# Chapter 8 Way to Express an Offer/Liking and Disliking

# **Objective**s

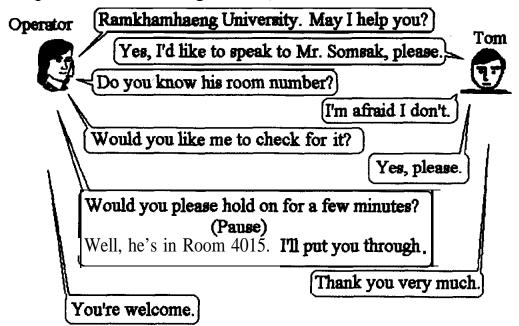
- 1. To know how to express an offer in English and able to use it in conversation.
- 2. To distinguish "liking" and "disliking" in English and learn how to express them.

# A. An offer

An offer is a way a speaker wants to express a willingness to help or to serve the heater. It can be done in many ways and the response can be either acceptance or refusal. The structural form of the offer can be in the form of a question or a polite command. Study the dialogue below.

# Al. Presentation : An offer in form of a question

Dialogue 1 : At Ramkhamhaeng University

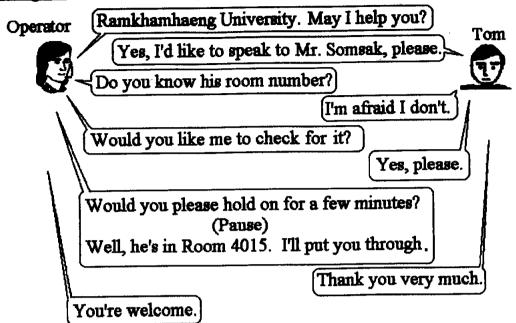


# AI.1 Check your understanding

- 1. Where is Tom now? And what's he doing?
- 2. What is the problem?
- 3. Is the operator willing to help?
- 4. Why does the operator request Tom to hold on the line?
- 5. Can Tom get in touch Mr. Somsak?

# A1. Presentation : An offer in form of a question

Dialogue 1 : At Ramkhamhaeng University



# A1.1 Check your understanding

- 1. Where is Tom now? And what's he doing?
- 2. What is the problem?
- 3. Is the operator willing to help?
- 4. Why does the operator request Tom to hold on the line?
- 5. Can Tom get in touch Mr. Somsak?

# A1.2 Key to your pronunciation

The intonation pattern of an offer is similar to that of a question. The arrangement will be  $233^+$  with rising pitch. Study the intonation pattern of an offer below and compare it with the two types of sentences. Notice that all of them have rising at the end, but are normal at the beginning, except for a request.

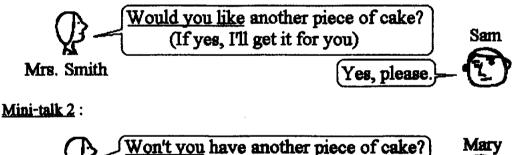
#### A1.3 Explanation

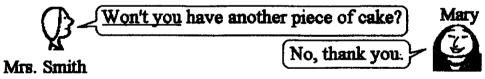
Modals "may", "will", and "shall" are involved in making an offer in English. Moreover, some questions may function as an offer. More examples of offers are given below. Study them and complete the table.

Structural forms of offer	Examples
Ordinary questions	Do you want me to check for you?
	What can I do for you?
Questions with modals	May I help you?
	Can I get you anything to drink?
	Would you like another piece of cake?
	Would you like me to check it for you?
	Shall I get you an envelope?

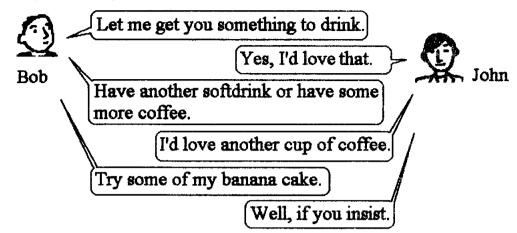
In some cases of offer, the speaker asks the purpose of the hearer if he / she wants or needs something and the speaker is willing to help or to serve him / her. This is demonstrated in the mini-talks below.

Mini-talk 1 :





# A2. Presentation : An offer in the form of a polite command



Dialogue 2 : At a party.

# A2.1 Check your understanding

- 1. Who is the host of the party?
- 2. What does Bob do?
- 3. What does he offer to John?
- 4. Is this the first time that John drinks?
- 5. What else does Bob offer?

