

CONVERSATION

Fall Semester

Seanan

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NATURE

1. Food Crops

1. Vocabulary (The MP3 is available online)

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. abandon | 6. intensify |
| 2. adversely | 7. irrigation |
| 3. aggregate | 8. obtain |
| 4. cultivation | 9. photosynthesis |
| 5. fertilize | 10. precipitation |

Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	abandon	v.	To leave; to give up	To save their lives, the sailors had to abandon the sinking ship.		abandonment <i>n</i>
2	adversely	<i>adv.</i>	In a harmful way; negatively	Excessive rainfall early in the spring can adversely affect the planting of crops.	<i>Adversely</i> is often followed by <i>affect</i> .	adversity <i>n</i> adverse <i>adj</i>
3	aggregate	<i>adj.</i>	Gathered into or amounting to a whole	It is impossible to judge last year's performance without knowing the aggregate sales numbers.	<i>Aggregate</i> is often followed by a term like <i>sum</i> , <i>total</i> , or <i>numbers</i> .	aggregate <i>v</i> aggregate <i>n</i>
4	cultivation	<i>n.</i>	Preparing the land to grow crops; improvement for agricultural purposes	With the development of land cultivation , hunters and gatherers were able to settle in one place.		cultivate <i>v</i>
5	fertilize	v.	To supply with nourishment for plants by adding helpful substances to the soil	This farm fertilizes tomatoes more than any other crop.		fertilizer <i>n</i> fertilization <i>n</i>

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	intensify	v.	To increase in power; to act with increased strength	Jacob's long absence intensified his certainty that he should marry Rose.		intensification <i>n</i> intense <i>adj</i>
7	irrigation	<i>n.</i>	The supplying of water to dry land	In dry areas of the country, you can see ditches all over the farmland for irrigation .		irrigate <i>v</i>
8	obtain	v.	To gain possession of; to get	After a series of difficult interviews, he finally was able to obtain the job.		
9	photosynthesis	<i>n.</i>	The process by which green plants make their own food by combining water, salts, and carbon dioxide in the presence of light.	Oxygen is a by-product of the process of photosynthesis .		photosynthesize <i>v</i>
10	precipitation	<i>n.</i>	Water that falls to the Earth's surface	In the Pacific Northwest, the high level of precipitation ensures rich, green plant life.		

Vocabulary Practice

1. Complete each sentence by filling in the blank with the best word from the list. Change the form of the word if necessary. Use each word only once.

abandoned precipitation cultivation fertilize photosynthesis

- Through _____, green plants create organic materials with the help of chlorophyll.
- The coastal city gets half of its _____ during the months of January, February, and March.
- Farmers use various methods of land _____.
- When they heard the hull crack, all but two of the sailors _____ ship.
- Inexperienced gardeners may not realize how important it is that they _____ their plants.

2. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the opposite of each word in the left-hand column. Write the letter in the blank.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| ___ 1. obtain | (a) weaken |
| ___ 2. intensify | (b) separate |
| ___ 3. irrigation | (c) lose |
| ___ 4. aggregate | (d) drainage |
| ___ 5. adversely | (e) positively |

2. Reading *(The MP3 is available online)*

Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

In countries like Niger and Mauritania, the **cultivation** of land has changed little in the past several centuries. Additionally, these countries' mono-modal rainfall pattern brings **precipitation** for only three months during the year. **As a result**, food production doesn't nearly meet demand.

Several agencies and organizations have **intensified** their efforts to increase the productivity of land in these countries. They have introduced new strains of seed, improved **irrigation** techniques, and introduced new methods of **fertilization** and soil management. With ample sunlight for **photosynthesis** and modern irrigation techniques, sustainable farming techniques should allow farmers to boost **aggregate** production in order to meet demand.

Still, crop revitalization faces an unexpected **adversary**: institutional incompetence. Where crop specialists have convinced individual farmers to **abandon** old farming techniques in place of new, they can't readily **obtain** the governmental cooperation they need. The biggest hurdles are political corruption, incompetence, and the absence of a marketing infrastructure.

Bonus Structure - As a result means "therefore," "for this reason."

1. In this passage, the word **adversary** is closest in meaning to

- a. friend
- b. helper
- c. enemy
- d. leader

2. In the last paragraph, the word they refers to

- a. crop specialists
- b. farmers

- c. farming techniques
- d. adversaries

Extra Vocabulary (*The MP3 is available online*)

These **Phrasal Verbs** are very common in relation to the **Environment** and **Technology**.

Verb	Collocation	Example
drive down	emissions	We're experiencing a huge demand for more environmentally friendly fuels and are committed to driving down carbon dioxide emissions .
lobby for	changes	He also confirmed that both companies will lobby for changes to farming regulations and subsidies.
phase out		The majority of European countries have endorsed a new European strategy for a total phase-out of lead in petrol by the year 2005.
drum up	enthusiasm	It has always been difficult to drum up enthusiasm for solar power.
usher in	new era	This project is an engineering, scientific and technological marvel ushering in a new era of fuel efficiency.

Complete each sentence below by filling in the blank with the best phrasal verb from the list.

Change the form of the phrasal verb if necessary.

Use each phrasal verb only once.

drive down usher in drum up phase out lobby for

1. New laws _____ changes to business practices.
2. The downward trend in the economy has _____ house prices.
3. I sent out fliers to _____ interest in our upcoming play.
4. The Green Party is _____ changes to the new environmental bill, citing that the bill does not go far enough in reducing carbon emissions.
5. Production of the iPhone 3g is being _____ to make way for the iPhone 4g.

3. Questions

Do you remember the **framework**? (page 43)

Try to use it again for these questions.

Remember: Please try **not** to use: **How about you...**this is very unnatural. Thank you.

You can choose some questions below for your **Speaking Page**, or make your own. All questions should relate to the Topic of this Unit.

Questions:

1. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Farming techniques in Third World countries are inadequate. Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
2. Does new technology always advance life? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
3. What social and cultural effects would occur with the loss of traditional farming methods in third world countries? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
4. How will global warming affect farming in "Third World" countries? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
5. What do you think about "Vertical Farming"? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
6. Why would you say politicians, farmers and consumers have concerns regarding GM products? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
7. What do you think of the intensive farming methods used in rich countries? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
8. Do you think the farming of crops for bio fuels is a good idea? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
9. Is farming in Korea (or your country) in a healthy condition? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
10. Does farming help or add to global warming? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
11. What are the challenges the farming industry faces today? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
12. What do you understand by the term 'urban farming'? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
13. Do you think governments should encourage more organic farming? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.

