry at me. He always says that a good salesperson can convince a customer to buy one of the more expensive advanced models. I don't really feel comfortable doing that. What would you do in my situation? Isn't it wrong to make them buy something which they don't need?
Sharon: I think you should help your customers make an intelligent decision. If I (be) _______________ you, I (educate) _______________ the customers, I (teach) _______________ them how to make a good decision by themselves. I (make) _______________ the decision for them. When a customer (ask) _______________ a question, answer it honestly. You don't need to lie to the customer, and you don't need to make the decision for them.
Michael: When I (sell) _______________ an inexpensive computer to a customer, my boss (complain) _______________ that I am not trying hard enough. What would you tell him?
Sharon: If I (be) _______________ in your situation, I (tell) _______________ him that I wasn't comfortable forcing customers to buy products which they don't need. Tell him that you don't want to lie to honest people, and that you want to provide them with good service. Remind him that when customers (get) _______________ good service, they (return) _______________ to a store and spend more money.
Michael: I think that's a great idea. He (might) _______________ change his mind if I said that to him. Maybe he (realize) _______________ that good service is the most important thing to consumers. And, of course, I (feel)
much more comfortable if I (be) able to be honest with the customers. Thanks for your advice.

VOCABULARY HUMOR

to crack up V. to laugh uncontrollably, to laugh a lot
dry Adj. not obvious, subtle (sense of humor)
to giggle V. to laugh a little without opening your mouth very much
humorous Adj. funny, amusing
an impression N. the act of speaking or singing like a famous person
to kid V. to make jokes, to joke with someone; to not be serious about something
a stand-up comedian N. a person who entertains by telling humorous stories and jokes; a professional comedian who performs live.
silly N. funny in a slightly stupid way; funny in a way which is not really intelligent or sophisticated
twisted Adj. sick, disgusting, abnormal
Adj. using sick or disgusting things in a humorous way
witty Adj. funny in an intelligent way
Adj. full of fast, humorous responses

Humor
Vocabulary in Conversation

cracking up dry giggling humorous impression kidding silly stand-up comedian twisted witty

Robin: Did you meet Jake, the guy who's studying philosophy and Latin?
Michele: Yeah, he was hilarious! He had a great sense of humor.
Robin: I thought his jokes were really _______________. Some of them were totally sick! I don't like that kind of humor. What about Karen? Didn't you think she was really funny? I was _______________ the whole time she was telling that story about her trip to London.
Michele: I thought the story was slightly _______________, but she's no _______________. Half of the time, I couldn't tell if she was _______________ or being serious.
Robin: She just has a very _______________ sense of humor, that's all. I thought she was quite _______________ - her jokes were so intelligent.
Michele: Did you see that guy who was doing the Elvis _______________? Wasn't that _______________?
Robin: Oh! I was so embarrassed just watching him. Talk about an idiot! A few people were _______________, but I think that was just because he was making such a fool out of himself.

Vocabulary Follow-Up

cracking up dry giggling humorous impression kidding silly stand-up comedians twisted witty

1. Robin Williams and Whoopi Goldberg were both _______________ before they became famous actors.
2. Senara, the girl from London, has such a _______________ sense of humor. At first, I never knew if she was actually joking or being serious.
3. He does a great Michael Jackson _______________. He can sing all the old hits like "Thriller" and "Beat It."
4. I thought that movie was rather _______________. I laughed, but it was pretty disgusting.
5. Michele thought the comment was somewhat _______________ but she didn't actually laugh.
6. The little girls started _______________ when they heard their father singing off key.
7. That was such a _______________ mistake. If I had been using my brain, that never would have happened.
8. That joke was hilarious! I started _______________ when he got to the punch line.
9. I loved the comedy we saw at the theater last night. The actors were marvelous! And the dialog was not only insightful but also very _______________ and incredibly entertaining.
10. I'm sorry. I was just _______________ when I said your dinner tasted like cheap fast food. It was actually quite delicious.
ADVANCED LESSON 2
Vocabulary Unique Personalities

cynical 1) Adj. seeing little or no good in other people, believing that people do good things for bad reasons
eccentric 1) Adj. having strange, unusual or abnormal habits or tastes (This term is less insulting than strange, weird or bizarre.)
egotistical 1) Adj. thinking too highly of oneself, considering oneself better than others
imaginative 1) Adj. creative, having much imagination
indecisive 1) Adj. unable to decide quickly, not knowing what choice to make
picky 1) Adj. hard to please, too careful in choosing something
sensible 1) Adj. practical, reasonable, something that makes sense
sensitive 1) Adj. easily feels emotion, easily hurt emotionally (can be positive or negative)
sophisticated 1) Adj. representing high culture, very experienced in life
thoughtful 1) Adj. often doing things to make other people feel good

Vocabulary in Conversation

Robin: Did you meet that guy, Richard, at the party last night?
Michele: Oh my Goodness, he was so _______________. He kept talking about how intelligent he was and how much money he makes. He even said he was thinking about becoming a professional model. Like that is ever going to happen!
Robin: What about Brad, the artist from New York, he was rather _______________! He told me he sculpts and paints nothing but frogs. He even said he wanted to introduce a new line of frog jewelry. That's a little odd.
Michele: He wasn't strange at all. I thought he was very _______________ you have to be really creative to become such a successful artist. He was also incredibly _______________ - he almost started crying as he told me about his art. By the way, look at the ring he gave me.
Robin: He gave you a frog ring? That's the ugliest thing I've ever seen!
Michele: It is not! I think it's really _______________. He said his jewelry is the latest trend among the New York elite. Wasn't that _______________ of him to give me one of his creations?
Robin: Not really, I think he just wanted some free advertising.
Michele: My Goodness, you are so _______________. Wasn't there anybody you liked at the party?
Robin: Yeah, Bill was really nice. He was the only _______________, clear-thinking person I met there.
Michele: Oh, the waitress is coming. Have you decided what to order?
Robin: I'm not sure what I want to order. I don't know what I want.
Michele: You are so _______________. Nothing is ever good enough for you.
Robin: That's not true! I'm just a little _______________.
Michele: Well, you need to decide soon so we can order.

Answer key - egotistical, eccentric, imaginative, sensitive, sophisticated, thoughtful, picky, sensible, cynical, indecisive

Vocabulary Follow-Up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cynical</th>
<th>eccentric</th>
<th>egotistical</th>
<th>imaginative</th>
<th>indecisive</th>
<th>picky</th>
<th>sensible</th>
<th>sensitive</th>
<th>sophisticated</th>
<th>thoughtful</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Fill in the blank with the vocabulary word which has the opposite meaning.
1. humble -
2. easy to please -
3. uncreative -
4. selfish -
5. modest -
6. normal -
7. quick to decide -
8. unfeeling -
9. illogical - _______________
10. has faith in people - _______________

Answer key- egotistical, picky, imaginative, thoughtful, sophisticated, eccentric, indecisive, sensitive, sensible, cynical

Alice in Wonderland

ALICE was beginning to get very tired of sitting by her sister on the bank, and of having nothing to do: once or twice she had peeped into the book her sister was reading, but it had no pictures or conversations in it, “and what is the use of a book,” thought Alice, “without pictures or conversations?”

So she was considering in her own mind (as well as she could, for the hot day made her feel very sleepy and stupid) whether the pleasure of making a daisy-chain would be worth the trouble of getting up and picking the daisies, when suddenly a White Rabbit with pink eyes ran close to her. There was nothing so very remarkable in that; nor did Alice think it so very much out of the way to hear the Rabbit say to itself, “Oh dear! Oh dear! I shall be too late!” (when she thought it over afterwards, it occurred to her that she ought to have wondered at this, but at the time it all seemed quite natural); but when the Rabbit actually took a watch out of its waist-coat pocket, and looked at it, and then hurried on, Alice started to her feet, for it flashed across her mind that she had never before seen a rabbit with either a waist-coat pocket or a watch to take out of it, and burning with curiosity, she ran across the field after it, and fortunately was just in time to see it pop down a large rabbit-hole under the hedge.
### ADVANCED LESSON 3

#### Can

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modal Use</th>
<th>1. Present</th>
<th>2. Past</th>
<th>3. Future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>general ability</td>
<td>1. I can speak Chinese</td>
<td>2. I could speak Chinese when I was a kid.</td>
<td>3. I will be able to speak Chinese by the time I finish my course.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opportunity</td>
<td>1. I have some free time. I can help her now.</td>
<td>2. I had some free time yesterday. I was able to help her at that time.</td>
<td>3. I'll have some free time tomorrow. I can help her then.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permission</td>
<td>1. I can drive Susan's car when she is out of town.</td>
<td>2. I was allowed to drive Susan's car while she was out of town last week.</td>
<td>3. I can drive Susan's car while she is out of town next week.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Negative Forms</th>
<th>You can also use:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. I can't speak Swahili.</td>
<td>to be able</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. I couldn't speak Swahili.</td>
<td>to be able</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. I won't be able to speak Swahili.</td>
<td>to be able</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. People can't pick up cars.</td>
<td>to be able</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Even the weight lifter, couldn't lift the car off the child's leg.</td>
<td>to be able</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Even three men working together won't be able to lift the car.</td>
<td>to be able</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. I don't have any time. I can't help her now.</td>
<td>to be able</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. I didn't have time yesterday. I wasn't able to help her at that time.</td>
<td>to be able</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. I won't have any time later. I can't help her then.</td>
<td>to be able</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. I can't drive Susan's car when she is out of town.</td>
<td>to be able</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. I wasn't allowed to drive Susan's car while she was out of town last week.</td>
<td>to be able</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. I can't drive Susan's car while she is out of town next week.</td>
<td>to be able</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Could

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Can request</th>
<th>Can I have a glass of water?</th>
<th>Can't I have a glass of water?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Can you give me a lift to school?</td>
<td>Can't you give me a lift to school?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Requests usually refer to the near future.)</td>
<td>(Requests usually refer to the near future.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Can possibility / impossibility</th>
<th>Anyone can become rich and famous if they know the right people.</th>
<th>It can't cost more than a dollar or two.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Learning a language can be a real challenge.</td>
<td>You can't be 45! I thought you were about 18 years old.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(This use is usually a generalization or a supposition.)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modal Use</td>
<td>Negative Forms</td>
<td>You can also use:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>could possibility</td>
<td>1. John could be the one who stole the money.</td>
<td>might, may</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. John could have been the one who stole the money.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. John could be charged with the crime when the police finish the investigation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>could conditional</td>
<td>1. If I had more time, I could travel around the world.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(can, could)</td>
<td>2. If I had more time, I could have traveled around the world.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. If I had more time this winter, I could travel around the world.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>could suggestion</td>
<td>1. NO PRESENT FORM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. You could have spent your vacation in Hawaii.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. You could spend your vacation in Hawaii.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>could past ability</td>
<td>I could run ten miles in my twenties.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I could speak Chinese when I was a kid.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>could polite request</td>
<td>Could I have something to drink?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Could borrow your stapler?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Requests usually refer to the near future.)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Modal and Related Expressions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>couldn't might not</th>
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</thead>
</table>

1. Unfortunately, James and Michelle had already made plans, so they **could not** come with us to the exhibition at the Museum of Contemporary Art.

2. They have had several major snow storms in the mountains during the last month. We had better call the highway patrol to check road conditions. The road to Smithsville **must** be passable.

3. We should call Tim before we go over to his house; he **must** be there. I don’t want to drive all the way there for nothing.

4. In order to win the pie eating contest, Norman would have to eat sixteen pies in ten minutes. He **might not** possibly eat that many pies - he would explode!

5. I know Eve wants to go to the ballet with us, but we’d better call her before we get her ticket. She works Wednesday nights, and she **might not** be able to get time off that evening.

6. Susan **can’t** hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly.

7. It **shouldn’t** be a bad idea to take some snacks along while we’re hiking. Last time, we got so hungry we had to come back early without finishing the hike.

8. Jerry **might** be angry, or he **might not**. You never really know with him because he’s so temperamental.

9. Jerry **must** be angry at me. I’ve never done anything to upset him.

10. The lamp **must not** be broken. Maybe the light bulb just burned out.

11. When you were a child, you could swim from here to the little island in the middle of the river, **could** you. At least, that’s what your father told me.

12. She **should** possibly be the winner of the talent show! The other acts were much better than her’s.

13. Frank and Sarah **should** get tickets to the concert. The concert was sold out a little over an hour after tickets went on sale.
14. I heard that band is really popular, and tickets sell out quickly. You _______________ get tickets if you wait too long.
15. That concert has been sold out for weeks. You _______________ get tickets even if you knew the band personally. It's impossible!
16. It _______________ be a bad idea to get a car alarm for your new sports car. New cars tend to attract thieves.
17. That _______________ possibly be Mr. Jones. He's lost so much weight that he looks like a completely different person.
18. You _______________ do the job if you didn't speak Arabic fluently.
19. Jane and Bill _______________ have gotten the invitation to the party. Perhaps, that's why they didn't show up. I doubt they would actually skip your birthday party - they're your best friends!
20. I _______________ have left my keys at Simon's house. I wouldn't have been able to drive home if I had done that. They must be somewhere here in the apartment. Let's keep looking.

Vocabulary Telecommunications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>carrier</th>
<th>N. a company which provides telephone service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>competition</td>
<td>N. This is when several companies in an industry sell the same product or service resulting in lower prices and better customer support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>competitive</td>
<td>Adj. having competition; having many companies selling the same product or service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deregulation</td>
<td>N. the act of taking a government controlled industry and opening it up to private companies for the purpose of introducing competition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fee</td>
<td>N. a small charge for a professional service; a small charge for admission to a place or event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to hook up</td>
<td>V. to make the electrical connections required for a machine or information service</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|to install| V. to put in or add a piece of equipment or hardware
V. to put a new computer program on a computer|
|monopoly| N. This is when one company (or the government) has control over an industry and does not allow competition.|
|to place a call| V. to make a telephone call
(to place calls)|
|the suburbs| N. an area outside a city where people live rather than work|
|telecommunications| N. the industry and science of sending and receiving messages with a telephone (or other electronic devices)|

Vocabulary Follow-Up

carriers competition deregulation fee hooked up installed monopoly suburbs telecommunications to place calls

Sandra: Tony, I just moved into my new apartment, and I need to have the phones _______________. I have no idea what I am doing; I have to make all these decisions about local, local long-distance, and long-distance _______________.

Tony: I know - it’s really complicated. In America, we have somewhere between five and ten thousand long distance telephone companies. _______________ is nice, but sometimes I think we have too much choice! It was easier before _______________ in the early eighties. The _______________ industry has become far too confusing, but at least prices have really gone down in the last twenty years.

Sandra: Why do I need to choose more than one company?

Tony: We divide telephone service into three categories: local, local long-distance, and long-distance. Your long-distance company allows you to call foreign countries, other American states, and other cities in your state. Your local long-distance company allows you to call _______________ or regions just outside your city. And, of course, your local company allows you _______________ within your own city.

Sandra: But they only asked me to choose a local long-distance company and a long-distance company. Don't I get to choose my local service?

Tony: In Southern California, we really don't have much choice yet when it comes to local service. It's still basically a _______________.

Sandra: Is it really expensive to make local telephone calls then? How much does it cost per minute?

Tony: Actually, for most people, local calls do not have a per-minute charge. You pay your local telephone company a monthly service _______________ of around ten to fifteen dollars for your local service, but then we don't have to pay per-minute.
Sandra: You don't pay per-minute? That's amazing! In my country, I have to pay a lot of money for local calls.
Tony: I rarely pay more than twenty dollars a month for local, local long-distance, and long-distance combined. It's so cheap that I had an extra telephone line _______________ for my computer.

**Vocabulary Follow-Up**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>carrier</th>
<th>competition</th>
<th>deregulation</th>
<th>fee</th>
<th>monopoly</th>
<th>suburbs</th>
<th>telecommunications</th>
<th>to hook up</th>
<th>to install</th>
<th>to place a call</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. **John:** Which long-distance ____________ do you use?  
   **Mary:** I just switched to AT&T.
2. I just got my computer, and I don't really know what I am doing. Do you know how _______________ a new computer program on the hard drive?
3. There were so many different wires that it took me more than half an hour _______________ the video recorder.
4. That amusement park just raised its admission _______________ again. It has become ridiculously expensive!
5. Ever since the _______________ of the airlines industry, the cost of flying has gone way down. Unfortunately, the quality of the service has gone way down as well.
6. Does your country allow _______________ in the telecommunications industry, or is that still controlled by the government?
7. That software company has bought out so much of its competition that it has virtually become a _______________.
8. If you want _______________ from this office, you need to dial "9" first to get an outside line.
9. Jonathan is majoring in _______________ at Brown University. This semester he is taking a really interesting course on how the internet and cable television will alter the pricing for long distance telephone service.
10. In the 1950s, many Americans left the inner city and moved to the _______________ to find the American dream of owning a house with a big backyard.
## ADVANCED LESSON 4

### Vocabulary Higher Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to be funded</td>
<td>V. to be paid for, to supply the money for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a degree</td>
<td>N. a title given by a university</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>facilities</td>
<td>N. services or conveniences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to stand for</td>
<td>V. to be the short form of, to represent, to mean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terminology</td>
<td>N. specialized words or expressions used in a particular field, activity, job, science etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to transfer</td>
<td>V. to move something from one place to another</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following words will be explained in the "Vocabulary in Conversation" Exercise below.

### Vocabulary in Conversation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>college</td>
<td>(see conversation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>junior college</td>
<td>(see conversation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>major</td>
<td>(see conversation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minor</td>
<td>(see conversation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.A., B.S., Masters and Ph.D.</td>
<td>U.S. degrees (see conversation)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lars:** Tina, I am trying to fill out this job application and they want to know about my educational history. It's a little confusing because I don't understand the _______________ they are using. They are using words such as college, junior college, major, minor, B.A., B.S., Masters and Ph.D. I have heard these words, but I don't really understand the system.

**Tina:** In America, all students basically study the same thing until they reach high school. After high school, students have the choice to start working or go to college.

**Lars:** What is the difference between a college and a university?

**Tina:** In the U.S., there isn't a big difference between the two. Colleges tend to be smaller schools and universities are usually larger schools with more _______________.

**Lars:** What are junior colleges?

**Tina:** Colleges and universities in the United States are extremely expensive. Even schools which _______________ by the government can cost thousands of dollars a year. Most states have created junior colleges, which are inexpensive schools where students can complete the first two years of their education. Afterwards, students can _______________ to a normal college or university.

**Lars:** How long do students usually study to get their _______________?

**Tina:** Usually, it takes four years to get a B.S. or a B.A. American students try to complete their studies as soon as possible because each additional year can cost a lot of money.

**Lars:** What do B.S. and B.A. _______________?

**Tina:** B.S. means "Bachelor of Science" and B.A. means "Bachelor of Arts."

**Lars:** What does the expression "to major" mean?

**Tina:** The area of study which we specialize in is called "a major." We are also allowed to choose a secondary area of study called "a minor." For example, I majored in biology and minored in Japanese.

**Lars:** What other kinds of degrees are there in the U.S.?

**Tina:** After getting a B.S. or a B.A., students can continue studying and receive a Masters, which usually requires an additional two years of study. And of course, the highest degree is called a Ph.D.

**Lars:** Is a Ph.D. the same as a Doctorate?

**Tina:** Yes, they are the same thing, although most Americans use the expression Ph.D.

---

**Answer key** - terminology, facilities, are funded, transfer, degree, stand for

**Charles Dickens** - *David Copperfield*

*WHETHER I shall turn out to be the hero of my own life, or whether that station will be held by anybody else, these pages must show. To begin my life with the beginning of my life, I record that I was born (as I have been informed and believe) on a Friday, at twelve o'clock at night. It was remarked that the clock began to strike, and I began to cry, simultaneously. I In consideration of the day and hour of my birth, it was declared by the day and by some sage women in the neighborhood who had taken a lively interest in me several months before there was any possibility of our becoming personally acquainted, first, that I was destined to be unlucky in life; and secondly, that I was privileged to see ghosts and spirits; both these gifts inevitably attaching, as they believed, to all unlucky infants of either gender born*
towards the small hours on a Friday night. 2 I need say nothing here, on the first head, because nothing can show better than my history whether that prediction was verified or falsified by the result. On the second branch of the question, I will only remark that unless I ran through that part of my inheritance while I was still a baby, I have not come into it yet. But I do not at all complain of having been kept out of this property; and if anybody else should be in the present enjoyment of it, he is heartily welcome to keep it.
ADVANCED LESSON 5

Past Real Conditional

FORM

[If / When ... SIMPLE PAST ..., ... SIMPLE PAST ...]
or

[... SIMPLE PAST... if / when ... SIMPLE PAST ...]

USE

The Past Real Conditional describes what you used to do in particular real life situations. It suggests that your habits have changed and you do not usually do these things today.

EXAMPLES:

If I went to a friend's house for dinner, I usually took a bottle of wine or some flowers. I don't do that anymore.

When I had a day off from work, I often went to the beach. Now, I never get time off.

If the weather was nice, she often walked to work. Now, she usually drives.

Jerry always helped me with my homework when he had time. But he doesn't do that anymore.

What did you usually do when it rained?

I usually stayed at home.

IMPORTANT Used to

The form "Used to" is often used to emphasize that the past action was a habit.

EXAMPLES:

If I went to a friend's house for dinner, I used to take a bottle of wine or some flowers. I don't do that anymore.

When I had a day off from work, I used to go to the beach. Now, I never get time off.

If the weather was nice, she used to walk to work. Now, she usually drives.

Jerry used to help me with my homework when he had time. But he doesn't do that anymore.

What did you do when it rained?

I used to stay at home.

IMPORTANT If / When

Both "if" and "when" are used in the Past Real Conditional. Using "if" suggests that something happened less frequently. Using "when" suggests that something happened regularly.

EXAMPLES:

When I had a day off from work, I usually went to the beach.

(I regularly had days off from work.)

If I had a day off from work, I usually went to the beach.

(I rarely had days off from work.)

Past Unreal Conditional

FORM

[If ... PAST PERFECT ..., ... would have + PAST PARTICIPLE ... ]
or

[... would have + PAST PARTICIPLE ... if ... PAST PERFECT ...]

USE

The Past Unreal Conditional is used to talk about imaginary situations in the past. You can describe what you would have done differently or how something could have happened differently if circumstances had been different.

EXAMPLES:

If I had had a car, I would have driven to work. But I didn't have one, so I took the bus.

She would have traveled around the world if she had had more money. But she didn't have much money, so she never traveled.

I would have read more as a child if I hadn't had a TV. Unfortunately, I did have a TV, so I never read for entertainment.

Mary would have gotten the job and moved to Japan if she had studied Japanese in school instead of French.

If they had worked harder, they would have earned more money. Unfortunately, they were lazy and they didn't earn much.

What would you have done if you had won the lottery last week?

I would have traveled.
What city would you have chosen if you had decided to move to the United States? I would have chosen Seattle.

**EXCEPTION** Conditional with Modal Verbs
There are some special Conditional forms for modal verbs in English:

- would have + can = could have
- would have + shall = should have
- would have + may = might have

The words "can," "shall" and "may" must be used in these special forms; they cannot be used with "would have."

**EXAMPLES:**
- If I had gone to Egypt, I could have learned Arabic. **CORRECT**
- If she had had time, she might have gone to the party. **CORRECT**

The words "could," "should," "might" and "ought to" include Conditional, so you cannot combine them with "would.

**EXAMPLES:**
- If I had had more time, I would have could exercise after work. **NOT CORRECT**
- If I had had more time, I could have exercised after work. **CORRECT**
- If he had invited you, you would have might go. **NOT CORRECT**
- If he had invited you, you might have gone. **CORRECT**

**IMPORTANT** Only use "If"
Only the word "if" is used with the Past Unreal Conditional because you are discussing imaginary situations. "When" cannot be used.

**EXAMPLES:**
- I would have bought that computer when it had been cheaper. **NOT CORRECT**
- I would have bought that computer if it had been cheaper. **CORRECT**

---

**Past Unreal Conditional**

After I graduated from university, I applied for a marketing position with a prominent bank with branches all over the world. I didn't get the job because they wanted someone who spoke Spanish fluently. I (could, take) Spanish in high school, but I didn't. I took an acting class instead. If I (take) Spanish, I (get) the job. Just imagine, if I had actually gotten the job, I (move) to Spain. My entire life (could, go) in a totally different direction. If I had accepted the job and moved to Spain, I (might, meet) a Spanish woman and (get) married. If that had actually happened, I probably (stay) in Spain. We (might, have) children. Unfortunately, I didn't get the job and I didn't go to Spain. I got a boring job and I live alone. If I had just taken Spanish, my life (be) much more interesting.

---

**Past Real Conditional vs. Past Unreal Conditional**

**Clarence:** Mary, have you ever had a teacher who changed your life or influenced you greatly?

**Mary:** Yes. But the teacher influenced me in a very negative way. I have always had problems with math, and I think it comes from my seventh grade math teacher, Mr. Harris. He thought girls couldn't do math. When any girl (ask) a question, he always (sigh) and (say), "Girls can't do math. It's a well known fact." When a boy (ask) a question, he (smile) and (ask) for his answer.

**Clarence:** That's terrible! Your teacher actually said that to you?

**Mary:** Yes. If he ever did let me answer a question, and I actually got it right, he always (say) that it was a lucky guess.

**Clarence:** Your parents (should, do) something about him. They (could, go) to the principle of the school and complained about the way Mr. Harris treated the girls. If you (be) my child, I (demand) that such an irresponsible teacher be fired.

**Mary:** You're right! If somebody (force) Mr. Harris to treat the children equally, I (become) more confident in math. His behavior (might, affect) every girl in that class.

**Clarence:** It might have. I'm glad our children don't have teachers like that!

---

**Present Unreal Conditional vs. Past Unreal Conditional**

1. If I (have) enough money, I (backpack) around Europe. But, unfortunately, I am broke.
2. If I (have) enough money in my twenties, I (backpack) around Europe. But, unfortunately, I was broke.
3. She would have been here earlier if she (miss, not) the train.
4. Thank you for helping me study. If you hadn't tutored me, I (fail) the test.
5. If I exercised more, I (be) ___________ much more fit and I (have, not) ___________ so many health problems.
6. It's too bad Frank isn't with us. If he (be) ___________ here, he (can, translate) ___________ the letter for us.
7. Stop asking me what Joe bought you for your birthday. Even if I (know) ___________ what he bought you, I (tell, not) ___________ you.
8. My business trip to California was only two days. If the trip (be) ___________ longer, I (visit) ___________ my friends in Los Angeles.
9. I'm sorry, I didn't know you were allergic to chocolate. If I (know) ___________, I (make) ___________ you a vanilla birthday cake.
10. Did you hear that Margaret won $2,000 in Las Vegas, and she used the money to buy a new washing machine and drier? How boring! If I (win) ___________ that much money, I (go) ___________ to Tahiti for a couple of weeks.
11. Sally's alarm didn't go off, and she was almost late to the interview. If she (arrive) ___________ late, she (might, not, get) ___________ the job.
12. Jane is polite and well mannered. She (say, never) ___________ anything rude or insulting. That is just the kind of person she is.
13. Jerry said that Jane called Martha a bitch at the party. I don't believe that! Jane is polite and well mannered. She (say, never) ___________ anything rude or insulting like that.
14. Penny's baby daughter almost drank some of the furniture polish which was sitting on the coffee table. If she (drink, actually) ___________ the polish, she (could, get) ___________ sick or even died.
15. If I (can, go) ___________ anywhere in the world, I (go) ___________ to Egypt to see the pyramids.

Vocabulary Hiking / Trekking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>term</th>
<th>definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>altitude sickness</td>
<td>N. an illness caused from being at high elevations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a canteen</td>
<td>N. a container used for carrying drinking water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dehydration</td>
<td>N. a physical condition caused by not drinking enough water; having the water removed from something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gear</td>
<td>N. equipment used for a particular purpose (like camping, sports, fishing ...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to hike</td>
<td>V. to go on a walk through nature for pleasure or exercise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a hike</td>
<td>N. a walk through nature for pleasure or exercise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a permit</td>
<td>N. written permission from a government office or other organization to do something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a porter</td>
<td>N. a person who carries gear and supplies on a trek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a ranger</td>
<td>N. a person who is employed to take care of a state park or a national park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a trail</td>
<td>N. a path (through forest, grass, sand) created when many people or animals walk back and forth over the same area (Marked paths in natural parks and reserves are usually called trails.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to trek</td>
<td>V. to travel by foot over a great distance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a trek</td>
<td>N. a journey over a great distance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocabulary Follow-Up

**Todd**: How was your trip to the Grand Canyon, Francoise?
**Francoise**: It was excellent! We spent five days ___________ along the Colorado river and exploring the side canyons. It was great to get out of the city and get back to nature.

**Todd**: I have only been to the Grand Canyon on a day trip. Did you need to make any special preparations to camp at the bottom?
**Francoise**: We wanted to get into the back country away from the tourists, so we had to get a wilderness ___________.

**Todd**: Was that difficult?
**Francoise**: No. We just went to the ___________ station and told them what we wanted to do. They talked to us about where we wanted to go and how long we wanted to stay. They are really just trying to make sure that you know what you are doing and that you have the proper ___________. They also give you information on the various ___________ through the park and educate you about wildlife and park conditions. From what I understand, every year tourists get sick or die from ___________. The park officials want to make sure that you have a good ___________ full of water before you leave.
Todd: I know what you mean. People often try to do these things without first educating themselves about the dangers. Last year, I went to Nepal with some friends. We _______________ to the base of Mount Everest. I had read that _______________ was a real problem, so I hired a local _______________ to help carry things to the higher elevations. Despite the thin air, one of my friends tried to carry his stuff by himself, and he ended up getting really sick. I guess it pays to know what you are doing.

Vocabulary Follow-Up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>altitude sickness</th>
<th>canteen</th>
<th>dehydration</th>
<th>gear</th>
<th>permit</th>
<th>porter</th>
<th>rangers</th>
<th>to hike</th>
<th>trails</th>
<th>trek</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
1. Last year, Sam did a week-long _______________ through the Mountains of the Moon in Uganda.
2. Before you can learn to drive in the U.S., you need to get a learner's _______________.
3. I love _______________ in the mountains near my home. I go at least once a month.
4. Debbie just bought a new _______________ at the camping supply store. It holds more than two liters of water.
5. I didn't hire a _______________. I carried my own gear during the trek.
6. He has all the necessary camping _______________: a sleeping bag, a strong tent, a canteen, a good backpack, a compass and more.
7. The park _______________ asked the campers to properly store their food so bears would not be attracted to their campsite.
8. When John went skiing last year in Colorado, he had a slight problem with _______________.
9. The doctor said Alex was suffering from _______________ because he had not been drinking enough.
10. The national park is very well maintained. All of the _______________ are clearly marked - it is almost impossible to get lost.
**Vocabulary Internet**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a browser</td>
<td>1) N. a program used to view the Internet. Microsoft Explorer and Netscape Navigator are examples of popular Internet browsers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to click</td>
<td>1) V. to press the button on a computer mouse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a click</td>
<td>2) N. the pressing of the mouse button.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3) V. to make a small, sharp sound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4) N. a small sharp sound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>content</td>
<td>1) N. subject matter; the main idea of a book, a paper or a web page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to copyright</td>
<td>1) V. to legally protect content with a copyright.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a copyright</td>
<td>2) N. the right in law to be the only producer, seller or shower of a book, a play or a web page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to design a design</td>
<td>1) V. to artistically arrange the shape or layout of something.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) N. the artistic shape or layout of something.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3) N. an architectural or technical plan for something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to format a format</td>
<td>1) V. to determine the size, shape and form of a written document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) N. the size, shape and form of a written document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet (net)</td>
<td>1) N. a series of interconnected computers and databases around the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to lay out a layout</td>
<td>1) V. to design the technical arrangement of a web page, building, garden etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) N. the technical arrangement of a web page, building, garden etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Wide Web (web)</td>
<td>1) N. a series of commercial, educational and governmental web pages on the Internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infringement</td>
<td>1) N. to go against (someone else's rights) or disregard (a law)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vocabulary in Conversation**

**Tim:** Hey! What are you looking at Barbara?

**Barbara:** I am taking a class called 21st Century Advertising. The teacher wants us to study different web sites to learn about web page ________________.