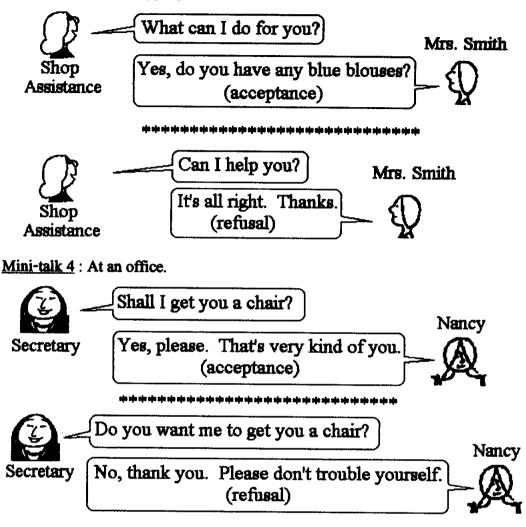
# A2.2 Key to your pronunciation

The intonation pattern of an offer in form of polite command will be similar to those of polite commands that is 2 - 3 - 4. Practice saying the offer below.

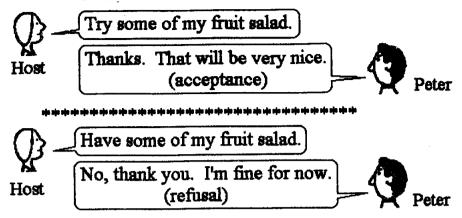
Let me get you something to/drink. Try some of my banana cake. Have another soft drink Have some more coffee Have another soft or have some more coffee.

#### A2.3 Explanation

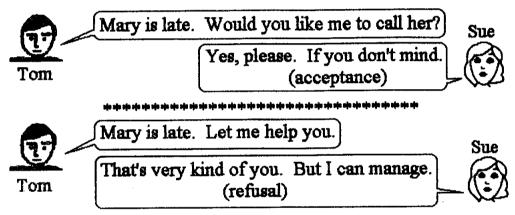
1. Both types of offers are used in everyday conversation. The response depends on the hearer to either accept or to refuse. The response expressions are in many forms. Some of them are used in relation to certain social contexts. Compare the following six pairs of mini-talks and study the two types of responses. Mini-talk 3 : At a shopping center.



Mini-talk 5 : At a party.



Mini-talk 6 : At the airport.



2. The conversational sequence of mini-talks 1-4 must be like the following,

Speaker :	Offer
Hearer :	Acceptance + compliment

or

Refusal + compliment / reason

The following table summarizes the expressions of offer and responses which

students should learn them and study them by heart.

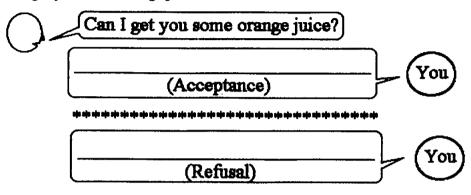
Contexts	Participants	Offer expressions	Acceptance	Refusal
Ata	Shop assistant	- What can I do	Yes, do you	
shopping		for you?	have any blue	
center			blouses?	
	Mrs. Smith	- Can I help	_	It's all right.
		you?		Thanks.
At an	Secretary	- Shall I get	Yes, please.	_
office		you a chair?	That's very	
			kind of you.	
	Nancy	- Do you want	_	No, thank you.
		me to get you		Please don't
		a chair?		trouble
				yourself.
At a party	Host	- Try some of	Thanks. That	
:		my fruit	would be nice.	
		salad.		
	Peter	- Have some of	-	No, thank you.
		my fruit		I'm fine now.
		salad.		
At the	Tom	- Would you	Yes, please.	
airport.		like me to	If you don't	
		call him?	mind.	
	Susan	- Let me help		That's very
		you.		kind of you.
				ButIcan
				manage.

# A3. Practice

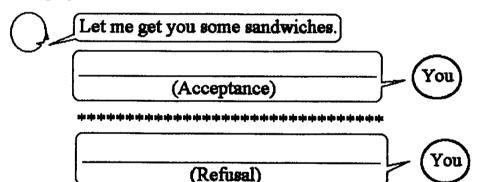
## A3.1 Writing exercises

# A3.1.1 Supply the appropriate response to the following offer as directed.

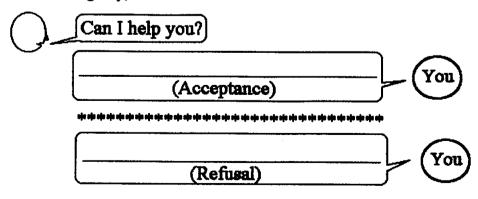
1. Can I get you some orange juice?