SCIENCE

2. Time

1. Vocabulary (The **MP3** is available online)

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. adjust | 6. maximize |
| 2. arbitrary | 7. parallel |
| 3. denominator | 8. proportion |
| 4. exponentially | 9. rate |
| 5. infinitesimal | 10. sequence |

Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	adjust	v.	To change; to get accustomed to something	Travelers are advised to adjust their watches before arriving in the new time zone.		adjustment n adjustable adj
2	arbitrary	adj.	Chosen simply by whim or chance, not for any specific reason	The decision to build a school in Seong-seo was arbitrary , without any thought to future housing patterns.		arbitrate v arbitrator n arbitrarily adv
3	denominator	n.	The number written below the line in a fraction	In the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$, the number 2 is the denominator .	The phrase <i>lowest common denominator</i> means 'the most basic and unsophisticated things that most people share.'	denominate v denomination n denominational adj
4	exponentially	adv.	At a very fast rate	In Turkey, the value of the lira has decreased exponentially in the last several decades.		exponent n exponential adj

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
5	infinitesimal	adj.	Immeasurably small	The number of contaminants in the water was infinitesimal , so the water was safe to drink.		infinitesimally adv
6	maximize	v.	To increase or make as great as possible	A coach helps each athlete maximize his or her potential.		maximum n maximum adj
7	parallel	adj.	Being an equal distance apart everywhere	The street where I live runs parallel to the main road through town.	<i>Parallel</i> is often followed by <i>to</i> .	parallel n parallel adv
8	proportion	n.	A part in relation to the whole	Employees spends a large proportion of each workday answering e-mails.	<i>Proportion</i> is often followed by <i>of</i> .	proportionate adj proportionally adv
9	rate	n.	The cost per unit of a good or service; or change that happens in a certain time.	Postal rates in Japan are among the highest in the world. Some grasses grow at the rate of one inch per day.		rate v rating n
10	sequence	v.	To organize or arrange in succession	Volunteers have been asked to sequence the files and organize the boxes.		sequence n sequentially adv

Vocabulary Practice

1. Complete each sentence by filling in the blank with the best word from the list. Change the form of the word if necessary. Use each word only once.

adjust *arbitrary* *denominator* *infinitesimal* *rate*

- Students felt that the exam was unfair and the grading system was rather _____.
- The _____ of increase in prices made it difficult for people to afford basic goods.
- Politicians promised great changes in the coming year, but any improvement in people's lives was _____.
- She quickly overcame her culture shock and found it easy to _____ to the new country.
- You can add two fractions that have the same _____.

2. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the opposite of each word in the left-hand column.

Write the letter in the blank.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| _____ 1. arbitrary | (a) mix up |
| _____ 2. maximize | (b) intersecting |
| _____ 3. sequence | (c) minimize |
| _____ 4. infinitesimal | (d) huge |
| _____ 5. parallel | (e) planned out |

2. Reading (*The MP3 is available online*)

Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

Time is, **as we all know**, money. Such valuation of time leads people to extreme efforts to *maximize* their use of time. Some people obsess over knowing the exact time. They buy clocks and watches that automatically *adjust* themselves over the Internet or by radio waves. These measurements allow them *infinitesimal* accuracy in dealing with time. Regardless of how one tracks time, most people share a common goal: They want to use time effectively. Since about 1982, this efficiency has increased *exponentially* each year, thanks to computers and their ability to multitask. In multitasking, a computer executes several different tasks in *parallel*. Rather than being set *arbitrarily*, each task is given a priority in the computer's operating system, and time is spent in *proportion* to the priority of the task. The computer executes different *sequences* of tasks at different clock cycles, thereby increasing the *rate* of output from a process.

Bonus Structure As we all know <i>is a writer's device for appealing to common knowledge.</i>

1. Why does the author mention computer multitasking in this article?

- a. because it is new
- b. because it measures time better than any clock
- c. because it helps people to arrange their activities sequentially
- d. because it is a good example of the efficient use of time

2. The underlined word *sequences* in the passage is closest in meaning to

- a. styles
- b. lengths
- c. orderings
- d. difficulty levels

Extra Vocabulary (The **MP3** is available online)

These **Phrasal Verbs** are very common in relation to **Time**.

Verb	Collocation	Example
be back		I'll be back in half an hour.
date back		This tradition dates back hundreds of years.
go on		He went on speaking for two hours.
lounge about		You never help me with the housework - you spend all day lounging about watching TV and drinking beer!
put off	meeting	Let's put off the meeting until Monday.
set off	early	They set off early in the morning.
shoot off		Oh, my goodness! Is that the time? I have to shoot off .
speed up		If you don't speed up , you'll be late.
turn back	clock	Cosmetic surgery can only turn back the clock, not stop it.

Complete each sentence below by filling in the blank with the best phrasal verb from the list.

Change the form of the phrasal verb if necessary.

Use each phrasal verb only once.

be back date back go on lounge about put off
set off shoot off speed up turn back

- I love _____ on Sundays, especially when it is raining outside.
- What time will you _____?
- Is that the time? I have to _____. I have to meet a mate of mine downtown at six.
- The meeting _____ for over two hours. I t was crazy!
- This painting _____ to the 15th Century.
- I'd love to be able to _____ the clock and start all over again.
- Don't _____ until tomorrow what you can do today!
- Sometimes students would love to _____ time on Fridays.
- We will have to _____ at 7am if we want to catch the train.

3. Questions

Do you remember the **framework**? (page 43)

Try to use it again for these questions.

Remember: Please try **not** to use: **How about you...**this is very unnatural. Thank you.

You can choose some questions below for your **Speaking Page**, or make your own. All questions should relate to the Topic of this Unit.

1. Can time be measured? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
2. Do you agree or disagree with this statement? You can't change the past but you can ruin the present by worrying about the future? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
3. Do you count every hour in the day or make every hour count in the day? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
4. What comes to mind when you hear the word 'time'? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
5. Does time fly when you're having fun? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
6. What do you do to kill time? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
7. Do you agree that there's no time like the present? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
8. **Seneca** said: "Time discovers truth." Do you agree? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
9. Do you think time moves slowly or quickly? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
10. Which famous person from the past would you most like to meet? Why? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
11. If time travel were possible, which period of world history would you like to return to? Why? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
12. If the world was coming to an end in 3 days, how would you use your time? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.