**Tim:** That sounds like a great class for people who are studying business.

**Barbara:** It is. The ________________ is the future of business. And the ________________ is going to be the storefront of the next century. To be competitive, businesses have to adapt their current advertising techniques. However, creating a good web site is much more difficult than most people think.

**Tim:** Have you discovered anything interesting which you consider to be well designed?

**Barbara:** Yeah, this site is fantastic. Take a look. It’s very artistic and the technical ________________ is convenient and very logical. It also looks good in different ________________. I have already viewed it in Microsoft Explorer and Netscape Navigator. The ________________ is also fantastic; the size and shape of the text is perfect. I am going to borrow some of their techniques when I design my own web page for class.

**Tim:** Borrowing ideas is OK, but you have to remember that the ________________ of all web pages is legally protected.

**Barbara:** I know. Our professor taught us about intellectual rights. He told us that ________________ infringement is a real concern for people who publish on the web.

**Tim:** That picture says "continue on." Why don't you ________________ there so we can see the next page.

**Barbara:** OK.

**Answer key** - design, Internet, World Wide Web, content, browsers, format, copyright, layout, copyright, click

**Vocabulary Follow-Up**

| browser click content copyright design format infringement Internet layout World Wide Web |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| browser click content copyright design format infringement Internet layout World Wide Web |
| 1. I don't like the ________________ of that building. The entrance is too small, and there are no windows in the lounge. |
| 2. They cannot simply reproduce that book without his permission. The ________________ legally protects it from unauthorized reproduction. |
| 3. When you ________________ a document in a word processing program, you change the size, shape and font of the words. |
| 4. Not allowing them to vote is an ________________ of their rights. |
5. The book which Richard wrote is fascinating. The _______________ is both thought provoking and educational.
6. When I pressed that button, I heard a loud _______________. I hope I didn't break the computer.
7. Netscape Navigator is a _______________.
8. She attended a school for fashion _______________.
9. The web is an international collection of commercial and educational sights on the _______________.
10. The “www” in an Internet address stands for _______________.

**Answer key** - layout, copyright, format, infringement, content, click, browser, design, internet, World Wide Web.

Nathaniel Hawthorne - The Scarlet Letter

A THRONG of bearded men, in sad-colored garments and gray, steeple-crowned hats, intermixed with women, some wearing hoods, and others bareheaded, was assembled in front of a wooden edifice, the door of which was heavily timbered with oak, and studded with iron spikes.

The founders of a new colony, whatever Utopia of human virtue and happiness they might originally project, have invariably recognized it among their earliest practical necessities to allot a portion of the virgin soil as a cemetery, and another portion as the site of a prison. In accordance with this rule, it may safely be assumed that the forefathers of Boston had built the first prison-house, somewhere in the vicinity of Corn hill, almost as seasonably as they marked out the first burial-ground, on Isaac Johnson’s lot, and round about his grave, which subsequently became the nucleus of all the congregated sepulchers in the old church-yard of King’s Chapel. Certain it is that, some fifteen or twenty years after the settlement of the town, the wooden jail was already marked with weather-stains and other indications of age, which gave a yet darker aspect to its beetle-browed and gloomy front. The rust on the ponderous iron-work of its oaken door looked more antique than any thing else in the new world. Like all that pertains to crime, it seemed never to have known a youthful era. Before this ugly edifice, and between it and the wheel-track of the street, was a grass-plot, much overgrown with burdock, pig-weed, apple-peru, and such unsightly vegetation, which evidently found something congenial in the soil that had so early borne the black flower of civilized society, a prison. But, on one side of the portal, and rooted almost at the threshold, was a wild rose-bush, covered, in this month of June, with its delicate gems, which might be imagined to offer their fragrance and fragile beauty to the prisoner as he went in, and to the condemned criminal as he came forth to his doom, in token that the deep heart of Nature could pity and be kind to him.
**ADVANCED LESSON 7**

### Had Better

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modal Use</th>
<th>Negative Forms</th>
<th>You can also use:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Present</td>
<td>1. SHIFT TO &quot;SHOULD&quot; OR &quot;OUGHT TO&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Past</td>
<td>People shouldn't clean toasters without unplugging them first.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Future</td>
<td>2. SHIFT TO &quot;SHOULD&quot; OR &quot;OUGHT TO&quot;</td>
<td>People shouldn't clean toasters without unplugging them first.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You shouldn't have cleaned the toaster without unplugging it first.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. You had better not clean the toaster until you unplug it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **SHIFT TO "SHOULD" OR "OUGHT TO"**
   - People should unplug toasters before they clean them.
   - You should have unplugged the toaster before you tried to clean it.
   - You had better unplug the toaster before you try to clean it.

2. **SHIFT TO "SHOULD" OR "OUGHT TO"**
   - People shouldn't clean toasters without unplugging them first.
   - You shouldn't have cleaned the toaster without unplugging it first.
   - You had better not clean the toaster until you unplug it.

3. **had better**
   - The movie had better end soon.
   - They had better be here before we start dinner.
   - (Desperate hopes and warnings usually refer to the near future.)

   - They had better not be late.
   - They had better not forget Tom's birthday gift.
   - (Desperate hopes and warnings usually refer to the near future.)

"**Had better**" is often simply pronounced as "better" in spoken English.

### Have to

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<tr>
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<td>1. Present</td>
<td>1. SHIFTS TO &quot;MUST&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Past</td>
<td>That must not have been Jerry we saw. He was supposed to have red hair.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Future</td>
<td>2. SHIFTS TO &quot;MUST&quot;</td>
<td>That must not have been the right restaurant. I guess there is another one around here somewhere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. NONE</td>
<td>Must</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **have to**
   - That has to be Jerry. They said he was tall with bright red hair.
   - That has to have been the right restaurant. There are no other restaurants on this street.
   - That must not have been Jerry we saw. He was supposed to have red hair.

2. **have to**
   - She had to finish the first book before the midterm.
   - She didn't have to write a critique of "The Scarlet Letter." She had to give a presentation to her class.

3. **have to**
   - She has to read four books for this literature class.
   - She will have to finish the other books before the final exam.

4. **don't have to**
   - I don't have to take any tests. The course is just for fun.
   - She doesn't have to read "Grapes of Wrath." It's optional reading for extra credit.

5. **don't have to**
   - I didn't have to take the test. The teacher let me do a report instead.
   - She didn't have to write a critique of "The Scarlet Letter." She had to give a presentation to her class.

6. **don't have to**
   - She won't have to take any other literature classes. American Literature 101 is the only required course.

(REMEMBER: "Do not have to" vs. "Must not")
"Do not have to" suggests that someone is not required to do something. "Must not" suggests that you are prohibited from doing something.

**Modals and Related Expressions**

1. I __________ be at the meeting by 10:00. I will probably __________ take a taxi if I want to be on time.
2. You __________ submit the application if it has not been completely filled out. Check that the name, address, and background information are correct. If the form is not accurate and complete, you will be rejected and you will __________ reapply at a later date.
3. A: Look at these flowers - they're beautiful! But, there's no card. Who could have sent them?
   B: It __________ have been David. He's the only one who would send you flowers.
4. You __________ forget to pay the rent tomorrow. The landlord is very strict about paying on time.
5. You __________ be so rude! Why don't you try saying "please" once in a while.
6. If you are over 18 in California, you __________ take a driver training course to get a driver's license. You can have a friend or a family member teach you instead. But remember, you __________ still get your permit before you start practicing.
7. You __________ be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven't got a penny to their name.
8. A: My car broke down in Death Valley last week. I __________ have it towed more than a hundred miles to the nearest mechanic.
    B: That __________ have cost a fortune!
9. While hiking in Alaska, you __________ keep an eye out for bears. If you see one, you __________ approach it. They are beautiful animals; however, they are wild and unpredictable in nature. You __________ be afraid of them, but educating yourself about the dangers can help keep you safe.
10. I __________ go to work tomorrow because it is Memorial Day. The best thing about a day off from work is that I __________ get up at 6:00; I can sleep in till noon if I want to.
11. Yesterday, I __________ cram all day for my French final. I didn't get to sleep until after midnight.
12. A: Oh no! I completely forgot we were supposed to pick Jenny up at the airport?
    B: She __________ still be sitting there waiting for us.
13. Ingrid received a scholarship to Yale University which will cover 100% of the tuition. She __________ worry at all about the increasing cost of education.
14. When I was a child my grandmother was continually correcting our manners. She always used to say, "One __________ eat with one's mouth open." Or, she would correct us by saying, "One __________ rest one's elbows on the table." And every time I wanted to leave the table, she would say, "One __________ ask to be excused."
15. I've redone this math problem at least twenty times, but my answer is wrong according to the answer key. The answer in the book __________ be wrong!

**Vocabulary E-commerce**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a cell phone</td>
<td>N. a wireless telephone based on cellular technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to converge</td>
<td>V. to come together, to become one thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a device</td>
<td>N. a small mechanical machine or instrument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to distribute</td>
<td>V. to divide among many people or places; to pass out, to hand out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distribution</td>
<td>N. the process of distributing among many people or places; the passing out or handing out of something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e-commerce</td>
<td>N. buying and selling things on the internet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high bandwidth</td>
<td>N. fast connections (to the internet) A. related to fast connections (to the internet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a modem</td>
<td>N. a device which transfers information from your computer to a telephone or cable line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a network</td>
<td>N. an interconnected set of computers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>portable</td>
<td>A. can be carried or moved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wireless communications</td>
<td>N. forms of electronic communication which do not use wires (such as cellular technology)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**E-commerce**

**Vocabulary in Conversation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cell phones</th>
<th>converge</th>
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</table>

Tim: How is school going, Barbara? Are you taking any new classes?

Barbara: I'm taking another really interesting course called Business and the Web. We are learning about ___________ and how new technological developments will affect the way we buy, sell and market things in the future.

Tim: Wow, that sounds like something I should take.

Barbara: I think it's one of the most useful courses I've had so far. Right now, we are studying ___________ and how that's going to affect the development of the Internet and eventually online business. We have had several lectures on the importance of ___________ and several new kinds of ___________ computers and other electronic ___________ which are based on related technologies.

Tim: What other kinds of topics will you be covering?

Barbara: We are going to discuss ___________ Internet connections, like cable ___________, which will allow us to exchange information more quickly. And from there, we will focus on how Internet, TV, radio and telephone technologies are all starting to come together.

Tim: I was just reading about that in the newspaper. But how does that relate to online business?

Barbara: As these technologies ___________ in the near future, a new high-speed ___________ will develop which will be perfect for the ___________ of products and services online.

---

**Vocabulary Follow-Up**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cell phone</th>
<th>converge</th>
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1. The four roads ___________ just before the river. Each road leads to the same bridge.
2. An "intranet" is a ___________ of computers within a company or organization. It is like having a much smaller, personal version of the Internet.
3. Jerry loves to buy little travel ___________. He already owns an electronic compass, an enormous Swiss pocketknife, a currency calculator and dozens of other little things that he thinks he can't live without.
4. My new ___________ Internet connection allows me to download large computer programs in seconds rather than hours.
5. Michael just can't live without his television. Even when he goes camping, he takes a ___________ TV along to the camp site.
6. Monica is working on the marketing and ___________ of her new invention. She has figured out a way to advertise her product, but she is still looking for a way to ship it to her customers.
7. The experts say that advances in ___________ will lead to a whole new line of portable computers with internet access.
8. I have a problem with my ___________, so I can't use the Internet until I buy a new one.
9. We are going to go to a conference on ___________, Our company is looking for a quick and affordable way to distribute our products online.
10. I hate it when someone's ___________ starts ringing in the middle of a movie. Why don't people turn those things off before they enter the theater?
ADVANCED LESSON 8

Vocabulary Ordering in a Restaurant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>word</th>
<th>definition</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appetizer</td>
<td>N. a small dish at the beginning of a meal, a starter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a chef</td>
<td>N. a skilled cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chives</td>
<td>N. a small onion-like herb commonly added to potatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chowder</td>
<td>N. a kind of soup usually containing fish and vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to come with</td>
<td>V. to include (in a meal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dressing</td>
<td>N. a sauce added to salads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an entree</td>
<td>N. a main dish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a menu</td>
<td>N. a list of dishes available in a restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salmon</td>
<td>N. a large fish with silvery skin and pinkish meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>well-done</td>
<td>A. adjectives used to describe ways of preparing meat:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>well done = fully cooked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>medium-rare = slightly pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rare = very pink</td>
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Vocabulary in Conversation

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Waitress: Good evening, are you ready to order, or do you need a little more time?
Tim: Yes, I’m ready to order.
Waitress: Did you notice on our ____________that we have two seafood specials tonight. One is poached ____________, and the other is grilled shark.
Tim: That sounds really good, but I think I am going to start with the shrimp cocktail ____________. And as for my ____________, I think I’ll have the New York steak.
Waitress: And, how would you like that steak?
Tim: I’d like that ____________. I don’t like it when the meat is even a little pink.
Waitress: I’ll make sure the ____________prepares it just the way you like it. The New York steak ____________, mashed potatoes, a baked potato, or steak fries.
Tim: I’ll take the baked potato.
Waitress: Would you like sour cream and ____________ on that?
Tim: I’ll have sour cream.
Waitress: Your meal also includes a choice of soup or salad.
Tim: What is the soup today?
Waitress: Clam ____________ or chicken vegetable.
Tim: I think I’ll have the salad instead.
Waitress: What kind of ____________ would you like?
Tim: Blue cheese.

Answer key - menu, salmon, appetizer, entrée, well done, chef, comes with, chives, chowder, dressing

Vocabulary Follow-Up

<table>
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1. She always has Italian ____________ on her salad.
2. Ben doesn’t like most kinds of fish, but he does like ____________.
3. Keith’s mom makes the best fish ____________ I have ever tasted. She uses shark, corn, potatoes, carrots, onions and peppers.
4. I like my baked potatoes with butter. I don’t like sour cream and ____________.
5. Gene is studying at a school in Paris to become a ____________. He hopes to run his own restaurant.
6. The steak was prepared very ____________. It looked like they hadn’t even cooked it.
7. That Chinese restaurant has a fantastic selection of dishes on their ____________.
8. The meal ____________ soup or salad and a dessert afterwards.
9. The ____________ at that restaurant are huge. There is no reason to order side dishes or dessert.
10. Buffalo wings, potato skins, and shrimp cocktail are all famous American ____________.
THE STRANGER came early in February one wintry day, through a biting wind and a driving snow, the last snowfall of the year, over the down, walking as it seemed from Bramblehurst railway station and carrying a little black portmanteau in his thickly gloved hand. He was wrapped up from head to foot, and the brim of his soft felt hat hid every inch of his face but the shiny tip of his nose; the snow had piled itself against his shoulders and chest, and added a white crest to the burden he carried. He staggered into the Coach and Horses, more dead than alive as it seemed, and flung his portmanteau down. “A fire,” he cried, “in the name of human charity! A room and a fire!” He stamped and shook the snow from off himself in the bar, and followed Mrs. Hall into her guest parlour to strike his bargain. And with that much introduction, that and a ready acquiescence to terms and a couple of sovereigns flung upon the table, he took up his quarters in the inn.

Mrs. Hall lit the fire and left him there while she went to prepare him a meal with her own hands. A guest to stop at Iping in the winter-time was an unheard-of piece of luck, let alone a guest who was no “haggler,” and she was resolved to show herself worthy of her good fortune. As soon as the bacon was well under way, and Millie, her lymphatic aid, had been brisked up a bit by a few deftly chosen expressions of contempt, she carried the cloth, plates, and glasses into the parlour and began to lay them with the utmost clat. Although the fire was burning up briskly, she was surprised to see that her visitor still wore his hat and coat, standing with his back to her and staring out of the window at the falling snow in the yard. His gloved hands were clasped behind him, and he seemed to be lost in thought. She noticed that the melted snow that still sprinkled his shoulders dripped upon her carpet. “Can I take your hat and coat, sir,” she said, “and give them a good dry in the kitchen?”
ADVANCED LESSON 9

Present Unreal Conditional + Continuous

USE
Present Unreal Conditional + Continuous is used to discuss imaginary situations which could be happening at this very moment.

NOTICE Sometimes the continuous form is in the "If" Clause.

EXAMPLES:
- If the sun were shining, I would go to the beach.
  (Unfortunately, it is raining so I can't go.)
- If Sam were sitting here, we would be able to ask him the question ourselves.
  (But Sam is not sitting here. He is somewhere else.)
- We would be able to go sailing if the wind were blowing.
  (But there is no wind, so we can't go sailing.)

NOTICE Sometimes the continuous form is in the Result.

EXAMPLES:
- If I were in Hawaii, I would be lying on the beach.
  (But I am not in Hawaii.)
- If my grandfather were here, he would be talking about the war.
  (But he is not here.)
- I would be rafting down the Colorado River right now if my leg weren't broken.
  (But my leg is broken, so I am not there.)

Past Unreal Conditional + Continuous

USE
Past Unreal Conditional + Continuous is used to discuss imaginary situations happening at a very specific time in the past or over a period of time in the past.

NOTICE As in the examples above, sometimes the continuous form is in the "If" Clause and sometimes it is in the Result. The sentences below have been labeled to help remind you where the continuous form is being used.

EXAMPLES:
- If I had been talking to him when he said that, I would have punched him in the face. **IF CLAUSE**
  (But I wasn't talking to him when he said that.)
- If he had been standing near the house when the wall collapsed, it would have killed him. **IF CLAUSE**
  (Luckily he moved away before the wall fell.)
- If you had gone to his house last night, he would have been sitting on his couch in front of the TV. **RESULT**
  (But you didn't go to his house, so you didn't see what he was doing.)
- If she had missed her train, he would have been waiting for her at the station for hours. **RESULT**
  (Luckily, she caught her train and he didn't have to wait.)

NOTICE Past Unreal Conditional + Continuous can be used like the Past Continuous in imaginary situations to emphasize interruptions or parallel actions in the past.

EXAMPLES:
- If James had been crossing the street when the car ran the red light, it would have hit him. **IF CLAUSE**
- If Tom had been studying while Becky was making dinner, he would have finished his homework early and they could have gone to the movie. **IF CLAUSE**
- If James hadn't stopped to tie his shoe, he would have been crossing the street when the car ran the red light. **RESULT**
- If you had gone to their house last night, Bob would have been reading the newspaper, Nancy would have been talking on the phone and the kids would have been watching TV. They always do the same things. **RESULT**

NOTICE Past Unreal Conditional + Continuous can be used like the Present Perfect Continuous or Past Perfect Continuous in imaginary situations to emphasize a duration of time.

EXAMPLES:
- Scott said he had been studying Greek for more than five years. If he had been studying the language that long, I think he would have been able to interpret for us at the airport. **IF CLAUSE**
Sarah claimed she had been waiting in the rain for more than twenty minutes by the time we arrived, but she wasn't even wet. If she had been waiting that long, I think she would have been totally drenched by the time we arrived. **IF CLAUSE**

Terry's plane arrived ahead of schedule. If I hadn't decided to go to the airport early, she would have been waiting there for more than twenty minutes before I arrived. **RESULT**

At the travel agency yesterday, I waited for more than an hour for somebody to help me. Finally, I got up and left. If I hadn't decided to leave, I would have been sitting there forever. **RESULT**

---

**Imagining About the Future + Continuous**

**USE**

Future Unreal Conditional + Continuous can be used like the Future Continuous in imaginary situations to emphasize interruptions or parallel actions in the future.

**NOTICE** The future form looks the same as the present form. The future is indicated with words such as "tomorrow," "next week" or "in a couple of days."

**EXAMPLES:**

- If I were waiting there next week when he gets off the plane, he would be totally surprised. **IF CLAUSE**
  (But I will not be waiting there, so he won't be surprised.)

- If he were staying in that hotel next week while the conference is being held, he might be able to meet some of the key speakers and tell them about our new product. **IF CLAUSE**
  (I don't think he will be able to stay at the hotel, so he won't be able to meet anybody there.)

- If I were able to go to the train station tonight to meet Sandra, I would be standing on the platform waiting for her when she arrives. **RESULT**
  (I won't be able to go to the train station so I will not be standing there when she arrives.)

- If you went over to Paul's house after work, he would probably be sitting there at his computer surfing the internet. **RESULT**

---

**Continuous Conditional Forms**

1. They canceled all the flights out of Chicago today because of the blizzard. If it (snow, not) ___________ so hard, I would not be stuck in the airport.
2. Charles arrived late again to work yesterday. He came running into the office complaining of car problems, but everyone knew it was a lie. If the boss (stand) ___________ there when he showed up, I am sure he would have been fired.
3. If I were in Hawaii right now, I (sunbathe) ___________ on a beach. I would not be stuck here in this office with mountains of paperwork.
4. John is so incredibly lazy! If we went over to his house right now, I bet he (lie) ___________ on the couch with some pizza in one hand and a remote control in the other.
5. If I were a millionaire, I (work, not) ___________ here in this factory. I (shop) ___________ in Paris, (ski) ___________ in Innsbruck or (sail) ___________ the Mediterranean on my super yacht.
6. I wish we had time to organize a surprise party for Linda. If all of her friends (sit) ___________ in her apartment waiting for her when she gets home from work tomorrow, she would be so surprised!
7. If she (stay) ___________ in that hotel next week while the trade show is being held, she might be able to meet some contacts and tell them about our new line of computer software.
8. When Mike came home yesterday, he claimed he had been jogging. I didn't believe a word he said. If he had really been jogging, he (sweat) ___________, or at least out of breath. I think he went down to the coffee shop and had a donut.
9. Jane's plane arrived a half an hour ahead of schedule. If we hadn't decided to go to the airport early, she (wait) ___________ there a long time before we arrived.
10. If Sam hadn't stopped to pick up that quarter, he (cross) ___________ the street when the car ran the red light. He could have been killed!
11. When I went up to the cash register to pay for the Coke, the lady behind the counter was talking to a friend of hers on the phone. I waited and waited until I finally had to demand that she help me. If I hadn't said anything, I (wait) ___________ there for hours.
12. I am looking out the window right now and I see children playing soccer and hide-and-go-seek in the street. If it were winter, it would be too cold to play outside. All the kids would be indoors. They (watch) ___________ TV, (read) ___________ books or (play) ___________ board games with their friends.
13. If Bob (stand, not) ___________ behind us right now, I would tell you what happened. Just wait until he leaves, and I'll tell you the whole story.
14. Did you hear about the bomb the terrorists planted on the plane yesterday? A bag full of plastic explosives was in the cargo bay. Luckily, nobody was hurt. The plane with the bomb was having some engine problems, so the passengers had to disembark. If they hadn't had difficulties with the engine, the passengers (sit) ___________ in
the plane when the bomb went off. Talk about a miracle!
15. If you went to the studio early tomorrow morning, you (wait) _______________there when the actors arrive for work. I'm sure you could get ten or twenty autographs that way.

Vocabulary Presidential Elections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to abandon</td>
<td>V. to leave something behind; to give something up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to back</td>
<td>V. to give support to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a ballot</td>
<td>N. the piece of paper you write your vote on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to campaign</td>
<td>V. to advertise oneself (or someone else) as a candidate in an upcoming election; to work towards getting oneself (or someone else) elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a campaign</td>
<td>N. the process of trying to get oneself (or someone else) elected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to cast (a ballot)</td>
<td>V. to put (your ballot) in the ballot box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>connections</td>
<td>N. social relationships which allow you certain opportunities; the people you know who can help you (get a job, raise money, gain power...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to debate</td>
<td>V. to have a structured, formal argument about a controversial topic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a debate</td>
<td>N. a structured, formal argument on a controversial topic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to elect</td>
<td>V. to choose someone through a democratic vote to be a leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an election</td>
<td>N. the process of choosing a leader through a democratic vote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to run for President</td>
<td>V. to campaign to be President, to try to become President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to vote</td>
<td>V. to formally express one's choice in writing or by raising one's hand; to make one's choice in an election</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a vote</td>
<td>N. the act of formally expressing one's choice in writing or by raising one's hand</td>
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</table>

Vocabulary in Conversation

Sharine: Tony, I have been hearing so much in the news about different presidential candidates. Can you tell me a little about how Americans _______________their President?
Tony: Well, it's a long process. We start off by deciding who the official candidate for each political party will be. Usually, a person first announces that he or she wants _______________. If you want to be your party's official candidate, you need to raise money and gather support from party members. Candidates usually _______________to let people know what they represent. They give speeches, meet with community leaders, and participate in _______________. This process lasts for several months, and then the party members _______________to decide who they want _______________in the election.
Sharine: Do you have to be rich to become President?
Tony: You don't really have to be rich to become President, but it helps. Usually rich people have more _______________and can raise money more effectively. Most of our Presidents in the past have been relatively rich men, but not all of them.
Sharine: So, how do you make the final decision?
Tony: After several months of television ads, interviews, speeches, and kissing babies we have the presidential election. Citizens go to a voting center and _______________their _______________for the candidate of their choice.
Sharine: You sounded a little cynical when you said, "kissing babies." What did you mean by that?
Tony: Well, it's quite common for politicians to have themselves photographed kissing babies. It's their way of trying to appear in touch with the average American, but it looks really phony. These days, becoming President is all about acting. The candidates try to appeal to so many different people that they end up _______________their own opinions. Sometimes, it feels like the parties are all the same.
Sharine: How many parties are there?
Tony: We have many political parties in the United States, but most of them are quite small. There are really only two with significant power, the Democrats and the Republicans.

Vocabulary Follow-Up

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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>elect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>had abandoned</td>
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<tr>
<td>have run for President</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to cast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to debate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to vote</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. If you want _______________ your ballot, the ballot box is over there near the voter information desk.
2. Women _______________ in the U.S., but there has never been a woman elected President.
3. Next month the presidential candidates are going _______________ health care and insurance issues in the United States.
4. That politician is absolutely ridiculous. I can't understand why the party would _______________ him. How could they possible support such an ignorant person?
5. Who are you going _______________ for in the next election?
6. She is _______________ for the Republican Party and her husband is working for the Democratic Party. What a crazy marriage they must have!
7. It helps to have _______________ if you want to get a good job. Unfortunately, it's not what you know, it's who you know!
8. When we realized that somebody _______________ the little dog and he was not getting enough to eat, we decided to take him in and give him a new home.
9. They carefully check your identification when you vote because they want to make sure you only cast one _______________. Otherwise, people might vote two or three times.
10. I hope the people _______________ a president with some common sense. We need to choose a president who can govern intelligently. Big words and smiling faces are not enough to keep a country going.
ADVANCED LESSON 10

Vocabulary Getting an Apartment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>an application</td>
<td>N. a written request for an apartment, job or entrance into a school or organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a credit report</td>
<td>N. a complete history of a persons paying habits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the United States, detailed credit histories are kept on all Americans describing how they pay their credit card bills, rent payments, electricity bills, car payments, telephone bills, etc. People are given grades called “credit ratings” for how well they pay off their debt. When a person moves into an apartment, landlords often request credit reports to find out if a person regularly pays on time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To deposit a deposit</td>
<td>V. to put money in a bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N. Money which is put in a bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N. Money which is given to ensure that something will be returned or remain in good condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For example, if you want to rent a bicycle, you might have to leave a deposit to ensure that you bring the bike back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To fill out</td>
<td>V. to complete (a form) by writing in the information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be furnished</td>
<td>V. to have furniture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>furnished</td>
<td>A. having furniture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a landlord</td>
<td>N. the man who runs an apartment building or property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a landlady</td>
<td>N. the woman who runs an apartment building or property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-refundable</td>
<td>A. cannot be returned (money)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a reference</td>
<td>N. a person who will provide information about your character or ability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N. a written letter which will provide information about you character or ability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When looking for an apartment in the United States, it is common to provide a landlord with references who will say that you are a good person who will not cause problems.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>To sublet</td>
<td>V. to rent your apartment temporarily to someone else</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a tenant</td>
<td>N. a person who is renting a room or apartment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocabulary in Conversation

Toshi: Hello, I am calling because I read your ad in the Sunday Tribune. It said you were trying ____________your one-room apartment for the next six months. Can I ask you a couple of questions?
Mr. Harris: Certainly.
Toshi: Will the apartment ____________?
Mr. Harris: Yes, the apartment will have a couch, a small dinner table with two chairs, a couple of bookshelves and a queen-size bed.
Toshi: Great, I just moved here and I haven’t bought any furniture yet.
Mr. Harris: The facilities are very nice. ____________have access to a small fitness room, a swimming pool and a coin-operated laundry. The ____________is excellent as well. If there are any problems at all, you can contact him and he’ll take care of everything.
Toshi: It sounds perfect.
Mr. Harris: If you are interested, you need to pick up an ____________form, complete it, and return it to me by Friday along with a check for $25.00. We will get back to you within a week and let you know our decision.
Toshi: Do I get the $25.00 back if you rent the apartment to somebody else?
Mr. Harris: No, the $25.00 fee is ____________. We use the money to order a copy of your ____________; we need to find out about your history of paying bills.
Toshi: I just moved here from Japan, I don’t think that will work in my case.
Mr. Harris: Oh, I’m sorry. I didn’t realize that you were new to the United States. In that case, when you ________the form, make sure you include three ________that we can contact to find out a little bit more about you.
Toshi: No problem. Oh! I forgot to ask about the rent.
Mr. Harris: The rent is $550.00 per month and there is a cleaning _______________ of $250.00 when you move in.

Toshi: Sounds good. I’ll come by to pick up the form tomorrow.

**Vocabulary Follow-Up**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>application</th>
<th>credit report</th>
<th>deposit</th>
<th>fill it out</th>
<th>furnished</th>
<th>landlord</th>
<th>non-refundable</th>
<th>reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. When they moved out, their apartment was a mess, so they didn't get their cleaning _______________ back.</td>
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<td>2. Your airline ticket is _______________. I am afraid there is no way we can return your money.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. It is very difficult to buy a house in the United States without a _______________. They need to know whether or not you pay your bills on time.</td>
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<td>4. He wasn't accepted to the university because he sent in his _______________ too late.</td>
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<td>5. When I applied for the job, I listed you as a _______________. If they call, tell them good things about me.</td>
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<td>6. The form was in Spanish, so I couldn't _______________.</td>
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<td>7. He is looking for a _______________ apartment because he is only staying in New York for three months.</td>
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<td>8. Several _______________ in my apartment building complained because the elevator didn't work.</td>
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<td>9. Hopefully, the _______________ will hire someone to fix the elevator soon. I told him I am sick of walking up the stairs!</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Janet is going to study in Italy for six months, so she is trying _______________ her apartment.</td>
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</table>

**Jane Austen - Pride and Prejudice**

It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife.