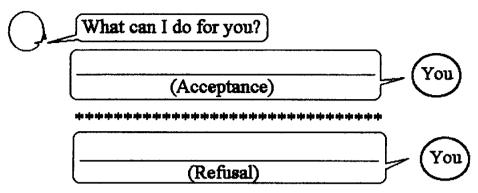
2. Let me get you some sandwiches.



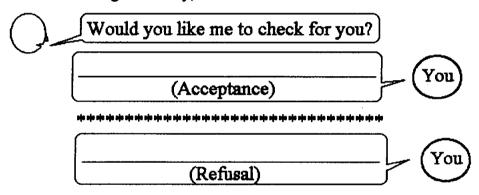
3. At the travel agency,



#### 4. At the museum,

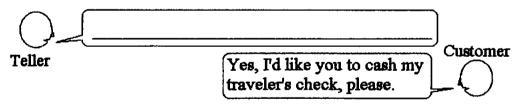


5. At Ramkhamhaeng University,

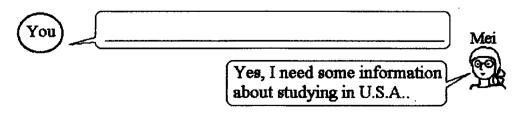


A3.1.2 Supply the appropriate offer to the following response as directed.

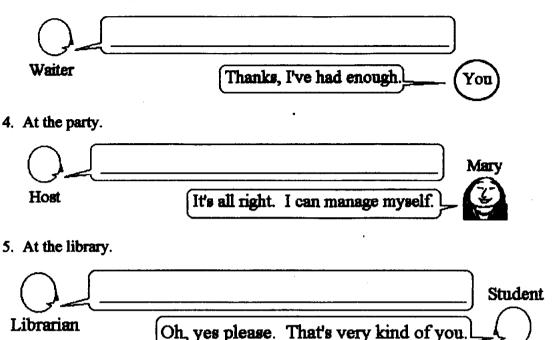
1. At the bank,



2. On the telephone,



#### 3. At the restaurant,



# A3.2 Listening and speaking practice

A3.2.1 Sentence Practice. Right to left drills. Listen and repeat after the instructor.

1. Would / you like me / to get anything / for you?

for you?

to get anything for you?

you like me to get anything for you?

Would you like me to get anything for you?

- 2. Let me / get you / something / to drink.
- 3. Try / some of / my / banana / cake.
- 4. Do you / want me / to get you / a chair?

5. What / can / I do / for you?

A3.2.2 Substitution Drills. Substitute the given words or phrases to the underlined words.

1. Try some of my banana cake.

fruit salad.

sandwiches.

cookies.

2. Would you like me to call her?

check it?

help you?

finish it?

3. Have another cup of coffee.

cup of tea.

glass of soft drink.

glass of orange juice.

4. Shall I get you instructions on how to use an overhead projector?

to operate a washing machine?

to play a tape?

to operate a duplicating machine?

# B. Expressing Liking and Disliking

Liking and disliking are the ways that speakers and hearers convey their opinions toward something and someone in their daily-life conversation. These expressions can be done in many ways and they may be related to other concepts such as approval and **disapproval**, **satisfaction** and **dissatisfaction** and **interest** and **lack of interest**. **Students should learn how to express these types of opinions in** English and **remember the expressions in each category**. **In this part of the chapter**, **emphasis** will he on how to express liking and disling in English.

**B1.** Presentation : Liking At the Smith's.

Mrs. Smith <u>likes</u> **going** shopping and eating out.

Mr. Smith <u>likes</u> staying home and watching TV.

Tom, his son, <u>enjoys</u> painting and he loves hitch-hiking.

Nancy, his daughter, **<u>prefers</u>** playing the violin <u>to</u> listening to jazz music.

Sue, her friend, <u>likes</u> the small house on the river bank rather than the one on the hill.

# B1.1 Check your understanding

1. who likes watching TV?

2. who loves hitch-hiking?



- 3. Who enjoys going shopping?
- 4. What does Mary prefer?
- 5. What does Susan like?

#### **B1.2** Explanation

1. The common way of expressing "liking" is by the transitive verbs "like",

"love", and "enjoy" as in the following examples.

Mrs. Johnson likes going shopping.

Mr. Johnson loves watching TV.

Tom enjoys painting.

Liking can be further expressed in "degrees of liking" as in the following

which ranges from the least to the most.

Least Mrs. Johnson likes going shopping.

Mrs. Johnson likes going shopping very much.

Mrs. Johnson is fond of going shopping.

Most Mrs. Johnson adores going shopping.

