Lesson 4

THE CLASSIFIEDS (2)

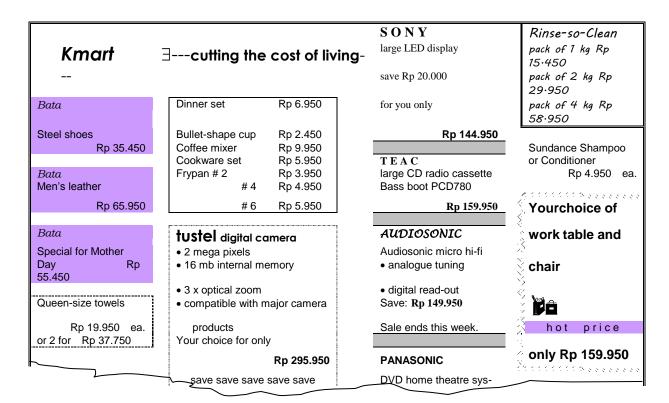
A. READING

Scanning

What do we do after we skim through a text? Usually, we will be interested in certain specific details. So, we look for details. We look at numbers, names, addresses, amounts, etc. This kind of reading activity is called *scanning*. Scanning is reading a text, also very fast, to find important spots in the reading. It is like what the computer does when it *scans* a virus. The computer will scans through the data or program files to see if there is a virus.

Read the texts below, and then, match the information on the left column with its item in the right column. Be sure that you do the task as quickly as you can. On a task like this, usually you are given a limited time.

Text 1



- 1. What product is described the most completely?
- 2. How much will we save if we buy two towels?
- 3. Which offer has a time limitation?
- 4. What does Kmart use to emphasize price reduction?
- 5. What special thing can you say about prices?
- 6. Where can you find **ea**? What can it mean?
- 7. What kitchenware article is the most expensive? Why?
- 8. Two different articles have the same price. What are they?



International Students Association

Southeast Campus Student Union Building C Room 201a

March 09, 2003

Dear members,

We are offering you a shopping trip to the "Direct Factory Outlets" in town situated at High Street 375 where you will be able to find a bargain or two. This trip will take place on Friday, 23rd, 2003.

In these shops, discounts will be given up to 80% on most clothes, footwear, sleepwear, home appliances, handbags/luggage, sporting goods, and gardenware. Food facilities will be varied from European to Oriental menus.

We will depart from Student Union Car Park at 10.15 a.m. and will be back at 2.30 p.m., in time for parents to collect children from their schools. Be sure to wear warm clothes, as it can be quite chilly with the weather around 17" centigrade. Bus seats are limited and will be reserved on first-come-first-served bases. Please, call Anita at 624 2359 or Mohammed at 645 8943.

We will be looking forward to having a good time with you.

Agus Santosa Coordinator of Members Welfare



Match the information in the left column with its description or relation in the right column.

- 1. Students Union office
- 2. date of the letter
- 3. salutation
- 4. location of the activity
- 5. date of the activity
- 6. length of the activity
- 7. reason for wearing warm clothes
- 8. reservation
- 9. sender of the letter
- 10. reservation procedure
- B. VOCABULARY

- a. High Street 375, City
- b. Anita or Mohammed
- c. 4 hours and 15 minutes
- d. Building C Room 201a
- e. Dear members
- f. first-come-first-served
- g. Coordinator of Members Welfare
- h. March 09, 2003
- i. March 23, 2003
- j. 17" centigrade

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Prefixes and Suffixes

In the above text you can find the following words:

elderly	disadvantage
daily	dissatisfied
quickly	concentrate
carefully	concentration
advantage	

Notice that *elderly, daily, quickly*, and *carefully* have the same suffix (-ly), *advantage* and *disadvantage* have the same base (*advantage*), *disadvantage* and *dissatisfied* have the same prefix (*dis-*), and *concentrate* and *concentration* have the same base (*concentrate*). Prefixes and suffixes play an important role in the word formation. We can change the part of speech of a word into another different part of speech by adding a prefix or suffix to the base. Without changing its part of speech, we can also change the meaning of a word by adding a prefix or suffix.

The suffix -ly in elderly and daily changes nouns (elder, day) into adjectives. The suffix -ly in quickly and carefully changes adjectives (quick, careful) into adverbs. The prefix dis- in disadvantage changes the meaning of advantage into its antonym. Both advantage and disadvantage are nouns; the prefix does not change the part of speech. The prefix dis- in dissatisfied also changes the meaning of satisfied into its antonym. Both satisfied and dissatisfied are adjectives. The suffix -ion in concentration change a verb (concentrate) into a noun. What about powerful and pleasant in the text above? We can identify the suffix -ful, which changes a noun (power) into an adjective, and the suffix -ant, which changes a verb (please) into an adjective. There are still many other prefixes and suffixes and you can consult a good dictionary if you want to know more.

Exercise

1. Students study to become managers.

Now, complete the following sentences with the **noun** or **adjective** that is related to each underlined word.

2.	A native of English speaks English as a native language.
3.	To become a better reader, you have to <u>practice</u> reading; reading is a skill.
4.	Do your instructors <u>assign</u> a lot of homework? Do they give many reading?
5.	Educators try to improve the quality of in schools.
6.	Can smoking <u>harm</u> people? Is it a or a habit?
7.	Vegetarians are not usually people. They do not like to compete.
8.	are experts in <u>nutrition</u> (the study of diet and food).
9.	How can the weather have <u>power</u> over people? Weather can have a effect on people's
	feelings. People are often against the forces of nature (such as earthquakes, storms
	floods).
10.	I often <u>forget</u> things, and I am very and I am often worried at my

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C. GRAMMAR

Sentence Pattern: SVO₁O₂

This sentence pattern consists of a subject, a verb, a direct object, and an indirect object. The same with SVO, the verb in this pattern cannot be a verb from the SV pattern or SVC pattern. So, the verb may not be an intransitive verb and it may not be a form of be. In addition, the verbs are those that can be followed by two objects.

And just like before, this pattern can also take an adverb. Please, make examples of sentences using this pattern: $S\ V\ O_1\ O_2\ Adv$.

The students ask the teacher many questions

The patient in the next room told us the story of her life

All the participants of the conference gave the chairman useful suggestions

The sun gives us heat and light

Exercise 1

The following sentences are of the SVO₁O₂ pattern. Identify these parts.

- 1. The company sends the customers the goods everyday.
- 2. We asked the manager many questions about the after-sale services.
- 3. The waiter brought the customers three glasses of ginger ale.
- 4. People in the street told the policeman everything they saw about the accident.
- 5. Before going to work, the mother leaves the children their lunch.
- 6. The worker pays the employees a lot of money.
- 7. They sell us good merchandise.
- 8. I have given the chickens a lot of corn to feed.
- 9. The doctor wrote me a prescription of antibiotics.
- 10. We lent the young crafters five hundred thousand rupiahs to start their business.

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Exercise 2

The following sentences have various patterns: SV, SVC, SVO, and SVOO. Identify the parts of each of the sentences.

- 1. One of the prisoners escaped last night.
- 2. Our company is a producer of dynamos for various machines.
- 3. The intimidating formula needs some further explanation.
- 4. My father bought me this new CPU set for my birthday.
- 5. The students got very tired after finishing their sport exercises.
- 6. Customers will receive the products within the next three weeks.
- 7. Small manufacturers cannot survive because larger companies cannot obtain credit overseas.
- 8. We will be responsible for the delivery of your purchase.
- 9. The manager explains that the export policy will increase our revenue.
- 10. The school provides everybody some food and drink for lunch.

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