However little known the feelings or views of such a man may be on his first entering a neighbourhood, this truth is so well fixed in the minds of the surrounding families, that he is considered as the rightful property of some one or other of their daughters.

‘My dear Mr. Bennet,’ said his lady to him one day, ‘have you heard that Netherfield Park is let at last?’

Mr. Bennet replied that he had not.

‘But it is,’ returned she; ‘for Mrs. Long has just been here, and she told me all about it.’

Mr. Bennet made no answer.

‘Do not you want to know who has taken it?’ cried his wife, impatiently.

‘You want to tell me, and I have no objection to hearing it.’

This was invitation enough.

‘Why, my dear, you must know, Mrs. Long says that Netherfield is taken by a young man of large fortune from the north of England; that he came down on Monday in a chaise and four to see the place, and was so much delighted with it that he agreed with Mr. Morris immediately; that he is to take possession before Michaelmas, and some of his servants are to be in the house by the end of next week.’

‘What is his name?’

‘Bingley.’

‘Is he married or single?’

‘Oh, single, my dear, to be sure! A single man of large fortune; four or five thousand a year. What a fine thing for our girls!’

‘How so? How can it affect them?’

‘My dear Mr. Bennet,’ replied his wife, ‘how can you be so tiresome? You must know that I am thinking of his marrying one of them.’

‘Is that his design in settling here?’

‘Design? Nonsense, how can you talk so! But it is very likely that he may fall in love with one of them, and therefore you must visit him as soon as he comes.’

‘I see no occasion for that. You and the girls may go, or you may send them by themselves, which perhaps will be still better, for, as you are as handsome as any of them, Mr. Bingley might like you the best of the party.’

‘My dear, you flatter me. I certainly have had my share of beauty, but I do not pretend to be anything extraordinary now. When a woman has five grown-up daughters, she ought to give over thinking of her own beauty.’

‘In such cases, a woman has not often much beauty to think of.’

‘But, my dear, you must indeed go and see Mr. Bingley when he comes into the neighbourhood.’

‘It is more than I engage for, I assure you.’

‘But consider your daughters. Only think what an establishment it would be for one of them. Sir William and Lady Lucas are determined to go, merely on that account; for in general, you know, they visit no newcomers. Indeed you must go, for it will be impossible for us to visit him, if you do not.’
### ADVANCED LESSON 11

#### Have Got to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modal Use</th>
<th>Negative Forms</th>
<th>You can also use:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>have got to necessity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. People have got to be on time if they want to get a seat in the crowded theater.</td>
<td>1. SHIFT TO &quot;DON'T HAVE TO&quot; People don't have to be there on time to get a seat.</td>
<td>have to, must</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. SHIFT TO &quot;HAVE TO&quot;</td>
<td>You had to be on time if you wanted to get a seat in the crowded theater.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. You have got to be there on time tonight if you want to get a seat in the crowded theater.</td>
<td>3. SHIFT TO &quot;DON'T HAVE TO&quot; You won't have to be there on time to get a seat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| haven't got to          |                                                                                 |                                 |
| future obligation       |                                                                                 | Don't you, have to              |
| Haven't you got to be there by 7:00? |                                                                             |                                 |
| Haven't you got to finish that project today? |                                                                         |                                 |

("Haven't got to" is primarily used to ask about future obligations. It can be used in statements, but this is less common.)

#### May

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modal Use</th>
<th>Negative Forms</th>
<th>You can also use:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>may possibility</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Jack may be upset. I can't really tell if he is annoyed or tired.</td>
<td>1. Jack may not be upset. Perhaps he is tired.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Jack may have been upset. I couldn't really tell if he was annoyed or tired.</td>
<td>2. Jack may not have been upset. Perhaps he was tired.</td>
<td>might</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Jack may get upset if you don't tell him the truth.</td>
<td>3. Jack may not get upset, even if you tell him the truth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| may permission           |                                                                                 |                                 |
| 1. You may leave the table now that you're finished with your dinner. | 1. You may not leave the table. You're not finished with your dinner yet. | can                             |
| 2. SHIFT TO "BE ALLOWED TO" You were allowed to leave the table after you finished your dinner. | 2. SHIFT TO "HAVE TO" You were not allowed to leave the table because you hadn't finished your dinner. |                                 |
| 3. You may leave the table when you finish your dinner. | 3. You may not leave the table until you are finished with your dinner. |                                 |

| may requests             |                                                                                 |                                 |
| May I borrow your eraser? | NO NEGATIVE FORM | can, might                      |
| May I make a phone call? |                                                                                 |                                 |

(Requests usually refer to the near future.)

---

**Modals and Related Expressions**

- **may**
- **had better**
- **have got to**
- **shall**
1. I know it’s rather rude, but __________ I ask you where you purchased that pocket watch? I have been looking for one like that for my father.

2. You ___________ look good for your interview if you want to get the sales job. You ___________ wear the white shirt and the maroon tie. I think that’ll look really professional.

3. I ____________ be at work tomorrow by 7:00. I __________ give a marketing presentation to one of our clients.

4. It’s pretty hot in the desert at this time of year. If we are going to do some hiking, we ___________ take at least two or three quarts of water with us. Actually, it ___________ be hotter than we expect out there - maybe we should take a gallon or more.

5. You ___________ leave the table once you have finished your meal and politely excused yourself.

6. I can’t stand these people - I ___________ get out of here. I’m going to take off for awhile while you get rid of them. When I get back, they ___________ be gone.

7. ___________ I try a little of your Black Forest cake? It looks absolutely delicious - I ___________ taste it!

8. You ___________ take along some cash. The restaurant ___________ not accept credit cards.

9. You ___________ take along some cash. The restaurant doesn’t accept credit cards.

10. __________ we move into the living room? It’s more comfortable in there and there’s a beautiful view of the lake.

11. I’m not really sure if Susan is going to go snow boarding with us or not. She ___________ decide to stay here and study for her Japanese final. She ___________ get a good score on the test if she wants to qualify to study abroad in Tokyo next semester.

12. ___________ I have a look at that necklace there in the display case. It’s exactly what I’ve been looking for.

13. We ___________ no longer suffer the injustice of oppression. We ___________ never give up the struggle for freedom!

14. You ___________ be joking! If you think I’m going to give you a tip after you mixed up the meal orders, spilled wine on me and insulted my wife, you ___________ get your head examined!!!

15. Ian, Evelyn and Deborah will be attending the conference. I __________ be attending as well.

---

Vocabulary Turn off the TV

- a commercial: N. an advertisement on TV
- a couch potato: N. a lazy person who sits around all day watching TV
- a documentary: N. an educational TV program or movie usually describing nature or history
- a drama: N. a serious TV program, movie or play that involves all the emotions
- to kick back: V. to sit in a big comfortable chair or lie on a couch and relax
- nope: this is an informal way of saying "no"
- prime-time: Adj. between 8:00 PM and 11:00 PM every night
- prime time: N. the time between 8:00 PM and 11:00 PM every night
  (The most popular shows are shown during prime time.)
- a sit com: N. a half-hour comedy show
- trials and tribulations: N. problems and difficulties of life
- trivia: N. unimportant or useless information

Vocabulary in Conversation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>commercials</th>
<th>couch potato</th>
<th>documentary</th>
<th>drama</th>
<th>kick back</th>
<th>Nope</th>
<th>prime-time</th>
<th>sit com</th>
<th>trials and tribulations</th>
<th>trivia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Janet: Let’s do something! Why don’t we go out for dinner or go dancing.

Jack: I’m watching TV.

Janet: You’re always watching TV. Stop being such a ___________! Get up and let’s do something.

Jack: I am doing something. I’m watching TV.

Janet: You’re always watching some stupid ___________. It’s a waste of time, and a waste of brain power.

Jack: Sometimes it’s nice just to ___________, relax and laugh a little. There is nothing wrong with a little comedy in one’s life. In fact, that’s why I married you.

Janet: Ha, ha! VERY FUNNY!

Jack: Besides, I am watching something serious.

Janet: What? I bet it’s some ridiculous ___________ with perfect looking people complaining about the ___________ of daily life.

Jack: ___________, wrong again.
Janet: Then it must be a __________ news program describing how some woman went crazy and killed her husband.

Jack: No, I watched that last night. You had better guess quickly - the __________ are almost over.

Janet: Is it a murder mystery? Or some science fiction show like Star Trek?

Jack: No.

Janet: A game show where they test your knowledge of useless __________?

Jack: No, it's a __________ on dolphins in the Caribbean.

Janet: Hey, that sounds interesting!

Jack: Why don't we make some popcorn, and then watch the rest of it together.

Vocabulary Follow-Up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>commercials</th>
<th>couch potato</th>
<th>documentary</th>
<th>drama</th>
<th>kick back</th>
<th>Nope</th>
<th>prime-time</th>
<th>sit coms</th>
<th>trials and tribulations</th>
<th>trivia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Tonight we are going to order a pizza, and then __________ and watch an old movie on TV.
2. Senara is in East Africa helping to make a __________ on the Maasai tribe for the BBC.
3. Research shows that humor is a very effective marketing tool. That's why you see so many funny __________ on TV.
4. When they asked me if I wanted to help them move, I replied, "___________. I hate packing boxes and carrying furniture."
5. Larry is the king of __________. He knows millions of useless facts!
6. I need to start getting out more and exercising so I don't turn into a __________.
7. Soap operas are usually inexpensive television programs shown during the day. The are made quickly and cheaply and lack the production quality seen in __________ dramas.
8. Although I like stand-up comedy and comic films, I don't really care for __________. The stories always seem the same to me.
9. I love that __________ on Thursday nights about the difficulties of working in an inner-city hospital.
10. Her novel describes in detail the __________ of being a pioneer in 19th century America.
### Vocabulary States and Territories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>to be classified</th>
<th>V. to be put into a category, to be arranged in classes or groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a district</td>
<td>N. an area of land or political division used for official purposes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geographical</td>
<td>A. relating to geography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geographically</td>
<td>ADV. in a way related to geography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New England</td>
<td>N. a cultural region in the United States known for its small towns, traditional culture, countryside and colored leaves in autumn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a region</td>
<td>N. a large area or part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>self-governing</td>
<td>A. independently run, not controlled from the outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a state</td>
<td>N. a smaller, partly self-governing division of certain countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to stretch</td>
<td>V. to spread out, extend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be tied</td>
<td>V. to be connected with rope or string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be tied</td>
<td>V. to be connected (historically, politically, economically, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a territory</td>
<td>N. an area of land ruled by a government</td>
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<tr>
<td>(territories)</td>
<td>Territory often suggests that the area of land is not given full recognition or equal power in the political process.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Vocabulary in Conversation

| Simone: Tina, I'm studying American geography at school right now, but I am a little confused about the terminology they are using. Can you explain the basic __________ divisions to me. |
| Tina: Well, the U.S. is made up of fifty __________. Some of them are quite small such as Rhode Island or Hawaii; others are very large such as Alaska or Texas. |
| Simone: My teacher mentioned that the capital of the United States is special. Do you know what he was talking about? |
| Tina: The capital is Washington D.C. - the "D.C." stands for __________ of Columbia. Washington D.C. is not in a state; it is a separate political division. The United States also includes many __________ such as Guam, American Samoa and the U.S. Virgin Islands. And of course, Puerto Rico __________ as a commonwealth. |
| Simone: What exactly is a commonwealth? |
| Tina: That means that Puerto Rico __________ to the United States, but it is largely __________. |
| Simone: What about the cultural divisions? |
| Tina: Americans divide the United States into many different cultural __________: the Northwest, the West Coast, the West, the South West, the deep South, the Midwest, the East Coast and last but not least __________. |
| Simone: Where's that? |
| Tina: It is a cultural region in the far Northeast that __________ from Connecticut to Maine. |

### Vocabulary Follow-Up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>are classified</th>
<th>are tied</th>
<th>district</th>
<th>Geographically</th>
<th>New England</th>
<th>region</th>
<th>self-governing</th>
<th>states</th>
<th>stretches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The deserts of the Southwest __________ from Texas to California.</td>
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<td>2. That island has been controlled by the central government for years; however, many of the locals want to be __________. They want to decide their own future.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Scientists are convinced that this __________ of the brain is connected to language skills.</td>
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<td>4. Whales __________ as mammals. They are not fish.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. This school __________ is well organized and provides excellent education to all of its students even though it receives less money from the government.</td>
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<td>6. Canada doesn't have __________ - it has provinces.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. In Canada, the Yukon is classified as a __________; the population is too small to become a province.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Now, these two countries __________ together politically and economically; however, before the peace</td>
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</table>
agreement they had been at war for several centuries.
9. _______________, those two nations are very similar. They both have huge stretches of rain forest in the South and dry desert regions in the North.
10. Peaceful country towns, rivers, forests - I would love to visit _______________! Especially, when the leaves change color in autumn.

Herman Melville - Moby Dick

Call me Ishmael. Some years ago -- never mind how long precisely -- having little or no money in my purse, and nothing particular to interest me on shore, I thought I would sail about a little and see the watery part of the world. It is a way I have of driving off the spleen, and regulating the circulation. Whenever I find myself growing grim about the mouth; whenever it is a damp, drizzly November in my soul; whenever I find myself involuntarily pausing before coffin warehouses, and bringing up the rear of every funeral I meet; and especially whenever my hypos get such an upper hand of me, that it requires a strong moral principle to prevent me from deliberately stepping into the street, and methodically knocking people's hats off -- then, I account it high time to get to sea as soon as I can. This is my substitute for pistol and ball. With a philosophical flourish Cato throws himself upon his sword; I quietly take to the ship. There is nothing surprising in this. If they but knew it, almost all men in their degree, some time or other, cherish very nearly the same feelings towards the ocean with me.

There now is your insular city of the Manhattoes, belted round by wharves as Indian isles by coral reefs -- commerce surrounds it with her surf. Right and left, the streets take you waterward. Its extreme down-town is the battery, where that noble mole is washed by waves, and cooled by breezes, which a few hours previous were out of sight of land. Look at the crowds of water-gazers there.

Circumambulate the city of a dreamy Sabbath afternoon. Go from Corlears Hook to Coenties Slip, and from thence, by Whitehall northward. What do you see? -- Posted like silent sentinels all around the town, stand thousands upon thousands of mortal men fixed in ocean reveries. Some leaning against the spiles; some seated upon the pier-heads; some looking over the bulwarks
ADVANCED LESSON 13

**Future Real Conditional**

**FORM**

[If / When ...SIMPLE PRESENT..., ... SIMPLE FUTURE.]

or

[... SIMPLE FUTURE... if / when ... SIMPLE PRESENT...]

Notice that there is no future in the "If" or "When" clause.

**USE**

The Future Real Conditional describes what you think you will do in a specific situation in the future. It is different from other real conditional forms because, unlike the present or the past, you do not know what will happen in the future. Although this form is called a "real conditional," you are usually imagining or guessing about the future. It is called "real" because it is still possible that the action might occur in the future. Carefully study the following examples and compare them to the Future Unreal Conditional described below.

**EXAMPLES**:

If I go to my friend's house for dinner tonight, I will take a bottle of wine or some flowers.  
(I am still not sure if I will go to his house or not.)

When I have a day off from work, I am going to go to the beach.  
(I have to wait until I have a day off.)

If the weather is nice, she is going to walk to work.  
(It depends on the weather.)

Jerry will help me with my homework when he has time.  
(I have to wait until he has time.)

I am going to read if there is nothing on TV.  
(It depends on the TV schedule.)

What are you going to do if it rains?  
I am going to stay at home.

**IMPORTANT** If / When

Both "if" and "when" are used in the Future Real Conditional, but the use is different from other real conditionals. In the Future Real Conditional, "if" suggests that you do not know if something will happen or not. "When" suggests that something will definitely happen at some point; we are simply waiting for it to occur. Notice also that the Simple Future is not used in "if' clauses or "when" clauses.

**EXAMPLES**:

When you call me, I will give you the address.  
(You are going to call me later, and at that time, I will give you the address.)

If you call me, I will give you the address.  
(If you want the address, you can call me.)

**Future Unreal Conditional**

**FORM 1 (MOST COMMON FORM)**

[If ... SIMPLE PAST ..., ... would + VERB ... ]

or

[... would + VERB ... if ... SIMPLE PAST ...]

Notice the form looks the same as Present Unreal Conditional.

**USE**

The Future Unreal Conditional is used to talk about imaginary situations in the future. It is not as common as the Future Real Conditional because most English speakers leave open the possibility that anything MIGHT happen in the future. It is only used when a speaker needs to emphasize that something is impossible.

**EXAMPLES**:

If I had a day off from work next week, I would go to the beach.  
(I don't have a day off from work.)

I am busy next week. If I had time, I would come to your party.  
(I can't come.)

Jerry would help me with my homework tomorrow if he didn't have to work.  
(He does have to work tomorrow.)

**FORM 2 (COMMON)**

[If ... were VERB+ing ..., ... would be + VERB+ing ... ]

or

[... would be + VERB+ing ... if ... were VERB+ing ...]
USE
Form 2 of the Future Unreal Conditional is also used to talk about imaginary situations in the future. Native speakers use this form rather than Form 1 to emphasize that the Conditional form is a plan in the same way Present Continuous is used to indicate a plan in the future. To learn more about Present Continuous, visit Englishpage.com's Present Continuous Page. Also notice in the examples below that this form can be used in the "If" Clause, the Result, or both parts of the sentence.

EXAMPLES:
If I were going to Fiji next week, I would be taking my scuba diving gear with me. IN IF CLAUSE AND RESULT
(I am not going to go to Fiji and I am not going to take my scuba gear with me.)
If I were not visiting my grandmother tomorrow, I would help you study. IF CLAUSE
(I am going to visit my grandmother tomorrow.)
I am busy next week. If I had time, I would be coming to your party. RESULT
(I am not going to come to your party.)

FORM 3 (COMMON)
[If ... were going to VERB ..., ... would be + VERB+ing ... ]
or
[... would be + VERB+ing ... if ... were going to + VERB ...]

USE
Form 3 of the Future Unreal Conditional is also used to talk about imaginary situations in the future. Native speakers use this form rather than Form 1 to emphasize that the Conditional form is a plan or prediction in the same way "Going To" is used to indicate a plan or prediction. To learn more about Going To, visit Englishpage.com's Simple Future Page. In many sentences, Form 2 and Form 3 are interchangeable. Also notice in the examples below that this form can be used in the If Clause, the Result, or both parts of the sentence.

NOTICE Form 3 is only different from Form 2 in the "If" Clause.

EXAMPLES:
If I were going to go to Fiji next week, I would be taking my scuba diving gear with me. IN IF CLAUSE AND RESULT
(I am not going to go to Fiji and I am not going to take my scuba gear with me.)
If I were not going to visit my grandmother tomorrow, I would help you study. IF CLAUSE
(I am going to visit my grandmother tomorrow.)
I am busy next week. If I had time, I would be coming to your party. RESULT
(I am not going to come to your party.)

EXCEPTION  Conditional with Modal Verbs
There are some special Conditional forms for modal verbs in English:
would + can = could
would + shall = should
would + may = might
The words "can," "shall" and "may" must be used in these special forms; they cannot be used with "would."

EXAMPLES:
If I went to Egypt next year, I would can learn Arabic. Unfortunately, that's not possible. NOT CORRECT
If I went to Egypt next year, I could learn Arabic. Unfortunately, that's not possible. CORRECT
The words "could," "should," "might" and "ought to" include conditional, so you cannot combine them with "would."

EXAMPLES:
If I didn't have to work tonight, I would could go to the fitness center. NOT CORRECT
If I didn't have to work tonight, I could go to the fitness center. CORRECT

IMPORTANT Only use "If"
Only the word "if" is used with the Past Unreal Conditional because you are discussing imaginary situations. "When" cannot be used.

EXAMPLES:
I would buy that computer tomorrow when it were cheaper. NOT CORRECT
I would buy that computer tomorrow if it were cheaper. CORRECT

Compare Future Real Conditional and Future Unreal Conditional
To help you understand the difference between the Future Real Conditional and the Future Unreal Conditional, compare the examples below:

EXAMPLES:
If you help me move tomorrow, I will buy you dinner. **FUTURE REAL CONDITIONAL**
(I don't know if you can help me.)
If you helped me move tomorrow, I would buy you dinner. **FUTURE UNREAL CONDITIONAL**
(You can't help me, or you don’t want to help me.)

**Future Real Conditional**
I am not sure what I am going to do when I \( (graduate) \) _______________, but I do know I want to travel. I am probably going to work at my father’s restaurant for a few months during the summer. When I \( (have) \) _______________ enough money, I \( (go) \) _______________ to Europe to visit some friends I met while studying.

I have always wanted to visit Europe. I especially want to visit Sweden. If I \( (get) \) _______________ to go to Sweden, I \( (stay) \) _______________ with my friend Gustav. His family has a house on an island in a lake near Stockholm. I am sure we \( (spend) \) _______________ a few days on the island if weather conditions \( (allow) \) _______________.

I am not sure what other countries I will visit. If it \( (be) \) _______________ not too expensive, I \( (spend) \) _______________ a couple of days in Paris sightseeing. If I \( (go) \) _______________ to Paris, I \( (climb) \) _______________ the Eiffel tower, \( (take) \) _______________ a boat tour of the Seine, and \( (photograph) \) _______________ daily life in the Latin Quarter.

**Future Real Conditional vs. Future Unreal Conditional**
1. Researchers are visiting Loch Ness next week to see if they can find signs of the Loch Ness Monster. I seriously doubt they will find anything. If they did actually manage to find something, I am sure they \( (become) \) _______________ world famous.
2. I am going to go to California next week on business. If I have enough time, I \( (visit) \) _______________ my friends in Los Angeles.
3. Sally has always been interested in pre-Columbian cultures. When she \( (go) \) _______________ to Mexico, she \( (visit) \) _______________ Chichen Itza, the most famous Mayan site in the Yucatan.
4. We are driving from Las Vegas to Death Valley next week by way of Pahrump, a town located on the edge of the infamous Area 51. Area 51 is well known for its UFO sightings. If I \( (see) \) _______________ any aliens, I will be sure to take a picture for you. Just kidding!
5. I am afraid I won't be able to come to your wedding next week because my company is sending me to New York to attend a trade show. I \( (miss, never) \) _______________ your wedding if I \( (have) \) _______________ a choice in the matter.
6. I \( (interpret) \) _______________ for you at the conference tomorrow if I \( (be) \) _______________ not already scheduled to work at the UN. I have a friend who \( (do) \) _______________ it for you if she \( (be) \) _______________ not busy. Why don't I give her a call to see what her schedule is like.
7. The mountain climbing team \( (attempt) \) _______________ to conquer Mount Everest next month if the weather conditions \( (be) \) _______________ suitable. I \( (join) \) _______________ them in the ascent if I \( (can) \) _______________. Unfortunately, I broke my leg last month while training in Alaska.
8. If Sarah \( (go) \) _______________ to university, she \( (be) \) _______________ the first person in her family to get an advanced education. She has applied to many schools, but she really wants to go to MIT. If she \( (get) \) _______________ accepted to the university, she \( (move) \) _______________ to Boston to study astrophysics.
9. If mankind \( (do) \) _______________ not do something about the destruction of the rain forest, global warming \( (cause) \) _______________ dramatic changes in weather conditions all over the world.
10. Even if they managed to convince him to run for President in the next election, he \( (be, never) \) _______________ elected. His ideas are too dramatic and unconventional to be accepted by the mainstream.

**Halloween Vocabulary**
- **Halloween** N. a holiday celebrated on October 31 in which people dress in scary costumes
- **to carve** V. to cut with a large knife
- **pumpkin** N. a large, orange vegetable associated with Halloween
- **Jack-o-lantern** N. Americans traditionally cut scary faces in pumpkins and put a candle inside. These pumpkins with faces are called “Jack-o-lanterns.” Jack-o-lanterns are made to scare away evil spirits on Halloween.
- **costume** N. scary clothing or disguises worn on Halloween
  - **on Halloween**, children go from house to house and say “trick or treat.” This phrase means give me candy
  - “**trick or treat**” or I will play a trick on you. Families usually give the children candy. If the children don't get candy, they sometimes play mean tricks like breaking the house's Jack-o-lantern or putting soap on its windows.
- **a costume party** N. a party where everyone dresses in scary costumes
- **bobbing for apples** This is a traditional Halloween game. You put apples in a barrel of water and people try to take the floating apples out of the water using only their mouths.
- **a skeleton** N. a body of nothing but bones
a ghost N. the spirit of a dead person which appears again
a ghoul N. an evil spirit which takes bodies from graves and eats them
a goblin N. an unkind spirit which plays tricks on people
a witch N. a woman with magic powers (usually evil)
a warlock N. a man with magic powers (usually evil)

Little Monsters Gap-Fill Exercise
Choose your _______________and carve it right,
For tonight is the night of fright.
A most dangerous eve is _______________,
Disguise yourself from dangers unseen. Beware!
The witches and _______________prepare their brews,
Deadly mixtures and magic stews,
Those without _______________should run and hide,
Or, better yet, stay inside,
For the darkest night is the night of fools,
Souls unprepared for bone-eating _______________,
Ghosts and _______________who seek to annoy,
Or, perhaps, even destroy.
Listen!
Hear the sounds of laughter and little feet,
As they threaten you with "______________,"
Give them candy, they will go away.
Lock your doors and pray
That the _______________candle stays lit,
And the devilish children quit.

Halloween Adjectives

cackling to make an evil, witch-like laughing sound
evil very bad in thought and behavior
greusome terribly shocking and sickening (often describes an act or event)
haunted containing evil spirits or ghosts (usually describes a building or location)
hideous describes something which is so sickening and ugly that you can't look at it
horrified very shocked and scared
howling making a long, loud cry like a wolf or a dog
possessed controlled by an evil spirit or ghost (usually describes a person)
shrieking sounding like a high-pitched, terrified screaming
wicked very bad or evil (often associated with witches)

Adjective Gap Exercise

1. There are two kinds of witches according to legend: good witches who help and protect people, and _______________witches who use their magic to hurt people.
2. Every Halloween, the children tell stories about the _______________house on the hill. They say that the ghost of an old man wanders the hallways looking for the spirit of his long-lost wife.
3. The people of the little town said that they could hear _______________sounds coming from the forest. Some said it sounded like the cries of an old woman calling for help.
4. At night, the villagers could hear the _______________werewolves just outside the village wall. They locked their doors and shutters and prayed that the creatures would not find a way into their homes.
5. "Halloween" is a classic horror movie with plenty of _______________murders. We rent the video every year on October 31.
6. Centuries ago, they thought that people could be controlled by evil spirits. These "______________" people were often burned at the stake.
7. He was not a good person. He was an _______________person, and everyone knew that he was dangerous.
8. The monster's _______________face was green and covered with warts.
9. The _______________witch stirred her brew with delight. She laughed because it was Halloween, and evil was in the air.
10. The woman shrieked because she was _______________at the sight of the skeleton lying in her bed.
### Vocabulary A Unique Circus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| an act     | N. a short performance or skit in a circus  
N. a part of a theater play                                                                                     |
| the audience | N. the people watching or listening in a performance                                                                                   |
| to celebrate | V. to recognize a special occasion or event with a fun activity or party                                                                |
| a costume  | N. clothes worn in a play, movie, circus, or other performance  
N. clothes worn during a special holiday such as Halloween, Carnival or Mardi Gras         |
| cruel      | A. enjoying the pain and suffering of others, intentionally causing pain and suffering                                                      |
| to distinguish | V. to set apart, to make the difference, to mark the difference  
V. to see, hear, taste or smell the difference (between two or more things)                      |
| to juggle  | V. to keep many things in the air at the same time by throwing and catching them quickly  
V. to do many jobs or activities at the same time (This usually indicates that because you are doing many things at the same time, you are tired and overworked.) |
| a magician | N. a person who performs magic tricks                                                                                                    |
| mesmerizing | A. to be so beautiful or amazing that one becomes speechless and lost in a trance                                                          |
| to range   | V. to vary from one extreme to another, to represent all types between two very different categories                                      |

### Vocabulary in Conversation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| acts       |arrison to _______________your birthday?  
Barbara: My friends took me to see Cirque du Soleil. What a show! It was unlike anything I had ever seen before. The performances were _______________they were art! |
| audience   | Lars: Wow, it sounds like you really enjoyed yourself. What _______________Cirque du Soleil from other circuses?  
Barbara: It simply has class. The _______________have a certain style that you don't see in other circuses. There is soft, romantic lighting and fantastic music which _______________from classical to jazz. But, what really sets the circus apart is the _______________with their beautiful fabrics, rich colors and fairy tale designs. |
| celebrate  | Lars: It sounds amazing, but I always feel a little guilty when I go to the circus. It seems so _______________to use animals for our entertainment.  
Barbara: Cirque du Soleil doesn't believe in using animals. They rely on human performers including acrobats, trapeze artists and contortionists.  
Lars: That's wonderful. I wish other circuses would do the same.  
Barbara: And the human performances are much more fun. There was one clown who actually _______________eight wine glasses at one time. I couldn't believe it. There was also a _______________who performed a series of comical tricks involving members of the _______________. I loved the whole thing. You really should see them while they are in town.  
Lars: I think I'll go this weekend. |
| costume    |  
| cruel      |  
| distinguish |  
| juggle     |  
| mesmerizing |  
| range      |  

### Vocabulary Follow-Up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acts</td>
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<td>audience</td>
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<td>celebrate</td>
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<td>costume</td>
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<td>cruel</td>
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<td>distinguish</td>
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<td>juggles</td>
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<td>magician</td>
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<td>mesmerizing</td>
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<tr>
<td>ranged</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1. The _______________applauded until the musician played another song.  
2. He is mean and _______________. There is absolutely no good in him at all.  
3. This Halloween, I am going make my own _______________. I think I am going to be a witch.  
4. She _______________two jobs and her volunteer work for the church. On top of that, she paints and speaks four languages. She is amazing!  
5. The_______________pulled a rabbit out of his hat.  
6. I can't really _______________these two wines; they taste the same to me.  
7. This year they are going to _______________their anniversary in Hawaii.  
8. The ballet was _______________. The combination of abstract and traditional dance left the audience staring in awe.  
9. The members of the class I attended _______________from young students to older professionals.  
10. I wouldn't really recommend the play. The first and second _______________were fantastic, but the third was very disappointing.
A green and yellow parrot, which hung in a cage outside the door, kept repeating over and over: "Allez vous-en! Allez vous-en! Sapristi! That's all right!" He could speak a little Spanish, and also a language which nobody understood, unless it was the mocking-bird that hung on the other side of the door, whistling his fluty notes out upon the breeze with maddening persistence. Mr. Pontellier, unable to read his newspaper with any degree of comfort, arose with an expression and an exclamation of disgust. He walked down the gallery and across the narrow "bridges" which connected the Lebrun cottages one with the other. He had been seated before the door of the main house. The parrot and the mockingbird were the property of Madame Lebrun, and they had the right to make all the noise they wished. Mr. Pontellier had the privilege of quitting their society when they ceased to be entertaining. He stopped before the door of his own cottage, which was the fourth one from the main building and next to the last. Seating himself in a wicker rocker which was there, he once more applied himself to the task of reading the newspaper. The day was Sunday; the paper was a day old. The Sunday papers had not yet reached Grand Isle. He was already acquainted with the market reports, and he glanced restlessly over the editorials and bits of news which he had not had time to read before quitting New Orleans the day before. Mr. Pontellier wore eye-glasses. He was a man of forty, of medium height and rather slender build; he stooped a little. His hair was brown and straight, parted on one side. His beard was neatly and closely trimmed. Once in a while he withdrew his glance from the newspaper and looked about him.
### ADVANCED LESSON 15

#### Might

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modal Use</th>
<th>1. Present</th>
<th>2. Past</th>
<th>3. Future</th>
<th>Negative Forms</th>
<th>You can also use:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. She might be on the bus. I think her car is having problems.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. She might not be on the bus. She might be walking home.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. She might have taken the bus. I'm not sure how she got to work.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. She might not have taken the bus. She might have walked home.</td>
<td>could, may</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. She might take the bus to get home. I don't think Bill will be able to give her a ride.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. She might not take the bus. She might get a ride from Bill.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>possibility</td>
<td>1. If I entered the contest, I might actually win.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Even if I entered the contest, I might not win.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. If I had entered the contest, I might actually have won.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Even if I had entered the contest, I might not have won.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. If I entered the contest tomorrow, I might actually win. Unfortunately, I can't enter it.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Even if I entered the contest tomorrow, I might not win.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conditional (may, might)</td>
<td>1. NO PRESENT FORM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. NO PRESENT FORM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. You might have tried the cheese cake.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. PAST FORM UNCOMMON</td>
<td>could</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. You might try the cheesecake.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. You might not want to eat the cheese cake. It's very calorific.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suggestion</td>
<td>Might I have something to drink?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NEGATIVE FORMS UNCOMMON</td>
<td>could, may, can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Might I borrow the stapler?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(Requests usually refer to the near future.)</td>
<td>1. That must be Jerry. They said he was tall with bright red hair.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. That must not be Jerry. He is supposed to have red hair.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>request (British form)</td>
<td>2. That must have been the right restaurant. There are no other restaurants on this street.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. That must not have been the right restaurant. I guess there is another one around here somewhere.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. NO FUTURE FORM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. NO FUTURE FORM</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REMEMBER: "Might not" vs. "Could not"**

"Might not" suggests you do not know if something happens. "Could not" suggests that it is impossible for something to happen.