#### **B2.** Presentation 2

Expressions of interjections are used to show the speaker's emotion of

liking. Study the mini-talks below.

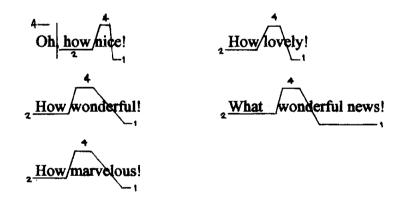
Mini-talk 7: I would like to take you out to Mrs. Smith shop for clothes. Mrs. Johnson Oh, how nice! Thank you very much (Mrs. Smith likes going shopping.) Mini-talk 8: Today is a holiday. The TV programs are very special. Mr. Smith Mrs. Smith How wonderful Mini-talk 9: Here is that new painting set that you like. Tom How marvelous! Mr. Smith Mini-talk 10: I bought you a lot of classical Nancy tapes. Mrs. Smith How lovely Mini-talk 11: This summer vacation, we'll go around Mrs. Smith the world. Mr. Smith What wonderful news!

#### **B2.1** Check your understanding

- 1. Why did Mrs. Smith say "Oh, how nice!"?
- 2. Why did Mr. Smith say "How wonderful!"?
- 3. Why did Tom say "How marvelous!"?
- 4. Why did Mary say "How lovely!"?
- 5. Why did Mrs. Smith say "What wonderful news!"?

#### **B2.2** Key to your pronunciation

Practice saying 2-4-1 arrangement of pitch on the following sentences.



#### **B2.3** Explanation

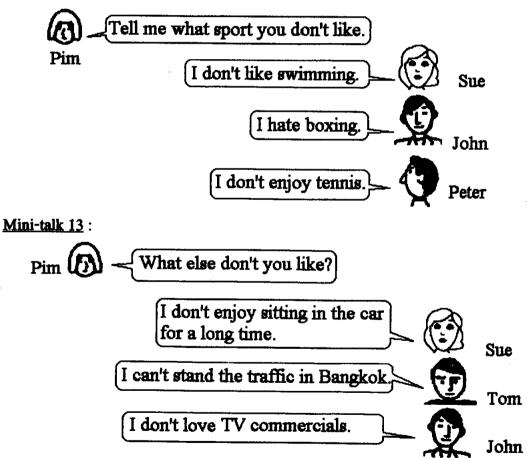
The structure of the exclamation begins with "how" and "what" followed by an adjective or a noun phrase. There is no verb in this type of sentence.

How + adj.!	How nice!
What + noun phrase!	How wonderful!
	How marvelous!
	How lovely!
	What wonderful news!

# **B3.** Presentation : Disliking

"Disliking" is done by making it negative or opposite the original "liking".





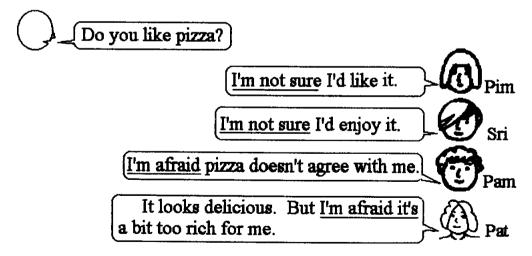
# **B3.1** Explanations

The common way to express "disliking" is to make sentences in negative forms, except some of them which contain the verb "hate" and "dislike". Compare the table below.

Liking	Disliking
Sue <u>likes</u> swimming.	Sue <u>doesn't like</u> swimming.
John <u>likes</u> boxing.	John <u>doesn't like</u> boxing. John <u>hates</u> boxing. John <u>dislikes</u> boxing.
Peter <u>enjoys</u> tennis.	Peter <u>doesn't enjoy</u> tennis.
John <u>loves</u> TV commercials.	John <u>doesn't love</u> TV commercials.
Tom <u>likes</u> traffic in Bangkok.	Tom <u>can't stand</u> the traffic in Bangkok.

In some contexts, the speakers may express their disliking with the expression beginning with "I'm afraid" or "I'm not sure". This is because he wants not to be in conflict with the hearer's feeling. Study the mini-talk below.





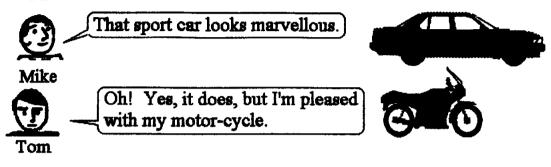
The above expressions help his negative responses of disliking to be more polite instead of saying "No, I don't like it.".