Note:

Lucius Annaeus **Seneca** (c. 3 BC – 65 AD) was a Roman Stoic philosopher, statesman, and dramatist.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seneca_the_Younger

MIND AND BODY

3. Memory

1. Vocabulary *(The MP3 is available online)*

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. acquisition | 6. indisputable |
| 2. anomaly | 7. intervene |
| 3. consciously | 8. intuitively |
| 4. degrade | 9. recede |
| 5. gap | 10. retrieve |

Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	acquisition	n.	The act of taking possession of something	Our recent acquisition of over 2,000 books makes ours the biggest library in the region.	<i>Acquisition</i> is often followed by <i>of</i> .	acquire v
2	anomaly	n.	Something unusual	White tigers get their beautiful coloring from a genetic anomaly .		
3	consciously	adv.	With awareness of one's actions	He may have hurt her feelings, but he never would have done so consciously .		consciousness n conscious adj
4	degrade	v.	To reduce in value or strength	The roads in cold or wet areas of the Ireland degrade faster than those in warm, sunny regions.		degradation n degradable adj
5	gap	n.	Opening; a big difference in amount or quality	The small gap between the walls in the old house caused cold drafts to come in.		
6	indisputable	adj.	Beyond doubt; unquestionable	The members of the jury found her guilty because they found the facts of the case indisputable .		indisputably adv

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
7	intervene	v.	To come between	A good mediator intervenes only as much as necessary to settle a dispute between other parties.		intervention n
8	intuitively	adv.	By means of a natural sense about things that are hard to observe	Many mothers know intuitively when something is wrong with their children.		intuition n intuitive adj
9	recede	v.	To move back or away from	After the age of 30, his hairline began to recede further back from his forehead.		recession n recessive adj
10	retrieve	v.	To bring or get back	Most dogs can be trained to retrieve objects that their owners have thrown.		retriever n retrievable adj

Vocabulary Practice

1. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the opposite of each word in the left-hand column. Write the letter in the blank.

- _____ 1. degrade (a) stay out of a dispute
 _____ 2. anomaly (b) improve
 _____ 3. recede (c) questionable
 _____ 4. intervene (d) the norm
 _____ 5. indisputable (e) come forward

2. Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

1. A huge (anomaly / gap) between the wealthy and the working class often leads to social unrest.
2. The new computers enable us to (intervene / retrieve) information more quickly.
3. Although she wasn't qualified for the job, she (indisputably / intuitively) felt that she should apply.
4. When he joined the military, he did not expect the officers to (degrade/ recede) him.
5. The art in the foyer was an important (acquisition / consciousness) for the museum.

2. Reading (The MP3 is available online)

Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

Like other functions of the human mind, perception and memory are imperfect. When we tell a story about something that we witnessed, we may *intuitively* believe that our recollection is accurate. However, several factors bias our memories of events. To study this *anomaly*, let us look at the three steps of memory creation: *acquisition* of memory, storing of memory, and *retrieval*. At every stage of memory formation, distortion can occur. At the first stage, acquisition of memory, events are perceived and bits of information are prepared for storage in the brain. However, it is impossible for us to remember every single thing we observe. Through processes that are both *conscious* and unconscious, people determine which details they will focus on.

In its second stage, storage, memories can become further distorted. Over time, our memories *degrade*, as we forget portions of events. To compensate, we may even creatively fill in the *gap* created by the *recession* of long-term memory. Additionally, an individual's memory can be altered during the storage stage by *intervening* occurrences, which can be subconsciously combined with previously stored memories. Last but not least, we search our memory to locate information. During recall, emotion also seems to play a part in memory distortion. **In sum**, our memories may not be the *indisputable* source of information that we would like them to be.

1. An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the three answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. In each blank, write the letter of one of your choices.

Bonus Structure
In sum means “to summarize; to give a short version of what has been stated.”

Memory provides an imperfect record of events.
•
•
•

- a. People purposefully present a slanted version of events.
- b. Memories can be altered at any point in memory creation.
- c. People naturally cannot recall everything they observe.
- d. Memories are an indisputable source of fact.
- e. Time and emotion contribute to memory degradation.
- f. Past occurrences often displace current memories.

Extra Vocabulary (The **MP3** is available online)

These **Phrasal Verbs** are very common in relation to **Memory**.

Verb	Collocation	Example
Summon up	memories	It was hard to summon up memories of my childhood as it was a long time ago.
Jot down		If I don't jot things down , I can never remember them.
Bring back	memories	The photos brought back memories of our vacation.
Look back on		When I look back on my time in high school, I think I should have studied more.
Think about	past	He is always thinking about the past . It is useless; he needs to get his head back into the present.
Live in	past	He lives in the past , never the present. It's weird.

Complete the paragraph below by filling in the blanks with the best phrasal verbs from the list.

Change the form of the phrasal verb if necessary.

Use each phrasal verb only once.

jot down summon up live in
look back on bring back think about

It's very hard on a cold grey day in Korea to _____ memories of long lazy summer days by the sea, but fortunately, as I have such a bad memory, I always _____ things _____ in a notebook when I'm on holiday. Then I write the notes up in my diary at night. I was reading the diary the other day and it _____ the sounds and smells of Cebu. I _____ the time I had there, meeting new people and experiencing new things. Of course it's never good to _____ the past but I'll always _____ that holiday as one of the best of my life.

3. Questions

Do you remember the **framework**? (page 43)

Try to use it again for these questions.

Remember: Please try **not** to use: **How about you...**this is very unnatural. Thank you.

You can choose some questions below for your **Speaking Page**, or make your own. All questions should relate to the Topic of this Unit.

1. Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Those who forget the past will repeat it. Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
2. Are there some things or times that you will never forget? Tell your group about them. Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
3. Are there some things or times that you wish you could forget? Tell your group about them. Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
4. Do you think like the reading, that our memories are not always 100% accurate? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
5. It is said that when we become older, our memory fades, how can we change this? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
6. What is your earliest memory? Support your answer with examples.
7. Some childhood memories are retrieved through the senses, such as sounds, and smells. Why do you think this is? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.