#### Must

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>certainty</td>
<td>2. That must have been the right restaurant. There are no other restaurants on this street.</td>
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<td>2. That must not have been the right restaurant. I guess there is another one around here somewhere.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. NO FUTURE FORM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You must not swim in that river. It's full of crocodiles.
You must not forget to take your malaria medication while you are in the tropics.
(Prohibition usually refer to the near future.)

You must take some time off and get some rest.
You should have taken some time off last week to get some rest.
You should take some time off next week to get some rest.

1. You mustn't drink so much. It's not good for your health.
2. You shouldn't have drunk so much. That caused the accident.
3. You shouldn't drink at the party. You are going to be the designated driver.

1. You must have a permit to enter the national park.
2. We had to have a permit to enter the park.
3. We must get a permit to enter the park next week.

1. Nancy said you didn't need to buy her anything for her birthday, but I really think you _______________ at least get her some flowers or a nice bottle of wine.
2. Debbie said she was really busy this week, but I think she _______________ show up at the party if she doesn't have to work overtime on Friday.
3. Nina said she would come over right after work, so she _______________ be here by 6:00.
4. Oh my God, he's unconscious. Don't move him - he _______________ have internal injuries. Somebody call an ambulance.
5. You _______________ be kidding! That can't be true.
6. A: Where's the remote control? I want to change the channel.
   B: I don't know. It _______________ be under the couch. Or, perhaps I absent-mindedly took it into the kitchen. I'll check in there.
7. For most people, learning a language is a challenging undertaking. Experts agree that to make the most of your language learning experience, you _______________ practice the language regularly and push yourself to maintain old vocabulary while acquiring new words and expressions.
8. New research suggests that exercise can reduce the chance of heart disease as well as cancer. That's why I told my father that he _______________ start walking once a day.
9. We should invite Sally and her husband to come to the picnic on Saturday. We haven't seen them in weeks, and they _______________ really enjoy a nice day at the beach.
10. A: While I was a student, I spent a year and a half studying pygmy culture in the Central African Republic. My research focused on unique aspects of their social structure and religion.
   B: That _______________ have been absolutely fascinating!
11. We had better call Tony to see if he's at home before we go over to his house. He _______________ be there and we don't want to drive all the way over there for nothing.
12. At first, my boss didn't want to hire Sam. But, because I had previously worked with Sam, I told my boss that he _______________ take another look at his resume and reconsider him for the position.
13. You _______________ worry so much. It doesn't do you any good. Either you get the job, or you don't. If you don't, just apply for another one. Eventually, you will find work.
14. I would love to go on the cruise to Tahiti with Robin and Michelle. But such a luxurious trip _______________ cost
a fortune. I doubt I could afford something like that.

15. The book recommends adding fresh soil and using plant food to make your garden flowers grow. Since some people might be allergic to chemicals in artificial plant foods, the book says that you _______________ use an organic brand to avoid skin irritations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pumpkin Pie Vocabulary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>to blend</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>to chill</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>to cool</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dough</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>floured</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ingredients</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>a pan</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>to preheat</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>to reduce</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>a whisk</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Thanksgiving Pumpkin Pie**

**Crust**
1 1/4 cups flour
1/2 cup powdered sugar
1/2 cup (1 stick) chilled butter, cut into pieces
3 tablespoons whipping cream

**Filling**
3/4 cup sugar
1 tablespoon cornstarch
1 tablespoon brown sugar
3/4 teaspoon ground ginger
2 1/2 teaspoons ground cinnamon
1/4 teaspoon salt
1 16-ounce can solid pack pumpkin
1/2 cup sour cream
3/4 cup whipping cream
3 large eggs, beaten to blend

For filling:
Using a _______________, mix the first 6 _______________ in a bowl until smooth. _______________ in pumpkin, whipping cream, sour cream and eggs.

For crust:
___ the oven to 350°F (175°C). Mix the first 3 ingredients. Stir in the cream until moist clumps form. Gather the _______________ into a ball and wrap in plastic. _______________ in the refrigerator for 15 minutes.
Roll out the dough on a _______________ surface to a 13-inch (33cm) circle. Transfer the dough to 9-inch (23cm) pie _______________. Cut away the extra dough leaving 1 inch (2cm) hanging over the edge. Fold the overhang under.
Put in the freezer for 10 minutes.
Bake about 20 minutes until light brown. _______________ oven temperature to 325°F (160°C).
Pour in filling. Bake about 55 minutes. _______________ on rack.
ADVANCED LESSON 16

Grocery Store Choices

Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to bill</td>
<td>V. to send a request for payment at a later date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a bill</td>
<td>N. a request for payment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to come to</td>
<td>V. to equal (an amount of money), to add up to, to total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to deduct</td>
<td>V. to take away, subtract (an amount of money)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to discount</td>
<td>V. to reduce or lower the cost of a product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a discount</td>
<td>N. a reduction in the cost of a product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discount</td>
<td>A. costing less money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to enter</td>
<td>V. to put in information electronically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to issue</td>
<td>V. to officially give out or print</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to pack</td>
<td>V. to put things into a grocery bag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V. to put things into a box to move</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V. to put things into a suitcase to take with you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pressed for time</td>
<td>IDM. in a hurry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to swipe</td>
<td>V. to put a card through a computerized machine quickly so it can scan the information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(We usually use this word with ATM cards, credit cards, debit cards, identification cards, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to verify</td>
<td>V. to make sure that something is true</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocabulary in Conversation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bills</th>
<th>comes to</th>
<th>deducts</th>
<th>discounts</th>
<th>enter</th>
<th>issued</th>
<th>pressed for time</th>
<th>swipe</th>
<th>to pack</th>
<th>verifies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Store Worker**: All right, that comes to $20.75. Do you have one of our store membership cards?

**Sabine**: What is that?

**Store Worker**: It's a free card which allows our customers to receive special discounts. You simply need to fill out our membership application form.

**Sabine**: No, thank you. I'm a little pressed for time.

**Store Worker**: How will you be paying for that? Will that be cash or credit?

**Sabine**: I think I'll pay with my card.

**Store Worker**: OK. Is that a credit card or a debit card?

**Sabine**: I'm sorry. I don't understand your question. What is the difference?

**Store Worker**: A credit card deducts the money from your bank account. A debit card deducts the money directly from your bank account.

**Sabine**: Well, this is an ATM card issued by my bank. It's connected to my bank account. Can I use that?

**Store Worker**: Sure, that's a kind of debit card. Please press the button marked "DBT" and enter your card through the machine.

**Sabine**: OK. And now what do I do?

**Store Worker**: Please, enter your pin number, the identification number which verifies your identity.

**Sabine**: OK. And now?

**Store Worker**: Paper or plastic?

**Sabine**: I'm sorry? What did you say?

**Store Worker**: I am going to press your groceries. What kind of bags would you like, paper or plastic?

**Sabine**: Plastic, please. Wow, you really have to make a lot of decisions in an American grocery store.

Vocabulary Follow-Up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bills</th>
<th>comes to</th>
<th>deduct</th>
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<th>enter</th>
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<th>pack</th>
<th>pressed for time</th>
<th>swipe</th>
<th>to verify</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. For security purposes, you need an identity card to enter the laboratory. Just swipe the card through this machine and the door will open.

2. To register your software, please enter your name and address in the boxes below and then click the "Next" button.

3. I always pack too much when I travel; my suitcase is huge.
4. The policeman checked our driver’s licenses _______________ our identities.
5. I lost my passport while I was traveling in Morocco. Luckily, the embassy _______________ me a new one within a few days, so I was able to continue my vacation.
6. I'm sorry, I am a little _______________. Could we possibly discuss this tomorrow?
7. If you don't pay your _______________ on time, your credit rating will suffer.
8. Two beers, two garden salads, a large pizza and two cappuccinos - that _______________ $28.50.
9. I can _______________ my educational costs and business expenses from my taxes.
10. Sam has two _______________ coupons for Disneyland, so we are going to go to Los Angeles next weekend.

H.G Wells - The Island of Dr. Moreau
I DO not propose to add anything to what has already been written concerning the loss of the Lady Vain. As everyone knows, she collided with a derelict when ten days out from Callao. The longboat, with seven of the crew, was picked up eighteen days after by H.M. gunboat Myrtle, and the story of their terrible privations has become quite as well known as the far more horrible Medusa case. But I have to add to the published story of the Lady Vain another, possibly as horrible and far stranger. It has hitherto been supposed that the four men who were in the dingey perished, but this is incorrect. I have the best of evidence for this assertion: I was one of the four men. 1 But in the first place I must state that there never were four men in the dingey,—the number was three. Constans, who was “seen by the captain to jump into the gig,” 1 luckily for us and unluckily for himself did not reach us. He came down out of the tangle of ropes under the stays of the smashed bowsprit, some small rope caught his heel as he let go, and he hung for a moment head downward, and then fell and struck a block or spar floating in the water. We pulled towards him, but he never came up. 2 I say lucky for us he did not reach us, and I might almost say luckily for himself; for we had only a small breaker of water and some soddened ship’s biscuits with us, so sudden had been the alarm, so unprepared the ship for any disaster. We thought the people on the launch would be better provisioned (though it seems they were not), and we tried to hail them. They could not have heard us, and the next morning when the drizzle cleared,—which was not until past midday,—we could see nothing of them. We could not stand up to look about us, because of the pitching of the boat. The two other men who had escaped so far with me were a man named Helmar, a passenger like myself, and a seaman whose name I don’t know,—a short sturdy man, with a stammer.
ADVANCED LESSON 17

Mixed Conditionals

Those of you who have been following the Conditional Tutorial should now be familiar with Present, Past and Future Conditional verb forms. Sometimes Unreal Conditional sentences are "Mixed". This means that the time in the "If" Clause is not the same as the time in the Result. Study the examples below to learn how to mix conditional verb forms like a native speaker.

Verbs in green are in the Present Unreal Conditional.
Verbs in orange are in the Past Unreal Conditional.
Verbs in purple are in the Future Unreal Conditional.

Mixed Conditional Patterns

EXAMPLES:
If I had won the lottery, I would be rich.
(But I didn't win the lottery in the past and I am not rich now.)
If I had taken French in high school, I would have more job opportunities.
(But I didn't take French in high school and I don't have many job opportunities.)
If she had been born in the United States, she wouldn't need a visa to work here.
(But she wasn't born in the United States and she does need a visa now to work here.)

EXAMPLES:
If she had signed up for the ski trip last week, she would be joining us tomorrow.
(But she didn't sign up for the ski trip last week and she isn't going to join us tomorrow.)
If Mark had gotten the job instead of Joe, he would be moving to Shanghai.
(But Mark didn't get the job instead of Joe and Mark is not going to move to Shanghai.)
If Darren hadn't wasted his Christmas bonus gambling in Las Vegas, he would go to Mexico with us next month.
(But Darren wasted his Christmas bonus gambling in Las Vegas and he won't go to Mexico with us next month.)

EXAMPLES:
If I were rich, I would have bought that Ferrari we saw yesterday.
(But I am not currently rich and that is why I didn't buy the Ferrari yesterday.)
If Sam spoke Russian, he would have translated the letter for you.
(But Sam doesn't speak Russian and that is why he didn't translate the letter.)
If I didn't have to work so much, I would have gone to the party last night.
(But I have to work a lot and that is why I didn't go to the party last night.)

EXAMPLES:
If I didn't have so much vacation time, I wouldn't go with you on the cruise to Alaska next week.
(But I do have a lot of vacation time and I will go on the trip next week.)
If Cindy were more creative, the company would send her to New York to work on the new advertising campaign.
(But Cindy is not creative and the company won't send her to New York to work on the new campaign.)
If Dan weren't so nice, he wouldn't be tutoring you in math tonight.
(But Dan is nice and he is going to tutor you tonight.)

EXAMPLES:
If I weren't going on my business trip next week, I would have accepted that new assignment at work.
(But I am going to go on a business trip next week, and that is why I didn't accept that new assignment at work.)
If my parents weren't coming this weekend, I would have planned a nice trip just for the two of us to Napa Valley.
(But my parents are going to come this weekend, and that is why I didn't plan a trip for the two of us to Napa Valley.)

If Donna weren't making us a big dinner tonight, I would have suggested that we go to that nice Italian restaurant.
(But she is going to make us a big dinner tonight, and that is why I didn't suggest that we go to that nice Italian restaurant.)

EXAMPLES:
If I were going to that concert tonight, I would be very excited.
(But I am not going to go to that concert tonight and that is why I am not excited.)

If Sandy were giving a speech tomorrow, she would be very nervous.
(But Sandy is not going to give a speech tomorrow and that is why she is not nervous.)

If Seb didn't come with us to the desert, everyone would be very disappointed.
(But Seb will come with us to the desert and that is why everyone is so happy.)

Mixed Conditional Forms
1. She will take care of the children for us next weekend because her business trip was canceled.
But, she would not be taking care of the children for us next weekend if her business trip had not been canceled.

2. Tom is not going to come to dinner tomorrow because you insulted him yesterday.
But, he (come) _______________if you (insult) _______________him.

3. Marie is unhappy because she gave up her career when she got married.
But, Marie (be) _______________happy if she (give, not) _______________up her career when she got married.

4. Dr. Mercer decided not to accept the research grant at Harvard because he is going to take six months off to spend more time with his family.
But, Dr. Mercer (accept) _______________the research grant at Harvard if he (take, not) _______________six months off to spend more time with his family.

5. Professor Schmitz talked so much about the Maasai tribe because she is an expert on African tribal groups.
But, Professor Schmitz (talk, not) _______________so much about the Maasai tribe if she (be, not) _______________an expert on African tribal groups.

6. I am unemployed because I had a disagreement with my boss and I was fired.
But, I (be, not) _______________unemployed if I (have, not) _______________a disagreement with my boss and I (be, not) _______________fired.

7. Nicole speaks Chinese fluently because she lived in China for ten years.
But, Nicole (speak, not) _______________Chinese fluently if she (live, not) _______________in China for ten years.

8. I will not help you study for your test because you have spent the last two weeks partying and wasting time.
But, I (help) _______________you study for your test if you (spend, not) _______________the last two weeks partying and wasting time.

9. Eleanor and Ben are not going skiing with us this year because Eleanor just had a baby.
But, Eleanor and Ben (go) _______________skiing with us this year if Eleanor (have, not, just) _______________a baby.

10. I am completely exhausted, so I will not go with you to the movies tonight.
But, if I (be, not) _______________completely exhausted, I (go) _______________with you to the movies tonight.

11. She is not worried about the conference tomorrow because she is not giving a speech.
But, she (be) _______________worried about the conference tomorrow if she (give) _______________a speech.

12. Frank is not going to the graduation ceremony because he broke his leg snowboarding last week.
But, Frank (go) _______________to the graduation ceremony if he (break) _______________his leg snowboarding last week.

13. They are not releasing the prisoner next month because there was so much public opposition to his parole.
But, they (release) _______________the prisoner next month if there (be) _______________so much opposition to his parole.

14. The hotels filled up months in advance because the festival is going to include jazz artists from around the globe.
But, the hotels (fill) _______________up months in advance if the festival (include) _______________jazz artists from around the globe.

15. We are not worried about the recent string of robberies in the neighborhood because the police have started regularly patrolling the area.
But, we (be) _______________worried about the recent string of robberies in the neighborhood if the police (start, not) _______________ regularly patrolling the area.
Christmas Vocabulary

a carol a traditional Christmas song

a chimney a part of a fire place which extends up through the roof and carries smoke out of the house

Christmas Eve the night before Christmas

eggnog a traditional Christmas drink made with milk, egg, and vanilla

a mass the name of a service in certain churches (like the Catholic church)

mistletoe a plant which is often hung from the ceiling at Christmas (When two people walk under the plant, they are supposed to kiss.)

an ornament a decoration which is hung on a Christmas tree; any decoration

a reindeer a type of deer from Northern Europe

a sleigh a vehicle which travels on snow

stockings knitted socks; traditional foot coverings
ADVANCED LESSON 18

Vocabulary Entertaining Films

| alternative | A. something which is done in a different way, not done in the normal way (In the U.S., alternative films are usually artistic films or foreign language films.) |
| artsy | A. extremely artistic, overly artistic, too artistic (often suggests that someone tried too hard to make something artistic) |
| entertaining | A. something which entertains; amusing and interesting |
| hilarious | A. something which is very funny; something which makes you laugh |
| intense | A. containing strong emotions or feelings A. extreme (An intense film is one which emotionally drains you or makes you tired. Intense is not necessarily negative, it just means that a movie is not light or relaxing.) |
| light | A. relaxing, amusing, not too intense (This is the opposite of “intense.”) |
| mainstream | A. something which is usual, or normally done (Mainstream films are those which are usually high budget, popular, and made for entertainment. “Mainstream” is the opposite of “alternative.”) |
| superficial | A. not deep or profound; lacking real content A. only on the surface |
| suspenseful | A. something which makes you keep guessing or makes you question how something will end |
| thought provoking | A. something which makes you think |

Entertaining Films

Vocabulary in Conversation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>alternative</th>
<th>artsy</th>
<th>entertaining</th>
<th>hilarious</th>
<th>intense</th>
<th>light</th>
<th>mainstream</th>
<th>superficial</th>
<th>suspenseful</th>
<th>thought provoking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Christine:** What did you think of the movie? Did you like it?

**Sarah:** Not really, it was a little too _______________ for me. It seemed like the director was trying so hard to impress us with strange close-ups and avant-garde dialogue that he forgot to include a story. I thought it was really boring.

**Christine:** I thought the movie was really _______________. I love it when a movie makes you think. It's a nice change from the _______________ dialogue and two-dimensional characters you usually see in films these days.

**Sarah:** I don't really care for _______________ films. They are so dark and depressing. The characters are always so _______________. Why does a movie have to be sad to be deep?

**Christine:** Yeah, I know what you mean, but _______________ cinema is nothing but gun fights and exploding cars. I get so sick of movies like that. I prefer movies with substance.

**Sarah:** But sometimes you don't want to think; sometimes you just want a _______________ movie. Like that comedy movie with Billy Crystal - that was so _______________, I laughed so hard that I cried.

**Christine:** Movies have to be more than _______________ to me.

**Sarah:** Did you see that new mystery movie that came out last month? That was so _______________. I was on the edge of my seat the whole time.

**Christine:** I loved that movie. The plot was great, and the acting was incredible. I wouldn't be surprised if it were nominated for an Academy Award.

**Sarah:** Well, at least we agree on something. I guess we'll have to stick to mysteries in the future.

Vocabulary Follow-Up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>alternative</th>
<th>artsy</th>
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<th>suspenseful</th>
<th>thought provoking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. If we go to a movie, I would like to see a _______________ comedy. I don't want to have to think - I just want to be entertained.

2. Most movie theaters are primarily interested in making money, so they prefer to show _______________ movies which have a greater earning potential.

3. There is an _______________ cinema downtown which specializes in artistic films and foreign language films.
4. That movie was _______________. I have never laughed so hard in my life.
5. That documentary was just a _______________ look at the life of Oscar Wilde; it would have been better if they had gone into more depth and fully discussed his early years.
6. Although the story was simple and the acting was average, I thought the movie was still very _______________.
7. That murder-mystery was fantastic. It was incredibly _______________—I had no idea how it would end.
8. That new Swedish film was so _______________ that we were up all night discussing it.
9. I thought the movie was really strange. Why was half of it in black and white? Why did she keep dreaming in French? I think the whole thing was just a little too _______________ for me.
10. I don't want to see anything that is too _______________. Can't we just see a movie which is light and entertaining?

Henry James - The Portrait of a Lady

UNDER certain circumstances there are few hours in life more agreeable than the hour dedicated to the ceremony known as afternoon tea. There are circumstances in which, whether you partake of the tea or not—some people of course never do—the situation is in itself delightful. Those that I have in mind in beginning to unfold this simple history offered an admirable setting to an innocent pastime. The implements of the little feast had been disposed upon the lawn of an old English country-house, in what I should call the perfect middle of a splendid summer afternoon. Part of the afternoon had waned, but much of it was left, and what was left was of the finest and rarest quality. Real dusk would not arrive for many hours; but the flood of summer light had begun to ebb, the air had grown mellow, the shadows were long upon the smooth, dense turf. They lengthened slowly, however, and the scene expressed that sense of leisure still to come which is perhaps the chief source of one's enjoyment of such a scene at such an hour. From five o'clock to eight is on certain occasions a little eternity; but on such an occasion as this the interval could be only an eternity of pleasure. The persons concerned in it were taking their pleasure quietly, and they were not of the sex which is supposed to furnish the regular votaries of the ceremony I have mentioned. The shadows on the perfect lawn were straight and angular; they were the shadows of an old man sitting in a deep wickerchair near the low table on which the tea had been served, and of two younger men strolling to and fro, in desultory talk, in front of him. The old man had his cup in his hand; it was an unusually large cup, of a different pattern from the rest of the set, and painted in brilliant colours. He disposed of its contents with much circumspection, holding it for a long time close to his chin, with his face turned to the house. His companions had either finished their tea or were indifferent to their privilege; they smoked cigarettes as they continued to stroll. One of them, from time to time, as he passed, looked with a certain attention at the elder man, who, unconscious of observation, rested his eyes upon the rich red front of his dwelling. The house that rose beyond the lawn was a structure to repay such consideration, and was the most characteristic object in the peculiarly English picture I have attempted to sketch.
# ADVANCED LESSON 19

## Ought to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modal Use</th>
<th>1. Present</th>
<th>2. Past</th>
<th>3. Future</th>
<th>Negative Forms</th>
<th>You can also use:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ought to recommendation/advisability</td>
<td>Margaret ought to exercise more.</td>
<td>1. Margaret ought not exercise too much. It might cause injury.</td>
<td>should</td>
<td>2. Margaret ought not have run the marathon. She wasn't in good shape.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Margaret ought to have exercised more so she would be better prepared for the marathon.</td>
<td>3. Margaret ought not stay at home in front of the TV. She should go to the fitness center with us.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Margaret ought to come to the fitness center with us tonight.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ought to assumption/expectation/probability</td>
<td>She ought to have the package by now.</td>
<td>&quot;Ought not&quot; is used primarily to express negative recommendation.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. She ought to have received the package yesterday.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>She ought to have received the package yesterday.</td>
<td></td>
<td>should</td>
<td>2. She ought to receive the package tonight.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>She ought to receive the package tonight.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ought not (Americans prefer &quot;should not&quot;.)</td>
<td>Margaret ought not exercise too much. (Notice that there is no &quot;to&quot; in the negative form.)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## Would

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modal Use</th>
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<th>2. Past</th>
<th>3. Future</th>
<th>Negative Forms</th>
<th>You can also use:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>would conditional</td>
<td>1. If I were President, I would cut the cost of education.</td>
<td>1. If I were President, I would not raise taxes.</td>
<td>should</td>
<td>2. If I had been President, I would not have raised taxes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. If I had been President, I would have cut the cost of education.</td>
<td>3. If I were President, I would not sign the tax increase next week.</td>
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<td>3. If I were elected President next year, I would cut the cost of education.</td>
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<td>would past of will</td>
<td>I said I would help you. He told me he would be here before 8:00.</td>
<td>I said I wouldn't help you. He told me he would not be here before 8:00.</td>
<td>should</td>
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<tr>
<td>would repetition in past</td>
<td>When I was a kid, I would always go to the beach.</td>
<td>When I was a kid, I wouldn't go into the water by myself.</td>
<td>used to</td>
<td>When he was young, he would always do his homework.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>When he got older, he would never do his homework.</td>
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## Modals and Related Expressions

<table>
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<tr>
<th>would</th>
<th>could</th>
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<th>might</th>
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</table>

1. **Donna:** If I won the ten million dollar lottery jackpot, I __________ afford to quit my job and travel the world.  
**Sam:** Where __________ you go if you had that much money?  
**Donna:** I don't know, I __________ choose to spend a year in Paris - or perhaps I __________ go to Kenya.  
**Sam:** How often do you buy lottery tickets?  
**Donna:** Never... I guess if I want to win the lottery, I __________ try buying some tickets.
Sam: That __________ help.

2.  
Waitress: Hi, my name is Sandy - I'll be your waitress tonight. What can I get for you?  
Tony: I haven't decided yet. Is there anything you __________ recommend? Is there anything you think I __________ try?  
Waitress: You __________ try the Cajun catfish - or perhaps the Gumbo. They're both delicious.  
Tony: That sounds wonderful, but that __________ be a little too spicy for me. Actually, the prawns sound good. __________ I have the barbecued prawns?  
Waitress: Sure, __________ you like a salad with that?

3.  
Jan: What __________ we look for in a candidate when we vote in a presidential election?  
Peter: I think citizens __________ vote for a President who has the ability to improve the quality of life in the United States.  
Jan: What __________ you do if you were President of the United States?  
Peter: I __________ focus on environmental pollution.  
Jan: Every candidate always says he's going to do that, but it's a really complicated problem - it's not one which is easily solved. What makes you think you __________ actually stop pollution?

Vocabulary  
For this vocabulary list, select difficult words from the previous reading selections.
ADVANCED LESSON 20

Vocabulary Returns and Refunds

to carry  V. to offer a particular item for sale; to have an item in the store

a defect  N. a technical problem, a flaw, a mistake in construction
to exchange  V. to change one item for another

irritating  Adj. annoying, upsetting, bothersome

a model  N. a particular type of a mechanical product

a policy  N. a plan or course of action in business or government which is regularly followed
to refund  V. to return money a person paid for a product or service
to ship  V. to send something large through the mail

store credit  N. a credit given to a customer which can be used to buy a new product

(When customers return a product to a store, sometimes instead of cash they are given a store credit which allows them to buy another product of equal or lesser value.)

a warranty  N. a guarantee given by a company which ensures that the product they sell you is well made. If it breaks too soon, they agree to repair it or replace it free of charge.

Vocabulary in Conversation

carry  defect  exchange  irritating  model  policy  ship  store credit  to refund  warranty

Debbie: Hello, I bought this lap top computer a little over a month ago, and I am having some difficulty with it.

Store Clerk: What seems to be the problem?

Debbie: The screen is flashing. It's really _______________. I would like to return it and get my money back.

Store Clerk: I'm sorry, our store has a very strict return _______________. After more than a month, we are not able your money.

Debbie: Well, I just bought it and it's already broken. I didn't do anything unusual to it - I didn't drop it or anything. I think it has some kind of manufacturing _______________.

Store Clerk: Your computer has a one year _______________. You could _______________ the computer back to the company and they will replace it.

Debbie: Can't I just _______________ the computer here?

Store Clerk: I am afraid that's not possible after a month.

Debbie: Can I please talk to the manager?

(A few minutes later.)

Manager: Hello, I hear your computer is having some problems and you would like to return it. I am afraid we can't return your money and I would give you another one, but we no longer carry that _______________. We can, however, offer you a _______________. You can use it to buy another computer or anything else we _______________ here in the store.

Debbie: That would be fine. Thank you very much for your help.

Manager: No problem.

Vocabulary in Conversation

carry  defect  irritating  model  policy  ship  store credit  to exchange  to refund  warranty

1. The watch comes with a six month _______________. If it breaks, you can simply bring it back to the store and we will replace it free of charge.

2. He is so _______________. He talks and talks and talks. I wish he would just shut up!

3. I am sorry we don't _______________ cough medicine or any other types of medication. Why don't you try the drug store across the street.

4. Today, our store is having a sale. All prices are twenty percent off. And if you buy today, we will _______________ it to you free of charge.

5. They wouldn't give me my money back, but they did give me a _______________.

6. I want to buy a Sony television, but I don't want that one. I would prefer the larger _______________.

7. If you want _______________ your foreign currency, there is a bank down the street.

8. Our business has a very strict nonsmoking _______________. You have to go outside if you want to smoke.
9. If you want us _____________ your money, I am afraid I am going to have to see your receipt.
10. "A bug" is a kind of programming _____________ in computer software which prevents the software from working correctly.

Virginia Wolf - Monday or Tuesday

WHATEVER hour you woke there was a door shunting. From room to room they went, hand in hand, lifting here, opening there, making sure—a ghostly couple.

"Here we left it," she said. And he added, "Oh, but here too!" "It’s upstairs," she murmured. "And in the garden," he whispered "Quietly," they said, "or we shall wake them."

But it wasn’t that you woke us. Oh, no. "They’re looking for it; they’re drawing the curtain, one might say, and so read on a page or two. “Now they’ve found it,” one would be certain, stopping the pencil on the margin. And then, tired of reading, one might rise and see for oneself, the house all empty, the doors standing open, only the wood pigeons bubbling with content and the hum of the threshing machine sounding from the farm. “What did I come in here for? What did I want to find?” My hands were empty. “Perhaps it’s upstairs then?” The apples were in the loft. And so down again, the garden still as ever, only the book had slipped into the grass.

