

English House 2014

Listening and Speaking

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Index

Chapter 1	Travel.....	3
Chapter 2	Family.....	9
Chapter 3	Movies.....	16
Chapter 4	Plastic Surgery.....	22
Chapter 5	University Life.....	28
Chapter 6	Love.....	34
Chapter 7	Food.....	40
Chapter 8	Jobs.....	46
Response Framework.....		49

Chapter 1 **Travel**

1. These are some things we will look at and use in this chapter.

(The **MP3** is available online)

Vocabulary/Phrases	Expressions	Grammar
package tour	Yeah,	S + would like to + inf
backpacker	Oh, cool.	If + s + present simple, s + will/ can + inf
stumble upon	Well,	If + s + past simple, s+ would/ could + inf
by chance	Um, well, let's say	
belongings	Hm, it's true, but if you	
sit back and relax	Yeah...but...	
	Absolutely, I agree.	
	Yeah, that's true.	
	Ah,	
	Mm, yeah!	
	So,	

2. Listening & Reading

(The **MP3** is available online)

Please Read and Listen to the following conversation to see how the above Vocabulary, Expressions and Grammar can be used.

Todd - American

Simon – Canadian

Todd: So, Simon, are you still planning to take trip to Southeast Asia?

Simon: **Yeah**, I really like Southeast Asia so **I would like to** go there again.

Todd: **Oh, cool**. When you go, are you taking a tour, **packaged tour** or are you just going to go on your own like a **backpacker**?

Simon: **Well**, I haven't decided yet. **Ah**, both have their advantages and their disadvantages. (**Mm, yeah!**) **Um, well, let's say** with backpacking, it's cheap, and you can meet a lot of interesting people and you can sometimes **stumble upon**, really, really cool things or interesting places **by chance**.

Todd: **Hm, it's true, but if you** do a packaged tour, they usually have all the expertise about the area. You'll have a guide who can speak the language.

Simon: **Well, if I go** for a short-time, which is probably the case I think packaged tours have, are also good because you're there for a short time. Everything is provided for you and you can just enjoy fun in the sun, or culture. Basically, your mind can relax. When you're a backpacker you always have to think about everything, you know. "Can I find a place to stay?", "Is this place safe?" you know, "Are my **belongings** safe?" uh, things like that. Packaged tour you just **sit back and relax**.

Todd: **Yeah**, I think it's always best to take a packaged tour if you travel with somebody, **but** it's always best to do backpacking if you're going to travel alone.

Simon: **Absolutely, I agree. If you're** alone, in, as a backpacker, **you can meet** people. You're forced to meet people.

Todd: **Yeah, that's true**.

Simon: Ah, if you took a packaged tour alone you'd probably be one lonely person, sitting on the beach, drinking your glass of lemonade or whatever you drink and sitting there reading a book.

Todd: So, on your trip to Southeast Asia, are you going alone or with somebody?

Simon: Well, we'll see won't we.

3. Vocabulary/Phrases

Let's look at the Vocabulary/Phrases in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the vocabulary to put in your Speaking Page.

	Word/Phrase	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	packaged tour	n	A planned tour in which one fee is charged for all expenses:	I went on a package tour to Cebu during the summer. The flights and hotel were included in the total cost.	We use “ <i>go on a</i> ”, “ <i>do a</i> ”, “ <i>book</i> ” a package(d) tour.	Also package tour
2	backpacker	n	A person who travels, using a backpack	That backpacker looks lost. Let's see if he needs help with directions.	More common in <i>verb</i> form and used with “ <i>object</i> ” or “ <i>around + object</i> ”	backpack v. backpacking n.
3	stumble upon	p.v.	To discover or meet with accidentally or unexpectedly	They stumbled upon an old cottage, while hiking through a forest.	Stumble can be followed by “ <i>on</i> ”, “ <i>upon</i> ”, or “ <i>across</i> ”	stumble v. stumble n.
4	by chance	id.	Without plan or intent; accidentally:	I met her again by chance in a department store in Paris.	Usually use with, “ <i>found</i> ”, “ <i>came across</i> ”, “ <i>met</i> ”	
5	belongings	n.	something that belongs.	She lost all her belongings in the fire.	Similar words might include, “ <i>possessions</i> ”, “ <i>goods</i> ”, “ <i>personal effects</i> ”, “ <i>my stuff</i> ”	belong v.
6	sit back and relax	exp.	to relax	I love to just sit back and relax when I'm on vacation.	We can also use, “ <i>relax</i> ”, “ <i>take a break</i> ”, “ <i>chill out</i> ”, “ <i>take it easy</i> ”.	