SOCIETY

4. Anthropology

1. Vocabulary (The MP3 is available online)

1. assimilate
2. cremation
3. domesticate
4. folklore
5. fossilize
6. relic
7. rite
8. ritually
9. saga
10. vestige

Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	assimilate	v.	To consume and incorporate; to become similar	Not all of the overseas students could assimilate into their new school.	<i>Assimilate</i> is often followed by <i>into</i> .	assimilation n
2	cremation	n.	The act of burning the dead	Cremation is particularly common in Japan, where land for burial is very limited.		cremate v
3	domesticate	v.	To make something suitable for being in a home	The Barnes family hoped to domesticate the tiger, but their neighbors were skeptical.	The object of <i>domesticate</i> is usually a plant or animal.	domestic adj
4	folklore	n.	Traditional myths of a people transmitted orally	Through folklore , archaeologists have learned about the migration of Native Americans in North America.		Folkloric adj
5	fossilize	v.	To become preserved in clay or stone or ash after death, a natural record is left of the original organism; to become rigid and stuck in old ways	The dinosaur eggs had fossilized over thousands of years.		fossilization n fossil n

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	relic	n.	Something left from a long-ago culture, time period ,or person	Relics of the war can still be found in the sand dunes along this shore.		
7	rite	n.	A ceremony meant to achieve a certain purpose	Many cultures have fertility rites that supposedly make it more likely for women to bear children.		
8	ritually	adv.	As part of a traditional ceremony or habit	The children ritually kissed their parents on the cheek before bed.		ritual n ritual adj
9	saga	n.	A long story about important events long ago	Many American families tell sagas about their ancestors' arrival in the United States.		
10	vestige	n.	A visible trace that something once existed	The wilted flowers were the only vestige of their romantic weekend.		

Vocabulary Practice

1. Choose the word from the list that is closest in meaning to the underlined part of each sentence. Write it in the blank.

assimilate cremation domesticate folklore ritual

- _____ 1. In many cultures around the world, young boys are circumcised in a traditional ceremony.
- _____ 2. It is difficult to tame a bird that was born in the wild.
- _____ 3. Based on the oral legends about the fire, researchers estimate that about half of the townspeople died in the blaze.
- _____ 4. After the burning of the body the remaining bits of bone are transferred to a large urn.
- _____ 5. Her husband could never fit into her family's way of life.

2. Write the best word next to each definition. Use each word only once.

fossilize *relic* *rite* *saga* *vestige*

- _____ 1. to harden after death
- _____ 2. a customary act
- _____ 3. a memento
- _____ 4. something remaining from the past
- _____ 5. a long story

2. Reading (*The MP3 is available online*)

Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

The aborigines of Australia may have been some of the first people on the planet. Recent discoveries of *relics*, including stone tools, show that humans lived near Penrith, New South Wales, about 47,000 years ago. Australian aborigines migrated from northern lands by sea, when the water passages were narrower than they are today. This is the first evidence of sea travel by prehistoric humans. The *saga* of this water passing survives in modern-day aboriginal *folklore*. **To put this in perspective**, remember that 50,000 years ago, humans were nomadic. Early aborigines did not cultivate crops, and in Australia at the time there were no animals that could be *domesticated*. No one knows how long it took aboriginal people to reach Australia, but archaeologists are searching through ancient campsites for *vestiges* of their early lifestyle. *Fossilized* remains indicate that these nomadic people not only gathered food from the land, but they also subsisted on meat from large animals that no longer exist today. As part of their hunting tradition, aborigines *ritually* covered themselves in mud to mask their own scent or for camouflage. Aboriginal society marked the major events of life with *rites* such as circumcision, marriage, and *cremation*. Older people were revered and cared for as great sources of wisdom. When Westerners arrived in Australia in 1788, the 300,000 aborigines who lived there were not eager to *assimilate* their ways. In the following years, disease, loss of land, and loss of identity shaped the aborigines' history perhaps as much as their first prehistoric crossing from the north.

<p><i>Bonus Structure</i></p> <p>To put this in perspective means “to give some background information.”</p>

1. Which sentence best expresses the essential information in this passage?
 - a. Australian aborigines were some of the Earth's first people.
 - b. White explorers did not respect aboriginal culture.

- c. Australian aborigines probably migrated from Africa.
- d. The organization and functioning of aboriginal society is mostly unknown.

2. In this passage, the word **ritually** is closest in meaning to

- a. regularly
- b. ignorantly
- c. superstitiously
- d. dramatically

Extra Vocabulary (The **MP3** is available online)

These **Phrasal Verbs** are very common in relation to **History** and **Anthropology**.

Verb	Collocation	Example
Date back	century	This vase dates back to the 5 th Century .
Dig up	remains fossils artifacts	Sometimes on CSI the detectives dig up remains of people who have been deceased for a number of years.
Look back into	history	When we look back into history we can see examples of great achievements by man.
Come across	remains Fossils artifacts	The archaeologists came across the remains of a small tomb.
Die out		Dinosaurs died out millions of years ago.
Dig into	past	She tried to dig into my past , to find out about my ex-girlfriend.

Complete each sentence below by filling in the blank with the best phrasal verb from the list.

Change the form of the phrasal verb if necessary.

Use each phrasal verb only once.

- date back dig up look back come across
- die out dig into

1. The police tried _____ his past to see why he committed those crimes.
2. I spent my summer working on an archaeological dig, _____ artifacts.
3. If we are not careful, blue fin tuna will _____ soon.
4. He found human remains _____ to the Stone Age.

5. When scientists _____ the beginning of the universe they found that the Milky Way came about through gravity.
6. I _____ an old photo of mine from secondary school the other day.

3. Questions

Do you remember the **framework**? (page 43)

Try to use it again for these questions.

Remember: Please try **not** to use: **How about you...**this is very unnatural. Thank you.

You can choose some questions below for your **Speaking Page**, or make your own. All questions should relate to the Topic of this Unit.

1. Do you think that your beliefs are innate or that they come from your social environment? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
2. What behaviors are socially acceptable and unacceptable in Korean culture? Do you know of other behaviors in other cultures that are socially acceptable or unacceptable? Use examples to support your answer.
3. What makes us human? Use examples to support your answer.
4. What in your opinion defines Korean culture? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
5. If a group of people just came to Korea from overseas, what advice would you give them? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
6. What do foreigners think about when they think of Korea? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
7. Which other culture would you say is closest to Korean culture? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
8. Which customs do you think should be continued and discontinued in Korea? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
9. How would you define yourself as a Korean person? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
10. Do you believe Korea is changing too fast or too little and how does this change affect Korean identity? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
11. If you could define what being Korean means in 5 words, what words would you select? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.

MONEY

5. Financial Systems

1. Vocabulary (The MP3 is available online)

1. allocate
2. commodity
3. decline
4. equity
5. inflation
6. net
7. per capita
8. regulate
9. subsidy
10. tangible

Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	allocate	v.	To give out different amounts for different purposes	The budget allocates \$58 billion to the military and only about \$2 billion to education.	Things that can be <i>allocated</i> are things that can be “spent” - money, time, energy, etc.	allocation n
2	commodity	n.	A thing that can be bought and sold, such as grain, oil, or wood	Tulip bulbs were one of the most valuable commodities in seventeenth-century Holland.	A thing is called a <i>commodity</i> only in the context of buying or selling it.	
3	decline	v.	To decrease in power or amount	America’s railroads declined because the automobile dominated American life.		decline n
4	equity	n.	The value of one’s share in an investment	Seanan’s equity in the business was one-third, or about \$350,000.	In this meaning, <i>equity</i> is always singular and usually followed by an <i>in</i> phrase.	
5	inflation	n.	A situation in which prices for many items rise quite fast	During the rapid inflation of the 1970s, prices for food and fuel sometimes rose 20 percent in a single month.		inflate v inflationary adj

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	net	adj.	After all costs have been subtracted from an amount	My gross salary is around \$35,000, but my net pay is closer to \$29,000.		net v net n
7	per capita	adv.	For each person	The average income per capita is 35,000 Euros.		per capita adj
8	regulate	v.	Control according to a set of rules	Trading on the New York Stock Exchange is regulated by officials of the exchange and by federal law.		regulation n regulatory adj
9	subsidy	n.	Money given by a government or other organization to support an activity	Federal subsidies to grain farmers have helped them stay in business despite three years of bad weather.		subsidize v
10	tangible	adj.	Obviously real because it can be seen, touched, or otherwise observed	One tangible benefit of putting electrical cables underground is a clearer view of the sky.		

Vocabulary Practice

1. Cross out the one word or phrase that doesn't fit into each of the lists.

1. things that can be allocated

money time temperature attention

2. kinds of commodities

oil sadness corn meat

3. tangible things

fairness a road trees money

4. things you can have equity in

a company a house a child a racehorse

2. Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

1. Buy a car now, before (equity / inflation) drives the price up.

2. Most investors make a mistake. During a stock-market (decline /subsidy) they get frightened and sell.

3. The government is giving a (regulation / subsidy) to tobacco farmers so they can compete with foreign producers.

4. Cortecal Inc. estimates that it spends \$80.00 (per capita / net) on its annual picnic and on its New Year party for the company's 1,300 employees.
5. I think that artificial "holidays" like Valentine's Day or Secretary's Day are just an attempt to turn private feelings into a(n) (commodity / equity).

2. Reading *(The MP3 is available online)*

Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

The great unsettled question of economics is: "How much should the government *regulate* business?" Conservatives generally argue for a *decline* in government involvement, but they favor certain *subsidies* to farmers, steelmakers, or airplane manufacturers. Some conservatives also see no conflict between their small-government views and their eagerness for the government to *allocate* more money for roads into national forests. The *net* result of these incursions into national forests is a *tangible* infrastructure that helps some companies but not the public. Publicly owned trees, land, and oil become *commodities* from which a few private companies (many owned by small-government conservatives) profit. No *per capita* benefit goes to the American people, **aside perhaps from** the brief *anti-inflation* effect that comes with new oil exploration.

1. What is the main idea of this reading?
 - a. Conservatives have tried to keep others from expanding government regulations.
 - b. Even though conservatives say they want to limit government involvement in business, they actually do often favor it.
 - c. There are several views about the proper role for government in business.
 - d. Small-government conservatives want the government to allocate a certain amount of federal money per capita to help all Americans.

2. Which of the following does the author claim?
 - a. Industries will become subsidies.
 - b. Oil exploration causes inflation.
 - c. Some elements of nature will become commodities.
 - d. Infrastructure will be made of trees, oil, and land.

Bonus Structure

Aside perhaps

from means

"maybe except for."

Extra Vocabulary (The **MP3** is available online)

These **Phrasal Verbs** are very common in relation to **Money** and the **Economy**.

Verb	Collocation	Example
Bail out	banks	Due to the recent economic recession, many banks have had to be bailed out by the government.
Account for	money	As part of the lending criteria, the bank will have to account for every penny of the money it spends.
Bottom out	economy	The economy will bottom out in the first half of the fiscal year.
Chase up	payments	Banks normal chase up payments of bad creditors who are in arrears.
Filter down	people main street	We should see more money filtering down to main street as a result of new government spending.
Cough up	money	He should cough up the money he owes you.

Complete each sentence below by filling in the blank with the best phrasal verb from the list.

Change the form of the phrasal verb if necessary.

Use each phrasal verb only once.

bail out cough up account for
bottom out chase up filter down

1. Hopefully the financial success of the company this year will _____ to me in terms of a wage increase.
2. He had no money for his bus. I had to _____ him _____.
3. The housing market _____ because of over building.
4. Look! _____ it _____! You owe me \$50!
5. I'm trying to _____ him _____ for the money I lent him last week.
6. Can you _____ this cell phone bill?

3. Questions

Do you remember the **framework**? (page 43)

Try to use it again for these questions.

Remember: Please try **not** to use: **How about you...**this is very unnatural. Thank you.

You can choose some questions below for your **Speaking Page**, or make your own. All questions should relate to the Topic of this Unit.

1. How much should governments regulate business? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
2. Do you think governments should bail out financial institutions that are in trouble? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
3. Do you think financial institutions care about what happens on main street? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
4. Some large companies in Korea seem to be family run and family controlled. What do you think about this organizational structure? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
5. Do you believe that the gap between rich and poor will ever be narrowed? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
6. Do you think “protectionism” exists in Korea? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
7. Is it bad if one person or company controls the market (has a monopoly) that it specializes in? For example, is it wrong for Microsoft to control most of the operating system software in the world? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
8. Are you good at saving and sticking to budgets? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
9. What are the biggest economic problems in Korea at present? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.

GOVERNMENT AND JUSTICE

6. Politics

1. Vocabulary (The MP3 is available online)

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. advocate | 6. contest |
| 2. authority | 7. election |
| 3. bitterly | 8. inaugurate |
| 4. candidate | 9. policy |
| 5. coalition | 10. poll |

Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	advocate	v.	To speak out in favor of something	Some environmentalists advocate removing large dams from the Columbia River.	<i>Advocate</i> is usually followed by a term for a process or action, very often the <i>-ing</i> form of a verb	advocate n advocacy n
2	authority	n.	The power to make decisions, to tell others what to do.	The governor has the authority to call the legislature together for emergency sessions.	A <i>to</i> phrase often follows authority.	authorize v authoritative adj
3	bitterly	adv.	Strongly and with a lot of bad feelings	Senator Thomas Bitterly opposed the movement to design a new state flag.		bitterness n bitter adj
4	candidate	n.	Someone who wants to be chosen, especially in an election, for a position	In most U.S. elections, there are only two major-party candidates for president.	<i>Candidate</i> is often followed by a <i>for</i> phrase.	candidacy n
5	coalition	n.	A group of several different groups or countries that are working together to achieve a certain goal.	Several local churches, mosques, synagogues, and temples formed a coalition to promote understanding among people of different religions.		

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	contest	v.	To challenge	Dave Roper, who narrowly lost the mayor’s race, contested the results, demanding a recount of the votes.	The noun <i>contest</i> can mean a game, especially one played for a prize.	contest n
7	election	n.	A process in which people choose officials	Because of problems with vote-counting four years ago, international observers monitored this year’s election to make sure it was fair.		elect v elective adj
8	inaugurate	v.	To bring into public office; to start formally	The U.S. president is elected in November but is not inaugurated until the following January. An effort to bring electric service to farms and small towns was inaugurated with the Rural Electrification Act of 1936.	When it means “bring into public office,” <i>inaugurate</i> is usually in the passive voice.	inauguration n inaugural adj
9	policy	n.	An approved way for approaching a certain kind of situation	The policy said that government money could not be given to any private hospital.		
10	poll	v.	To find out a small group’s opinion so that you can guess what a much larger group thinks	The newspaper polled 500 registered voters and found that only 27 percent were in favor of expanding the city zoo.		poll n pollster n

Vocabulary Practice

1. Find the phrase that best describes each word in the left-hand column. Write the letter in the blank.

- _____ 1. policy (a) a process of choosing
 _____ 2. candidate (b) a kind of power

- _____ 3. authority (c) a kind of person
 _____ 4. coalition (d) a way of handling a situation
 _____ 5. election (e) a kind of group

2. Complete each sentence by filling in each blank with the best word from the list. Change the form of the word if necessary. Use each word only once.

advocated bitterly contest inaugurated polled

1. In the early twentieth century, politicians fought _____ about whether the U.S. dollar should be based on gold.
2. Only one month after he was _____, President Harrison fell sick and died.
3. My opponent says that I cheated on my taxes. I _____ that charge, and I will prove him wrong.
4. Their predictions about the election results were not very accurate because they _____ too few people in advance.
5. Last year, the Freedom Party _____ giving medical treatment even to people who could not pay for it.

2. Reading (*The MP3 is available online*)

Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

In the history of U.S. presidential *elections*, the year 1876 stands out as one of the oddest. That year, *polls* suggested that one person had won the popular vote but another had won more official electoral votes - just as happened in the year 2000. In 1876, however, the election was so *bitterly contested* that a special electoral commission was given the *authority* to determine which *candidate* - Republican Rutherford B. Hayes or Democrat Samuel J. Tilden had won. This commission represented a *coalition* of interests. The Democrats favored this because otherwise the head of the Senate, Republican Thomas Ferry, would probably have been allowed to declare the winner. In the end, the Democrats were disappointed, as the commission *advocated* the Republican cause. The situation was not settled until March 2 of 1877, only three days before the scheduled *inauguration* of a new president - Hayes, **as it turned out**.

Only then did America find out who its new leader would be. Americans seem not to have learned many lessons from 1876, however, because in 2000 there was still no official *policy* on how to settle an election that hung on a few contested votes. The problem was settled (by the Supreme Court) much faster in 2000, but still, no real system had been set up to deal with the situation.

Bonus Structure
As it turned out
 is an adverbial clause
 indicating an eventual
 resolution of a long-
 standing problem.

1. In what way was the 1876 election even odder than that in 2000?
 - a. It happened much earlier.
 - b. It involved only two major candidates.
 - c. One person won the popular vote and another won the electoral vote.
 - d. The uncertainty over who would win the presidency lasted many months.

2. Who decided the outcome of the 1876 election?
 - a. a special electoral commission
 - b. Thomas Ferry
 - c. the Supreme Court
 - d. Rutherford B. Hayes

Extra Vocabulary (*The MP3 is available online*)

These **Phrasal Verbs** are very common in relation to **Politics**.

Verb	Collocation	Example
Answer for	actions	The Ambassador was called in to answer for his countries' actions .
Blow over		The government is waiting for the recent scandal to blow over .
Break down		Six party talks have broken down over issues of sanctions.
Bring down	inflation government	The recent scandal could bring down the government .
Call for	resignation	There has been a call for the Minister's resignation .
Cover up		A reporter for the "Daily Mirror" has uncovered a cover up relating to arms deals with illegal organizations.

Complete each sentence below by filling in the blank with the best phrasal verb from the list.

Change the form of the phrasal verb if necessary.

Use each phrasal verb only once.

answer for blow over break down
bring down call for cover up

1. Many people _____ Mr. Blair's resignation over his Iraq policy.
2. Can you _____ your actions? I mean, what you did was despicable.
3. Talks between Unions and the Government _____ last night ending in a

stalemate.

4. The assassination of John F. Kennedy could be the biggest _____ in political history.
5. The latest crisis with our government will _____ soon, as it normally does.
6. The government is trying to _____ the rate of inflation.

3. Questions

Do you remember the **framework**? (page 43)

Try to use it again for these questions.

Remember: Please try **not** to use: **How about you...**this is very unnatural. Thank you.

You can choose some questions below for your **Speaking Page**, or make your own. All questions should relate to the Topic of this Unit.

1. Do you believe that your political leaders are sufficiently transparent in their daily decisions? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
2. Do you think your government is spending your tax wisely? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
3. Do you think the church has a role in the affairs of the state? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
4. What political system do you think is best? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
5. What are some pressing social issues in Korea that you think your government could be doing more to address? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
6. Looking at the reunification process between North and South Korea, are you happy with the current government's policy or were you more in favor of the "sunshine policy" of the former government? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
7. Do you think your government is doing enough to protect and strengthen the sovereignty of Korea? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
8. Should government enquiries be in public or private? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
9. Is there a relationship between politics and lies? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
10. Why do you think voting is or isn't important? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.

RELATIONSHIPS

7. Family Relationships

1. Vocabulary (The MP3 is available online)

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. ancestral | 6. legitimate |
| 2. cohesion | 7. paternal |
| 3. descendant | 8. proximity |
| 4. inheritance | 9. sentiment |
| 5. kin | 10. sibling |

Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	ancestral	adj.	Relating to family members from earlier generations	Sweden is my ancestral homeland, from which my great grandfather emigrated in 1922.		ancestor n ancestry n
2	cohesion	n.	Ability to stay together as a unit	Family cohesion is difficult if young people have to go far away to find work.	<i>Cohesion</i> can also be used to describe forces that keep materials or structures together.	cohere v cohesiveness n
3	descendant	n.	A direct relative in a later generation (such as one's son, daughter, or grandchild)	Billy Sobieski claimed to be a descendant of Jan Sobieski a former king of Poland.	<i>Descendant</i> is often followed by an <i>Of</i> phrase.	descend v descent n
4	inheritance	n.	Things passed down to you from your ancestors	My inheritance from my grandmother included her favorite necklace.		inherit v inheritor n
5	kin	n.	Relatives	Even though my uncle didn't really like me, he was kind to me because we were kin .	A common phrase is <i>next of kin</i> , meaning "closest relative."	kinship n

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	legitimate	adj.	True and respectable; in the context of family, born of a mother and father who were married to each other	You can skip the meeting if you have a legitimate reason. Harcourt had two legitimate children with his wife Hannah and one <i>illegitimate</i> son with a woman whom he met while traveling.	The opposite of <i>legitimate</i> is <i>illegitimate</i> .	legitimize v legitimacy n
7	paternal	adj.	Relating to a father	My mother’s parents have both died, but my paternal grandparents are still alive.	<i>Paternal</i> may appear with <i>maternal</i> , meaning “relating to a mother.”	
8	proximity	n.	Nearness	The house was comfortable, except for its proximity to a busy road.	<i>Proximity</i> can be followed by an <i>of</i> phrase or a <i>to</i> phrase.	proximate adj
9	sentiment	n.	Feelings; opinion based on feelings	I share your sentiments about air travel, but I disagree that cars are safer.	<i>Sentiments</i> (the plural) is more common than <i>sentiment</i> .	sentimentality n sentimental adj
10	sibling	n.	Brother or sister	My siblings and I got together to buy our parents a gift for their anniversary.	<i>Sibling</i> is often preceded by a possessive noun or pronoun.	

Vocabulary Practice

1. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to each word in the left-hand column. Write the letter in the blank.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. ancestral | (a) fatherly |
| _____ 2. descendants | (b) children, grandchildren, etc. |
| _____ 3. legitimate | (c) what one thinks or feels |
| _____ 4. paternal | (d) acceptable and right |
| _____ 5. sentiments | (e) related to earlier generations |

2. Complete each sentence by filling in the blank with the best word from the list. Change the form of the word if necessary. Use each word only once.

cohesion *inheritance* *kin* *proximity* *siblings*

1. You can't expect to have family _____ if the members don't respect each other.
2. In our family, the _____ who are closest in age get along the best.
3. If someone dies without a will, the possessions usually go to the next of _____.
4. Medical bills in his last year greatly reduced the _____ going to Tom's wife.
5. Legally, parents have the same _____ of relationship to an adopted child as to their biological children.

2. Reading *(The MP3 is available online)*

Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

The nature of the family varies widely from culture to culture. In some societies, family members tend to stay in close *proximity* to their *kin*, never moving more than a few miles away from the *ancestral* home. In other places, while the members of one generation may all live near one another, their *descendants* in the next generation scatter widely. In such a case, it's difficult to maintain the same family *cohesion* enjoyed by those who live close together. Sometimes marriage can govern family structure; for example, there may be strict traditions requiring a new bride to leave her *paternal* home and *siblings* to move in with her new husband's family. Such traditions are followed, even by young couples who don't like them, because going against them is likely to result in the loss of *inheritance*. Whatever one's own *sentiments* about family structure, it is important to recognize that one culture's family system is as *legitimate* as another's.

1. Which of the following best states the main idea of this passage?
 - a. Different family systems can be found worldwide, but each one deserves respect.
 - b. Societies in which children move far away from their parents are not very cohesive.
 - c. Although some societies still require a wife to move in with her husband's family, this tradition is dying out.
 - d. The most important factor in family happiness is close proximity to your relatives.

2. According to this reading, which family system is most common?

- a. Members of a family living in the same community.
- b. Family members spreading out and living in various cities.
- c. Young couples living with the man's parents.
- d. It is impossible to tell from this reading.

Extra Vocabulary (*The MP3 is available online*)

These **Phrasal Verbs** are very common in relation to the **Family**.

Verb	Collocation	Example
Bring up		She was brought up by her grandparents after her parents died.
Grow up		I grew up in Maynooth but moved to Dublin after I graduated from University.
Get on with		When I was young I didn't get on with my sister but now we're very good friends.
Fall out with		I fell out with him at the party last year, so now we don't talk to each other.
Look up to		When she was young she looked up to her parents. They were very good role models for her.
Take after	mother father	All the children take after their dad - he's really musical - and all of them can play an instrument.
Live up to	expectations	His mother was a famous politician so he had a lot to live up to .
Stand up to		If you don't stand up to her, she'll just treat you like dirt.

Complete the paragraph below by filling in the blanks with the best phrasal verbs from the list.

Change the form of the phrasal verb if necessary.

Use each phrasal verb only once.

bring up grow up get on with fall out with look up to
take after live up to stand up to

When I was _____, I _____ my mom the best. I guess I _____ both of my parents in that I like art and traveling. My mom really _____ me _____ as my dad was always working while I was a child. Sometime my grandmother on my mom's side would take care of me, but we never really got on well together. Actually we had a

_____ and haven't spoken for years. I guess I've never _____ her expectations. When I was a kid I never _____ my father, and honestly I _____ to him. He was my hero as a child.

3. Questions

Do you remember the **framework**? (page 43)

Try to use it again for these questions.

Remember: Please try **not** to use: **How about you...**this is very unnatural. Thank you.

You can choose some questions below for your **Speaking Page**, or make your own. All questions should relate to the Topic of this Unit.

1. Do you get on well with all of your family members? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
2. How much of a family person are you? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
3. Is there a black sheep in your family? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
4. Would you live with your parents or in-laws after you get married? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
5. What do you think makes a family? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
6. Should people follow the religion of their parents, or should they have the liberty to choose another? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
7. What impact has divorce and/or modern day living had on the family? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
8. What is the best memory you have of your family doing something together? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
9. Do you think people should adopt children from other countries? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
10. What do you think of mixed relationships? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.

CULTURE

8. Social Rebels

1. Vocabulary (The MP3 is available online)

1. adolescent
2. cause
3. conflict
4. delinquency
5. fringe
6. hedonistic
7. hypocritically
8. manipulation
9. rebel
10. status quo

Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	adolescent	adj.	Characteristic of a teenager; not fully grown up	In policy meetings, George refuses to reason with anyone and just scowls in an adolescent way.		adolescent n adolescence n
2	cause	n.	A political or social goal that one believes is right and works to achieve	Our river cleanup effort would be more effective if someone famous spoke out for the cause .		
3	conflict	v.	To fit so poorly together that the differences cause a problem	A teenager's need for security can conflict with his desire for independence from his family.		conflict n
4	delinquency	n.	Serious misbehavior; not doing what one should do	Because of his laziness and delinquency , Lefty was an unreliable friend.	A common combination is <i>juvenile delinquency</i> , meaning "criminal behavior by a teenager."	delinquent n delinquent adj
5	fringe	n.	Edge; in social contexts, parts of society that look or act very different from most people	Punk music got its start at the fringe of London's rock music culture.	<i>Fringe</i> implies an edge that is uneven and not very solid.	fringy adj

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	hedonistic	adj.	Excessively interested in seeking pleasure	Suddenly wealthy, Allen fell into a hedonistic life of parties, expensive dinners, and heavy drinking.	<i>Hedonistic</i> usually implies that the pleasures are wrong.	hedonist n hedonism n hedonistically adv
7	hypocritically	adv.	In a way that accuses other people of weaknesses that the speaker also possesses	Henry spent \$2,500 on a new suit and then hypocritically accused me of spending too much on clothes.		hypocrite n hypocrisy n hypocritical adj
8	manipulation	n.	Quietly moving or influencing people or things in order to get what you want	Bob's manipulation of the boss's feelings led to his promotion.		manipulate v manipulator n manipulative adj
9	rebel	v.	To go against an established system or authority	The people of Ghurdia rebelled against the dictator and set up a new government.	<i>Rebel</i> works well in political contexts and in contexts of personal relationships.	rebel n rebellion n
10	status quo	n.	The systems and conditions that exist now	Let's just maintain the status quo until we can think of a better way.		

1. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to each word in the left-hand column. Write the letter in the blank.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. adolescent | (a) not doing what you're supposed to |
| _____ 2. conflict | (b) clash; not fit together |
| _____ 3. delinquency | (c) edge |
| _____ 4. fringe | (d) like a teenager |
| _____ 5. status quo | (e) current conditions |

2. Complete each sentence by filling in the blank with the best word from the list. Change the form of the word if necessary. Use each word only once.

cause hedonistic hypocritically manipulation rebel

1. Senator Bond, who often lied to Congress, _____ called the president a liar.
2. Some monks criticized the well-fed, art-loving people of fifteenth-century Florence for being _____.
3. During the 1970s, college students fought for one _____ after another, from saving the whales to changing the government.
4. Even though it's illegal, _____ of lawmakers by rich companies is common.
5. It's natural for young people to _____ against society, but not with violence.

2. Reading *(The MP3 is available online)*

Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

Many *adolescents* and young adults go through a period when they *rebel* against what they perceive as an insincere world. Teens may take up *causes* such as radical environmentalism, protesting against the *status quo*. They may choose clothes that annoy their parents and associate with people from the *fringes* of society. This is a delicate period in a person's life, full of chances to make bad decisions that could lead to juvenile *delinquency* and even jail. **Conversely**, it can be a time of personal discovery that strengthens teens in a moral rejection of *hedonistic* lifestyles. At this age they may fearlessly speak up against *hypocritically* self-righteous authorities and against *manipulation* by the news media. These adolescent protests can lead to *conflicts* within families and communities, but stirring things up can also lead to serious reflection and positive change.

1. Which sentence best expresses the essential information of this passage?

- a. Teens are hedonistic and self-serving.
- b. Many teenagers are radical environmentalists.
- c. Adolescents often create conflicts in their communities.
- d. Teenage rebellion can cause problems, but it can be positive too.

Bonus Structure

Conversely
means "on the other hand."

2. According to the reading, what is one possible positive effect of teen rebellion?

- a. Adults might try to make positive changes.
- b. Teens may get in trouble with the police.
- c. Teens may become responsible adults later in life.
- d. Adults might imitate teens and also rebel.

Extra Vocabulary (The **MP3** is available online)

These **Phrasal Verbs** are very common in relation to **Teenagers**.

Verb	Collocation	Example
Take out on	anger	When I was a teenager I took out my anger on my sister mostly.
Act out		I use to go on demonstrations to act out against the government.
Grow up		I grew up on an estate.
Grow out of	clothes	When I was about 15 I grew out of all my clothes .
Get into		I got into rock music when I went to university.
Hang (out) with	friends	I usually hung out with friends after school.
Hang around		We would just hang around town doing nothing.

Complete each sentence below by filling in the blank with the best phrasal verb from the list.

Change the form of the phrasal verb if necessary.

Use each phrasal verb only once.

- take out on act out grow up grow out of*
get into hang out with hang around

1. Do you want to _____ after work? I have something to tell you
2. I _____ that scene when I was a teenager. I'm not into it any more.
3. Will you stop _____? You won't change anything.
4. I _____ a lot of trouble when I was younger.
5. _____ in a large family was fun.
6. Some of my friends would _____ their anger _____ public facilities, writing graffiti on bathrooms and public walls.

3. Questions

Do you remember the **framework**? (page 43)

Try to use it again for these questions.

Remember: Please try **not** to use: **How about you...**this is very unnatural. Thank you.

You can choose some questions below for your **Speaking Page**, or make your own. All questions should relate to the Topic of this Unit.

1. Is juvenile delinquency becoming more of a problem in Korea? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
2. How does media affect the thinking patterns of the teenagers of today? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
3. Do you think that advertising plays an important role in how teenagers think? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
4. What are your opinions on teenage suicide? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
5. What impact do teenagers have on society? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
6. Did you display any rebellious qualities when you were a teenager? If so, what were they? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
7. Do we ever grow up? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
8. Do you think Korean teenagers are similar or different to teenagers from other countries? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
9. My father used to say that, "youth is wasted on the youth". What do you think about this? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.

A good response framework to a question might include the following:

Question:	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement ? Farming techniques in Third World countries are inadequate.
Topic Sentence	I think that farming techniques in Third World countries are inadequate.
Reason	My reason for saying this would be that modern technology in First World countries has driven agriculture forward in terms of GDP and individual earnings for private farmers, more than that of Third World countries.
Example	For example , last year I remember reading in The Korean Herald that farmers in Ethiopia had suffered drastically during their harvesting season due to a long drought. The article stated that this was down to old and ill designed irrigation systems, showing that output for that time of year was much lower than forecasted.
Conclusion	In conclusion I do believe that farming techniques in Third World countries are inadequate and need addressing if the agricultural industry in these regions is going to survive and compete in the modern world.
Rejoinder	Really?
Follow-Up Question	Don't you think that modern techniques destroy the land and communities of small private farms?
Response	No. I disagree with you there, because....

Please try **not** to use: **How about you...**this is very unnatural. Thank you.