But they had found it in the drawing room. Not that one could ever see them. The window panes reflected apples, reflected roses; all the leaves were green in the glass. If they moved in the drawing room, the apple only turned its yellow side. Yet, the moment after, if the door was opened, spread about the floor, hung upon the walls, pendant from the ceiling—what? My hands were empty. The shadow of a thrush crossed the carpet; from the deepest wells of silence the wood pigeon drew its bubble of sound. “Safe, safe, safe,” the pulse of the house beat softly. “The treasure buried; the room...” the pulse stopped short. Oh, was that the buried treasure?
"Were to" in the Present

**FORM**
[ If... were to + VERB ......]

**USE**
"Were to" can be used in the present to emphasize that the Conditional form is extremely unlikely or unthinkably horrible. Notice that this special form is only used in the "If" Clause.

**EXAMPLES:**
If she were to be rich, she would be horribly obnoxious.
( It is very unlikely that she would be rich.)
If I were to have no friends, who would I spend my time with.
( Having no friends is a horrible thought.)
If Nathan were to be my boss, this job would be intolerable.
( Nathan's being my boss is a horrible concept.)

"Were to" in the Future

**FORM**
[ If... were to + VERB......]

**USE**
"Were to" can be used in the future to emphasize that the Conditional form is extremely unlikely or unthinkably horrible. Notice that this special form is only used in the "If" Clause

**EXAMPLES:**
If I were to lose my job, I would probably not find a new one quickly.
(Loosing my job would be terrible.)
If he were to fail his driving test, he would have to take it again.
(He is not likely to fail his driving test.)
If Sarah were to show up late to the birthday party, it would ruin the surprise.
(Sarah will surely come on time.)

"Were to" in the Past

**FORM**
[ If... were to have + PAST PARTICIPLE......]

**USE**
"Were to" can be used in the past to emphasize that the Conditional form is extremely unlikely or unthinkably horrible. Notice that this special form is only used in the "If" Clause.

**EXAMPLES:**
If the fire were to have destroyed the building, it would have been a tragic cultural loss.
( The thought of such a loss is too horrible to consider.)
If the dam were to have burst, the entire town would have been destroyed.
( Such destruction is too horrible to consider.)
If Sarah were to have failed the final test, she would have lost her scholarship.
( She is an excellent student, and it is very unlikely that she would have failed the test.)

**Were to" in the Past, Present and Future.**

1. She loves her husband. If she (get) _____________ a divorce, it would devastate her.
2. If they (tear) _____________ down that old opera house, we would not have any historical architecture left in the city.
3. If the hurricane (hit) _____________ New Orleans, thousands of people might have lost their lives.
4. I can't stand him. If he (be) _____________ hired, I would quit.
5. I have no fire insurance. If my house (burn) _____________ down, I would have no way to buy new furniture.
6. If he (be) _____________ found guilty, he would have gone to jail for 30 years.
7. If the airlines (cancel) _____________ the flight, I would never make it to the family reunion on time.
8. He was not wearing a motorcycle helmet. If he (crash) _____________ into that car, he would have been killed.
9. If the government (increase) _____________ income tax, I would not be able to survive.
10. If I (lose) _____________ my job, I would use the Internet to find a new one.

**Vocabulary**

For this vocabulary list, select difficult words from the previous reading selections.
ADVANCED LESSON 22

Vocabulary Santa Fe, New Mexico

| to carve | V. to cut something into a special shape, to cut special designs or patterns into something |
| craft | N. something handmade; a handmade piece of art |
| to devote | V. to focus something totally on a particular subject |
| to inhabit | V. to live in a place |
| the locals | N. the people who were born and raised in a particular area |
| Native American | Adj. the politically correct term for American Indian people |
| to resemble | V. to look like |
| a reservation | N. a piece of land given to an American Indian tribe |
| synonymous | Adj. being so strongly associated with something that it almost has the same meaning |
| a tribe | N. a distinct group of native people |

(The Sioux, Apache, Maasai and Zulu are all famous tribes.)

CULTURAL NOTE:
A "pueblo" is a traditional American Indian building with several stories which often houses an entire village. There are still many pueblos left in Arizona and New Mexico. Some of them have been inhabited for several centuries.

Vocabulary in Conversation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>carved</th>
<th>crafts</th>
<th>devoted</th>
<th>inhabited</th>
<th>locals</th>
<th>Native American</th>
<th>reservation</th>
<th>synonymous</th>
<th>to resemble</th>
<th>tribes</th>
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</table>

Barbara: I heard you just got back from a weekend trip to Santa Fe. I have been thinking of going there. How did you like it?
Lars: Santa Fe is one of the nicest towns I have been to in the U.S. - I had no idea there was so much to see there! And I love the southwestern look; all the buildings are built _______________ the adobe architecture of the Pueblo Indians.
Barbara: Wow, that sounds beautiful! Did you get a chance to meet some of the _______________ while you were there?
Lars: Yeah, I went to the Indian market in town to shop for some arts and _______________. While I was there, I met a fascinating old woman from a pueblo just outside the city. She was selling beautiful stone jewelry which she had _______________ herself. She really was an amazing artist. We talked for over an hour, and she told me all about her life on the _______________.
Barbara: Were there many Indian people in Santa Fe?
Lars: There are a lot of _______________ people in New Mexico - especially in Santa Fe. Most of the people at the market were Indian, and they represented several different _______________ from all over the state: Pueblo Indians, Zuni, Ute, Apache, and even some Navajo and Hopi from Arizona. I also drove to the Taos Pueblo, which is about an hour north of Santa Fe. Did you know that Taos is one of the oldest towns in America? The pueblo has been continuously _______________ for almost a thousand years.
Barbara: I had no idea that there were any towns that old in the U.S.
Lars: I didn't either. Santa Fe and the surrounding area have so much to offer culturally as well as artistically. There's a beautiful cathedral which was built in 1886 and several world-class museums. I could easily have spent another week or two there sightseeing.
Barbara: Did you visit any of the museums?
Lars: I visited one museum which was _______________ to the artwork of Georgia O'Keeffe. I had seen some of her paintings before in Europe and I knew her name was _______________ with New Mexico.
Barbara: Wow... pueblos, Indian markets, old churches, art galleries, Georgia O'Keeffe ... I think I need to take a trip to Santa Fe.

Vocabulary Follow-Up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>carve</th>
<th>craft</th>
<th>devoted</th>
<th>inhabited</th>
<th>locals</th>
<th>Native American</th>
<th>resemble</th>
<th>reservation</th>
<th>synonymous</th>
<th>tribes</th>
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</table>

1. If you really want to experience the culture, you need to get to know the _______________.
2. "Being rich" is not _______________ with "being happy.” There are many wealthy people who are not satisfied with
their lives.
3. She is completely ____________ to her volunteer work. It's the most important thing in her life.
4. Anthropologists now believe that North America has been ______________ far longer than they first suspected.
5. The Sioux and the Blackfeet are two ________________ native to North America.
6. The Navajo _______________ extends from central Arizona to southern Utah and east into New Mexico. It is the largest stretch of Indian land in the USA.
7. There are many galleries in Santa Fe which specialize in _______________ art and jewelry. You can buy Navajo necklaces, Zuni sculptures, Hopi kachina dolls and much more.
8. The Zuni Indian tribe is well known for their animal sculptures which they _____________ by hand.
9. The two sisters are not twins, but they strongly ______________ each other.
10. There is a _______________ market downtown. You can buy handmade baskets, knitted sweaters, quilts and much more.

Jane Austen - Emma

Emma Woodhouse, handsome, clever, and rich, with a comfortable home and happy disposition, seemed to unite some of the best blessings of existence; and had lived nearly twenty-one years in the world with very little to distress or vex her.

She was the youngest of the two daughters of a most affectionate, indulgent father, and had, in consequence of her sister's marriage, been mistress of his house from a very early period. Her mother had died too long ago for her to have more than an indistinct remembrance of her caresses, and her place had been supplied by an excellent woman as governess, who had fallen little short of a mother in affection.

Sixteen years had Miss Taylor been in Mr. Woodhouse's family, less as a governess than a friend, very fond of both daughters, but particularly of Emma. Between them it was more the intimacy of sisters. Even before Miss Taylor had ceased to hold the nominal office of governess, the mildness of her temper had hardly allowed her to impose any restraint; and the shadow of authority being now long passed away, they had been living together as friend and friend very mutually attached, and Emma doing just what she liked; highly esteeming Miss Taylor's judgment, but directed chiefly by her own.

The real evils indeed of Emma's situation were the power of having rather too much her own way, and a disposition to think a little too well of herself; these were the disadvantages which threatened alloy to her many enjoyments. The danger, however, was at present so unperceived, that they did not by any means rank as misfortunes with her.

Sorrow came -- a gentle sorrow -- but not at all in the shape of any disagreeable consciousness. Miss Taylor married. It was Miss Taylor's loss which first brought grief. It was on the wedding-day of this beloved friend that Emma first sat in mournful thought of any continuance. The wedding over and the bride-people gone, her father and herself were left to dine together, with no prospect of a third to cheer a long evening. Her father composed himself to sleep after dinner, as usual, and she had then only to sit and think of what she had lost.
## ADVANCED LESSON 23

### Should

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modal Use</th>
<th>Negative Forms</th>
<th>You can also use:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Should</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Modal Use</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Present</td>
<td>1. Sarah shouldn't smoke so much. It's not good for her health.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Past</td>
<td>2. Sarah shouldn't have smoked so much. That's what caused her health problems.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Future</td>
<td>3. Sarah shouldn't smoke when she visits Martha next week. Martha hates when people smoke in her house.</td>
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</table>

- **Recommendation/advisability**
  1. People with high cholesterol should eat low fat foods.
  2. Frank should have eaten low fat foods. That might have prevented his heart attack.
  3. You really should start eating better.

- **Obligation**
  I should be at work before 9:00.
  We should return the video before the video rental store closes.
  ("Should" can also express something between recommendation and obligation. "Be supposed to" expresses a similar idea and can easily be used in the past or in negative forms.)

- **Assumption/expectation/probability**
  1. Susan should be in New York by now.
  2. Susan should have arrived in New York last week. Let's call her and see what she is up to.
  3. Susan should be in New York by next week. Her new job starts on Monday.

### Will

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<tr>
<th>Modal Use</th>
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<th>You can also use:</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Will</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Modal Use</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Present</td>
<td>The marketing director will not be replaced after all. Fred will not be there. He has a previous obligation.</td>
<td>shall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Past</td>
<td>The marketing director will not be replaced after all. Fred will not be there. He has a previous obligation.</td>
<td>shall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Future</td>
<td>The marketing director will not be replaced after all. Fred will not be there. He has a previous obligation.</td>
<td>shall</td>
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</table>

- **Future action/prediction**
  The marketing director will be replaced by someone from the New York office. Fred will be there by 8:00.

- **Volunteering/promising**
  I will take care of everything for you. I will make the travel arrangements. There's no need to worry.
  I will never forget you. I will never give up the fight for freedom.

### Shall

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modal Use</th>
<th>Negative Forms</th>
<th>You can also use:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shall</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Modal Use</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Present</td>
<td>The marketing director shall not be replaced after all.</td>
<td>will</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Past</td>
<td>The marketing director shall not be replaced after all.</td>
<td>will</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Future</td>
<td>The marketing director shall not be replaced after all.</td>
<td>will</td>
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<tr>
<td>(British form)</td>
<td>Fred shall be there by 8:00.</td>
<td>Fred shall not be there. He has a previous obligation.</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>shall volunteering/ promising (British form)</td>
<td>I shall take care of everything for you. I shall make the travel arrangements. There's no need to worry.</td>
<td>I shall never forget you. I shall never give up the fight for freedom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shall inevitability (British form)</td>
<td>Man shall explore the distant regions of the universe. We shall overcome oppression.</td>
<td>Man shall never give up the exploration of the universe. He shall not be held back.</td>
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### Modals and Related Expressions

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<thead>
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<th>can</th>
<th>could</th>
<th>have to</th>
<th>must</th>
<th>might</th>
<th>should</th>
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</table>

1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He ___________ be exhausted after such a long flight. He ___________ prefer to stay in tonight and get some rest.

2. If you want to get a better feeling for how the city is laid out, you ___________ walk downtown and explore the waterfront.

3. Hiking the trail to the peak ___________ be dangerous if you are not well prepared for dramatic weather changes. You ___________ research the route a little more before you attempt the ascent.

4. When you have a small child in the house, you ___________ leave small objects lying around. Such objects ___________ be swallowed, causing serious injury or even death.

5. A: ___________ you hold your breath for more than a minute?
   B: No, I can't.

6. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It ___________ have cost a fortune.

7. Please make sure to water my plants while I am gone. If they don't get enough water, they ___________ die.

8. I ___________ speak Arabic fluently when I was a child and we lived in Egypt. But after we moved back to Canada, I had very little exposure to the language and forgot almost everything I knew as a child. Now, I ___________ just say a few things in the language.

9. The book is optional. My professor said we ___________ read it if we needed extra credit. But we ___________ read it if we don't want to.

10. A: Where is the spatula? It ___________ be in this drawer but it's not here.
    B: I just did a load of dishes last night and they're still in the dish washer. It ___________ be in there. That's the only other place it ___________ be.

11. You ___________ take your umbrella along with you today. The weatherman on the news said there's a storm north of here and it ___________ rain later on this afternoon.

12. ___________ we pull over at the next rest stop? I really ___________ use the bathroom and I don't know if I ___________ hold it until we get to Chicago.

13. Oh no! Frank's wallet is lying on the coffee table. He ___________ have left it here last night.

14. A: ___________ I borrow your lighter for a minute?
    B: Sure, no problem. Actually, you ___________ keep it if you want to. I've given up smoking.

15. I ___________ believe she said that to Megan! She ___________ insult her cooking in front of everyone at the party last night. She ___________ have just said she was full or had some salad if she didn't like the meal.

16. Do you ___________ chew with your mouth open like that? Geez, it's making me sick watching you eat that piece of pizza.

17. Mrs. Scarlett's body was found in the lounge just moments ago, and it's still warm! Nobody has left the mansion this evening, so the killer ___________ be someone in this room. It ___________ be any one of us!!!

18. A: I don't know why Denise starting crying when I mentioned the wedding.
    B: It ___________ have been what you said about her brother. Or, perhaps she is just nervous. After all, the big day is tomorrow.

19. ___________ you always say the first thing that pops into your head? ___________ you think once in awhile before you speak?

20. I was reading the book last night before I went to bed. I never took it out of this room. It ___________ be lying around here somewhere. Where ___________ it be?
Vocabulary Aerospace Industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aerospace</td>
<td>N. the science and technology of flying in the air and in outer space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ambitious</td>
<td>Adj. having a strong desire for success Adj. requiring a strong desire for success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controversy</td>
<td>N. argument or debate about something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to coordinate</td>
<td>V. to bring people together so they can work more efficiently or effectively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to foster</td>
<td>V. to encourage (something) to grow or develop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a liaison</td>
<td>N. a person who works as a representative or connection between two companies, agencies, groups, countries...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a mission</td>
<td>N. the purpose for which a person or thing is sent; a special military or technical project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a probe</td>
<td>N. a machine sent to explore or check an area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to probe</td>
<td>V. to search or explore with a probe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a stepping-stone</td>
<td>N. a way to get ahead, a way to advance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a venture</td>
<td>N. a project or course of action which involves risk or danger</td>
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</tbody>
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Vocabulary in Conversation

Dennis: What do you do for a living, Frank?
Frank: I am an ___________________ engineer. I have been working for NASA for over fifteen years.
Dennis: Wow, that sounds fascinating. What projects have you been involved in?
Frank: Well, until recently, I was heavily involved in the Cassini ___________________. I don't know if you're familiar with it or not - it's one of NASA's most expensive and ___________________ projects. We are sending a ___________________ to explore Saturn and its moons.
Dennis: That sounds really interesting. Are you in any way involved in the construction of the international space station?
Frank: Actually, that's what I'm working on now. I'm currently a technical ___________________ between NASA and several European space agencies. It's an interesting job, but it can be a bit too much at times. The international space station is probably the largest international ___________________ ever attempted, and I am constantly dealing with technical difficulties, budget problems, and delays. It's not easy ___________________ the efforts of all those countries. I have been to Europe three times in the last month, and I have to go to Kazakhstan next week.
Dennis: And I understand there's some ___________________ surrounding the space station. Don't some people worry that NASA is spending too much money on the project?
Frank: Many experts have complained that the project has grown out of control and become far too expensive. But I look at it as more than a space station; I believe it's helping ___________________ international scientific cooperation. It's nice to see the scientists of the world working together to create a ___________________ to the future.

Vocabulary Follow-Up

1. The employees knew that the joint ___________________ between their company and the computer manufacturer involved a great deal of change, but they had no idea it would cause them to be laid off.
2. She acts as a cultural ___________________ between the government of Quebec and the government of Belgium.
3. Mei Ling used her internship at the advertising company as a ___________________ to a great position with a web design firm.
4. The government is sending a robotic craft ___________________ the polar regions of the moon. They are trying to determine whether or not there is sufficient ice on the moon to provide water for a permanent base.
5. In the next twenty years, the United States intends to send a manned ___________________ to Mars.
6. He is young, very bright, and very ___________________ - I am sure he will be successful. I just hope he finds a little happiness as well.
7. Boeing is a leader in the ___________________ industry; they manufacture many of the world's commercial aircraft.
8. There is a great deal of ___________________ over the new oil road being constructed. Many environmentalists warn it
will disturb the animals in the nearby wildlife refuge.
9. That public relations firm _______________the preparations for the huge millennium celebration. The celebration was very successful, so I would recommend using them for our upcoming project.
10. Many parents complain that television doesn't do enough _______________a good sense of morality in children. They feel that TV programs have become too violent and sensationalistic.

F. Scott Fitzgerald - The Side of Paradise

AMORY BLAINE inherited from his mother every trait, except the stray inexpressible few, that made him worth while. His father, an ineffectual, inarticulate man with a taste for Byron and a habit of drowsing over the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, grew wealthy at thirty through the death of two elder brothers, successful Chicago brokers, and in the first flush of feeling that the world was his, went to Bar Harbor and met Beatrice O'Hara. In consequence, Stephen Blaine handed down to posterity his height of just under six feet and his tendency to waver at crucial moments, these two abstractions appearing in his son Amory. For many years he hovered in the background of his family's life, an unassertive figure with a face half-obiterated by lifeless, silky hair, continually occupied in “taking care” of his wife, continually harassed by the idea that he didn't and couldn't understand her.

But Beatrice Blaine! There was a woman! Early pictures taken on her father's estate at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, or in Rome at the Sacred Heart Convent—an educational extravagance that in her youth was only for the daughters of the exceptionally wealthy—showed the exquisite delicacy of her features, the consummate art and simplicity of her clothes. A brilliant education she had—her youth passed in renaissance glory, she was versed in the latest gossip of the Older Roman Families; known by name as a fabulously wealthy American girl to Cardinal Vitori and Queen Margherita and more subtle celebrities that one must have had some culture even to have heard of. She learned in England to prefer whiskey and soda to wine, and her small talk was broadened in two senses during a winter in Vienna. All in all Beatrice O'Hara absorbed the sort of education that will be quite impossible ever again; a tutelage measured by the number of things and people one could be contemptuous of and charming about; a culture rich in all arts and traditions, barren of all ideas, in the last of those days when the great gardener clipped the inferior roses to produce one perfect bud.
1. Vocabulary Unique Personalities

cynical 1) Adj. seeing little or no good in other people, believing that people do good things for bad reasons

eccentric 1) Adj. having strange, unusual or abnormal habits or tastes (This term is less insulting than strange, weird or bizarre.)

egotistical 1) Adj. thinking too highly of oneself, considering oneself better than others

imaginative 1) Adj. creative, having much imagination

indecisive 1) Adj. unable to decide quickly, not knowing what choice to make

picky 1) Adj. hard to please, too careful in choosing something

sensible 1) Adj. practical, reasonable, something that makes sense

sensitive 1) Adj. easily feels emotion, easily hurt emotionally (can be positive or negative)

sophisticated 1) Adj. representing high culture, very experienced in life

thoughtful 1) Adj. often doing things to make other people feel good

Vocabulary in Conversation

cynical  eccentric  egotistical  imaginative  indecisive  picky  sensible  sensitive  sophisticated  thoughtful

Robin: Did you meet that guy, Richard, at the party last night?
Michele: Oh my Goodness, he was so _______________. He kept talking about how intelligent he was and how much money he makes. He even said he was thinking about becoming a professional model. Like that is ever going to happen!

Robin: What about Brad, the artist from New York, he was rather _______________! He told me he sculpts and paints nothing but frogs. He even said he wanted to introduce a new line of frog jewelry. That's a little odd.

Michele: He wasn't strange at all. I thought he was very _______________ you have to be really creative to become such a successful artist. He was also incredibly _______________ - he almost started crying as he told me about his art. By the way, look at the ring he gave me.

Robin: He gave you a frog ring? That's the ugliest thing I've ever seen!
Michele: It is not! I think it's really _______________. He said his jewelry is the latest trend among the New York elite. Wasn't that _______________ of him to give me one of his creations.

Robin: Not really, I think he just wanted some free advertising.
Michele: My Goodness, you are so _______________! Wasn't there anybody you liked at the party?

Robin: Yeah, Bill was really nice. He was the only _______________, clear-thinking person I met there.

Michele: Oh, the waitress is coming. Have you decided what to order?

Robin: I'm not sure what I want to order. I don't know what I want.

Michele: You are so _______________. Nothing is ever good enough for you.

Robin: That's not true! I'm just a little _______________.

Michele: Well, you need to decide soon so we can order.

Answer key: egotistical, eccentric, imaginative, sensitive, sophisticated thoughtful, picky, sensible, cynical, indecisive

Vocabulary Follow-Up

cynical  eccentric  egotistical  imaginative  indecisive  picky  sensible  sensitive  sophisticated  thoughtful

Fill in the blank with the vocabulary word which has the opposite meaning.

1. humble _______________
2. easy to please _______________
3. uncreative _______________
4. selfish _______________
5. modest _______________
6. normal _______________
7. quick to decide _______________
8. unfeeling _______________
9. illogical _______________
10. has faith in people _______________
2. Vocabulary Higher Education

| to be funded | V. to be paid for, to supply the money for |
| a degree | N. a title given by a university |
| facilities | N. services or conveniences |
| to stand for | V. to be the short form of, to represent, to mean |
| terminology | N. specialized words or expressions used in a particular field, activity, job, science etc. |
| to transfer | V. to move something from one place to another |

The following words will be explained in the “Vocabulary in Conversation” Exercise below.

college | (see conversation) |
junior college | (see conversation) |
major | (see conversation) |
minor | (see conversation) |
B.A., B.S., Masters and Ph.D. | U.S. degrees (see conversation) |

Vocabulary in Conversation

| are funded | degree | facilities | stand for | terminology | transfer |

Lars: Tina, I am trying to fill out this job application and they want to know about my educational history. It's a little confusing because I don't understand the _______________ they are using. They are using words such as college, junior college, major, minor, B.A., B.S., Masters and Ph.D.. I have heard these words, but I don't really understand the system.

Tina: In America, all students basically study the same thing until they reach high school. After high school, students have the choice to start working or go to college.

Lars: What is the difference between a college and a university.

Tina: In the U.S., there isn't a big difference between the two. Colleges tend to be smaller schools and universities are usually larger schools with more _______________.

Lars: What are junior colleges?

Tina: Colleges and universities in the United States are extremely expensive. Even schools which are funded by the government can cost thousands of dollars a year. Most states have created junior colleges, which are inexpensive schools where students can complete the first two years of their education. Afterwards, students can _______________ to a normal college or university.

Lars: How long do students usually study to get their _______________.

Tina: Usually, it takes four years to get a B.S. or a B.A. American students try to complete their studies as soon as possible because each additional year can cost a lot of money.

Lars: What do B.S. and B.A. _______________?

Tina: B.S. means "Bachelor of Science" and B.A. means "Bachelor of Arts."

Lars: What does the expression "to major" mean?

Tina: The area of study which we specialize in is called "a major". We are also allowed to choose a secondary area of study called "a minor." For example, I majored in biology and minored in Japanese.

Lars: What other kinds of degrees are there in the U.S.?

Tina: After getting a B.S. or a B.A., students can continue studying and receive a Masters, which usually requires an additional two years of study. And of course, the highest degree is called a Ph.D..

Lars: Is a Ph.D. the same as a Doctorate?

Tina: Yes, they are the same thing, although most Americans use the expression Ph.D..

Answer key: terminology, facilities, are funded, transfer, degree, stand for,

3. Vocabulary Internet 101

| a browser | 1)N. a program used to view the Internet. Microsoft Explorer and Netscape Navigator are examples of popular Internet browsers. |
### Vocabulary in Conversation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>browsers</th>
<th>click</th>
<th>content</th>
<th>copyright</th>
<th>design</th>
<th>format</th>
<th>Internet</th>
<th>layout</th>
<th>World Wide Web</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Tim:** Hey! What are you looking at Barbara?  
**Barbara:** I am taking a class called 21st Century Advertising. The teacher wants us to study different web sites to learn about web page _______.  
**Tim:** That sounds like a great class for people who are studying business.  
**Barbara:** It is. The ________ is the future of business. And the ________ is going to be the storefront of the next century. To be competitive, businesses have to adapt their current advertising techniques. However, creating a good web site is much more difficult than most people think.  
**Tim:** Have you discovered anything interesting which you consider to be well designed?  
**Barbara:** Yeah, this site is fantastic. Take a look. It's very artistic and the technical ________ is convenient and very logical. It also looks good in different ________. I have already viewed it in Microsoft Explorer and Netscape Navigator. The ________ is also fantastic; the size and shape of the text is perfect. I am going to borrow some of their techniques when I design my own web page for class.  
**Tim:** Borrowing ideas is OK, but you have to remember that the ________ of all web pages is legally protected.  
**Barbara:** I know. Our professor taught us about intellectual rights. He told us that ________ infringement is a real concern for people who publish on the web.  
**Tim:** That picture says "continue on." Why don't you ________ there so we can see the next page.  
**Barbara:** OK.

**Answer key:** design, Internet, World Wide Web, content, browsers, format, copyright, layout

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### Vocabulary Follow-Up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>browser</th>
<th>click</th>
<th>content</th>
<th>copyright</th>
<th>design</th>
<th>format</th>
<th>infringement</th>
<th>Internet</th>
<th>layout</th>
<th>World Wide Web</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. I don't like the ________ of that building. The entrance is too small, and there are no windows in the lounge.  
2. They cannot simply reproduce that book without his permission. The ________ legally protects it from unauthorized reproduction.  
3. When you ________ a document in a word processing program, you change the size, shape and font of the words.  
4. Not allowing them to vote is an ________ of their rights.  
5. The book which Richard wrote is fascinating. The ________ is both thought provoking and
educational.
6. When I pressed that button, I heard a loud _______________. I hope I didn't break the computer.
7. Netscape Navigator is a _______________.
8. She attended a school for fashion _______________.
9. The web is an international collection of commercial and educational sights on the _______________.
10. The “www” in an Internet address stands for _______________.

**Answer key:** layout, copyright, format, infringement, content, click, browser, design, internet, World Wide Web.

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### 4. Vocabulary Ordering in a Restaurant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>appetizer</th>
<th>N. a small dish at the beginning of a meal, a starter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a chef</td>
<td>N. a skilled cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chives</td>
<td>N. a small onion-like herb commonly added to potatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chowder</td>
<td>N. a kind of soup usually containing fish and vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to come with</td>
<td>V. to include (in a meal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dressing</td>
<td>N. a sauce added to salads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an entree</td>
<td>N. a main dish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a menu</td>
<td>N. a list of dishes available in a restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salmon</td>
<td>N. a large fish with silvery skin and pinkish meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>well-done</td>
<td>A. adjectives used to describe ways of preparing meat:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medium-rare</td>
<td>well done = fully cooked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rare</td>
<td>medium-rare = slightly pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rare = very pink</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Vocabulary in Conversation

**Waitress:** Good evening, are you ready to order, or do you need a little more time?

**Tim:** Yes, I'm ready to order.

**Waitress:** Did you notice on our _______________ that we have two seafood specials tonight. One is poached _______________ and the other is grilled shark.

**Tim:** That sounds really good, but I think I am going to start with the shrimp cocktail _______________. And as for my _______________, I think I'll have the New York steak.

**Waitress:** And, how would you like that steak?

**Tim:** I'd like that _______________. I don't like it when the meat is even a little pink.

**Waitress:** I'll make sure the _______________ prepares it just the way you like it. The New York steak comes with mashed potatoes, a baked potato, or steak fries.

**Tim:** I'll take the baked potato.

**Waitress:** Would you like sour cream and _______________ on that?

**Tim:** I'll have sour cream.

**Waitress:** Your meal also includes a choice of soup or salad.

**Tim:** What is the soup today?

**Waitress:** Clam _______________ or chicken vegetable.

**Tim:** I think I'll have the salad instead.

**Waitress:** What kind of _______________ would you like?

**Tim:** Blue cheese.

**Answer key:** menu, salmon, appetizer, entrée, well done, chef, comes with, chives, chowder, dressing.

---

### Vocabulary Follow-Up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>appetizers</th>
<th>chef</th>
<th>chives</th>
<th>chowder</th>
<th>comes with</th>
<th>dressing</th>
<th>entrees</th>
<th>menu</th>
<th>rare</th>
<th>salmon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. She always has Italian _______________ on her salad.
2. Gerrie doesn't like most kinds of fish, but she does like _______________.
3. Keith's mom makes the best fish _______________ I have ever tasted. She uses shark, corn, potatoes, carrots, onions and peppers.
4. I like my baked potatoes with butter. I don't like sour cream and _______________.
5. Gene is studying at a school in Paris to become a _______________. He hopes to run his own restaurant.
6. The steak was prepared very _______________. It looked like they hadn't even cooked it.
7. That Chinese restaurant has a fantastic selection of dishes on their _______________.
8. The meal _______________ soup or salad and a dessert afterwards.
9. The _______________ at that restaurant are huge. There is no reason to order side dishes or dessert.
10. Buffalo wings, potato skins, and shrimp cocktail are all famous American _______________.

