



SQUARE DANCING

Hello. I am Ernie Anderson. I am a truck driver. I am from the United States.

Here is a picture of my wife and me. We are with our friends. We are square dancers. Dancing is not our work. It is our hobby.



The square dance is an old American dance for four couples. A couple is one man and one woman. Three other couples are in our square. Their names are Bob and Marsha, Doug and Cathy, and Henry and Eileen.

My wife's name is Hazel. Her dress is short and full. It is a square-dance dress. We are in the front on the left. The music is very fast right now.

I. **Mechanics** Capital letters at the beginning of sentences and for names. Periods at the end of sentences.

Each new sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a period (.)

This is a good sentence, this is not correct

Names begin with capital letters, too:

Ernie Anderson Bob and Marsha Kovacik

Copy the sentences, and make all the corrections that are necessary.

1. i am ernie anderson
2. i am from the united states
3. we are square dancers
4. dancing is our hobby
5. it is an american dance
6. bob and marsha are our friends
7. henry and eileen are another couple
8. a couple is a man and a woman
9. hazel is my wife
10. we are in the front of the picture

II. **Grammar** Subject pronouns

Study the pronouns below. Then rewrite each sentence and substitute the appropriate pronoun for each name.

I (the speaker)	we (the speaker and others)
you (the second person)	you (plural)
he (masculine) she (feminine) it (things and animals)	they (plural for men, women, things, or animals)



Ernie Bob Doug Henry Eileen Cathy Marsha Hazel

1. Bob is a dancer.
He is a dancer.
2. Ernie is a truck driver.
3. Doug is from America.
4. Doug, Ernie, and Bob are friends.
5. Hazel and Eileen are friends.
6. Cathy and Marsha are in the picture.
7. Hazel is Ernie's wife.
8. Hazel is a square dancer.
9. Dancing is not work.
10. The music is very fast.
11. The dresses are short and full.
12. The picture is from last year.

III. Grammar The verb to be

Study the forms for the verb to be. Then copy the paragraph below, writing in the correct form.

I am	we are
you are	you are
he	they are
she is	
it	

Square dancing _____ fun. The music _____ fast, and the people _____ friendly. Ernie _____ at the dance every week. Hazel _____ with him. She _____ a good dancer. Six friends _____ with them in a square. They _____ happy to be there.

IV. **Controlled Composition** Dicto-comp

Your teacher will read the paragraph above three times. Listen carefully, but do not take notes. After the third reading, write the paragraph as well as you can from memory.

V. **Sentence Construction** Sentence patterns with be

The verb to be connects the subject of a sentence to another word that tells us something about the subject. This second word or phrase after the verb may be another noun, an adjective, or an adverb. In this way, we can see three different basic sentence patterns with the verb to be.

1. Sentence patterns with noun phrases. The word or phrase after the verb may tell us what or who the subject is:

The square dance is an old American dance.

Noun phrase + be + Noun phrase

On the left is a list of subjects. On the right is a list of noun phrases, telling what or who. Choose a subject and a verb and match them with a noun phrase on the right to make a sentence. Write as many sentences as you can. Example: Ernie is a truck driver.

<u>Noun phrase</u>	+	<u>be</u>	+	<u>Noun phrase</u>
Ernie		is		a truck driver
Hazel		are		his wife
They				square dancers
Bob and Marsha				Ernie's friends
Dancing				fun
Doug and Cathy				not work
				a hobby
				another couple

2. Sentence patterns with adjectives The word or phrase after the verb may tell us how the subject is, or what it is like:

The music is very fast.

Noun phrase + be + Adjective

On the left is a list of subjects. On the right is a list of adjectives telling how. Choose a subject and a verb and match them with an adjective on the right to make a sentence. Write as many sentences as you can.

<u>Noun phrase</u>	+	<u>be</u>	+	<u>Adjective</u>
I		am		happy
You		are		welcome
The dresses		is		short and full
The music				fast
The dance				American

3. Sentence patterns with adverb phrases. The word or phrase after the verb may tell us where the subject is, or where it is from:

Ernie is from the United States.
Noun phrase + be + Adverb phrase

On the left is a list of subjects. On the right is a list of adverb phrases. Choose a subject and a verb and match them with an adverb phrase on the right to make a sentence. Write as many sentences as you can.

