

Lesson 14

POT POURI

A. READING

Skills Practice

Text 1

Read the text below and answer the questions that follow.

Woman: Good morning. Ticket office.

Man: Oh, hello. Can we still get tickets for tonight's show?

Woman: Yes, there are still tickets available.

Man: Good. How much are they?

Woman: Full price is \$35 . Or, \$25 concession for students.

Man: Two students, please. What time does the performance start?

Woman: Doors open at 6.30 p.m., but the concert doesn't begin until 7.15.

Man: That'll be fine. Can I pay for tickets and collect them at the door?

Woman: Certainly. The ticket office will close at 6, though.

Man: Fine. Two student concessions, please. My name's Wright. Richard Wright. W-R-I-G-H-T.

Woman: OK. Two students. W-R-I-G



1. How do the two speakers communicate?
2. What's the woman's profession?
3. How do you know the man is a student?
4. Approximately what time will the man arrive at the show?
5. How do you know that the show is a concert performance?
 - a) From the conversation
 - b) From the dictionary
 - c) From my own knowledge
6. *Concession* means *special treatment*. How do you know this?
7. How much will the man save for the concession?
8. How long will the audience wait till the show begins?
9. What do you think the woman is doing at the end of the conversation?
10. What would the man say after the woman's last line?
 - a) Good afternoon.
 - b) Thank you.
 - c) What's your name?

Text 2

Do the same with this one.



A recent survey shows that less than a third of the people who replied to the questionnaire complained about their holidays last year. Twenty percent of the respondents said that they had to wait up to two hours for their flights. About seventy-five percent reported that the accommodation matched the description printed on the brochure. About twenty-five percent of the respondents, **however**, complained about lost luggage. On the whole, the survey concludes that people expressed quite enough satisfaction about their holidays. **This** is good news for the tourism industry. A holiday is a major purchase—yet it is one we can't try before we pay. All we have to go on is the brochure we give out to **prospective** customers. And, most of all, everybody in the business must work harder to provide better service in **the market**.

- The text is mainly about:
 - how to book a flight
 - results of a survey
 - how to manage a hotel
 - objects of tourism
- About how many people complained?
 - 100
 - 150
 - 200
 - 250
- The topic of the second paragraph is:
 - follow up of the survey
 - an interesting market sale
 - the procedure of the survey
 - work in the tourism business
- Complaints include the following, except:
 - flight waiting time
 - lost luggage
 - hotel accommodation
 - the questionnaire
- The word *however* (line 8) expresses:
 - result
 - contrast
 - addition
 - conclusion
- The survey concludes that:
 - people are quite satisfied with their holidays
 - there is too much difficulty in having a holiday
 - respondents are interested in the survey
 - there is good news about the tourism business
- This* (line 12) refers to:
 - news
 - results of the survey
 - tourism industry
 - complaints about tourism business
- The word *prospective* (line 15) most closely means:
 - rich
 - satisfied
 - future
 - professional
- The market* (line 17) refers to:
 - customer
 - service
 - business
 - work
- The writer of the text is being:
 - cynical
 - contradictory
 - critical
 - persuasive

B. VOCABULARY

Clipped Words and Others

Last week, we studied about synonyms and antonyms. There is another aspect of vocabulary mastery which is often useful for us. This is about clipped words and other forms.

Clipped Words

Clipped words are words that are shortened from their original forms. For example, the word *TV* is a shortened form of the word *television*. The list that follows presents some examples of clipped words and other forms.

Word	Origin
TV	television
fridge	refrigerator
lab	laboratory
vocab	vocabulary
gym	gymnasium
maths	mathematics
ad	advertisement
phone	telephone

Homonyms

A homonym is a word that is identical with another word in both the pronunciation and spelling but has a different meaning. The word *light* may mean “not heavy” or “lamp” depending on the context or according to what the speaker or writer means.

When we meet with homonymous words, we must try to understand their meaning through the context. Once in a while, we can look up the words in the dictionary. Again, it is often useful to know well enough about homonyms. Below is a list of some other homogenous words.

Word	Meaning	Example
bank	of the river where we can save money	They towed the boat to the left <u>bank</u> . The <u>bank</u> opens at 8 and closes at 4.
well	good – well source of water	Very <u>well</u> , thank you. We had to dig deep enough to make the <u>well</u> .
plane	carpenter’s tool aircraft	The carpenter shaves the wood using a <u>plane</u> . The <u>plane</u> had to make an emergency landing.
fine	the adjective punishment money	I’m <u>fine</u> , thank you. If you have an overdue book, you must pay a <u>fine</u> . The library will <u>fine</u> you.
bear	the animal the verb	The polar <u>bear</u> can be a fierce animal. The pioneers must <u>bear</u> a lot of hardship.
right	opposite of <i>wrong</i> opposite of <i>left</i>	<u>Right</u> . The capital city of Bali is Denpasar. On the next crossroad, turn to the <u>right</u> .
mean	sense average score tight-fisted	What does homonym <u>mean</u> ? The <u>mean</u> of the test scores is 7.45. He is a very <u>mean</u> man. Nobody likes him.

Confusing Pairs

Some word pairs in English are often confusing for us. We need to be very familiar with them so that we can use them correctly. Here is a list of examples of confusing pairs. Again, this is not an exhaustive list.

Pair	Example
their - there	<u>Their</u> house is very big. <u>There</u> is a big house <u>there</u> .
to - too - two	We want <u>to</u> work overtime. Where do you go <u>to</u> ? It's <u>too</u> hot <u>to</u> eat. It's hard, <u>too</u> . <u>Two</u> and <u>two</u> make four.
quiet - quite	Please, be <u>quiet</u> . People are reading. It's <u>quite</u> a difficult test.
weather - whether	The <u>weather</u> is fine today. We can go out. I don't know <u>whether</u> they are coming or not.
lie - lay	<u>Lie</u> down and breathe slowly. <u>Lay</u> the baby gently on the cradle.
rise - rice	All the children <u>rise</u> , and start to run. How much is a kilogram of <u>rice</u> now?
rise - raise	The sun <u>rises</u> in the east and sets in the west. In the ceremony, we <u>raise</u> the flag.

Exercise 1

Find the meaning of each of the homonyms below.

1. They met at the foot of the mountain.
I hurt my foot when I jumped off the bus.
2. Open the back of the camera to load the new negative.
Where do you put the jacket? At the back of the chair here.
3. The hands of the clock pointed at midnight.
Can somebody give a hand, please? We need to move this filing cabinet.
4. In the second table, the writer presents the percentages of the tourists.
The rock table on the Big North hill consists of clay and chalk.
5. It's a rich soil; everything grows there.
Give to the poor while you are rich.

Exercise 2

Choose the correct word to fill in the blank space.

1. (There/Their) turn will come after we come back from lunch.
2. The (rise/rice) and fall of the country depends on the youths' struggles.
3. Our friend is a (quiet/quite) person; he never tells about his family.
4. We have to move the shelf to the end of the hall, (to/too).
5. The patients (lay/lie) down for a minute waiting for the doctor to attend to them.
6. All of us sat around the table and talked about the (weather/whether).
7. How many (courses/causes) do you need to take to finish your study?
8. You can take these maps free of charge. It's a (complement/compliment) from our company.

C. GRAMMAR

Nonfinite Clauses (Adjunctive Constructions)

This grammar is often used in the various texts that we read. It is useful for us to study something about it. Many of the expressions belong to advanced grammar. So, they may be slightly difficult for us. However, at least, we will be able to recognize them whenever we meet them.

Follow the list below.

Verbal Sentence Modifier

- (1a) After we had dinner, we went to the movies.
- (1b) After having dinner, we went to the movies.
- (1c) Having had dinner, we went to the movies.

Sentence (1a) has two clauses: *After we had dinner* and *we went to the movies*. The first is called a sub-clause, the second a main clause. Both clauses are finite clauses because both have a finite verb in its construction. The first finite verb is *had* and the second is *went*. In the grammar of the language, the sub-clause is called a sentence modifier because it functions as a modifier to the main clause.

In Sentence (1b) *After having dinner* is also a sentence modifier. The form of this modifier is a preposition phrase which we have discussed in an earlier lesson. This form is different from the one in (1a) in that, while *After we had dinner* is a finite clause, *After having dinner* is a non-finite clause. In fact, it is not a clause at all, it is a phrase. However, it functions in the same way. We can even say that *After having dinner* is a shortened version of *After we had dinner*. And, we can call it a non-finite clause.

Sentence (1c) is even shorter than (1b) and (1a). We call the sentence modifier *Having had dinner* a verbal modifier because it is a verbal construction. We call it a non-finite verb phrase just like the one in (1b). As a sentence modifier, however, its function and meaning are the same as those of (1b) and (1a).

Now, look at the following sentences.

- (2a) After it had been given a bone, the dog went away.
- (2b) After being given a bone, the dog went away.
- (2c) Given a bone, the dog went away.

The three constructions in (2) are similar to the three constructions in (1). In Sentence (2a) *After it had been given a bone* is a finite clause. *After being given a bone* in Sentence (2b) is a preposition phrase. And *Given a bone* in Sentence (2c) is a non-finite verb phrase. This is also a verbal modifier to a sentence.

So, there are two types of verbal modifiers: *Having had dinner* in (1) and *Given a bone* in (2). The first is called a present-participle form because it begins with a *stem+ing*. The second is called a past-participle form because it begins with a *stem+en*. The first, *Having had dinner*, is derived from an active sentence: *After we had dinner*. The second, *Given a bone*, is derived from a passive sentence: *After it had been given a bone*.

To Infinitives

In principle, this is the same thing. This time, the non-finite clause takes the form of a to-infinitive construction.

- (3) To be able to pass the test, we have to study hard.

After Question Words

- (4a) When they leave the house, they always check that all the doors are locked.
- (4b) When leaving the house, they always check that all the doors are locked.

Exercise

State the meaning of each sentence by showing the complete form of the non-fine construction. And then translate it.

1. The old man and woman came out the room, shouting at each other.
—————> The old man and woman came out of the room.
They shouted at each other.
2. To be a good manager, one has to be able to cooperate with others.
3. While waiting for the conference to start, the participants browse around the souvenir shops.
4. After climbing for a few moments, we reached the top of the first look-out.
5. Though looking tired and sleepy, she gave out signatures to her fans.
6. Shocked by the unexpected news, the lady fell down and fainted.
7. The supervisor walked around the room, helping the students with their tasks.
8. With blood dripping from his face, the boxer was taken to the emergency unit.
9. On finding the cause of the problem, all the workers started to work to fix the machine.
10. The birds all flew down to the yard, attracted by the sound of the whistle.