4. Expressions

Now, let's look at the Expressions in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the expressions to put in your Speaking Page.

Expressions	Meaning	Use
Yeah,	Positive response	Are you going out? Yeah, at 8.
Oh, cool.	Surprise and Positive	I'm going to France tomorrow. Oh cool!
Well,	Not sure	Well, I will wait and see what happens.
Um, well, let's say	Not sure	Um, well, let's say the date wasn't exactly perfect.
Hm, it's true, but if you	Countering Politely	Hm, it's true, but if you look at it again, you might see it differently.
Yeah...but...	Countering Politely	Yeah, I see your point, but it was not always like that.
Absolutely, I agree.	Strong Agreement	That homework was really difficult. Absolutely, I agree.
Yeah, that's true.	Agreement	He did say bad things to her. Yeah, that's true.
Ah,	Understanding/Realizing	Ah, now I get you. Sorry I had to think about it for a while.
Mm, yeah!	Thinking & Accepting	I tried to call her but she didn't answer. Mm, yeah!
So,	Conclusion	So, I decided to take the train instead; it was cheaper.

5. Grammar

Let's look at the Grammar in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the Grammar to put in your Speaking Page.

Grammar Form	Rule	Use
S + would like to + inf	<p>S+ would + like+ to + inf</p> <p>We use would like to in 2 ways:</p> <p>1= desire, want</p> <p>2= when we cannot do something (as an excuse)</p>	<p>I would like to go to France this winter.</p> <p>I would like to go, <i>but</i> I have lots of homework.</p>
1st Conditional	<p>If + s + present simple, s + will/won't + infinitive (without to)</p> <p>We can use can/may/might/shall as well as will.</p> <p><u>If + s + present simple</u>,= present condition.</p> <p><u>s+ will/won't + inf.</u>= probable future result.</p> <p>We can also reverse the clauses = S+will/won't + inf + if + s + present simple. (Note – the comma disappears in this form)</p>	<p>If I drink a lot of soju, I will get sick.</p> <p>I will get sick if I drink a lot of soju.</p>
2nd Conditional	<p>If + s + past simple, s + would + infinitive (without to)</p> <p>We can use could/should as well as would.</p> <p><u>If + s + past simple</u>,= present improbable condition.</p> <p><u>s+ would+ inf.</u>= probable future result.</p> <p>We can also reverse the clauses = S+ would + inf + if + s + past simple. (Note – the comma disappears in this form)</p> <p>Also: We use were instead of was, with 1st person.</p>	<p>If I were a bird, I would fly to you.</p> <p>I would fly to you if I were a bird.</p>

Chapter 2 **Family**

1. *These are some things we will look at and use in this chapter.*

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

Vocabulary/Phrases	Expressions	Grammar
What's she like?	Like,	Simple Present
A great sense of humor	Ok, well, let me start with...	Have (Have got)
A quality I admire	And actually	
The nicest man you'll ever meet	Right.	
Warm heart	It's true.	
A very big heart	Which means...	
Gentle-giant	Right?	
Giving personality	Yeah, yeah	
In that	Ok, now...	
The only person on the planet who can	Oh!	
Cracks me up	That's nice.	
A lot in common	So,	
Get along	I would say that...	
traits	Mm, well...	
outspoken		
It sounds like		

2. Listening & Reading

(The **MP3** is available online)

Please Read and Listen to the following conversation to see how the above Vocabulary, Expressions and Grammar can be used.