Answer key: dressing, salmon, chowder chives, chef, rare, menu, comes with, entrée, appetizers

5. Vocabulary Getting an Apartment

| an application | N. a written request for an apartment, job or entrance into a school or organization |
| a credit report | N. a complete history of a persons paying habits |
| In the United States, detailed credit histories are kept on all Americans describing how they pay their credit card bills, rent payments, electricity bills, car payments, telephone bills, etc. People are given grades called "credit ratings" for how well they pay off their debt. When a person moves into an apartment, landlords often request credit reports to find out if a person regularly pays on time. |
| to deposit a deposit | V. to put money in a bank |
| N. Money which is put in a bank |
| N. Money which is given to ensure that something will be returned or remain in good condition |
| For example, if you want to rent a bicycle, you might have to leave a deposit to ensure that you bring the bike back. |
| to fill out | V. to complete (a form) by writing in the information |
| to be furnished | V. to have furniture |
| A. having furniture |
| a landlord | N. the man who runs an apartment building or property |
| a landlady | N. the woman who runs an apartment building or property |
| non-refundable | A. cannot be returned (money) |
| a reference | N. a person who will provide information about your character or ability |
| N. a written letter which will provide information about you character or ability |
| When looking for an apartment in the United States, it is common to provide a landlord with references who will say that you are a good person who will not cause problems. |
| to sublet | V. to rent your apartment temporarily to someone else |
| a tenant | N. a person who is renting a room or apartment |

Vocabulary in Conversation

Toshi: Hello, I am calling because I read your ad in the Sunday Tribune. It said you were trying _______________ your one-room apartment for the next six months. Can I ask you a couple of questions?
Mr. Harris: Certainly.
Toshi: Will the apartment _______________?
Mr. Harris: Yes, the apartment will have a couch, a small dinner table with two chairs, a couple of bookshelves and a queen-size bed.
Toshi: Great, I just moved here and I haven't bought any furniture yet.
Mr. Harris: The facilities are very nice. _______________ have access to a small fitness room, a swimming pool and a coin-operated laundry. The _______________ is excellent as well. If there are any problems at all, you can contact him and he'll take care of everything.
Toshi: It sounds perfect.
Mr. Harris: If you are interested, you need to pick up an _______________ form, complete it, and return it to me by Friday along with a check for $25.00. We will get back to you within a week and let you know our decision.
Toshi: Do I get the $25.00 back if you rent the apartment to somebody else?
Mr. Harris: No, the $25.00 fee is _______________. We use the money to order a copy of your _______________; we need to find out about your history of paying bills.
Toshi: I just moved here from Japan, I don't think that will work in my case.
Mr. Harris: Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't realize that you were new to the United States. In that case, when you ______________ the form, make sure you include three _______________ that we can contact to find out a little bit more about you.
Toshi: No problem. Oh! I forgot to ask about the rent.
Mr. Harris: The rent is $550.00 per month and there is a cleaning _______________ of $250.00 when you move in.
Toshi: Sounds good. I'll come by to pick up the form tomorrow.

Vocabulary Follow-Up

- application
- credit report
- deposit
- fill it out
- furnished
- landlord
- non-refundable
- reference
- tenants
to sublet

1. When they moved out, their apartment was a mess, so they didn't get their cleaning _______________ back.
2. Your airline ticket is _______________. I am afraid there is no way we can return your money.
3. It is very difficult to buy a house in the United States without a _______________. They need to know whether or not you pay your bills on time.
4. He wasn't accepted to the university because he sent in his _______________ too late.
5. When I applied for the job, I listed you as a _______________. If they call, tell them good things about me.
6. The form was in Spanish, so I couldn't _______________.
7. He is looking for a _______________ apartment because he is only staying in New York for three months.
8. Several _______________ in my apartment building complained because the elevator didn't work.
9. Hopefully, the _______________ will hire someone to fix the elevator soon. I told him I am sick of walking up the stairs!
10. Janet is going to study in Italy for six months, so she is trying _______________ her apartment.

6. Vocabulary States and Territories

to be classified V. to be put into a category, to be arranged in classes or groups
a district N. an area of land or political division used for official purposes
geographical A. relating to geography
geographically ADV. in a way related to geography
New England N. a cultural region in the United States known for its small towns, traditional culture, countryside and colored leaves in autumn
a region N. a large area or part
self-governing A. independently run, not controlled from the outside
a state N. a smaller, partly self-governing division of certain countries
to stretch V. to spread out, extend
to be tied V. to be connected with rope or string
V. to be connected (historically, politically, economically, etc.)
a territory (territories) N. an area of land ruled by a government
Territory often suggests that the area of land is not given full recognition or equal power in the political process.

Vocabulary in Conversation

Simone: Tina, I'm studying American geography at school right now, but I am a little confused about the terminology they are using. Can you explain the basic _______________ divisions to me.
Tina: Well, the U. S. is made up of fifty _______________. Some of them are quite small such as Rhode Island or Hawaii; others are very large such as Alaska or Texas.
Simone: My teacher mentioned that the capital of the United States is special. Do you know what he was talking about?
Tina: The capital is Washington D.C. - the "D.C." stands for _______________ of Columbia. Washington D.C. is not in a state; it is a separate political division. The United States also includes many _______________ such as
Guam, American Samoa and the U.S. Virgin Islands. And of course, Puerto Rico _______________ as a commonwealth.

Simone: What exactly is a commonwealth?
Tina: That means that Puerto Rico _______________ to the United States, but it is largely _______________.

Simone: What about the cultural divisions?
Tina: Americans divide the United States into many different cultural _______________: the Northwest, the West Coast, the West, the South West, the deep South, the Midwest, the East Coast and last but not least _______________.

Simone: Where’s that?
Tina: It is a cultural region in the far Northeast that _______________ from Connecticut to Maine.

Vocabulary Follow-Up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>are classified</th>
<th>are tied</th>
<th>district</th>
<th>Geographically</th>
<th>New England region</th>
<th>self-governing states</th>
<th>stretch territory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
1. The deserts of the Southwest _______________ from Texas to California.
2. That island has been controlled by the central government for years; however, many of the locals want to be _______________. They want to decide their own future.
3. Scientists are convinced that this _______________ of the brain is connected to language skills.
4. Whales _______________ as mammals. They are not fish.
5. This school _______________ is well organized and provides excellent education to all of its students even though it receives less money from the government.
6. Canada doesn't have _______________- it has provinces.
7. In Canada, the Yukon is classified as a _______________; the population is too small to become a province.
8. Now, these two countries _______________ together politically and economically; however, before the peace agreement they had been at war for several centuries.
9. _______________, those two nations are very similar. They both have huge stretches of rain forest in the South and dry desert regions in the North.
10. Peaceful country towns, rivers, forests - I would love to visit _______________! Especially, when the leaves change color in autumn.

7. Vocabulary A Unique Circus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>an act</th>
<th>N. a short performance or skit in a circus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. a part of a theater play</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the audience</td>
<td>N. the people watching or listening in a performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to celebrate</td>
<td>V. to recognize a special occasion or event with a fun activity or party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a costume</td>
<td>N. clothes worn in a play, movie, circus, or other performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. clothes worn during a special holiday such as Halloween, Carnival or Mardi Gras</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cruel</td>
<td>A. enjoying the pain and suffering of others, intentionally causing pain and suffering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to distinguish</td>
<td>V. to set apart, to make the difference, to mark the difference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. to see, hear, taste or smell the difference (between two or more things)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to juggle</td>
<td>V. to keep many things in the air at the same time by throwing and catching them quickly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. to do many jobs or activities at the same time (This usually indicates that because you are doing many things at the same time, you are tired and overworked.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a magician</td>
<td>N. a person who performs magic tricks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mesmerizing</td>
<td>A. to be so beautiful or amazing that one becomes speechless and lost in a trance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to range</td>
<td>V. to vary from one extreme to another, to represent all types between two very different categories</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocabulary in Conversation

| acts | audience | celebrate | costumes | cruel | distinguishes | juggled | magician | mesmerizing | ranges |

Lars: What did you do to _______________ your birthday?
Barbara: My friends took me to see Cirque du Soleil. What a show! It was unlike anything I had ever seen
The performances were _______________ - they were art!

**Lars:** Wow, it sounds like you really enjoyed yourself. What _______________ Cirque du Soleil from other circuses?

**Barbara:** It simply has class. The _______________ have a certain style that you don't see in other circuses. There is soft, romantic lighting and fantastic music which _______________ from classical to jazz. But, what really sets the circus apart is the _______________ with their beautiful fabrics, rich colors and fairy tale designs.

**Lars:** It sounds amazing, but I always feel a little guilty when I go to the circus. It seems so _______________ to use animals for our entertainment.

**Barbara:** Cirque du Soleil doesn't believe in using animals. They rely on human performers including acrobats, trapeze artists and contortionists.

**Lars:** That's wonderful. I wish other circuses would do the same.

**Barbara:** And the human performances are much more fun. There was one clown who actually _______________ eight wine glasses at one time. I couldn't believe it. There was also a _______________ who performed a series of comical tricks involving members of the _______________. I loved the whole thing. You really should see them while they are in town.

**Lars:** I think I'll go this weekend.

**Vocabulary Follow-Up**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>acts</th>
<th>audience</th>
<th>celebrate</th>
<th>costume</th>
<th>cruel</th>
<th>distinguish</th>
<th>juggles</th>
<th>magician</th>
<th>mesmerizing</th>
<th>ranged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. The _______________ applauded until the musician played another song.
2. He is mean and _______________. There is absolutely no good in him at all.
3. This Halloween, I am going make my own _______________. I think I am going to be a witch.
4. She _______________ two jobs and her volunteer work for the church. On top of that, she paints and speaks four languages. She is amazing!
5. The _______________ pulled a rabbit out of his hat.
6. I can't really _______________ these two wines; they taste the same to me.
7. This year they are going to _______________ their anniversary in Hawaii.
8. The ballet was _______________. The combination of abstract and traditional dance left the audience staring in awe.
9. The members of the class I attended _______________ from young students to older professionals.
10. I wouldn't really recommend the play. The first and second _______________ were fantastic, but the third was very disappointing.

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**8. Grocery Store Choices**

**Vocabulary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>to bill</th>
<th>V. to send a request for payment at a later date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a bill</td>
<td>N. a request for payment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to come to</td>
<td>V. to equal (an amount of money), to add up to, to total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to deduct</td>
<td>V. to take away, subtract (an amount of money)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to discount</td>
<td>V. to reduce or lower the cost of a product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a discount</td>
<td>N. a reduction in the cost of a product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discount</td>
<td>A. costing less money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to enter</td>
<td>V. to put in information electronically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to issue</td>
<td>V. to officially give out or print</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to pack</td>
<td>V. to put things into a grocery bag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to press for time</td>
<td>IDM. in a hurry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to issue</td>
<td>V. to officially give out or print</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to pack</td>
<td>V. to put things into a box to move</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to pack</td>
<td>V. to put things into a suitcase to take with you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to swipe</td>
<td>V. to put a card through a computerized machine quickly so it can scan the information (We usually use this word with ATM cards, credit cards, debit cards, identification cards, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to verify</td>
<td>V. to make sure that something is true</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Vocabulary in Conversation**
Store Worker: All right, that _______________ $20.75. Do you have one of our store membership cards?
Sabine: What is that?
Store Worker: It's a free card which allows our customers to receive special _______________. You simply need to fill out our membership application form.
Sabine: No, thank you. I'm a little _______________.
Store Worker: How will you be paying for that? Will that be cash or credit?
Sabine: I think I'll pay with my card.
Store Worker: OK. Is that a credit card or a debit card?
Sabine: I'm sorry. I don't understand your question. What is the difference?
Store Worker: A credit card _______________ you once a month, a debit card _______________ the money directly from your bank account.
Sabine: Well, this is an ATM card _______________ by my bank. It's connected to my bank account. Can I use that?
Store Worker: Sure, that's a kind of debit card. Please press the button marked "DBT" and _______________ your card through the machine.
Sabine: OK. And now what do I do?
Store Worker: Please, _______________ your pin number, the identification number which _______________ your identity.
Sabine: OK. And now?
Store Worker: Paper or plastic?
Sabine: I'm sorry? What did you say?
Store Worker: I am going _______________ your groceries. What kind of bags would you like, paper or plastic?
Sabine: Plastic, please. Wow, you really have to make a lot of decisions in an American grocery store.

Vocabulary Follow-Up

1. For security purposes, you need an identity card to enter the laboratory. Just _______________ the card through this machine and the door will open.
2. To register your software, please _______________ your name and address in the boxes below and then click the "Next" button.
3. I always _______________ too much when I travel; my suitcase is huge.
4. The policeman checked our driver's licenses _______________ our identities.
5. I lost my passport while I was traveling in Morocco. Luckily, the embassy _______________ me a new one within a few days, so I was able to continue my vacation.
6. I'm sorry, I am a little _______________. Could we possibly discuss this tomorrow?
7. If you don't pay your _______________ on time, your credit rating will suffer.
8. Two beers, two garden salads, a large pizza and two cappuccinos - that _______________ $28.50.
9. I can _______________ my educational costs and business expenses from my taxes.
10. Sam has two _______________ coupons for Disneyland, so we are going to go to Los Angeles next weekend.

9. Vocabulary Entertaining Films

| alternative | A. something which is done in a different way, not done in the normal way (In the U.S., alternative films are usually artistic films or foreign language films.) |
| artsy | A. extremely artistic, overly artistic, too artistic (often suggests that someone tried too hard to make something artistic) |
| entertaining | A. something which entertains; amusing and interesting |
| hilarious | A. something which is very funny; something which makes you laugh |
| intense | A. containing strong emotions or feelings A. extreme (An intense film is one which emotionally drains you or makes you tired. Intense is not necessarily negative, it just means that a movie is not light or relaxing.) |
| light | A. relaxing, amusing, not too intense (This is the opposite of "intense.") |
| mainstream | A. something which is usual, or normally done |
Entertaining Films

Vocabulary in Conversation

alternative    artsy    entertaining    hilarious    intense    light    mainstream    superficial    suspenseful    thought provoking

Christine: What did you think of the movie? Did you like it?
Sarah: Not really, it was a little too _______________ for me. It seemed like the director was trying so hard to impress us with strange close-ups and avant-garde dialogue that he forgot to include a story. I thought it was really boring.
Christine: I thought the movie was really _______________. I love it when a movie makes you think. It's a nice change from the _______________ dialogue and two-dimensional characters you usually see in films these days.
Sarah: I don't really care for _______________ films. They are so dark and depressing. The characters are always so _______________. Why does a movie have to be sad to be deep?
Christine: Yeah, I know what you mean, but _______________ cinema is nothing but gun fights and exploding cars. I get so sick of movies like that. I prefer movies with substance.
Sarah: But sometimes you don't want to think; sometimes you just want a _______________ movie. Like that comedy movie with Billy Crystal - that was so _______________, I laughed so hard that I cried.
Christine: Movies have to be more than _______________ to me.
Sarah: Did you see that new mystery movie that came out last month? That was so _______________. I was on the edge of my seat the whole time.
Christine: I loved that movie. The plot was great, and the acting was incredible. I wouldn't be surprised if it were nominated for an Academy Award.
Sarah: Well, at least we agree on something. I guess we'll have to stick to mysteries in the future.

Vocabulary Follow-Up

1. If we go to a movie, I would like to see a _______________ comedy. I don't want to have to think - I just want to be entertained.
2. Most movie theaters are primarily interested in making money, so they prefer to show _______________ movies which have a greater earning potential.
3. There is an _______________ cinema downtown which specializes in artistic films and foreign language films.
4. That movie was _______________. I have never laughed so hard in my life.
5. That documentary was just a _______________ look at the life of Oscar Wilde; it would have been better if they had gone into more depth and fully discussed his early years.
6. Although the story was simple and the acting was average, I thought the movie was still very _______________.
7. That murder-mystery was fantastic. It was incredibly _______________ - I had no idea how it would end.
8. That new Swedish film was so _______________ that we were up all night discussing it.
9. I thought the movie was really strange. Why was half of it in black and white? Why did she keep dreaming in French? I think the whole thing was just a little too _______________ for me.
10. I don't want to see anything that is too _______________. Can't we just see a movie which is light and entertaining?

10. Vocabulary Returns and Refunds

to carry    V. to offer a particular item for sale; to have an item in the store
a defect  N. a technical problem, a flaw, a mistake in construction

to exchange  V. to change one item for another

irritating  Adj. annoying, upsetting, bothersome

a model  N. a particular type of a mechanical product

a policy  N. a plan or course of action in business or government which is regularly followed

to refund  V. to return money a person paid for a product or service

to ship  V. to send something large through the mail

store credit  N. a credit given to a customer which can be used to buy a new product

(a when customers return a product to a store, sometimes instead of cash they are given a store credit which allows them to buy another product of equal or lesser value.)

a warranty  N. a guarantee given by a company which ensures that the product they sell you is well made. If it breaks too soon, they agree to repair it or replace it free of charge.

Vocabulary in Conversation

carry  defect  exchange  irritating  model  policy  ship  store credit  to refund  warranty

Debbie: Hello, I bought this lap top computer a little over a month ago, and I am having some difficulty with it. Store Clerk: What seems to be the problem? Debbie: The screen is flashing. It's really _______________. I would like to return it and get my money back. Store Clerk: I'm sorry, our store has a very strict return _______________. After more than a month, we are not able _______________your money. Debbie: Well, I just bought it and it's already broken. I didn't do anything unusual to it - I didn't drop it or anything. I think it has some kind of manufacturing _______________. Store Clerk: Your computer has a one year _______________. You could _______________the computer back to the company and they will replace it. Debbie: Can't I just _______________the computer here? Store Clerk: I am afraid that's not possible after a month. Debbie: Can I please talk to the manager? (A few minutes later.) Manager: Hello, I hear your computer is having some problems and you would like to return it. I am afraid we can't return your money and I would give you another one, but we no longer carry that _______________. We can, however, offer you a _______________. You can use it to buy another computer or anything else we _______________here in the store. Debbie: That would be fine. Thank you very much for your help. Manager: No problem.

Vocabulary in Conversation

carry  defect  irritating  model  policy  ship  store credit  to exchange  to refund  warranty

1. The watch comes with a six month _______________. If it breaks, you can simply bring it back to the store and we will replace it free of charge.

2. He is so _______________. He talks and talks and talks. I wish he would just shut up!

3. I am sorry we don't _______________cough medicine or any other types of medication. Why don't you try the drug store across the street.

4. Today, our store is having a sale. All prices are twenty percent off. And if you buy today, we will _______________it to you free of charge.

5. They wouldn't give me my money back, but they did give me a _______________.

6. I want to buy a Sony television, but I don't want that one. I would prefer the larger _______________.

7. If you want _______________your foreign currency, there is a bank down the street.

8. Our business has a very strict nonsmoking _______________. You have to go outside if you want to smoke.

9. If you want us _______________your money, I am afraid I am going to have to see your receipt.

10. "A bug" is a kind of programming _______________in computer software which prevents the software from working correctly.

11. **Vocabulary Santa Fe, New Mexico**

to carve  V. to cut something into a special shape, to cut special designs or patterns into something
**Craft**
N. something handmade; a handmade piece of art

**To devote**
V. to focus something totally on a particular subject

**To inhabit**
V. to live in a place

**The locals**
N. the people who were born and raised in a particular area

**Native American**
Adj. the politically correct term for American Indian people

**To resemble**
V. to look like

**A reservation**
N. a piece of land given to an American Indian tribe

**Synonymous**
Adj. being so strongly associated with something that it almost has the same meaning

**A tribe**
N. a distinct group of native people

(The Sioux, Apache, Maasai and Zulu are all famous tribes.)

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**Cultural Note:**
A “pueblo” is a traditional American Indian building with several stories which often houses an entire village. There are still many pueblos left in Arizona and New Mexico. Some of them have been inhabited for several centuries.

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**Vocabulary in Conversation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>carved</th>
<th>crafts</th>
<th>devoted</th>
<th>inhabited</th>
<th>locals</th>
<th>Native American</th>
<th>reservation</th>
<th>synonymous</th>
<th>to resemble</th>
<th>tribes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Barbara:** I heard you just got back from a weekend trip to Santa Fe. I have been thinking of going there. How did you like it?

**Lars:** Santa Fe is one of the nicest towns I have been to in the U.S. - I had no idea there was so much to see there! And I love the southwestern look; all the buildings are built _________ the adobe architecture of the Pueblo Indians.

**Barbara:** Wow, that sounds beautiful! Did you get a chance to meet some of the _________ while you were there?

**Lars:** Yeah, I went to the Indian market in town to shop for some arts and _______. While I was there, I met a fascinating old woman from a pueblo just outside the city. She was selling beautiful stone jewelry which she had _______ herself. She really was an amazing artist. We talked for over an hour, and she told me all about her life on the _________.

**Barbara:** Were there many Indian people in Santa Fe?

**Lars:** There are a lot of ________ people in New Mexico - especially in Santa Fe. Most of the people at the market were Indian, and they represented several different ________ from all over the state: Pueblo Indians, Zuni, Ute, Apache, and even some Navajo and Hopi from Arizona. I also drove to the Taos Pueblo, which is about an hour north of Santa Fe. Did you know that Taos is one of the oldest towns in America? The pueblo has been continuously _________ for almost a thousand years.

**Barbara:** I had no idea that there were any towns that old in the U.S.

**Lars:** I didn't either. Santa Fe and the surrounding area have so much to offer culturally as well as artistically. There's a beautiful cathedral which was built in 1886 and several world-class museums. I could easily have spent another week or two there sightseeing.

**Barbara:** Did you visit any of the museums?

**Lars:** I visited one museum which was _________ to the artwork of Georgia O'Keeffe. I had seen some of her paintings before in Europe and I knew her name was _________ with New Mexico.

**Barbara:** Wow... pueblos, Indian markets, old churches, art galleries, Georgia O'Keeffe ... I think I need to take a trip to Santa Fe.

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**Vocabulary Follow-Up**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>carve</th>
<th>craft</th>
<th>devoted</th>
<th>inhabited</th>
<th>locals</th>
<th>Native American</th>
<th>resemble</th>
<th>reservation</th>
<th>synonymous</th>
<th>tribes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. If you really want to experience the culture, you need to get to know the _________.
2. “Being rich” is not _________ with “being happy.” There are many wealthy people who are not satisfied with their lives.
3. She is completely _________ to her volunteer work. It's the most important thing in her life.
4. Anthropologists now believe that North America has been _________ far longer than they first suspected.
5. The Sioux and the Blackfeet are two _______________ native to North America.
6. The Navajo _______________ extends from central Arizona to southern Utah and east into New Mexico. It is the largest stretch of Indian land in the USA.
7. There are many galleries in Santa Fe which specialize in _______________ art and jewelry. You can buy Navajo necklaces, Zuni sculptures, Hopi kachina dolls and much more.
8. The Zuni Indian tribe is well known for their animal sculptures which they _______________ by hand.
9. The two sisters are not twins, but they strongly _______________ each other.
10. There is a _______________ market downtown. You can buy handmade baskets, knitted sweaters, quilts and much more.

12. **Vocabulary Aerospace Industry**

| aerospace | N. the science and technology of flying in the air and in outer space |
| ambitious | Adj. having a strong desire for success  
Adj. requiring a strong desire for success |
| controversy | N. argument or debate about something |
| to coordinate | V. to bring people together so they can work more efficiently or effectively |
| to foster | V. to encourage (something) to grow or develop |
| a liaison | N. a person who works as a representative or connection between two companies, agencies, 
groups, countries... |
| a mission | N. the purpose for which a person or thing is sent; a special military or technical project |
| a probe | N. a machine sent to explore or check an area  
V. to search or explore with a probe |
| a stepping-stone | N. a way to get ahead, a way to advance |
| a venture | N. a project or course of action which involves risk or danger |

**Vocabulary in Conversation**

| aerospace | ambitious | controversy | coordinating | liaison | mission | probe | stepping-stone | to foster | venture |
| Dennis: What do you do for a living, Frank?  
Frank: I am an _______________ engineer. I have been working for NASA for over fifteen years.  
Dennis: Wow, that sounds fascinating. What projects have you been involved in?  
Frank: Well, until recently, I was heavily involved in the Cassini _______________. I don't know if you're familiar with it or not - it's one of NASA's most expensive and _______________ projects. We are sending a _______________ to explore Saturn and its moons.  
Dennis: That sounds really interesting. Are you in any way involved in the construction of the international space station?  
Frank: Actually, that's what I'm working on now. I'm currently a technical _______________ between NASA and several European space agencies. It's an interesting job, but it can be a bit too much at times. The international space station is probably the largest international _______________ ever attempted, and I am constantly dealing with technical difficulties, budget problems, and delays. It's not easy _______________ the efforts of all those countries. I have been to Europe three times in the last month, and I have to go to Kazakhstan next week.  
Dennis: And I understand there's some _______________ surrounding the space station. Don't some people worry that NASA is spending too much money on the project?  
Frank: Many experts have complained that the project has grown out of control and become far too expensive. But I look at it as more than a space station; I believe it's helping _______________ international scientific cooperation. It's nice to see the scientists of the world working together to create a _______________ to the future. |

**Vocabulary Follow-Up**

| aerospace | ambitious | controversy | coordinating | liaison | mission | stepping-stone | to foster | to probe | venture |
| 1. The employees knew that the joint _______________ between their company and the computer manufacturer involved a great deal of change, but they had no idea it would cause them to be laid off.  
2. She acts as a cultural _______________ between the government of Quebec and the government of |
Belgium.
3. Mei Ling used her internship at the advertising company as a ____________ to a great position with a web design firm.
4. The government is sending a robotic craft ____________ the polar regions of the moon. They are trying to determine whether or not there is sufficient ice on the moon to provide water for a permanent base.
5. In the next twenty years, the United States intends to send a manned ____________ to Mars.
6. He is young, very bright, and very ____________ - I am sure he will be successful. I just hope he finds a little happiness as well.
7. Boeing is a leader in the ____________ industry; they manufacture many of the world’s commercial aircraft.
8. There is a great deal of ____________ over the new oil road being constructed. Many environmentalists warn it will disturb the animals in the nearby wildlife refuge.
9. That public relations firm ____________ the preparations for the huge millennium celebration. The celebration was very successful, so I would recommend using them for our upcoming project.
10. Many parents complain that television doesn’t do enough ____________ a good sense of morality in children. They feel that TV programs have become too violent and sensationalistic.

### 13. Vocabulary Humor

| to crack up | V. to laugh uncontrollably, to laugh a lot |
| to dry | Adj. not obvious, subtle (sense of humor) |
| to giggle | V. to laugh a little without opening your mouth very much |
| humorous | Adj. funny, amusing |
| an impression | N. the act of speaking or singing like a famous person |
| to kid | V. to make jokes, to joke with someone; to not be serious about something |
| a stand-up comedian | N. a person who entertains by telling humorous stories and jokes; a professional comedian who performs live |
| silly | N. funny in a slightly stupid way; funny in a way which is not really intelligent or sophisticated |
| twisted | Adj. sick, disgusting, abnormal |
| witty | Adj. funny in an intelligent way |

### Humor

#### Vocabulary in Conversation

**Robin**: Did you meet Jake, the guy who’s studying philosophy and Latin?

**Michele**: Yeah, he was hilarious! He had a great sense of humor.

**Robin**: I thought his jokes were really ____________. Some of them were totally sick! I don’t like that kind of humor. What about Karen? Didn’t you think she was really funny? I was ____________ the whole time she was telling that story about her trip to London.

**Michele**: I thought the story was slightly ____________, but she’s no ____________. Half of the time, I couldn’t tell if she was ____________ or being serious.

**Robin**: She just has a very ____________ sense of humor, that’s all. I thought she was quite ____________ - her jokes were so intelligent.

**Michele**: Did you see that guy who was doing the Elvis ____________? Wasn’t that ____________?

**Robin**: Oh! I was so embarrassed just watching him. Talk about an idiot! A few people were ____________, but I think that was just because he was making such a fool out of himself.

### Vocabulary Follow-Up

| cracking up | dry | giggling | humorous | impression | kidding | silly | stand-up comedians | twisted | witty |
1. Robin Williams and Whoopi Goldberg were both _______________ before they became famous actors.
2. Senara, the girl from London, has such a _______________ sense of humor. At first, I never knew if she was actually joking or being serious.
3. He does a great Michael Jackson _______________. He can sing all the old hits like "Thriller" and "Beat It." I thought that movie was rather _______________. I laughed, but it was pretty disgusting.
4. Michele thought the comment was somewhat _______________ but she didn’t actually laugh.
5. The little girls started _______________ when they heard their father singing off key.
6. That joke was hilarious! I started _______________ when he got to the punch line.
7. That was such a _______________ mistake. If I had been using my brain, that never would have happened.
8. I loved the comedy we saw at the theater last night. The actors were marvelous! And the dialog was not only insightful but also very _______________ and incredibly entertaining.
9. I’m sorry. I was just _______________ when I said your dinner tasted like cheap fast food. It was actually quite delicious.

14. Vocabulary Telecommunications

| a carrier | N. a company which provides telephone service |
| competition | N. This is when several companies in an industry sell the same product or service resulting in lower prices and better customer support. |
| competitive | Adj. having competition; having many companies selling the same product or service |
| deregulation | N. the act of taking a government controlled industry and opening it up to private companies for the purpose of introducing competition |
| a fee | N. a small charge for a professional service; a small charge for admission to a place or event |
| to hook up | V. to make the electrical connections required for a machine or information service |
| to install | V. to put in or add a piece of equipment or hardware |
| V. to put a new computer program on a computer |
| a monopoly | N. This is when one company (or the government) has control over an industry and does not allow competition. |
| to place a call (to place calls) | V. to make a telephone call |
| the suburbs | N. an area outside a city where people live rather than work |
| telecommunications | N. the industry and science of sending and receiving messages with a telephone (or other electronic devices) |

Sandra: Tony, I just moved into my new apartment, and I need to have the phones _______________. I have no idea what I am doing; I have to make all these decisions about local, local long-distance, and long-distance _______________.

Tony: I know - it’s really complicated. In America, we have somewhere between five and ten thousand long distance telephone companies. _______________ is nice, but sometimes I think we have too much choice! It was easier before _______________ in the early eighties. The _______________ industry has become far too confusing, but at least prices have really gone down in the last twenty years.

Sandra: Why do I need to choose more than one company?

Tony: We divide telephone service into three categories: local, local long-distance, and long-distance. Your long-distance company allows you to call foreign countries, other American states, and other cities in your state. Your local long-distance company allows you to call _______________ or regions just outside your city. And, of course, your local company allows you _______________ within your own city.

Sandra: But they only asked me to choose a local long-distance company and a long-distance company. Don’t I get to choose my local service?

Tony: In Southern California, we really don’t have much choice yet when it comes to local service. It’s still basically a _______________.

Sandra: Is it really expensive to make local telephone calls then? How much does it cost per minute?

Tony: Actually, for most people, local calls do not have a per minute charge. You pay your local telephone company a monthly service _______________ of around ten to fifteen dollars for your local service, but then we
Sandra: You don't pay per minute? That's amazing! In my country, I normally have to pay a lot of money for local calls.

Tony: I rarely pay more than twenty dollars a month for local, local long-distance, and long-distance combined. It's so cheap that I had an extra telephone line to hook up to install a computer.

Vocabulary Follow-Up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>carrier</th>
<th>competition</th>
<th>deregulation</th>
<th>fee</th>
<th>monopoly</th>
<th>suburbs</th>
<th>telecommunications</th>
<th>to hook up</th>
<th>to install</th>
<th>to place a call</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. John: Which long-distance network do you use?
   Mary: I just switched to AT&T.

2. I just got my computer, and I don't really know what I am doing. Do you know how to place a call on a new computer program on the hard drive?

3. There were so many different wires that it took me more than half an hour to install the video recorder.

4. That amusement park just raised its admission fee again. It has become ridiculously expensive!

5. Ever since the deregulation of the airlines industry, the cost of flying has gone way down. Unfortunately, the quality of the service has gone way down as well.

6. Does your country allow competition in the telecommunications industry, or is that still controlled by the government?

7. That software company has bought out so much of its competition that it has virtually become a monopoly.

8. If you want to call someone from this office, you need to dial "9" first to get an outside line.

9. Jonathan is majoring in telecommunications at Brown University. This semester he is taking a really interesting course on how the internet and cable television will alter the pricing for long distance telephone service.

10. In the 1950s, many Americans left the inner city and moved to the suburbs to find the American dream of owning a house with a big backyard.

15. Vocabulary Hiking / Trekking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>altitude sickness</th>
<th>N. an illness caused from being at high elevations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a canteen</td>
<td>N. a container used for carrying drinking water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dehydration</td>
<td>N. a physical condition caused by not drinking enough water; having the water removed from something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gear</td>
<td>N. equipment used for a particular purpose (like camping, sports, fishing ...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to hike a hike</td>
<td>V. to go on a walk through nature for pleasure or exercise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a permit</td>
<td>N. written permission from a government office or other organization to do something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a porter</td>
<td>N. a person who carries gear and supplies on a trek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a ranger</td>
<td>N. a person who is employed to take care of a state park or a national park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a trail</td>
<td>N. a path (through forest, grass, sand) created when many people or animals walk back and forth over the same area (Marked paths in natural parks and reserves are usually called trails.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to trek a trek</td>
<td>V. to travel by foot over a great distance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N. a journey over a great distance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(We often use the word trek when a trip lasts several days and is quite challenging.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocabulary Follow-Up
Todd: How was your trip to the Grand Canyon, Francoise?
Francoise: It was excellent! We spent five days ________ along the Colorado river and exploring the side canyons. It was great to get out of the city and get back to nature.

Todd: I have only been to the Grand Canyon on a day trip. Did you need to make any special preparations to camp at the bottom?
Francoise: We wanted to get into the back country away from the tourists, so we had to get a wilderness ________.

Todd: Was that difficult?
Francoise: No. We just went to the __________ station and told them what we wanted to do. They talked to us about where we wanted to go and how long we wanted to stay. They are really just trying to make sure that you know what you are doing and that you have the proper _________. They also give you information on the various ________ through the park and educate you about wildlife and park conditions. From what I understand, every year tourists get sick or die from ________. The park officials want to make sure that you have a good ________ full of water before you leave.

Todd: I know what you mean. People often try to do these things without first educating themselves about the dangers. Last year, I went to Nepal with some friends. We ________ to the base of Mount Everest. I had read that ________ was a real problem, so I hired a local ________ to help carry things to the higher elevations. Despite the thin air, one of my friends tried to carry his stuff by himself, and he ended up getting really sick. I guess it pays to know what you are doing.

Vocabulary Follow-Up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>altitude sickness</th>
<th>canteen</th>
<th>dehydration</th>
<th>gear</th>
<th>hiking</th>
<th>permit</th>
<th>porter</th>
<th>ranger</th>
<th>trails</th>
<th>trek</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Last year, Sam did a week-long ________ through the Mountains of the Moon in Uganda.
2. Before you can learn to drive in the U.S., you need to get a learner’s ________.
3. I love ________ in the mountains near my home. I go at least once a month.
4. Debbie just bought a new ________ at the camping supply store. It holds more than two liters of water.
5. I didn’t hire a ________, I carried my own gear during the trek.
6. He has all the necessary camping _________: a sleeping bag, a strong tent, a canteen, a good backpack, a compass and more.
7. The park ________ asked the campers to properly store their food so bears would not be attracted to their campsite.
8. When John went skiing last year in Colorado, he had a slight problem with ________.
9. The doctor said Alex was suffering from ________ because he had not been drinking enough.
10. The national park is very well maintained. All of the ________ are clearly marked - it is almost impossible to get lost.

16. Vocabulary E-commerce

- **a cell phone** N. a wireless telephone based on cellular technology
- **to converge** V. to come together, to become one thing
- **a device** N. a small mechanical machine or instrument
- **to distribute** V. to divide among many people or places; to pass out, to hand out
- **distribution** N. the process of distributing among many people or places; the passing out or handing out of something
- **e-commerce** N. buying and selling things on the internet
- **high bandwidth** N. fast connections (to the internet)  
  A. related to fast connections (to the internet)
- **a modem** N. a device which transfers information from your computer to a telephone or cable line
- **a network** N. an interconnected set of computers
- **portable** A. can be carried or moved
- **wireless communications** N. forms of electronic communication which do not use wires (such as cellular technology)
E-commerce

Vocabulary in Conversation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cell phones</th>
<th>converge</th>
<th>devices</th>
<th>distribution</th>
<th>e-commerce</th>
<th>high bandwidth</th>
<th>modems</th>
<th>network</th>
<th>portable</th>
<th>wireless communications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Tim: How is school going, Barbara? Are you taking any new classes?
Barbara: I'm taking another really interesting course called Business and the Web. We are learning about ___________ and how new technological developments will affect the way we buy, sell and market things in the future.
Tim: Wow, that sounds like something I should take.
Barbara: I think it's one of the most useful courses I've had so far. Right now, we are studying ___________ and how that's going to affect the development of the Internet and eventually online business. We have had several lectures on the importance of ___________ and several new kinds of ___________ computers and other electronic ___________ which are based on related technologies.
Tim: What other kinds of topics will you be covering?
Barbara: We are going to discuss ___________ Internet connections, like cable ___________, which will allow us to exchange information more quickly. And from there, we will focus on how Internet, TV, radio and telephone technologies are all starting to come together.
Tim: I was just reading about that in the newspaper. But how does that relate to online business?
Barbara: As these technologies ___________ in the near future, a new high-speed ___________ will develop which will be perfect for the ___________ of products and services online.

Vocabulary Follow-Up

1. The four roads ___________ just before the river. Each road leads to the same bridge.
2. An “intranet” is a ___________ of computers within a company or organization. It is like having a much smaller, personal version of the Internet.
3. Jerry loves to buy little travel ___________. He already owns an electronic compass, an enormous Swiss pocketknife, a currency calculator and dozens of other little things that he thinks he can't live without.
4. My new ___________ Internet connection allows me to download large computer programs in seconds rather than hours.
5. Michael just can't live without his television. Even when he goes camping, he takes a ___________ TV along to the camp site.
6. Monica is working on the marketing and ___________ of her new invention. She has figured out a way to advertise her product, but she is still looking for a way to ship it to her customers.
7. The experts say that advances in ___________ will lead to a whole new line of portable computers with internet access.
8. I have a problem with my ___________, so I can't use the Internet until I buy a new one.
9. We are going to go to a conference on ___________. Our company is looking for a quick and affordable way to distribute our products online.
10. I hate it when someone's ___________ starts ringing in the middle of a movie. Why don't people turn those things off before they enter the theater.

17. Vocabulary Presidential Elections

| to abandon | V. to leave something behind; to give something up |
| to back | V. to give support to |
| a ballot | N. the piece of paper you write your vote on |
| to campaign | V. to advertise oneself (or someone else) as a candidate in an upcoming election; to work towards getting oneself (or someone else) elected |
| a campaign | N. the process of trying to get oneself (or someone else) elected |
| to cast (a ballot) | V. to put (your ballot) in the ballot box |
| connections | N. social relationships which allow you certain opportunities; the people you know who can help you (get a job, raise money, gain power...) |
to debate a debate
V. to have a structured, formal argument about a controversial topic
N. a structured, formal argument on a controversial topic

to elect an election
V. to choose someone through a democratic vote to be a leader
N. the process of choosing a leader through a democratic vote

to run for President
V. to campaign to be President, to try to become President

to vote a vote
V. to formally express one's choice in writing or by raising one's hand; to make one's choice in an election
N. the act of formally expressing one's choice in writing or by raising one's hand

Vocabulary in Conversation

Sharine: Tony, I have been hearing so much in the news about different presidential candidates. Can you tell me a little about how Americans _____________ their President?
Tony: Well, it's a long process. We start off by deciding who the official candidate for each political party will be. Usually, a person first announces that he or she wants _____________ . If you want to be your party's official candidate, you need to raise money and gather support from party members. Candidates usually _____________ to let people know what they represent. They give speeches, meet with community leaders, and participate in _____________ . This process lasts for several months, and then the party members _____________ to decide who they want _____________ in the election.
Sharine: Do you have to be rich to become President?
Tony: You don't really have to be rich to become President, but it helps. Usually rich people have more _____________ and can raise money more effectively. Most of our Presidents in the past have been relatively rich men, but not all of them.
Sharine: So, how do you make the final decision?
Tony: After several months of television ads, interviews, speeches, and kissing babies we have the presidential election. Citizens go to a voting center and _____________ their _____________ for the candidate of their choice.
Sharine: You sounded a little cynical when you said, "kissing babies." What did you mean by that?
Tony: Well, it's quite common for politicians to have themselves photographed kissing babies. It's their way of trying to appear in touch with the average American, but it looks really phony. These days, becoming President is all about acting. The candidates try to appeal to so many different people that they end up _____________ their own opinions. Sometimes, it feels like the parties are all the same.
Sharine: How many parties are there?
Tony: We have many political parties in the United States, but most of them are quite small. There are really only two with significant power, the Democrats and the Republicans.

Vocabulary Follow-Up

1. If you want _____________ your ballot, the ballot box is over there near the voter information desk.
2. Women _____________ in the U.S., but there has never been a women elected President.
3. Next month the presidential candidates are going _____________ health care and insurance issues in the United States.
4. That politician is absolutely ridiculous. I can't understand why the party would _____________ him. How could they possible support such an ignorant person?
5. Who are you going _____________ for in the next election?
6. She is _____________ for the Republican party and her husband is working for the Democratic party. What a crazy marriage they must have!
7. It helps to have _____________ if you want to get a good job. Unfortunately, it's not what you know, it's who you know!
8. When we realized that somebody _____________ the little dog and he was not getting enough to eat, we decided to take him in and give him a new home.
9. They carefully check your identification when you vote because they want to make sure you only cast one _____________ . Otherwise, people might vote two or three times.
10. I hope the people _____________ a president with some common sense. We need to choose a president who can govern intelligently. Big words and smiling faces are not enough to keep a country going.
18. **Vocabulary**

**Turn off the TV**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a commercial</th>
<th>N. an advertisement on TV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a couch potato</td>
<td>N. a lazy person who sits around all day watching TV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a documentary</td>
<td>N. an educational TV program or movie usually describing nature or history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a drama</td>
<td>N. a serious TV program, movie or play that involves all the emotions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to kick back</td>
<td>V. to sit in a big comfortable chair or lie on a couch and relax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nope</td>
<td>this is an informal way of saying &quot;no&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prime-time</td>
<td>Adj. between 8:00 PM and 11:00 PM every night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prime time</td>
<td>N. the time between 8:00 PM and 11:00 PM every night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(The most popular shows are shown during prime time.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a sit com</td>
<td>N. a half-hour comedy show</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trials and tribulations</td>
<td>N. problems and difficulties of life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trivia</td>
<td>N. unimportant or useless information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vocabulary in Conversation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>commercials</th>
<th>couch potato</th>
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<th>sit com</th>
<th>trials and tribulations</th>
<th>trivia</th>
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</table>

Janet: Let's do something! Why don't we go out for dinner or go dancing.
Jack: I'm watching TV.
Janet: You're always watching TV. Stop being such a ____________! Get up and let's do something.
Jack: I am doing something. I'm watching TV.
Janet: You're always watching some stupid ____________. It's a waste of time, and a waste of brain power.
Jack: Sometimes it's nice just to ____________, relax and laugh a little. There is nothing wrong with a little comedy in one's life. In fact, that's why I married you.
Janet: Ha, ha! VERY FUNNY!
Jack: Besides, I am watching something serious.
Janet: What? I bet it's some ridiculous ____________ with perfect looking people complaining about the ____________ of daily life.
Jack: ____________, wrong again.
Janet: Then it must be a ____________ news program describing how some woman went crazy and killed her husband.
Jack: No, I watched that last night. You had better guess quickly - the ____________ are almost over.
Janet: Is it a murder mystery? Or some science fiction show like Star Trek?
Jack: No.
Janet: A game show where they test your knowledge of useless ____________?
Jack: No, it's a ____________ on dolphins in the Caribbean.
Janet: Hey, that sounds interesting!
Jack: Why don't we make some popcorn, and then watch the rest of it together.

**Vocabulary Follow-Up**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>commercials</th>
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<th>trials and tribulations</th>
<th>trivia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Tonight we are going to order a pizza, and then ____________ and watch an old movie on TV.
2. Senara is in East Africa helping to make a ____________ on the Maasai tribe for the BBC.
3. Research shows that humor is a very effective marketing tool. That's why you see so many funny ____________ on TV.
4. When they asked me if I wanted to help them move, I replied, "_______________. I hate packing boxes and carrying furniture."
5. Larry is the king of _____________. He knows millions of useless facts!
6. I need to start getting out more and exercising so I don't turn into a _____________.
7. Soap operas are usually inexpensive television programs shown during the day. They are made quickly and
cheaply and lack the production quality seen in _______________ dramas.
8. Although I like stand-up comedy and comic films, I don’t really care for _______________. The stories always seem the same to me.
9. I love that _______________ on Thursday nights about the difficulties of working in an inner-city hospital.
10. Her novel describes in detail the _______________ of being a pioneer in 19th century America.

19. **Halloween Vocabulary**

**Halloween** N. a holiday celebrated on October 31 in which people dress in scary costumes

to carve V. to cut with a large knife

**pumpkin** N. a large, orange vegetable associated with Halloween

Jack-o- N. Americans traditionally cut out scary faces in pumpkins and put a candle inside. These pumpkins with lantern faces are called “Jack-o-lanterns.” Jack-o-lanterns are made to scare away evil spirits on Halloween.

**costume** N. scary clothing or disguises worn on Halloween

“trick or treat”, On Halloween, children go from house to house and say “trick or treat.” This phrase means give me candy or I will play a trick on you. Families usually give the children candy. If the children don’t get candy, they sometimes play mean tricks like breaking the house’s Jack-o-lantern or putting soap on its windows.

**a costume party** N. a party where everyone dresses in scary costumes

**bobbing for** This is a traditional Halloween game. You put apples in a barrel of water and people try to take the apples floating apples out of the water using only their mouths.

**a skeleton** N. a body of nothing but bones

**a ghost** N. the spirit of a dead person which appears again

**a ghoul** N. an evil spirit which takes bodies from graves and eats them

**a goblin** N. an unkind spirit which plays tricks on people

**a witch** N. a woman with magic powers (usually evil)

**a warlock** N. a man with magic powers (usually evil)

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**Little Monsters Gap-Fill Exercise**

Choose your _______________ and carve it right,
For tonight is the night of fright.

A most dangerous eve is _______________,
Disguise yourself from dangers unseen. Beware!
The witches and _______________ prepare their brews,
Deadly mixtures and magic stews.
Those without _______________ should run and hide,
Or, better yet, stay inside,
For the darkest night is the night of fools,
Souls unprepared for bone-eating _______________,
Ghosts and _______________ who seek to annoy,
Or, perhaps, even destroy.

Listen!
Hear the sounds of laughter and little feet,
As they threaten you with "______________.”
Give them candy, they will go away.

Lock your doors and pray
That the _______________ candle stays lit,
And the devilish children quit.

**Halloween Adjectives**

cackling to make an evil, witch-like laughing sound
evilevery bad in thought and behavior
gruesome terribly shocking and sickening (often describes an act or event)
haunted containing evil spirits or ghosts (usually describes a building or location)
hideous describes something which is so sickening and ugly that you can't look at it
horrified very shocked and scared
howling making a long, loud cry like a wolf or a dog
possessed controlled by an evil spirit or ghost (usually describes a person)
shrieking sounding like a high-pitched, terrified screaming
wicked very bad or evil (often associated with witches)

Adjective Gap Exercise
1. There are two kinds of witches according to legend: good witches who help and protect people, and _______________ witches who use their magic to hurt people.
2. Every Halloween, the children tell stories about the _______________ house on the hill. They say that the ghost of an old man wanders the hallways looking for the spirit of his long-lost wife.
3. The people of the little town said that they could hear _______________ sounds coming from the forest.
   Some said it sounded like the cries of an old woman calling for help.
4. At night, the villagers could hear the _______________ werewolves just outside the village wall. They locked their doors and shutters and prayed that the creatures would not find a way into their homes.
5. “Halloween” is a classic horror movie with plenty of _______________ murders. We rent the video every year on October 31.
6. Centuries ago, they thought that people could be controlled by evil spirits. These “_______________” people were often burned at the stake.
7. He was not a good person. He was an _______________ person, and everyone knew that he was dangerous.
8. The monster’s _______________ face was green and covered with warts.
9. The _______________ witch stirred her brew with delight. She laughed because it was Halloween, and evil was in the air.
10. The woman shrieked because she was _______________ at the sight of the skeleton lying in her bed.

20. Vocabulary Thanksgiving Vocabulary

to commemorate V. to be in memory of; to celebrate or mark a special event in history
controversy N. much argument or debate
to cooperate V. to work together
a dish N. a particular food served during a meal
edible Adj. able to be eaten
a feast N. a huge meal in celebration of something
a legend N. a traditional story passed from generation to generation
to live off V. to survive from a particular source
persecution N. being treated cruelly because of one’s political or religious beliefs
a pilgrim N. a person who travels a long way for religious purposes

Gap-Fill Exercise

Nadia: Why do Americans celebrate Thanksgiving?
Sarah: As children, we learn that Thanksgiving is a holiday of _______________ and survival. We read stories of how the _______________ left England because of religious _______________ and came to the New World in search of a place where they could live peacefully and practice their religion. They arrived in a place called Plymouth Rock and established a settlement there. At first they had many problems. They weren’t able _______________ the land here because everything was so new to them. They didn’t know how to hunt the animals, and they didn’t know which plants were _______________. We learn that the Wampanoag Indians taught them how to survive and feed themselves. Out of gratitude, the English colonists invited the Indians to a huge _______________ to thank them for their help.

Nadia: Do you think the stories are true?
Sarah: Well, I think there is probably some truth to them, but they have probably been a little simplified. I am sure the arrival at Plymouth Rock was far more complicated and confused than our _______________ suggest. In recent years, there has been some _______________ over certain holidays such as Thanksgiving and Columbus Day. It has been suggested that our memories of the past might have been cleaned up a little to make us feel better about our history.

Nadia: Well, at least it is a nice story. I like the idea of a holiday which _______________ the colonists and the Indians working together... even if it isn’t totally based in fact.
Sarah: I do too. And it’s also great to have a holiday where you take the time to get together with your family and make traditional foods like roast turkey, stuffing, mashed potatoes, cranberry sauce and pumpkin pie.
Nadia: I have never had any of those _______________.
Sarah: Well then why don't you spend Thanksgiving with us. My grandmother makes the best pumpkin pie in the country.
Nadia: Sounds great!

21. Pumpkin Pie Vocabulary

| to blend | V. to mix together |
| to chill | V. to make something cold in a refrigerator or on ice |
| to cool | V. to let something hot sit (before more preparation or before eating) |
| dough | N. a mixture of flour, water and other ingredients |
| floured | Adj. covered with flour |
| ingredients | N. the things you put in a recipe |
| a pan | N. a metal dish |
| to preheat | V. to set the oven temperature in advance |
| to reduce | V. to lower, to turn down |
| a whisk | N. a kitchen tool for mixing ingredients |

Thanksgiving Pumpkin Pie

Crust
1 1/4 cups flour
1/2 cup powdered sugar
1/2 cup (1 stick) chilled butter, cut into pieces
3 tablespoons whipping cream

Filling
3/4 cup sugar
1 tablespoon cornstarch
1 tablespoon brown sugar
3/4 teaspoon ground ginger
2 1/2 teaspoons ground cinnamon
1/4 teaspoon salt
16-ounce can solid pack pumpkin
1/2 cup sour cream
3/4 cup whipping cream
3 large eggs, beaten to blend

For filling:
Using a _______________, mix the first 6 _______________ in a bowl until smooth. _______________ in pumpkin, whipping cream, sour cream and eggs.

For crust:
_______ the oven to 350°F (175°C). Mix the first 3 ingredients. Stir in the cream until moist clumps form. Gather the _______________ into a ball and wrap in plastic. _______________ in the refrigerator for 15 minutes.
Roll out the dough on a _______________ surface to a 13-inch (33cm) circle. Transfer the dough to 9-inch (23cm) pie _______________. Cut away the extra dough leaving 1 inch (2cm) hanging over the edge. Fold the overhang under. Put in the freezer for 10 minutes.
Bake about 20 minutes until light brown. _______________ oven temperature to 325°F (160°C).
Pour in filling. Bake about 55 minutes. _______________ on rack.

22. Christmas Vocabulary

a carol a traditional Christmas song
a chimney a part of a fire place which extends up through the roof and carries smoke out of the house
Christmas Eve the night before Christmas
eggnog a traditional Christmas drink made with milk, egg, and vanilla
a mass the name of a service in certain churches (like the Catholic church)
mistletoe a plant which is often hung from the ceiling at Christmas (When two people walk under the plant, they are supposed to kiss.)
an ornament a decoration which is hung on a Christmas tree; any decoration
a reindeer a type of deer from Northern Europe
a sleigh a vehicle which travels on snow
stockings knitted socks; traditional foot coverings
Ok Huckleberry Finn, Mark Twain

YOU don't know about me unless you have read a book by the name of *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*; but that ain't no matter. That book was made by Mr. Mark Twain, and he told the truth, mainly. There was things which he stretched, but mainly he told the truth. That is nothing. I never seen anybody but lied one time or another, without it was Aunt Polly, or the widow, or maybe Mary. Aunt Polly -- Tom's Aunt Polly, she is -- and Mary, and the Widow Douglas is all told about in that book, which is mostly a true book, with some stretchers, as I said before.

Now the way that the book winds up is this: Tom and me found the money that the robbers hid in the cave, and it made us rich. We got six thousand dollars apiece -- all gold. It was an awful sight of money when it was piled up. Well, Judge Thatcher he took it and put it out at interest, and it fetched us a dollar a day apiece all the year round -- more than a body could tell what to do with. The Widow Douglas she took me for her son, and allowed she would civilize me; but it was rough living in the house all the time, considering how dismal regular and decent the widow was in all her ways; and so when I couldn't stand it no longer I lit out. I got into my old rags and my sugar-hogshead again, and was free and satisfied. But Tom Sawyer he hunted me up and said he was going to start a band of robbers, and I might join if I would go back to the widow and be respectable. So I went back.

The widow she cried over me, and called me a poor lost lamb, and she called me a lot of other names, too, but she never meant no harm by it. She put me in them new clothes again, and I couldn't do nothing but sweat and sweat, and feel all cramped up. Well, then, the old thing commenced again. The widow rung a bell for supper, and you had to come to time. When you got to the table you couldn't go right to eating, but you had to wait for the widow to tuck down her head and grumble a little over the victuals, though there warn't really anything the matter with them, -- that is, nothing only everything was cooked by itself. In a barrel of odds and ends it is different; things get mixed up, and the juice kind of swaps around, and the things go better.

After supper she got out her book and learned me about *Moses and the Bulrushers*, and I was in a sweat to find out all about him; but by and by she let it out that Moses had been dead a considerable long time; so then I didn't care no more about him, because I don't take no stock in dead people.

The Age of Innocence. 1920.

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ON a January evening of the early seventies, Christine Nilsson was singing in *Faust* at the Academy of Music in New York.

Though there was already talk of the erection, in remote metropolitan distances “above the Forties,” of a new Opera House which should compete in costliness and splendour with those of the great European capitals, the world of fashion was still content to reassemble every winter in the shabby red and gold boxes of the sociable old Academy. Conservatives cherished it for being small and inconvenient, and thus keeping out the “new people” whom New York was beginning to dread and yet be drawn to; and the sentimental clung to it for its historic associations, and the musical for its excellent acoustics, always so problematic a quality in halls built for the hearing of music.

It was Madame Nilsson’s first appearance that winter, and what the daily press had already learned to describe as “an exceptionally brilliant audience” had gathered to hear her, transported through the slipperiness, snowy streets in private broughams, in the spacious family landau, or in the humbler but more convenient “Brown coupé” To come to the Opera in a Brown coupé was almost as honourable a way of arriving as in one’s own carriage; and departure by the same means had the immense advantage of enabling one (with a playful allusion to democratic principles) to scramble into the first Brown conveyance in the line, instead of waiting till the cold-and-gin congested nose of one’s own coachman gleamed under the portico of the Academy. It was one of the great livery-stableman’s most masterly intuitions to have discovered that Americans want to get away from amusement even more quickly than they want to get to it.

When Newland Archer opened the door at the back of the club box the curtain had just gone up on the garden scene. There was no reason why the young man should not have come earlier, for he had dined at seven, alone with his mother and sister, and had lingered afterward over a cigar in the Gothic library with glazed black-
walnut bookcases and finial-topped chairs which was the only room in the house where Mrs. Archer allowed smoking. But, in the first place, New York was a metropolis, and perfectly aware that in metropolises it was “not the thing” to arrive early at the opera; and what was or was not “the thing” played a part as important in Newland Archer’s New York as the inscrutable totem terrors that had ruled the destinies of his forefathers thousands of years ago.

Ok Alice in Wonderland
ALICE was beginning to get very tired of sitting by her sister on the bank, and of having nothing to do: once or twice she had peeped into the book her sister was reading, but it had no pictures or conversations in it, "and what is the use of a book," thought Alice, "without pictures or conversations?"
So she was considering in her own mind (as well as she could, for the hot day made her feel very sleepy and stupid) whether the pleasure of making a daisy-chain would be worth the trouble of getting up and picking the daisies, when suddenly a White Rabbit with pink eyes ran close to her.
There was nothing so very remarkable in that; nor did Alice think it so very much out of the way to hear the Rabbit say to itself, "Oh dear! Oh dear! I shall be too late!" (when she thought it over afterwards, it occurred to her that she ought to have wondered at this, but at the time it all seemed quite natural); but when the Rabbit actually took a watch out of its waist-coat pocket, and looked at it, and then hurried on, Alice started to her feet, for it flashed across her mind that she had never before seen a rabbit with either a waist-coat pocket or a watch to take out of it, and burning with curiosity, she ran across the field after it, and fortunately was just in time to see it pop down a large rabbit-hole under the hedge.

The Awakening    Chopin, Kate
A green and yellow parrot, which hung in a cage outside the door, kept repeating over and over: "Allez vous-en! Allez vous-en! Sapristi! That's all right!" He could speak a little Spanish, and also a language which nobody understood, unless it was the mocking-bird that hung on the other side of the door, whistling his fluty notes out upon the breeze with maddening persistence. Mr. Pontellier, unable to read his newspaper with any degree of comfort, arose with an expression and an exclamation of disgust. He walked down the gallery and across the narrow "bridges" which connected the Lebrun cottages one with the other. He had been seated before the door of the main house. The parrot and the mockingbird were the property of Madame Lebrun, and they had the right to make all the noise they wished. Mr. Pontellier had the privilege of quitting their society when they ceased to be entertaining. He stopped before the door of his own cottage, which was the fourth one from the main building and next to the last. Seating himself in a wicker rocker which was there, he once more applied himself to the task of reading the newspaper. The day was Sunday; the paper was a day old. The Sunday papers had not yet reached Grand Isle. He was already acquainted with the market reports, and he glanced restlessly over the editorials and bits of news which he had not had time to read before quitting New Orleans the day before. Mr. Pontellier wore eye-glasses. He was a man of forty, of medium height and rather slender build; he stooped a little. His hair was brown and straight, parted on one side. His beard was neatly and closely trimmed. Once in a while he withdrew his glance from the newspaper and looked about him.

Ok Charles Dickens    David Copperfield
WHETHER I shall turn out to be the hero of my own life, or whether that station will be held by anybody else, these pages must show. To begin my life with the beginning of my life, I record that I was born (as I have been informed and believe) on a Friday, at twelve o’clock at night. It was remarked that the clock began to strike, and I began to cry, simultaneously. 1 In consideration of the day and hour of my birth, it was declared by the day and by some sage women in the neighbourhood who had taken a lively interest in me several months before there was any possibility of our becoming personally acquainted, first, that I was destined to be unlucky in life; and secondly, that I was privileged to see ghosts and spirits; both these gifts inevitably attaching, as they believed, to all unlucky infants of either gender born towards the small hours on a Friday night. 2 I need say nothing here, on the first head, because nothing can show better than my history whether that prediction was verified or falsified by the result. On the second branch of the question, I will only remark that unless I ran through that part of my inheritance while I was still a baby, I have not come into it yet. But I do not at all complain of having been kept out of this property; and if anybody else should be in the present enjoyment of it, he is heartily welcome to keep it.
Emma Woodhouse, handsome, clever, and rich, with a comfortable home and happy disposition, seemed to unite some of the best blessings of existence; and had lived nearly twenty-one years in the world with very little to distress or vex her.

She was the youngest of the two daughters of a most affectionate, indulgent father, and had, in consequence of her sister's marriage, been mistress of his house from a very early period. Her mother had died too long ago for her to have more than an indistinct remembrance of her caresses, and her place had been supplied by an excellent woman as governess, who had fallen little short of a mother in affection.

Sixteen years had Miss Taylor been in Mr. Woodhouse's family, less as a governess than a friend, very fond of both daughters, but particularly of Emma. Between them it was more the intimacy of sisters. Even before Miss Taylor had ceased to hold the nominal office of governess, the mildness of her temper had hardly allowed her to impose any restraint; and the shadow of authority being now long passed away, they had been living together as friend and friend very mutually attached, and Emma doing just what she liked; highly esteeming Miss Taylor's judgment, but directed chiefly by her own.

The real evils indeed of Emma's situation were the power of having rather too much her own way, and a disposition to think a little too well of herself; these were the disadvantages which threatened alloy to her many enjoyments. The danger, however, was at present so unperceived, that they did not by any means rank as misfortunes with her. Sorrow came -- a gentle sorrow -- but not at all in the shape of any disagreeable consciousness. Miss Taylor married. It was Miss Taylor's loss which first brought grief. It was on the wedding-day of this beloved friend that Emma first sat in mournful thought of any continuance. The wedding over and the bride-people gone, her father and herself were left to dine together, with no prospect of a third to cheer a long evening. Her father composed himself to sleep after dinner, as usual, and she had then only to sit and think of what she had lost.

THE STRANGER came early in February one wintry day, through a biting wind and a driving snow, the last snowfall of the year, over the down, walking as it seemed from Bramblehurst railway station and carrying a little black portmanteau in his thickly gloved hand. He was wrapped up from head to foot, and the brim of his soft felt hat hid every inch of his face but the shiny tip of his nose; the snow had piled itself against his shoulders and chest, and added a white crest to the burden he carried. He staggered into the Coach and Horses, more dead than alive as it seemed, and flung his portmanteau down. “A fire,” he cried, “in the name of human charity! A room and a fire!” He stamped and shook the snow from off himself in the bar, and followed Mrs. Hall into her guest parlour to strike his bargain. And with that much introduction, that and a ready acquiescence to terms and a couple of sovereigns flung upon the table, he took up his quarters in the inn.

