

Lesson 2

Don't Go Away!

ARE YOU READY FOR THE LESSON?

Lesson 2, *Don't Go Away!*, will take you on that paradise vacation you've been waiting for! You'll read a brochure for a world-class resort hotel and listen to recordings about some exciting vacation spots. Then you'll learn some helpful vocabulary for an exclusive hotel. But there's more. Lesson 2 also includes:

- **Helpful Hints for the Present Tense**
- **Questions and Negatives in the Simple Present Tense**
- **Phrasal Verbs with *turn***
- **Important Idioms for Using the Telephone**

We'll finish off Lesson 2 with a culture note discussing why Americans move around so much. But first, let's start with a pronunciation warm-up. Ready?

2A SAY IT CLEARLY!

 Turn on your CD to practice another very important ending, -s.

2B ENGLISH AT WORK



Recorded Message: The Hotel Royale

Listen to the following recorded phone message from The Hotel Royale in Florida.



Hello, and welcome to paradise at The Hotel Royale, Florida, where an exciting adventure beckons. Located near world-famous Disney World in Orlando, Florida, our world-class hotel features well-appointed accommodations designed to pamper you with luxurious amenities. Don't go away. For more information and for rates and reservations, please stay on the line. We'll be right with you.



Now let's take a look at a brochure for The Hotel Royale, Florida on the next page.

2C BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY

Once again, let's take a look at some vocabulary related to the topic of this lesson.

Accommodations. A place to stay, food and services. *Because we were poor college students, we chose inexpensive accommodations for our trip through New Mexico.*

Amenities. Attractive and convenient material comforts. *Whenever Nancy showed the smallest townhouses to her clients, she always pointed out the many wonderful amenities, hoping no one would notice the size.*

Amidst. Among, between. *Meredith found one black gumdrop amidst the many yellow, red, and orange ones.*

FLORIDA'S LEGENDARY HOTEL ROYALE

is the perfect vacation destination.

We are conveniently located just minutes from Disney World, Universal Studios Florida, Sea World Adventure Park, and the dazzling Orlando nightlife.

AT THE HOTEL ROYALE, we strive to make your stay memorable. Enjoy a resort atmosphere where you can stroll among the terraced gardens, sip your drink beside the grotto pool, pamper yourself at our luxurious European-style spa, and savor the exceptional cuisine at the Royale Inn.

The Hotel Royale, Florida, features such amenities as:

- **Deluxe appointed guest rooms**
- **A spacious fitness center**
- **Panoramic views**
- **A rooftop botanical garden**
- **Kitchen suites**
- **Banquet and meeting facilities**

Your stay at The Hotel Royale, Florida, will be a fantasy adventure. We simply have everything: an exciting location, beautiful accommodations, and fabulous service. This just might be paradise.

For rates and reservations call 1-800-555-2000.

Appointed. Arranged; furnished, provided with what is needed. *No one could help but notice how tastefully appointed the mansions were.*

Beckon. To call someone or something to come towards you, often with the use of a hand or finger gesture that means "come here." *Mrs. Applebee beckoned Tommy to her desk where they could discuss his mistakes in private.*

Cuisine. Manner or way of preparing food, a tradition of cooking particular to a region or country. *There are so many wonderful restaurants from around the world that it's hard to choose a favorite cuisine.*

Dazzling. Something exciting or beautiful; blinding light. *The local baseball team often puts on a dazzling fireworks display during its games.*

Grotto. A cave or cavern, an artificial structure made to look like a cave. *The zoo had to fashion a variety of grottos for the animals to hide in when they wanted privacy.*

Legendary. Similar to a story handed down from the past; something that is spoken of by many people over many years. *The children love to read stories about legendary heroes, such as Robin Hood or King Arthur.*

Luxurious. Expensive, rich, abundant, magnificent; something that appeals to the senses. *The hotel rooms were luxurious with their king-size beds, whirlpools, and sun decks.*

Nightlife. Places to go and things to see and enjoy at night, e.g., restaurants, theaters, bars, clubs, cafes, movies, etc. *Most people who do a lot of traveling like to sample at least a little of the nightlife in any city they visit.*

Pamper. To give a lot of care and attention to someone. *When Sally is depressed she pampers herself with a shopping spree.*

Panoramic. A view that can be seen from all sides. *The Empire State Building offers a panoramic view of New York City.*

Savor. To find delicious; to taste or smell with pleasure. *Elwin finds Indian food so delicious that he savors every bite.*

Sip. To drink slowly in small amounts. *We sat in the coffee shop and sipped our coffee for hours.*

Spacious. Having a lot of space; very large and open. *Being used to a tiny apartment, Bill found Marie's home quite spacious.*

Strive. To work toward a goal with great effort. *It is difficult to believe that some people never strive to improve.*

Stroll. To walk slowly and in a relaxed way. *Mr. and Mrs. Oglesbee strolled through their garden every evening.*

Terraced. With levels arranged like stair steps. *Villages in mountainous regions have had to raise their crops in terraced gardens.*

World-class. Among the best in the world. *The city council decided to build a world-class stadium in the hopes of attracting a national football team.*

2D ENGLISH UNDER THE HOOD

Many students of English feel that *one* of the most challenging tenses in English is the present tense. Perhaps this is simply because it's the first tense students learn, or that it has so many different uses. But whatever the reasons, there are three areas that often need to be reviewed:

- The -s ending of the third person singular
- How to form negatives
- How to form questions

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TOPIC 1: -s Endings in the Third Person Singular

Only the third person singular, or the he/she/it form, of a verb in the simple present tense has an ending, -s. All other forms are the same as the basic form of the verb: *I speak, you speak, we speak, they speak*, but *he speaks, she speaks, it speaks*.

The -s ending becomes -ies if the verb ends in a -y-. *I fly, you fly, we fly, they fly*, but *he flies, she flies, it flies*.

The -s ending becomes -es if the verb ends in one of these letters or letter combinations: -s (*you dress, she dresses*), -sh (*I wish, he wishes*), -ch (*they touch, it touches*), or -x (*you fix, she fixes*). And don't forget that the ending is pronounced -iz.

Notice that some verbs end in a silent -e in spelling, but have as their last sound a -j (*manage, judge*), -z (*lose, cruise*), or -zh (*massage*). These verbs will only add an -s in spelling, but the ending will be pronounced as an -iz: *she manages, he cruises, she massages, it loses*. (You've already seen this in Section A, Say It Clearly!)

PRACTICE EXERCISE 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb.

1. (spread) The tree branches _____ over the sidewalk.
2. (begin) When it's very cold, my teeth _____ to chatter.
3. (run) Cedric _____ in a marathon twice a year.
4. (bark) The neighborhood dogs _____ most of the night.
5. (sell) The little girl _____ lemonade on hot Saturday mornings.
6. (take) It _____ a lot of money and good credit to buy a house in some parts of California.
7. (taste) Red apples usually _____ sweet and delicious.
8. (shine) The full moon _____ clear and bright on warm summer nights.
9. (expect) Meredith _____ to have another baby before she is 38 years old.
10. (want) All the employees _____ to take a vacation in August.

TOPIC 2: The Negative Simple Present Tense

As you know, the basic negative simple present tense is formed with *not*. But you also need to use an auxiliary, or "helping," verb with *not*, either *do* or *does*. The pattern is:

subject + auxiliary verb *do* or *does* + *not* + main verb (without -s!) Here are some pairs of examples, first affirmative, and then negative:

I drive a car.

I do not drive a car.

She takes the bus to work.

She does not take the bus to work.

Mr. Nasser likes this hotel.

Mr. Nasser does not like this hotel.

Sabrina has a new car.

Sabrina does not have a new car.

The *not* comes between *do* or *does* and the main verb. It's often attached to *do* or *does* in a contraction:

I don't drive a car.

She doesn't take the bus to work.

Mr. Nasser doesn't like this hotel.

Sabrina doesn't have a new car.

Remember that you shouldn't put the -s ending on the main verb in negatives. Also remember that you should use only one negative in English:

I don't speak Spanish. (Not: *I don't speak no Spanish.)

She doesn't have any money. (Not: *She doesn't have no money.)

I never walk to work in the rain. (Not: *I don't never walk to work in the rain.)

And finally, remember that you need *do* or *does* in front of *not* with every verb except *be*:

I am on vacation.

I am not on vacation.

They are spending a week at the new resort.

They aren't spending a week at the new resort.

PRACTICE EXERCISE 2: Make the following sentences negative.

1. Tammy rides her horse to school.
2. We pay a lot to take the bus.
3. The children do what the teacher says.
4. Most women like to give their clothes away.
5. Darren and Tom care about the rules of good sportsmanship.
6. Maddie gets as much exercise as she used to.
7. It gets better than this!
8. Many flowers bloom all summer long.
9. The yard gets enough water.
10. The mountains have a lot of snow this time of year.

TOPIC 3: Questions in the Present Tense

Questions in the present tense are a lot like negatives, because you always need to use the auxiliary *do* or *does*, except with *be*:

Sandro studies English at the community center.

Does Sandro study English at the community center?

They are in New York this week.

Are they in New York this week?

Remember to begin questions in the simple present tense with *do* or *does*, then the subject, and then the main verb (again, always without an -s ending!).

Does Tom know Mary?

Do the children enjoy reading?

Does Maxime have many friends?

The exception is questions with a main verb *is*, *am*, or *are*:

Am I wrong?

Are you happy with the meal?

Is Gary at work right now?

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PRACTICE EXERCISE 3: Change the following sentences into questions.

1. Harold likes to go bird watching.
2. Carolyn understands Spanish.
3. Mockingbirds sing very early in the morning.
4. You catch the bus at Fourth and Broadway.
5. I write to my mother at least once a week.
6. Tina teaches with the Peace Corps.
7. Minnie hides the cookies from her children.
8. The companies send their products through the U.S. mail.

9. The Smiths hear a catfight in their yard almost every night.
10. Taka's party begins at noon.

2E PHRASAL VERBS WITH *TURN*

Turn around.

To go back in the opposite direction. *Turn around! We just passed the theater.*

Turn down.

- a) To lower the power of something, such as lights or volume. *Turn down the TV! It's too loud.*
- b) To enter a road, especially a secondary road thought of as leading to a lower place. You *need to turn down this road and continue to the bottom of the hill.*
- c) To refuse. *It was a great job offer, but I had to turn it down because it was too much work.*

Turn in.

- a) To leave a street or highway and enter a driveway, parking lot, etc. *I think you can turn in here, where the sign says PARK.*
- b) To go to bed. *Lawrence usually turns in around 70.00 P.M. because he wakes up so early.*
- c) To give an assignment or paperwork to a boss or a teacher; to submit. *Bethany turned in her paper just as the professor was leaving.*
- d) To report someone to the police. *When Robert heard about his brother's crimes, he turned him in.*

Turn into.

To become (used with nouns) *Jason got a promotion and turned into a real jerk!*

Turn off.

- a) To stop an electronic device. *Turn off the TV, because I can't sleep with it on.*
- b) To exit a road or freeway. *I think you should turn off at the next exit.*
- c) To be unappealing. *This music is horrible! It really turns me off.*

Turn on.

- a) To start an electronic device. *Our show is on in two minutes, so turn on the TV.*
- b) To drive onto a street, highway, or freeway. *Why don't we turn on this road and just see where it goes?*

- c) To be appealing or exciting. (Also used to mean "sexually stimulating.") *Dancing really turns me on and puts me in a great mood.*

Turn out.

To come to a party, event, etc. *Wow! So many people turned out for your party!*

Turn over.

To reverse the position of something from right-side up to upside down. *Can you turn over my pancake before it burns?*

Turn up.

- a) To appear somewhere, to be found. *Don't worry, your earring's not gone forever; it'll turn up.*
- b) To increase the power of something, such as lights or volume. *Turn up the lights a bit. It's so dark in here I can't read.*
- c) To enter a road, especially a secondary road thought of as leading to a higher place. *Maybe if we turn up this road we'll be able to get to the top of the hill.*

2F REAL ENGLISH

Hold On!

Just about everyone knows that the expressions *hello* and *good-bye* are used to begin and end phone conversations in the United States. Here are some other expressions that are commonly used on the phone.

If you need to leave the phone momentarily but don't want to end the conversation, you can say, *don't go away*, *hang on*, *stay on the line*, *hold on a minute*, or *hold the line*. In business settings, where there is a hold button on the phone, you can say *let me put you on hold, please*. This is often followed with *I'll be right with you*.

If a receptionist is very busy, instead of answering the phone and waiting for a response, he or she may say right away *please hold* or *we'll be right with you*. And then you'll *be put on hold*.

2G BRING IT ALL TOGETHER

REVIEW EXERCISE 1: Vocabulary

Place the correct vocabulary word in each space. Use each of the following words once: *accommodations, amenities, amidst, appointed, beckon, cuisine, dazzling, grottos, legendary, luxurious, nightlife, pampered, panoramic, savor, sips, spacious, strive, strolled, terraced, world-class.*

1. Mr. and Mrs. Bunch _____ to the end of the pier to watch the fisherman.
2. Mrs. Peabody _____ her tea and reads the paper each Sunday afternoon.
3. If you climb to the top of a mountain, you can have a _____ view of the valley below.
4. Many people around the world consider Chinese to be their favorite _____ .

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5. When Karen got engaged she chose the most _____ diamond ring.
6. I just have to go to Hawaii; the islands _____ me!
7. We drove most of the night to find the cheapest _____ .
8. A lot of people _____ to lose weight in a short time.
9. Karen insisted that her wedding reception be held at a _____ hotel.
10. Most English-speaking people know the _____ story of Camelot.
11. Martha has the smallest classroom, and Richard has the most _____ one of all.
12. Little Gloria fell asleep with her head nestled _____ the pillows on the couch.
13. The _____ banks alongside the freeway are planted with flowers.
14. Don't eat so fast. You need to learn to _____ this delicious food.
15. Tom Sawyer's Island at Disneyland has lots of _____ for children to play in.
16. Karen insisted on purchasing the most _____ wedding gown.
17. Las Vegas is known all over the world for its exciting _____ .
18. This hotel costs a lot of money per night, but the rooms are very well _____ .
19. Greg had the flu, so he left work, went home and _____ himself on the couch all day.
20. We rented a lovely cabin in the mountains that had all the _____ of home.

REVIEW EXERCISE 2: The Simple Present Tense

Fill in the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in the present tense.

1. (burst) The party balloons are cheap, so they _____ easily.
2. (cling) Baby Meredith often _____ to her mother's skirt.
3. (bend) The trees sway and the branches _____ in the cool breeze.
4. (freeze) Oranges and lemons _____ when the temperature drops.
5. (quit) Gerald always _____ before he gets fired.
6. (sweep) Marta _____ her kitchen floor everyday.
7. (stick) This window _____ whenever you try to open it.
8. (rise) Bill and Adriana _____ at 6:00 A.M. to go to work.

REVIEW EXERCISE 3: Negatives in the Present Tense

Make these sentences negative.

1. Our local weathermen forecast the weather correctly.
2. Janey grinds her teeth when she's nervous.
3. The washing machine spins the clothes until they are dry.
4. Terrence winds his wristwatch everyday.
5. The boys spread too much butter on their toast.
6. Gladys and Henry mistake the sugar for the salt.
7. Cats creep up on their prey before they attack.
8. Sharon feeds birds in the park.

REVIEW EXERCISE 4: Questions in the Present Tense

Change the following statements into questions.

1. The leaves fall off the trees every autumn in this city.
2. Joe and Tom split the money for each job they do.
3. Mrs. Warren goes to the store nearly every day.
4. Jenna is part Cherokee.
5. This store has nice things.
6. Edwina's clothes hang neatly in her closet.
7. Jorge sometimes leaves his keys in his car.
8. This bank is open late on Thursdays.

REVIEW EXERCISE 5: Phrasal Verbs

Place the correct phrasal verb with *turn* in the blank space in each sentence.

1. A huge crowd _____ whenever the Rolling Stones play.
2. The next exit is one-and-a-half miles away. Let's _____ there and get something to eat.
3. You have exactly one hour to finish writing and _____ your exams.
4. I'm pretty tired. I think I'll _____ early.
5. Jackie had to _____ the job offer, but she would have made a lot of money.
6. You just missed your exit, so _____ and go back the other way.
7. It's pretty foggy, but I think you can _____ to this parking lot on your left.
8. Hank loses his wallet all the time, but it always _____ in the strangest places.

2H LISTEN UP!

Listen to the recorded telephone recording and answer the following questions.

1. How late does the park stay open?
2. What happens if it rains?
3. How much do daily passes for two adults, one six-year-old child, and one three-year-old child cost?
4. Which pass has the best rate if you want to go to the park twice in one week?
5. What street is the park on?
6. How much does the parking-lot shuttle cost?

2I WHY DO THEY DO THAT?**Americans on the Move**

You've probably noticed that Americans tend to move around a great deal during their lives. This begins young, often right after high school, with the first separation from a person's family. It's a tradition for young people to move away from their

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hometowns to go to college, often going to a college or university on the other side of the country. But even if they decide not to continue their education, young Americans usually get a job and move out of their parents' home after high school graduation. This fast separation and movement is in keeping with the independence and individuality that the American culture fosters. It's also a matter of job opportunity. Americans will often go wherever their jobs take them. This may include moving far away from extended family and friends, and could mean making several different moves from city to city or state to state. It's also common for Americans to live rather far from where they work, commuting hours by car or train to their jobs. All of this is in keeping with a tendency toward movement that many Americans demonstrate.

Lesson 2: Answer Key

Practice Exercise 1	1. spread, 2. begin, 3. runs, 4. bark, 5. sells, 6. takes, 7. taste, 8. shines, 9. expects, 10. want
Practice Exercise 2	1. doesn't ride, 2. don't pay, 3. don't do, 4. don't like, 5. don't care, 6. doesn't get, 7. doesn't get, 8. don't bloom, 9. doesn't get, 10. don't have
Practice Exercise 3	1. Does Harold like...?, 2. Does Carolyn understand...?, 3. Do mockingbirds sing...?, 4. Do you catch...?, 5. Do I write...?, 6. Does Tina teach...?, 7. Does Minnie hide...?, 8. Do the companies send...?, 9. Do the Smiths hear...?, 10. Does Taka's party begin...?
Review Exercise 1	1. strolled, 2. sips, 3. panoramic, 4. cuisine, 5. dazzling, 6. beckon, 7. accommodations, 8. strive, 9. world-class, 10. legendary, 11. spacious, 12. amidst, 13. terraced, 14. savor, 15. grottos, 16. luxurious, 17. nightlife, 18. appointed, 19. pampered, 20. amenities
Review Exercise 2	1. burst, 2. clings, 3. bend, 4. freeze, 5. quits, 6. sweeps, 7. sticks, 8. rise
Review Exercise 3	1. don't forecast, 2. doesn't grind, 3. doesn't spin, 4. doesn't wind, 5. don't spread, 6. don't mistake, 7. don't creep, 8. doesn't feed
Review Exercise 4	1. Do the leaves fall...?, 2. Do Joe and Tom split...?, 3. Does Mrs. Warren go...?, 4. Is Jenna...?, 5. Does this store have...?, 6. Do Edwina's clothes hang...?, 7. Does Jorge sometimes leave...?, 8. Is this bank...?
Review Exercise 5	1. turns out, 2. turn off, 3. turn in, 4. turn in, 5. turn down, 6. turn around, 7. turn in, 8. turns up
Listen Up!	1. 8:00 P.M., 2. The park is closed, 3. \$104.85, 4. A five-day pass, 5. Olympia Road, 6. free