Todd – American

Adrienne – American

Todd: Adrienne, we are talking about your family. Can describe the people in your family? **Like, what's** your mother **like**, and your father like and your sister?

Adrienne: **OK, well, let me start with** my mother. I'm hoping she doesn't listen to this, though, maybe. My mother **is** a very interesting person. She **has a great sense of humor** and she's a very kind woman, very generous woman. She's also not afraid to say what she is thinking, which is **a quality I admire** about her very much.

Todd: What about your father? How would you describe your dad?

Adrienne: My dad **is** probably **the nicest man you'll ever meet**. He's very kind, very generous, very **warm-heart** and he's really a good guy and I love him very much.

Todd: **And actually** I met your father and he's a very big guy.

Adrienne: He is. **Which means** he **has a very big heart**.

Todd: **Right**.

Adrienne: He is. My dad's very tall and takes up a lot of space. **It's true**.

Todd: **Gentle-Giant, right?**

Adrienne: Something like that. **Yeah. Yeah**.

Todd: **Ok, now** you have a sister. Is she younger or older?

Adrienne: Younger sister.

Todd: **Oh**, younger sister. How would you describe her personality?

Adrienne: My sister is actually quite similar to my dad **in that** she just has a very good heart and she's very generous and very open, very friendly and **giving personality** and she **is** probably **the only person on the planet who can** make me laugh at any moment.

Todd: **That's nice.**

Adrienne: She **cracks me up**. **So**, she's got a great sense of humor, but part of that probably comes from being sisters too.

Todd: Now you said that your sister is very similar to your father, so you are very similar to your mother?

Adrienne: Coincidentally, yes, actually. My mother and I **have a lot in common** in terms of our personality, which means that we **get along** very well and then sometimes we don't. Cause we remind each other of each other perhaps.

Todd: **So**, like what **traits** do you have in common?

Adrienne: **I would say that** we both very often say what we're thinking, which not everybody likes all of the time.

Todd: I think being **outspoken** is good.

Adrienne: It can be. It can be which is why I think it's a good quality but it sometimes can lead to more conflict than you're prepared for.

Todd: **Right. Well, it sounds like** you have a nice balance.

Adrienne: **Mm**, we do.

3. Vocabulary/Phrases

Let's look at the Vocabulary/Phrases in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the vocabulary to put in your Speaking Page.

	Word/Phrase	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	What's she like?	Q	We use this to ask about somebody's personality/character.	What is your mother like? She is kind and generous.	The <i>object</i> must come after <i>verb</i> and before <i>adverb</i> . If we want to talk about somebody's physical appearance, we ask " <i>What does she look like?</i> ", if we want to ask about somebody's health, we ask, " <i>How is she?</i> ".	
2	A great sense of humor	id.	To know when something is funny and to laugh at funny situations	Jin <i>has a great sense of humor</i> . I showed her the photo of her in the green hat and she just laughed.	Used with " <i>have</i> " for possession. To use this <i>negatively</i> , we say, " <i>She doesn't have a great sense of humor.</i> ", if we want to say which type of humor, we could use adjectives such as <i>dry</i> , <i>morbid</i> , <i>tongue-in-cheek</i> , <i>gentle</i> , <i>wry</i> before <i>humor</i> .	
3	A quality I admire	ph	To say that you like something about someone.	He is very chivalrous, a quality (which/that) I admire in a man	Can be followed by <i>in</i> when using an object.	
4	The nicest man you'll ever meet	ph	To say that you will never meet another person who has characteristics like this in all your life.	Have you met Tom? He is the nicest man you'll ever meet . He is so kind.	We can substitute " <i>nicest</i> " for other adjectives, such as " <i>kindest</i> ", " <i>worst</i> ", " <i>most intelligent</i> "...	
5	Warm heart	n	To say that someone has a kind, generous and friendly nature.	He has a warm heart . He seems very kind to animals.	Used with " <i>have</i> " for possession. Used more often as an adjective, with the verb ' <i>be</i> ', "He is warm-hearted". The opposite is usually "cold-hearted", or "cold heart".	Warm-hearted adj.
6	A very big heart	n	kind and generous toward other people	My dad has a very big heart . He is always willing to help others.	Usually used in <i>noun</i> form, with the verb " <i>have</i> " for possession. We <i>do not</i> usually say " <i>small heart</i> " as the opposite.	Big-hearted adj.
7	Gentle-giant	n	To say that a person who looks very big (tall) and strong, is very kind and gentle in nature.	When I was 15, my coach called me a gentle-giant . I looked big on the field, but I was not aggressive enough.	Sometimes, this noun is followed by the idiom, " <i>He wouldn't hurt a fly</i> ", meaning he wouldn't hurt anybody or anything. We could also say, " <i>He is a big-softy</i> ".	