Mrs. Hall lit the fire and left him there while she went to prepare him a meal with her own hands. A guest to stop at Iping in the winter-time was an unheard-of piece of luck, let alone a guest who was no “haggler,” and she was resolved to show herself worthy of her good fortune. As soon as the bacon was well under way, and Millie, her lymphatic aid, had been brisked up a bit by a few deftly chosen expressions of contempt, she carried the cloth, plates, and glasses into the parlour and began to lay them with the utmost clat. Although the fire was burning up briskly, she was surprised to see that her visitor still wore his hat and coat, standing with his back to her and staring out of the window at the falling snow in the yard. His gloved hands were clasped behind him, and he seemed to be lost in thought. She noticed that the melted snow that still sprinkled his shoulders dripped upon her carpet. “Can I take your hat and coat, sir,” she said, “and give them a good dry in the kitchen?”

I DO not propose to add anything to what has already been written concerning the loss of the Lady Vain. As everyone knows, she collided with a derelict when ten days out from Callao. The longboat, with seven of the crew, was picked up eighteen days after by H. M. gunboat Myrtle, and the story of their terrible privations has become quite as well known as the far more horrible Medusa case. But I have to add to the published story of the Lady Vain another, possibly as horrible and far stranger. It has hitherto been supposed that the four men who were in the dingey perished, but this is incorrect. I have the best of evidence for this assertion: I was one of the four men.
first place I must state that there never were four men in the dingey,—the number was three. Constans, who was
“seen by the captain to jump into the gig,” 1 luckily for us and unluckily for himself did not reach us. He came down
out of the tangle of ropes under the stays of the smashed bowsprit, some small rope caught his heel as he let go, and
he hung for a moment head downward, and then fell and struck a block or spar floating in the water. We pulled
towards him, but he never came up. 2 I say lucky for us he did not reach us, and I might almost say luckily for
himself; for we had only a small breaker of water and some soddened ship’s biscuits with us, so sudden had been the
alarm, so unprepared the ship for any disaster. We thought the people on the launch would be better provisioned
(though it seems they were not), and we tried to hail them. They could not have heard us, and the next morning
when the drizzle cleared,—which was not until past midday,—we could see nothing of them. We could not stand up
to look about us, because of the pitching of the boat. The two other men who had escaped so far with me were a man
named Helmar, a passenger like myself, and a seaman whose name I don’t know,—a short sturdy man, with a
stammer.

Mark Twain  Jim Smily and his Jumping Frog
MR. A. WARD, 1
DEAR SIR:—
Well, I called on good-natured, garrulous old Simon Wheeler, and I inquired after your friend Leonidas W.
Smily, as you requested me to do, and I hereunto append the result. If you can get any information out of it
you are cordially welcome to it. I have a lurking suspicion that your Leonidas W. Smily is a myth—that you
never knew such a personage, and that you only conjectured that if I asked old Wheeler about him it would
remind him of his infamous Jim Smily, and he would go to work and bore me nearly to death with some
infernal reminiscence of him as long and tedious as it should be useless to me. If that was your design, Mr.
Ward, it will gratify you to know that it succeeded.
I found Simon Wheeler dozing comfortably by the barroom stove of the little old dilapidated tavern in the
ancient mining camp of Boomerang, and I noticed that he was fat and bald-headed, and had an expression of
winning gentleness and simplicity upon his tranquil countenance. He roused up and gave me good-day. I told
him a friend of mine had commissioned me to make some inquiries about a cherished companion of his
boyhood named Leonidas W. Smily—Rev. Leonidas W. Smily—a young minister of the gospel, who he had
heard was at one time a resident of this village of Boomerang. I added that if Mr. Wheeler could tell me
anything about this Rev. Leonidas W. Smily, I would feel under many obligations to him.
Simon Wheeler backed me into a corner and blockaded me there with his chair—and then sat down and
reeled off the monotonous narrative which follows this paragraph. He never smiled, he never frowned, he
never changed his voice from the quiet, gently-flowing key to which he turned the initial sentence, he never
betrayed the slightest suspicion of enthusiasm—but all through the interminable narrative there ran a vein of
impressive earnestness and sincerity, which showed me plainly that so far from his imagining that there was
anything ridiculous or funny about his story, he regarded it as a really important matter, and admired its two
heroes as men of transcendent genius in finesse. To me, the spectacle of a man drifting serenely along
through such a queer yarn without ever smiling was exquisitely absurd. As I said before, I asked him to tell
me what he knew of Rev. Leonidas W. Smily, and he replied as follows. I let him go on in his own way, and
never interrupted him once:

Ok G.K. Chesterton  The Man who was Thursday
THE SUBURB of Saffron Park lay on the sunset side of London, as red and ragged as a cloud of sunset. It was built
of a bright brick throughout; its sky-line was fantastic, and even its ground plan was wild. It had been the outburst of
a speculative builder, faintly tinged with art, who called its architecture sometimes Elizabethan and sometimes
Queen Anne, apparently under the impression that the two sovereigns were identical. It was described with some
justice as an artistic colony, though it never in any definable way produced any art. But although its pretensions to
be an intellectual centre were a little vague, its pretensions to be a pleasant place were quite indisputable. The
stranger who looked for the first time at the quaint red houses could only think how very oddly shaped the people
must be who could fit in to them. Nor when he met the people was he disappointed in this respect. The place was not
only pleasant, but perfect, if once he could regard it not as a deception but rather as a dream. Even if the people were
not “artists,” the whole was nevertheless artistic. That young man with the long, auburn hair and the impudent face— that young man was not really a poet; but surely he was a poem. That old gentleman with the wild, white beard and the wild, white hat—that venerable humbug was not really a philosopher; but at least he was the cause of philosophy in others. That scientific gentleman with the bald, egg-like head and the bare, bird-like neck had no real right to the airs of science that he assumed. He had not discovered anything new in biology; but what biological creature could he have discovered more singular than himself? Thus, and thus only, the whole place had properly to be regarded; it had to be considered not so much as a workshop for artists, but as a frail but finished work of art. A man who stepped into its social atmosphere felt as if he had stepped into a written comedy. More especially this attractive unreality fell upon it about nightfall, when the extravagant roofs were dark against the afterglow and the whole insane village seemed as separate as a drifting cloud. This again was more strongly true of all on one particular evening, still vaguely remembered in the locality, of which the auburn-haired poet was the hero. It was not by any means the only evening of which he was the hero. On many nights those passing by his little back garden might hear his high, didactic voice laying down the law to men and particularly to women. The attitude of women in such cases was indeed one of the paradoxes of the place. Most of the women were of the kind vaguely called emancipated, and professed some protest against male supremacy. Yet these new women would always pay to a man the extravagant compliment which no ordinary woman ever pays to him, that of listening while he is talking. And Mr. Lucian Gregory, the red-haired poet, was really (in some sense) a man worth listening to, even if one only laughed at the end of it. He put the old cant of the lawlessness of art and the art of lawlessness with a certain impudent freshness which gave at least a momentary pleasure. He was helped in some degree by the arresting oddity of his appearance, which he worked, as the phrase goes, for all it was worth. His dark red hair parted in the middle was literally like a woman’s, and curved into the slow curls of a virgin in a pre-Raphaelite picture. From within this almost saintly oval, however, his face projected suddenly broad and brutal, the chin carried forward with a look of cockney contempt. This combination at once tickled and terrified the nerves of a neurotic population. He seemed like a walking blasphemy, a blend of the angel and the ape.

Ok Herman Melville Moby Dick
Call me Ishmael. Some years ago -- never mind how long precisely -- having little or no money in my purse, and nothing particular to interest me on shore, I thought I would sail about a little and see the watery part of the world. It is a way I have of driving off the spleen, and regulating the circulation. Whenever I find myself growing grim about the mouth; whenever it is a damp, drizzly November in my soul; whenever I find myself involuntarily pausing before coffin warehouses, and bringing up the rear of every funeral I meet; and especially whenever my hypos get such an upper hand of me, that it requires a strong moral principle to prevent me from deliberately stepping into the street, and methodically knocking people's hats off -- then, I account it high time to get to sea as soon as I can. This is my substitute for pistol and ball. With a philosophical flourish Cato throws himself upon his sword; I quietly take to the ship. There is nothing surprising in this. If they but knew it, almost all men in their degree, some time or other, cherish very nearly the same feelings towards the ocean with me.

There now is your insular city of the Manhattoes, belted round by wharves as Indian isles by coral reefs -- commerce surrounds it with her surf. Right and left, the streets take you waterward. Its extreme down-town is the battery, where that noble mole is washed by waves, and cooled by breezes, which a few hours previous were out of sight of land. Look at the crowds of water-gazers there.

Circumambulate the city of a dreamy Sabbath afternoon. Go from Corlears Hook to Coenties Slip, and from thence, by Whitehall northward. What do you see? -- Posted like silent sentinels all around the town, stand thousands upon thousands of mortal men fixed in ocean reveries. Some leaning against the spiles; some seated upon the pier-heads; some looking over the bulwarks

Ok Virginia Wolf Monday or Tuesday
WHATEVER hour you woke there was a door shunting. From room to room they went, hand in hand, lifting here, opening there, making sure—a ghostly couple.
"Here we left it," she said. And he added, “Oh, but here too!” “It’s upstairs,” she murmured. “And in the
garden,” he whispered “Quietly,” they said, “or we shall wake them.”

But it wasn’t that you woke us. Oh, no. “They’re looking for it; they’re drawing the curtain, one might say, and so read on a page or two. “Now they’ve found it,” one would be certain, stopping the pencil on the margin. And then, tired of reading, one might rise and see for oneself, the house all empty, the doors standing open, only the wood pigeons bubbling with content and the hum of the threshing machine sounding from the farm. “What did I come in here for? What did I want to find?” My hands were empty. “Perhaps it’s upstairs then?” The apples were in the loft. And so down again, the garden still as ever, only the book had slipped into the grass.

But they had found it in the drawing room. Not that one could ever see them. The window panes reflected apples, reflected roses; all the leaves were green in the glass. If they moved in the drawing room, the apple only turned its yellow side. Yet, the moment after, if the door was opened, spread about the floor, hung upon the walls, pendant from the ceiling—what? My hands were empty. The shadow of a thrush crossed the carpet; from the deepest wells of silence the wood pigeon drew its bubble of sound. “Safe, safe, safe,” the pulse of the house beat softly. “The treasure buried; the room…” the pulse stopped short. Oh, was that the buried treasure?

Agatha Christie   The Mysterious Affairs at Styles

THE intense interest aroused in the public by what was known at the time as "The Styles Case" has now somewhat subsided. Nevertheless, in view of the world-wide notoriety which attended it, I have been asked, both by my friend Poirot and the family themselves, to write an account of the whole story. This, we trust, will effectually silence the sensational rumours which still persist.

I will therefore briefly set down the circumstances which led to my being connected with the affair.

I had therefore briefly set down the circumstances which led to my being connected with the affair.

I had been invalided home from the Front; and, after spending some months in a rather depressing Convalescent Home, was given a month's sick leave. Having no near relations or friends, I was trying to make up my mind what to do, when I ran across John Cavendish. I had seen very little of him for some years. Indeed, I had never known him particularly well. He was a good fifteen years my senior, for one thing, though he hardly looked his forty-five years. As a boy, though, I had often stayed at Styles, his mother's place in Essex.

We had a good yarn about old times, and it ended in his inviting me down to Styles to spend my leave there.

"The mater will be delighted to see you again—after all those years," he added.

"Your mother keeps well?" I asked.

"Oh, yes. I suppose you know that she has married again?"

I am afraid I showed my surprise rather plainly. Mrs. Cavendish, who had married John's father when he was a widower with two sons, had been a handsome woman of middle-age as I remembered her. She certainly could not be a day less than seventy now. I recalled her as an energetic, autocratic personality, somewhat inclined to charitable and social notoriety, with a fondness for opening bazaars and playing the Lady Bountiful. She was a most generous woman, and possessed a considerable fortune of her own.

Willa Cather   One of Ours

CLAUDE WHEELER opened his eyes before the sun was up and vigorously shook his younger brother, who lay in the other half of the same bed.

"Ralph, Ralph, get awake! Come down and help me wash the car."

"What for?"

"Why, aren’t we going to the circus today?"

"Car’s all right. Let me alone.” The boy turned over and pulled the sheet up to his face, to shut out the light which was beginning to come through the curtainless windows.

Claude rose and dressed,—a simple operation which took very little time. He crept down two flights of stairs, feeling his way in the dusk, his red hair standing up in peaks, like a cock’s comb. He went through the kitchen into the adjoining washroom, which held two porcelain stands with running water. Everybody had washed before going to bed, apparently, and the bowls were ringed with a dark sediment which the hard, alkaline water had not dissolved. Shutting the door on this disorder, he turned back to the kitchen, took Mahailey’s tin basin, doused his face and head in cold water, and began to plaster down his wet hair.
Old Mahailey herself came in from the yard, with her apron full of corn-cobs to start a fire in the kitchen stove. She smiled at him in the foolish fond way she often had with him when they were alone.

“What air you gittin’ up for a-ready, boy? You goin’ to the circus before breakfast? Don’t you make no noise, else you’ll have ‘em all down here before I git my fire a-goin’.”

“All right, Mahailey.” Claude caught up his cap and ran out of doors, down the hillside toward the barn. The sun popped up over the edge of the prairie like a broad, smiling face; the light poured across the close-cropped August pastures and the hilly, timbered windings of Lovely Creek,—a clear little stream with a sand bottom, that curled and twisted playfully about through the south section of the big Wheeler ranch. It was a fine day to go to the circus at Frankfort, a fine day to do anything; the sort of day that must, somehow, turn out well.

Ok Henry James          The Portrait of a Lady

UNDER certain circumstances there are few hours in life more agreeable than the hour dedicated to the ceremony known as afternoon tea. There are circumstances in which, whether you partake of the tea or not—some people of course never do—the situation is in itself delightful. Those that I have in mind in beginning to unfold this simple history offered an admirable setting to an innocent pastime. The implements of the little feast had been disposed upon the lawn of an old English country-house, in what I should call the perfect middle of a splendid summer afternoon. Part of the afternoon had waned, but much of it was left, and what was left was of the finest and rarest quality. Real dusk would not arrive for many hours; but the flood of summer light had begun to ebb, the air had grown mellow, the shadows were long upon the smooth, dense turf. They lengthened slowly, however, and the scene expressed that sense of leisure still to come which is perhaps the chief source of one’s enjoyment of such a scene at such an hour. From five o’clock to eight is on certain occasions a little eternity; but on such an occasion as this the interval could be only an eternity of pleasure. The persons concerned in it were taking their pleasure quietly, and they were not of the sex which is supposed to furnish the regular votaries of the ceremony I have mentioned. The shadows on the perfect lawn were straight and angular; they were the shadows of an old man sitting in a deep wickerchair near the low table on which the tea had been served, and of two younger men strolling to and fro, in desultory talk, in front of him. The old man had his cup in his hand; it was an unusually large cup, of a different pattern from the rest of the set, and painted in brilliant colours. He disposed of its contents with much circumspection, holding it for a long time close to his chin, with his face turned to the house. His companions had either finished their tea or were indifferent to their privilege; they smoked cigarettes as they continued to stroll. One of them, from time to time, as he passed, looked with a certain attention at the elder man, who, unconscious of observation, rested his eyes upon the rich red front of his dwelling. The house that rose beyond the lawn was a structure to repay such consideration, and was the most characteristic object in the peculiarly English picture I have attempted to sketch.

Ok Jane Austen      Pride and Prejudice

IT is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife.

However little known the feelings or views of such a man may be on his first entering a neighbourhood, this truth is so well fixed in the minds of the surrounding families, that he is considered as the rightful property of some one or other of their daughters.

‘My dear Mr. Bennet,’ said his lady to him one day, ‘have you heard that Netherfield Park is let at last?’

Mr. Bennet replied that he had not.

‘But it is,’ returned she; ‘for Mrs. Long has just been here, and she told me all about it.’

Mr. Bennet made no answer.

‘Do not you want to know who has taken it?’ cried his wife, impatiently.

‘You want to tell me, and I have no objection to hearing it.’

This was invitation enough.

‘Why, my dear, you must know, Mrs. Long says that Netherfield is taken by a young man of large fortune from the north of England; that he came down on Monday in a chaise and four to see the place, and was so much delighted with it that he agreed with Mr. Morris immediately; that he is to take possession before
Michaelmas, and some of his servants are to be in the house by the end of next week.'

‘What is his name?’

‘Bingley.’

‘Is he married or single?’

‘Oh, single, my dear, to be sure! A single man of large fortune; four or five thousand a year. What a fine thing for our girls!’

‘How so? How can it affect them?’

‘My dear Mr. Bennet,’ replied his wife, ‘how can you be so tiresome? You must know that I am thinking of his marrying one of them.’

‘Is that his design in settling here?’

‘Design? Nonsense, how can you talk so! But it is very likely that he may fall in love with one of them, and therefore you must visit him as soon as he comes.’

‘I see no occasion for that. You and the girls may go, or you may send them by themselves, which perhaps will be still better, for, as you are as handsome as any of them, Mr. Bingley might like you the best of the party.’

‘My dear, you flatter me. I certainly have had my share of beauty, but I do not pretend to be anything extraordinary now. When a woman has five grown-up daughters, she ought to give over thinking of her own beauty.’

‘In such cases, a woman has not often much beauty to think of.’

‘But, my dear, you must indeed go and see Mr. Bingley when he comes into the neighbourhood.’

‘It is more than I engage for, I assure you.’

‘But consider your daughters. Only think what an establishment it would be for one of them. Sir William and Lady Lucas are determined to go, merely on that account; for in general, you know, they visit no newcomers. Indeed you must go, for it will be impossible for us to visit him, if you do not.’

Ok Bernard Shaw Pygmalion

Covent Garden at 11.15 p.m. Torrents of heavy summer rain. Cab whistles blowing frantically in all directions. Pedestrians running for shelter into the market and under the portico of St. Paul's Church, where there are already several people, among them a lady and her daughter in evening dress. They are all peering out gloomily at the rain, except one man with his back turned to the rest, who seems wholly preoccupied with a notebook in which he is writing busily.

The church clock strikes the first quarter. THE DAUGHTER [in the space between the central pillars, close to the one on her left] I'm getting chilled to the bone. What can Freddy be doing all this time? He's been gone twenty minutes. THE MOTHER [On her daughter's right] Not so long. But he ought to have got us a cab by this. A BYSTANDER [on the lady's right] He won't get no cab not until half-past eleven, missus, when they come back after dropping their theatre fares. THE MOTHER. But we must have a cab. We cant stand here until half-past eleven. It's too bad. 5 THE BYSTANDER. Well, it ain't my fault, missus. THE DAUGHTER. If Freddy had a bit of gumption, he would have got one at the theatre door. THE MOTHER. What could he have done, poor boy? THE DAUGHTER. Other people got cabs. Why couldn't he?

Freddy rushes in out of the rain from the Southampton Street side, and comes between them closing a dripping umbrella. He is a young man of twenty, in evening dress, very wet around the ankles. THE DAUGHTER. Well, haven't you got a cab? 10 FREDDY. There's not one to be had for love or money. THE MOTHER. Oh, Freddy, there must be one. You cant have tried. THE DAUGHTER. It's too tiresome. Do you expect us to go and get one ourselves? FREDDY. I tell you they're all engaged. The rain was so sudden: nobody was prepared; and everybody
had to take a cab. I’ve been to Charing Cross one way and nearly to Ludgate Circus the other; and they were all engaged. THE MOTHER. Did you try Trafalgar Square? 15 FREDDY. There wasn’t one at Trafalgar Square. THE DAUGHTER. Did you try? FREDDY. I tried as far as Charing Cross Station. Did you expect me to walk to Hammersmith? THE DAUGHTER. You haven’t tried at all. THE MOTHER. You really are very helpless, Freddy. Go again; and don’t come back until you have found a cab. 20 FREDDY. I shall simply get soaked for nothing. THE DAUGHTER. You haven’t tried at all. THE MOTHER. You really are very helpless, Freddy. Go again; and don’t come back until you have found a cab. THE DAUGHTER. Did you try Trafalgar Square? FREDDY. There wasn’t one at Trafalgar Square. THE MOTHER. Go again; and don’t come back until you have found a cab. THE DAUGHTER. Did you try? FREDDY. I tried as far as Charing Cross Station. Did you expect me to walk to Hammersmith? THE DAUGHTER. You haven’t tried at all. THE MOTHER. You really are very helpless, Freddy. Go again; and don’t come back until you have found a cab. 20 FREDDY. I shall simply get soaked for nothing. THE DAUGHTER. You haven’t tried at all. THE MOTHER. You really are very helpless, Freddy. Go again; and don’t come back until you have found a cab.

He opens his umbrella and dashes off Strandward’s, but comes into collision with a flower girl, who is hurrying in for shelter, knocking her basket out of her hands. A blinding flash of lightning, followed instantly by a rattling peal of thunder, orchestrates the incident.

Nathaniel Hawthorne  The Scarlet Letter

A THRONG of bearded men, in sad-colored garments and gray, steeple-crowned hats, intermixed with women, some wearing hoods, and others bareheaded, was assembled in front of a wooden edifice, the door of which was heavily timbered with oak, and studded with iron spikes.

The founders of a new colony, whatever Utopia of human virtue and happiness they might originally project, have invariably recognized it among their earliest practical necessities to allot a portion of the virgin soil as a cemetery, and another portion as the site of a prison. In accordance with this rule, it may safely be assumed that the forefathers of Boston had built the first prison-house, somewhere in the vicinity of Cornhill, almost as seasonably as they marked out the first burial-ground, on Isaac Johnson’s lot, and round about his grave, which subsequently became the nucleus of all the congregated sepulchres in the old church-yard of King’s Chapel. Certain it is, that, some fifteen or twenty years after the settlement of the town, the wooden jail was already marked with weather-stains and other indications of age, which gave a yet darker aspect to its beetle-browed and gloomy front. The rust on the ponderous iron-work of its oaken door looked more antique than any thing else in the new world. Like all that pertains to crime, it seemed never to have known a youthful era. Before this ugly edifice, and between it and the wheel-track of the street, was a grass-plot, much overgrown with burdock, pig-weed, apple-peru, and such unsightly vegetation, which evidently found something congenial in the soil that had so early borne the black flower of civilized society, a prison. But, on one side of the portal, and rooted almost at the threshold, was a wild rose-bush, covered, in this month of June, with its delicate gems, which might be imagined to offer their fragrance and fragile beauty to the prisoner as he went in, and to the condemned criminal as he came forth to his doom, in token that the deep heart of Nature could pity and be kind to him.

Jane Austen  Sense and Sensibility

The family of Dashwood had been long settled in Sussex. Their estate was large, and their residence was at Norland Park, in the centre of their property, where for many generations, they had lived in so respectable a manner as to engage the general good opinion of their surrounding acquaintance. The late owner of this estate was a single man, who lived to a very advanced age, and who for many years of his life had a constant companion and housekeeper in his sister. But her death, which happened ten years before his own, produced a great alteration in his home; for to supply her loss, he invited and received into his house the family of his nephew, Mr. Henry Dashwood, the legal inheritor of the Norland estate, and the person to whom he intended to bequeath it. In the society of his nephew and niece, and their children, the old gentleman's days were comfortably spent. His attachment to them all increased. The constant attention of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dashwood to his wishes, which proceeded not merely from interest, but from goodness of heart, gave him every degree of solid comfort which his age could receive; and the cheerfulness of the children added a relish to his existence.

By a former marriage, Mr. Henry Dashwood had one son; by his present lady, three daughters. The son, a steady, respectable young man, was amply provided for by the fortune of his mother, which had been large, and half of which devolved on him on his coming of age. By his own marriage, likewise, which happened soon afterwards, he added to his wealth. To him therefore the succession to the Norland estate was not so really important as to his sisters; for their fortune, independent of what might arise to them from their father's inheriting that property, could
be but small. Their mother had nothing, and their father only seven thousand pounds in his own disposal; for the remaining moiety of his first wife's fortune was also secured to her child, and he had only a life interest in it.

F. Scott Fitzgerald     The Side of Paradise

AMORY BLAINE inherited from his mother every trait, except the stray inexpressible few, that made him worth while. His father, an ineffectual, inarticulate man with a taste for Byron and a habit of drowsing over the Encyclopedia Britannica, grew wealthy at thirty through the death of two elder brothers, successful Chicago brokers, and in the first flush of feeling that the world was his, went to Bar Harbor and met Beatrice O'Hara. In consequence, Stephen Blaine handed down to posterity his height of just under six feet and his tendency to waver at crucial moments, these two abstractions appearing in his son Amory. For many years he hovered in the background of his family's life, an unassertive figure with a face half-obiterated by lifeless, silky hair, continually occupied in "taking care" of his wife, continually harassed by the idea that he didn't and couldn't understand her.

But Beatrice Blaine! There was a woman! Early pictures taken on her father's estate at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, or in Rome at the Sacred Heart Convent—an educational extravagance that in her youth was only for the daughters of the exceptionally wealthy—showed the exquisite delicacy of her features, the consummate art and simplicity of her clothes. A brilliant education she had—her youth passed in renaissance glory, she was versed in the latest gossip of the Older Roman Families; known by name as a fabulously wealthy American girl to Cardinal Vitori and Queen Margherita and more subtle celebrities that one must have had some culture even to have heard of. She learned in England to prefer whiskey and soda to wine, and her small talk was broadened in two senses during a winter in Vienna. All in all Beatrice O'Hara absorbed the sort of education that will be quite impossible ever again; a tutelage measured by the number of things and people one could be contemptuous of and charming about; a culture rich in all arts and traditions, barren of all ideas, in the last of those days when the great gardener clipped the inferior roses to produce one perfect bud.

The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde

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okGertrude Stein Three Lives

THE TRADESMEN of Bridgepoint learned to dread the sound of “Miss Mathilda”, for with that name the good Anna always conquered. 1 The strictest of the one price stores found that they could give things for a little less, when the good Anna had fully said that “Miss Mathilda” could not pay so much and that she could buy it cheaper “by Lindheims.” 2 Lindheims was Anna’s favorite store, for there they had bargain days, when flour and sugar were sold for a quarter of a cent less for a pound, and there the heads of the departments were all her friends and always managed to give her the bargain prices, even on other days. 3 Anna led an arduous and troubled life. 4 Anna managed the whole little house for Miss Mathilda. It was a funny little house, one of a whole row of all the same kind that made a close pile like a row of dominoes that a child knocks over, for they were built along a street which at this point came down a steep hill. They were funny little houses, two stories high, with red brick fronts and long white steps. 5 This one little house was always very full with Miss Mathilda, an under servant, stray dogs and cats and Anna’s voice that scolded, managed, grumbled all day long. 6 “Sallie! can’t I leave you alone a minute but you must run to the door to see the butcher boy come down the street and there is Miss Mathilda calling for her shoes. Can I do everything while you go around always thinking about nothing at all? If I ain’t after you every minute you would be forgetting all the time, and I take all this pains, and when you come to me you was as ragged as a buzzard and as dirty as a dog. Go and find Miss Mathilda her shoes where you put them this morning.” 7 “Peter!” — her voice rose higher, — “Peter!”, — Peter was the youngest and the favorite dog, — “Peter, if you don’t leave Baby alone,” — Baby was an old, blind terrier that Anna had loved for many years, — “Peter if you don’t leave Baby alone, I take a rawhide to you, you bad dog.”

H.G. Wells The Time Machine

THE TIME TRAVELLER (for so it will be convenient to speak of him) was expounding a recondite matter to us. His grey eyes shone and twinkled, and his usually pale face was flushed and animated. The fire burned brightly, and the soft radiance of the incandescent lights in the lilies of silver caught the bubbles that flashed and passed in our glasses. Our chairs, being his patents, embraced and caressed us rather than submitted to be sat upon, and there was that luxurious after-dinner atmosphere when thought roams gracefully free of the trammels of precision. And he put it to us in this way—marking the points with a lean forefinger—as we sat and lazily admired his earnestness over this new paradox (as we thought it) and his fecundity. 1 ‘You must follow me carefully. I shall have to controvert one or two ideas that are almost universally accepted. The geometry, for instance, they taught you at school is founded on a misconception.’ 2 ‘Is not that rather a large thing to expect us to begin upon?’ said Filby, an argumentative person with red hair. 3 ‘I do not mean to ask you to accept anything without reasonable ground for it. You will soon admit as much as I need from you. You know of course that a mathematical line, a line of thickness nil, has no real existence. They taught you that? Neither has a mathematical plane. These things are mere abstractions.’ 4 ‘That is all right,’ said the Psychologist. 5 ‘Nor, having only length, breadth, and thickness, can a cube have a real existence.’ 6 ‘There I object,’ said Filby. ‘Of course a solid body may exist. All real things—’ 7 ‘So most people think. But wait a moment. Can an instantaneous cube exist?’ 8 ‘Don’t follow you,’ said Filby. 9 ‘Can a cube that does not last for any time at all, have a real existence?’ 10 Filby became pensive. ‘Clearly,’ the Time Traveller proceeded, ‘any real body must have extension in four directions: it must have Length, Breadth, Thickness, and—Duration. But through a natural infirmity of the flesh, which I will explain to you in a moment, we incline to overlook this fact. There are really four dimensions, three which we call the three planes of Space, and a fourth, Time. There is, however, a tendency to draw an unreal distinction between the former three dimensions and the latter, because it happens that our consciousness moves intermittently in one direction along the latter from the beginning to the end of our lives.’

H.G. Wells The War of the Worlds

NO one would have believed in the last years of the nineteenth century that this world was being watched keenly and closely by intelligences greater than man’s and yet as mortal as his own; that as men busied themselves about their various concerns they were scrutinised and studied, perhaps almost as narrowly as a man with a microscope might scrutinise the transient creatures that swarm and multiply in a drop of water. With infinite complacency men
went to and fro over this globe about their little affairs, serene in their assurance of their empire over matter. It is possible that the infusoria under the microscope do the same. No one gave a thought to the older worlds of space as sources of human danger, or thought of them only to dismiss the idea of life upon them as impossible or improbable. It is curious to recall some of the mental habits of those departed days. At most terrestrial men fancied there might be other men upon Mars, perhaps inferior to themselves and ready to welcome a missionary enterprise. Yet across the gulf of space, minds that are to our minds as ours are to those of the beasts that perish, intellects vast and cool and unsympathetic, regarded this earth with envious eyes, and slowly and surely drew their plans against us. And early in the twentieth century came the great disillusionment. 1 The planet Mars, I scarcely need remind the reader, revolves about the sun at a mean distance of 140,000,000 miles, and the light and heat it receives from the sun is barely half of that received by this world. It must be, if the nebular hypothesis has any truth, older than our world; and long before this earth ceased to be molten, life upon its surface must have begun its course. The fact that it is scarcely one seventh of the volume of the earth must have accelerated its cooling to the temperature at which life could begin. It has air and water and all that is necessary for the support of animated existence. 2 Yet so vain is man, and so blinded by his vanity, that no writer, up to the very end of the nineteenth century, expressed any idea that intelligent life might have developed there far, or indeed at all, beyond its earthly level. Nor was it generally understood that since Mars is older than our earth, with scarcely a quarter of the superficial area and remoter from the sun, it necessarily follows that it is not only more distant from time's beginning but nearer its end.