<u>Noun phrase</u>	+	<u>be</u>	+	<u>Adverb phrase</u>
Four couples		is		from the United States
We		are		in a square
They		am		on the right
Ernie and Hazel				in the front
Bob				in the picture
I				with my wife

VI. **Sentence Construction** Concentration

This is a game you can play with another person. Cut squares of paper to fit over each box below. Cover each box with a square of paper. Have a pencil and paper ready to write sentences.

The first player turns over two squares. He reads the words in the boxes. If they make a good sentence, he writes the sentence on his paper. He leaves the boxes uncovered. If the words do not go together in a sentence, he covers them again. (Remember what is under each square of paper!) The second player takes his turn. Continue playing

until all the squares are uncovered.

The player with the most sentences on his paper is the winner.

Dancing is	The dresses are	one man and one woman.	A couple is
The music is	very fast.	a good dancer.	welcome to dance.
our friends.	I am	our hobby.	You are
short and full.	a truck driver.	They are	My wife is

VII. Controlled Composition Changing from first person to third

Ernie Anderson wrote the paragraph below. He used the first-person pronouns I and we. Rewrite the paragraph and tell about Ernie. Make all the necessary changes in pronouns: I → he my → his
we → they our → their

I am Ernie Anderson. I am a truck driver. I am from the United States. This is my wife. My wife's name is Hazel. Her dress is short and full. It is a square-dance dress. We are square dancers. We are with our friends. Three other couples are in our square. Dancing is not our work. It is our hobby.

VIII. Vocabulary and Spelling Puzzle

In the puzzle below there are 20 words from this chapter. They may be located horizontally, vertically, or diagonally. See how many of the words in the list you can find.

d	a	n	c	i	n	g	i	s
r	b	d	r	e	s	s	b	h
i	h	c	a	s	h	q	t	o
v	w	o	c	h	a	u	i	r
e	o	u	b	e	p	a	m	t
r	r	p	e	b	p	r	r	w
f	k	l	g	w	y	e	l	e
u	x	e	f	r	i	e	n	d
l	m	u	s	i	c	f	w	h
l	p	i	c	t	u	r	e	e

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| he | hobby |
| she | work |
| it | couple |
| we | happy |
| is | square |
| are | friend |
| am | wife |
| driver | picture |
| dancing | full |
| dress | short |
| music | |

THE WEEKEND COOK



My dad works in a bank. He works there from Monday to Friday. He helps people. He counts money, and he uses the computer. His job is important. He is an important man at the bank.

Dad also works at home. On weekends he cooks dinner. Usually he fixes Italian food. On Saturdays he makes spaghetti. On Sundays he makes pizza. Sometimes he fries chicken or fixes Chinese food. My mother watches and helps. She cuts the vegetables. She tosses the salad. I wash the dishes.

Some people say it is strange for a man to cook. My dad enjoys his hobby. Cooking relaxes him. His father was a weekend cook, too.

I. **Mechanics** Capital letters for nationalities and for the days of the week

Names of nationalities begin with capital letters:

Italian Chinese Venezuelan American

The days of the week begin with capital letters, too.

Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday
Friday Saturday

Copy the sentences, and make all the corrections that are necessary.

1. my father is a weekend cook
2. he works at a bank on monday, tuesday, wednesday, thursday, and friday
3. he cooks on saturday and sunday
4. usually he cooks Italian spaghetti
5. pizza is italian food
6. dad makes spaghetti on saturdays
7. my dad likes to cook chinese food
8. my mother and i help my dad
9. it is good for my dad to cook
10. his hobby relaxes him

II. **Grammar** Third person -s forms. Spelling of present tense verbs

Notice that verbs in the present tense take an ending with he, she, and it. The spelling of this ending may be -s or -es.

I help	we help
you help	you help
he help <u>s</u>	
she help <u>s</u>	
it help <u>s</u>	they help

1. Almost all verbs add -s in the third person singular. Write the forms below with the correct spelling.

He works. (work, know, count, make, use)

She cuts. (cut, help, cook, dance)

2. A few verbs add -es in the third person singular. They are verbs that end in s, z, sh, ch, or x. Write the forms below with the correct spelling.