8	Giving personality	adj	To describe a person who is very generous	She has a very giving personality . She is always donating her time to the orphanage.	Used with the verb "have" for possession.	
9	In that	conj	Used for introducing an explanation of what you have just said, showing in what way it is true)	The new system is better in that it provides faster access to the Internet.	We can use "since" or "because" instead.	
10	The only person on the planet who can	ph	To say that no one else in the world can do what you, he, she or they can do.	He is the only person on the planet who can understand how I feel.	By changing the verb after <i>who</i> , we can make comments on people with positive and negative meanings " <i>He is the only person on the planet who eats that way</i> ".	
11	Cracks...up	pv	to make someone laugh a lot	Little kids just crack me up with the things they say.	Transitive. Object goes between verb and preposition always.	
12	A lot in common	ph	To share similar likes or dislikes with someone.	My sister and I have a lot in common . We both like music and we both hate TV.	As a negative form, we usually say, " <i>We have nothing in common.</i> ", or, " <i>We don't have much in common.</i> "	
13	Get along	pv	If people get along, they like each other and are friendly to each other	My older brother and I don't get along well.	Intransitive.	Get along with pv. Get on pv. Get on with pv.
14	Trait (s)	n.	A particular quality in someone's character	One of his <i>personality traits</i> is that he is impatient. It's not a quality I admire.	Usually used after " <i>character/personality</i> ".	
15	outspoken	adj.	an outspoken person states their opinion honestly, even if other people do not like it	The reporter was killed because he was an outspoken critic of the government.	We could also use " <i>He is very frank with his opinions</i> "	outspokenly adv outspokenness n unoutspoken adj
16	It sounds like	v.	to seem good, bad, interesting, exciting, etc. according to what you have heard, read, or know	Busan sounds like a great place to go in the summer.	We can use, "seems", "appears" like, also.	

4. Expressions

Now, let's look at the Expressions in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the expressions to put in your Speaking Page.

Expressions	Meaning	Use
Like,	Getting attention	Could you, like , tell me what happened?
Ok, well, let me start with...	Accepting + Thinking+ Beginning	Ok, well, let me start with my first question. Where were you born?
And actually	Adding+ Emphasis of truth	I met him, and actually I like him.
Right.	Responding with Agreement	A: The idea is so clear. B: Right.
It's true.	Responding with Agreement	A: Winter time is cold. B: It's true.
Which means...	Adding information	It raining, which means I can't go out.
Right	Keeping the conversation.	A: He is weird. B: Right.
Yeah, yeah	Keeping the conversation.	A: Do you know what I mean? B: Yeah, yeah.
Ok, now...	Moving to next point.	Ok, now let's talk about something else.
Oh	Surprise	Oh , I didn't know that.
That's nice.	Positive response	A: I went to Japan. B: That's nice.
So,	Conclusion	So , I decided to take the train instead; it was cheaper.
I would say that...	Illustrating a point	I would say that we have along way to go before we finish the project.
Mm, well...	Thinking + not sure	Mm, well it is difficult to explain.

5. Grammar

Let's look at the Grammar in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the Grammar to put in your Speaking Page.

Grammar Form	Rule	Use
Simple Present	<p>S+ verb (inf) + s/es in third person</p> <p>I eat. I don't eat. Do I eat?</p> <p>He eats. He doesn't eat? Does he eat?</p> <p>I am kind. He is kind She is kind. We are kind. They are kind.</p> <p>In this Chapter we are looking at The Simple Present as a fact or generalization.</p>	<p>My Dad is generous. He is kind and warm-hearted. He is also well educated and polite.</p>
Have (Have got)	<p>Transitive S+ have/has+</p> <p>In this chapter we use Have (Have got) to say what the qualities of someone's personality are, to describe someone/something.</p>	<p>She has a calming personality. He has a lot of common sense. I 've got a patient nature.</p>

Chapter 3 **Movies**

1. *These are some things we will look at and use in this chapter.*

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

Vocabulary/Phrases	Expressions	Grammar
When I was little	So,	Have you ever...
Back in the	Well,	Used to
Keep me up all night	Well, um,	Simple Past
Psychological aspect	Oh yeah.	
I couldn't sleep properly for a week after that	But ah,	
The one where	Did she?	
Shaky	Oh	
Take a lot of money	Yeah	
Made a lot of money	Oh no!	
	Ya, I mean,	
	So	

2. Listening & Reading

(The **MP3** is available online)

Please Read and Listen to the following conversation to see how the above Vocabulary, Expressions and Grammar can be used.

Ruth – British

Akane – Canadian

Ruth: **So** Akane, is there anything that you're frightened of?

Akane: **Well...** I'm, I'm really scared of horror movies. I never watch them, cuz they really really frighten me.

Ruth: Horror movies wow. **Have you ever** seen a horror movie?

Akane: **Well, um, when I was little** I **used to** watch them with my friends, because, **back in the** 80's, horror movies used to be really popular. Like ah "Jason", and "Freddy Cruger". (**Oh yeah**) and things like that yeah. **But ah**, they used to **keep me up at night** and I couldn't sleep.

Ruth: **Yeah**, my friend actually had a "Freddy Cruger" poster. It used to frighten me.

Akane: **Did she?**

Ruth: Yeah, it wasn't my favorite. So, ah, what don't you like about horror movies?

Akane: Well, um, I think, I think uh, I don't know, I think it's the **psychological aspect** of it. They just really make me feel scared.

Ruth: **Oh**. What was the last horror movie that you **watched**?

Akane: Um, the last one I watched was, I think it was the "Blair Witch Project".

Ruth: Oh I know that film, **yeah**

.

Akane: The first one, I saw it in the theatre with my friend. And **I couldn't sleep properly for a week after that**.

Ruth: **Oh no!**

Akane: **Ya, I mean**, I know it's stupid. A lot of people think it's a pretty stupid movie. Um, but I think it was just, just the psychological aspect of it that really made me feel scared. And uh, I think, with that movie, after people saw it, they weren't really sure whether it was real or not.

Ruth: Oh yeah.

Akane: And so there was that element as, as well.

Ruth: Was that the same film that I'm thinking of. **The one where** they filmed people in a forest, is that right?

Akane: Yeah, that's right. It was in a forest. And the whole thing was done with a camcorder. A hand held camcorder. And so, it was, a lot of it was, I think, black and white. I can't remember. And uh, and the camera was very **shaky**, and...

Ruth: **So** it wasn't professionally filmed?

Akane: Um, I guess it didn't look like it was.

Ruth: Right.

Akane: Yeah, I heard that the movie actually only took um, It didn't **take a lot of money** to film it. But it, it **made a lot of money**.

Ruth: Yeah, I can believe that actually, I can believe that. Well, thanks for that.

3. Vocabulary/Phrases

Let's look at the Vocabulary/Phrases in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the vocabulary to put in your Speaking Page.

	Word/Phrase	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	When I was little	ph	To talk about a time in the past	When I was little we used to vacation in France.	We use this to talk about any time period or place in the past, " <i>When I was in high school</i> ", " <i>When I was in the movie theatre</i> ", Shorter versions can be, " <i>In high school....</i> "	
2	Back in the	ph	To refer to a time period in the past, usually a certain decade, or century.	Back in the 90's I used to wear lipstick.	A common way you might hear this is, " <i>back in the day</i> ", this equals, when we were growing up. Commonly followed by "s + used to + inf.)	
3	Keep...up all night	ph	To not be able to sleep all night because of some problem	The barking dogs kept me up all night . I didn't sleep a wink. (I didn't sleep at all)	Transitive. Subject +keep+ object+ up all night.	
4	Psychological aspect	n.	Mental aspect. To do with the mind, thinking, how something affects the state of your mind	The psychological aspect of taking the exam made her sick the night before.	We can use " <i>physical</i> " to talk about your physical state, "The physical aspect of hiking is difficult, especially on my knees."	
5	I couldn't sleep properly for a week after that	ph	A common phrase emphasizing how scary something was, especially a scary movie or incident.	I saw Paranormal Activity a while ago. It was really scary. I couldn't sleep properly for a week after that . (after watching that)		
6	The one where	ph	Usually used when explaining a movie to a friend, seeing if it is the same movie you two know or reminding someone of the movie.	A: I watched Friends last night; you know " The one where Rachel quits her job?" B: Is that the one where Ross loses his shoe? A: Yes, that one.	We use this to talk about tv shows, movies or events.	
7	Shaky	adj	Tending to shake, tremble or move.	I saw "Dancer in the Dark" last night. The camera work was so shaky in the first 10 minutes of the film, that I got a headache.	Adjective, <i>shaky</i> , <i>shakier (than)</i> , <i>(the) shakiest</i>	Shakily adv Shakiness n
8	Take a lot of money (to)	ph	Something cost a lot of money to make, produce.	It took a lot of money to make the movie, "Lord of the Rings".	Usually followed by " <i>to make</i> ", " <i>to produce</i> ", " <i>to film</i> " when talking about movies.	

9	Made a lot of money	ph	To say that something has resulted in a lot of money	The movie "Avatar" made a lot of money , I think over 500 million dollars.	We could also use "raked it in", "Avatar raked it in, a total of 10 million dollars on the opening weekend."	
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4. Expressions

Now, let's look at the Expressions in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the expressions to put in your Speaking Page.

Expressions	Meaning	Use
So,	Starting	So John, where shall we go today?
Well,	Not sure	Well , I will wait and see what happens.
Well, um,	Not sure	Well, um, let's say the date wasn't exactly perfect.
Oh yeah.	Agreement (I see)	A: The movie was scary. B: Oh yeah . I also felt it was too gory. (bloody)
But ah,	Countering directly	I liked the movie, but ah , it was a bit OT.T.
Did she?	Surprise and disbelief?	A: She kissed him. B: Did she? I thought she hated him? A: I know; me too.
Oh	Surprise	A: I don't like horror movies. B: Oh , I see.
Yeah	Sure	A: It was funny. B: Yeah
Oh no!	Agreeing and feeling sorry	A: I lost my phone. B: Oh no!
Ya, I mean,	Agreeing and explaining	B: Was it big? A: Ya, I mean it was really big.
So	Conclusion	So , that was it?

5. Grammar

Let's look at the Grammar in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the Grammar to put in your Speaking Page.

Grammar Form	Rule	Use
Have you ever...	<p>Present Perfect Simple S+ have/has +pp In this form we are looking at the question = Have/has + s+ ever + pp...? We used "ever" here to mean "in all your life...up to now" "Ever" can only come in the question form, nowhere else. Have you ever eaten snake? Yes I have. No, I have never eaten snake. (pp =past participle- eat, ate, eaten)</p>	<p>Have you ever been to Rome? Yes I have. No, I have never been to Rome (or "No, never") (Note: Usually the Present Perfect Simple is used with the Simple Past – A: Have you ever been to Rome? B: Yes I have. A: Wow. What was it like? B: It was beautiful. I went there in the summer. It had lots of beautiful trees and buildings. I saw the Colosseum.)</p>
Used to	<p>S+ used to + inf. We use "used to" to talk about an action or state which has stopped or changed from the past till now.</p>	<p>I used to smoke when I was younger. Now I don't. (action) I used to have long hair when I was in university. Now it's short. (state)</p>
Simple Past	<p>S+ verb (ed) S+ verb (irregular past)</p> <p>I talked. I didn't talk. Did I talk?</p> <p>He ate. He didn't eat. Did he eat?</p> <p>We use the Simple Past to talk about <i>past actions that are finished and have no connection with the present</i>. We also use it to show <i>sequences of events</i> when telling a story.</p>	<p>I saw a great movie last night.</p> <p>I went to Paris last summer. On my first day, I saw the Eiffel Tower. On the second day I went to Notre Dame; after that I went into a few galleries and saw my first Van Gogh in real life.</p>

Chapter 4 **Plastic Surgery**

1. *These are some things we will look at and use in this chapter.*

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

Vocabulary/Phrases	Expressions	Grammar
implants	you know, like,	Would
vain	Yeah, absolutely.	
sign...up	Actually,	
nip and tuck	OK, so you're saying that	
minor maintenance	Yeah, absolutely you know,	
hit on the truth	Interesting.	
	No way.	
	I doubt it.	
	Actually, that's a good question.	
	That's	
	I don't know.	
	I'm joking. But actually, for me,	
	That's a good point, huh?	

2. Listening & Reading

(The **MP3** is available online)

Please Read and Listen to the following conversation to see how the above Vocabulary, Expressions and Grammar can be used.

Todd – USA

Wendi – USA

Todd: What do you think about plastic surgery - **you know, like**, especially lip **implants**, breast implants?

Wendi: **Yeah, absolutely**. I would be like, maybe like four years ago, I was like, "No" if you do that kind of thing you are so **vain**. That's so not cool. And now, I'm like, "Yes, **sign me up!**" like "Any spring specials?"

(Pause)

Todd: **Actually**, how old are you?

Wendi: 30

Todd: 30

Wendi: Yeah.

Todd: **OK, so you're saying that** maybe when women get older, they think like OK maybe they **would** like a **nip and tuck** here and there.

Wendi: **Yeah, absolutely you know**, move some stuff from place to place. I don't have to give up any parts but you know just place it in a more appropriate location

Todd: **Interesting**.

Wendi: Yeah. I don't think it's so bad.

Todd: Yeah.

Wendi: Yeah. Like you know, some **minor maintenance**, I think. Nothing wrong with that.

Todd: Maybe if you do it once but two problems. One - I think, I don't understand the breast implants. I think most men don't like them.

Wendi: I think most men do like them actually.

Todd: **No way**.

Wendi: Yes.

Todd: I doubt it.

Wendi: Yes, of course they do.

Todd: It looks just terrible.

Wendi: What kind of men do you hang out with?

Todd: Actually, that's a good question. I've never actually asked another man.

Wendi: Oh, you don't have friends.

Todd: That's - you **hit on the truth** there. That's so true.

Wendi: What were we saying though?

Todd: I don't know. