

Unit 13

Masao goes on his business trip.

Masao Tanaka arrives at the airport in Chicago. At Customs, he sees a notice.

- Travelers entering the United States may bring no more than two bottles of wine, beer or liquor duty free. Such alcoholic drinks in excess of the limit are subject to duty.

Masao realizes that he has brought too many bottles of European wine. He intends to compare the wines with the Indiana one. He gets a declaration form. It says:

- **It is required that the traveler pay a five-dollar duty per bottle for alcoholic drinks.**
- A maximum of five bottles subject to duty may

Words and Phrases

no more than	only
duty free	without paying duty
excess [iksés]	more than the usual amount
in excess of	more than ...
be subject to	be supposed to ..., must do ...

Aims of the Unit

1. first subjunctive
2. verbs that take two objects

be imported per traveler per day.

- At the cashier's window, **show the clerk both the drinks and form**, and pay the duty.

At Indianapolis Airport, one of Masao's bags is missing. He has to file a claim to receive the bag later.

Name: Masao Tanaka
 Missing item: soft blue bag, with zipper
 Contents: five bottles of wine
 Address in U.S. Vevay Inn, Vevay, Switzerland
County, Indiana

It is suggested that each traveler give as many names and contact phone numbers as possible.

realize [ri:əlaiz]	find out that something is true
declaration [dek.lə'reiʃən]	a statement that makes something clearly known
per [pə:r]	one for each person, thing, etc.
claim [kleim]	insist one's idea is correct

2. verbs that take two objects

Questions

A. Correct the mistake of the sentence and rewrite it.

1. I explained him that there is no money to hire part-timers.

2. This computer cost over 100 thousand dollars to me.

3. The new machinery saved a lot of time for us.

4. The boss ordered me that I reorganize the supply room.

Explanations

Many **transitive verbs** take only one object. However, some verbs take two objects; a **direct object** and an **indirect object**.

Direct objects are usually things, and indirect objects are people.

ex. Show the clerk **both the drinks and form**.

indirect object ↑

↑ direct object

• direct objects

Many kinds of nouns or phrases can be direct objects.

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- ex.** Kim served me **coffee**. — noun
 He taught me **many sales tactics**. — noun phrase
 I told you **to do** it right away. — infinitive phrase
 Advise me **when and where to meet him**.
 — phrase that led by interrogatives
 Notify them **that the new car will come out soon**.
 — that-clause

• verbs that cannot take SVOO structure

There are some verbs appear to take SVOO structure, having that-clause as the direct object, but actually they cannot. For those verbs, see page 145 of the *Conversation Version*.

ex. × I **explained him that** I had been out of town.

○ I **explained to him that** I had been out of town.

Questions

B. Rewrite the sentence using prepositions 'for,' 'to' or 'of.'

1. I gave her my e-mail address.

2. The real estate agent found us a nice office.

3. The man sold me a fake brand-name product.

4. Would you prepare Mr. Lee the document for the meeting?

5. The guide showed the reporters the new factory.

6. Make me fresh coffee, please.

7. Is it all right if I ask you a personal favor?

Explanations

• when the direct object is a pronoun

When the direct object is a **pronoun** like **'it'** or **'them,'** the word order will almost always be like:

<subject + verb + direct object + **to** + indirect object>

<subject + verb + direct object + **for** + indirect object>

ex. Kim gave **it to me.** / I'll make **them for you.**

The verbs that take the structure above can be classified into **'to'** group and **'for'** group. For these groups, see page 146 of the *Conversation Version*.

When you rephrase <S+V+O+O> sentences to <S+V+O> structure, you may be confused which verbs take **'to'** and which verbs take **'for.'**

There is an easy way to remember.

If the action **cannot be done without** the person, use **'to.'**

If the action **can be done without** the person, use **'for.'**

ex. Jim **showed** beautiful pictures **to me.**

→ The action of **'showing'** cannot be done without **'me.'**

Jim **bought** a nice souvenir **for her.**

→ The action of **'buying'** can be done without **'her.'**

Jim **taught** English **to them.**

→ The action of **'teaching'** cannot be done without **'them.'**

Jim **cooked** dinner **for his mother.**

→ The action of **'cooking'** can be done without **'his mother.'**

More precisely, refer to page 147 of the *Conversation Version*.

Answers

- A.**
1. I **explained to him** that there is no money to hire part-timers.
 2. This computer **cost me** over 100 thousand dollars.
 3. The new machinery **saved us** a lot of time.
 4. The boss ordered **me to reorganize** the supply room.
- B.**
1. I **gave** my e-mail address **to her.**
 2. The real estate agent **found** a nice office **for us.**
 3. The man **sold** a fake brand-name product **to me.**
 4. Would you **prepare** the document for the meeting **for Mr. Lee?**
 5. The guide **showed** the new factory **to** the reporters.
 6. **Make** fresh coffee **for me,** please.
 7. Is it all right if I **ask** a personal favor **to you?**

Give it a try!

Write an essay or a diary about any troubles you have experienced during your trip.

situation: Your bag did not come out of the plane.
You got taxed for the souvenirs or gifts.

The sample answers are at the end of the book.