He fixes, (fix, finish, relax, rush)

She watches, (watch, toss, wash, teach)

3. If a verb ends in a consonant and -y, change the y to i before adding -es. If the verb ends in a vowel and -y, simply add s; Write the forms below with the correct spelling.

He tries, (try, fry, study, hurry, carry, marry)

She says, (say, enjoy, play, stay, buy, pay)

4. The verb have is irregular. The third person singular form is has.
He has a cookbook.

III. Grammar Subject-verb agreement

Rewrite the sentences below, adding the correct form of the verb. Remember that he, she, and it take -s forms.

1. Most women cook the dinners at home. (cook)
2. My mother cooks most of the time. (cook)
3. She _____ dinner on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays. (make)
4. My father _____ Italian food on the weekends. (fix)
5. My brother and I _____ the dishes. (wash)
6. We _____ the salad, too. (help with)
7. I _____ to cook already. (know how)
8. Cooking _____ my father. (relax)
9. Important people _____ and _____ all day. (rush, hurry)
10. Often they _____ a hobby after work. (enjoy)

IV. Grammar Object pronouns

These are the forms of pronouns when they are the object of a verb or a preposition.

I → me	we → us
you → you	you → you
he → him	they → them
she → her	
it → it	

Rewrite each sentence and substitute an object pronoun for each noun. Follow the example.

1. My father helps people. My father helps them.
2. My father uses the computer.
3. My mother washes the vegetables.
4. I cut the vegetables.
5. My dad enjoys cooking.
6. He enjoys helping my mother.
7. Cooking relaxes my father.
8. My mother teaches my father to cook.
9. My dad teaches (his son.)
10. My mother helps my dad and me.

V. **Sentence Construction** Sentence patterns with verbs other than be

In chapter one you learned three sentence patterns with the verb to

be: Noun phrase + be + Noun phrase
 Noun phrase + be + Adjective
 Noun phrase + be + Adverb phrase

Other verbs can also be put in groups, according to the kinds of words that come after them. A verb that takes an object after it is a transitive verb (Verb_T). Transitive verbs occur in this pattern:

My father cooks dinner.
 Noun phrase + Verb_T + Noun phrase

On the left is a list of subjects. On the right is a list of noun phrases that can be used as objects. Choose a subject and a verb and match them with an object to make a sentence. You may need to add -s or -es to the verb. Make as many sentences as you can.

<u>Noun phrase</u>	+	<u>Verb</u>	+	<u>Noun phrase</u>
My father		cook		dinner
Cooking		relax		him
He		enjoy		his hobby
My mother		help		his wife
She		wash		the vegetables
I		fix		the salad
We		eat		the dishes
				pizza and spaghetti

Verbs that cannot take an object are intransitive (Verb₁). Intransitive verbs occur in two patterns:

My mother works.
Noun phrase + Verb₁

My father works in a bank.
Noun phrase + Verb₁ + Adverb phrase

On the left is a list of subjects. On the right is a list of adverb phrases that can be used with intransitive verbs. Choose a subject and a verb and match them with an adverb phrase to make a sentence. You may need to add -s or -es to the verb. Make as many sentences as you can.

<u>Noun phrase</u>	+	<u>Verb</u>	+	<u>Noun phrase</u>
My father		work		very hard
My mother		cook		in a bank
He				on the weekend
She		relax		in the kitchen
We				after work
I				together

VI. Grammar Adverbs of frequency with the be verb.

Adverbs of frequency tell how often something happens. These words come after a form of the verb to be;

Father is never late.
Mother is usually busy.
Junior is always hungry.

Below is a schedule that tells where each person in the family is during the week. Look at the schedule, and then write all the sentences with adverbs of frequency in the correct position. Use this scale as a guide: 7 days a week = always; 5 or 6 = usually; 4 = often; 2 or 3 = sometimes; 1 = rarely; and 0 = never.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Dad	at home	at the bank	at the bank	at the bank	at the bank	at the bank	at home
Mother	at home	at work	at home	at work	at home	at work	at home
Junior	at home	at school	at school	at school	at school	at school	at home

1. Dad is _____ at the bank.
2. Junior is _____ at school.
3. Mother is _____ at home.
4. She is _____ at work.
5. They are _____ at home on the weekends.
6. They are _____ at home on Mondays.

Adverbs of frequency with other main verbs

The adverbs of frequency come before other main verbs besides to be.

Junior always helps at home.
 Father sometimes cooks dinner.
 Mother often works in the kitchen.

Look at the schedule below. It is a work plan for a family. Write all the sentences below with adverbs of frequency, telling how often each person works.

	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
Cook dinner	Dad	Mother	Mother	Mother	Mother	Mother	Dad
Cut vegetables	Mother	Junior	Junior	Junior	Junior	Dad	Mother
Toss the salad	Mother	Mother	Mother	Mother	Mother	Dad	Mother
Wash the dishes	Junior	Junior	Junior	Junior	Junior	Junior	Junior

1. Junior _____ washes the dishes.
2. Mother and Dad _____ wash the dishes.
3. Mother _____ tosses the salad.
4. Junior _____ tosses the salad.
5. Mother _____ cooks dinner.
6. Dad _____ cooks dinner.
7. Dad _____ cuts vegetables.
8. Junior _____ cuts vegetables.
9. Mother _____ cuts vegetables.
10. These people _____ work together.

VII. Grammar Adverbs of time at the beginning of the sentence

Sometimes adverbs of time can come at the beginning of a sentence. Rewrite these sentences and place the adverb or phrase at the beginning.

1. Nobody is at home on Mondays. On Mondays nobody is at home.
2. Dad works at the bank from Monday to Friday.
3. Mom teaches at a school on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
4. Junior is usually at school.
5. Everybody is at home on weekends.
6. Dad often cooks spaghetti or pizza.
7. Mother sometimes goes out to work.
8. She usually rushes home to fix dinner.
9. Mother works very hard on Fridays.
10. Dad usually helps her with the salad on Fridays.

VIII. Controlled Composition Responding to questions

Make a chart to show where the people in your family are each day.

Name	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday

Find a partner in the class and discuss your chart with him. Ask him questions about his time chart, too. Then write a paragraph to answer these questions: Where is everyone on week days? Where is everyone on weekends? Where is your mother, usually? Where is your father, usually? Where are you?

IX. Free Composition

Write a paragraph and tell who does the work in your family.

THAT'S NOT MY JOB

A customer comes into the Westside Pharmacy. He's very sick.

- Clerk: May I help you?
Customer: Yes, please. I have a pain in my side, an ache in my stomach, and a headache. I need a pill, an aspirin, or a painkiller... something fast.
Clerk: I'm sorry, but that's not my job. That's Mr. Brown's job. He's the head pharmacist.
Customer: May I see Mr. Brown, please.
Clerk: I'm sorry. Mr. Brown is busy. He's on the phone.
Customer: Then his helper.
Clerk: She's busy, too. Please wait.
Customer: Oh, no.
Clerk: Oh, here's Mr. Brown.
Mr. Brown: Yes? May I help you?
Customer: I have a pain in my side, an ache in my stomach, and a headache. Please give me a pill.
Mr. Brown: That isn't my job. I'm not a doctor. I'm a pharmacist. Dr. Saunders has an office next to us. His address is 215 Grand Avenue. Come back with a prescription. We can help you then.



I. Grammar Contractions: subject pronouns and be, be and not

In informal English, we can combine a pronoun and a verb in the following ways:

I + am = I'm	he + is = he's	we + are = we're
you + are = you're	she + is = she's	they + are = they're
that + is = that's	it + is = it's	

Rewrite the sentences below and use contractions.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. He is the head pharmacist. | 6. It is his office. |
| 2. She is his helper. | 7. We are busy. |
| 3. That is my job. | 8. They are here. |
| 4. I am a pharmacist. | 9. You are sick. |
| 5. He is a doctor. | 10. That is an aspirin. |

We can also combine the verb with the word not:

is + not = isn't	are + not = aren't
------------------	--------------------

Rewrite the sentences below and use contractions with not.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. That is not my job. | 4. We are not busy today. |
| 2. He is not a doctor. | 5. They are not in the office. |
| 3. She is not here. | 6. It is not time for lunch. |

II. Grammar Spelling noun plurals

Noun plurals follow the same spelling rules as the -s forms of present tense verbs. Add -s for most nouns; add -es if the noun ends in s, z, sh, ch, or x. Nouns that end in a consonant and y change the y to i and add -es. Write the plural form for each noun below.

1. Add -s to: pain, ache, pill, aspirin, job, problem, office, doctor, pharmacist, helper, prescription
2. Add -es to: lunch, dish, box, dress, tax
3. Change the y to i and add -es: family, pharmacy, country, city, hobby

III. Grammar Possessive 's with people

To show possession, use an apostrophe (') after the person's name and add -s. Write the forms below.

1. Mr. Brown has a helper. Mr. Brown's helper

2. Mr. Brown has a job.
3. The doctor has an office.
4. The customer has a prescription.
5. The helper has a job.
6. My dad has a hobby.
7. Ernie has a wife.
8. Hazel has a dress.

If the person's name ends with -s, then simply add the apostrophe:

Dr. Saunders has an office. Dr. Saunders' office

For plural nouns, the apostrophe comes after the -s ending. Write the forms below.

1. The Browns have a pharmacy. the Browns' pharmacy
2. The customers have problems.
3. Bankers have short work hours.
4. Square dancers have short skirts.
5. Truck drivers have schedules.

IV. **Mechanics** Review of capitalization and punctuation

Copy the paragraph below, and make all the corrections that are necessary. Use apostrophes for contractions and possessives.

ruth bennet works in mr browns pharmacy she is mr browns helper sometimes a customer wants a prescription that isnt ruths job shes a pharmacists helper she isnt a doctor sometimes an aspirin will help the customers headache its ruths job to give out aspirin

V. **Grammar** Articles: choosing a or an

To choose between a or an, listen to the beginning sound (not the spelling) of a word. If the word begins with a vowel sound, use an; If it begins with a consonant sound, use a; Write the lists below with an article before each word.

Vowel sounds

___ aspirin

___ address

___ idea

___ ache

___ office

___ Italian

___ American

Consonant sounds

___pill	___problem
___pain	___doctor
___pharmacy	___dance
___headache	___hobby
___job	___cook
___helper	___bank

VI. **Controlled Composition** Dicto-comp

Your teacher will read the dialog below three times. Listen carefully, but do not take notes. After the third reading, write the dialog as well as you can from memory. Listen carefully for the articles a and an.

Customer: I have a pain in my side, an ache in my stomach, and a headache! Give me a pill!

Mr. Brown: That isn't my job. I'm not a doctor. I'm a pharmacist. Dr. Saunders has an office next to us. Get a prescription from him and come back. We can help you then.

VII. **Grammar** Subject-verb agreement

Write the sentences below and change all the singular nouns to plural nouns. You will not need an article before the plural noun. You will also need to change the verb forms from singular to plural.

1. A banker works with money. Bankers work with money.
2. A pharmacist works with prescriptions.
3. A doctor eats a quick lunch.
4. A banker eats a long, slow lunch.
5. A pharmacist's helper works in a pharmacy.
6. A good boy helps his family.
7. A mother usually washes dishes.
8. A square dancer usually wears a short dress.
9. I always have a headache on a busy day.
10. A doctor writes a prescription for a painkiller.

VIII. **Sentence Construction** Sentence patterns with present tense verbs

Review the sentence patterns we have learned so far.

- Noun phrase + be + Noun phrase
- Noun phrase + be + Adjective
- Noun phrase + be + Adverb phrase
- Noun phrase + Verb_T Noun phrase
- Noun phrase + Verb_I
- Noun phrase + Verb_I + Adverb phrase

Make as many good sentences as you can by choosing verbs from the lists below. Remember that each sentence in the present tense can take only one verb.

<p><u>Noun phrase</u></p> <p>The customer</p> <p>He</p> <p>An aspirin</p> <p>Mr. Brown</p> <p>Mr. Brown's helper</p> <p>Mr. Saunders</p>	<p>+</p> <p><u>Verb</u></p> <p>be</p> <p>have (Verb_T)</p> <p>need (Verb_T)</p> <p>work (Verb_I)</p>	<p>+</p> <p><u>Noun phrase</u></p> <p>an aspirin</p> <p>a headache</p> <p>a painkiller</p> <p>a pharmacist</p> <p>an office</p> <p><u>Adjective</u></p> <p>very sick</p> <p>busy</p> <p><u>Adverb phrase</u></p> <p>out to lunch</p> <p>in the pharmacy</p> <p>here</p> <p>next to us</p> <p>on the phone</p>
--	--	---