# **B4.** Practice

# **B4.1** Writing practice

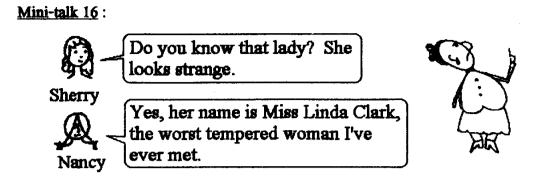
Study the mini-talks below and then answer the questions provided.

Mini-talk 15:



### Questions

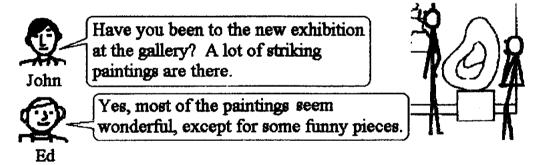
- 1. Who really likes the car?
- 2. What indicates his liking?
- 3. Who dislikes the car?
- 4. What indicates his disliking?



## Questions

- 1. Who knows Miss Linda?
- 2. Do they feel friendly to her?
- 3. How do you know that they dislike her?

## Mini-talk 17:

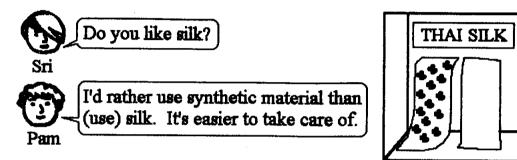


Questions

1. Did both of them visit the gallery?

- 2. Did they enjoy the exhibition?
- 3. Did both of them like the paintings?
- 4. What indicate their liking or disliking?

#### Mini-talk 18:



# Questions

- 1. What are they doing?
- 2. Who likes silk?
- 3. Who doesn't like silk?
- 4. What is the reason?

# **B4.2 Listening and speaking practice**

**B4.2.1**Sentence Practice. Riiht to left **drills**. Listen and repeat after the instructor.

1. I'm afraid / Pizza / doesn't / agree with me.

# agree with me

doesn't agree with me.

Pizza doesn't agree with me

I'm afraid Pizza doesn't agree with me.

# 2. I / can't stand / the traffic / in / Bangkok.

- 3. Mrs. Johnson / likes / going shopping / very much.
- 4. Susan / likes / the small house / on the river bank / rather than / the one / on the

hill.

5. Many / prefers / playing the violin / to listening / to jazz music.

# **B4.2.2Substitution** Drills. Substitute the given words or phrases to the underlined words.

1. Emily enjoys jogging.

cooking hot food.

reading a detective story.

studying linguistics.

2. Sherry <u>likes</u> swimming.

loves

enjoys

adores

#### 3. I'm not sure I'd like that cartoon.

I'd enjoy sun bathing.

I'd love classical music.

I prefer cooking to gardening.

#### B4.3 Dictation. Listen to what your instructor says and then fill in the blanks.

- 1. I'd like to cash my \_\_\_\_\_, please.
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ have another piece of cake?
- 3. Can I get you \_\_\_\_\_\_ to drink?
- 4. Try some of my \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. Mrs. Smith \_\_\_\_\_\_ going shopping.
- 6. Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_ the traffic in Bangkok.
- 7. That sport car looks \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8. I'\_\_\_\_\_ with my motor cycle.
- 9. Most of the paintings sound \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ use synthetic material than silk.

#### C. Application

- C1. Fill in the blanks orally first, then write your answers down.
- The building looks \_\_\_\_\_\_. (terrible / modern)
  I don't like it.
- The story sounds \_\_\_\_\_\_. (tragic / comic)
  I enjoy it.
- 3. Try this glass of milk. It tastes \_\_\_\_\_. (fresh / sour) It's awful.

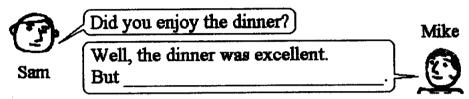
- 4. The air from the mountains makes me feel \_\_\_\_\_\_. (stuffy / cool)I'd like to stay here for another week.
- 5. Have you ever seen a hippopotamus?

Yes, I've seen one at the zoo. It looks \_\_\_\_\_. (cute / ugly)

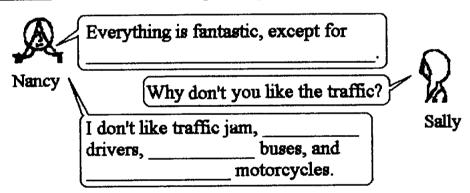
I can't stand its looks.

# C2. Complete the following mini-talks and the dialogue.

Mini-talk 19 : Sam and Mike were talking about the dinner party last night.



Mini-talk 20 : Tourists are discussing traffic problem in Bangkok.



Dialogue :

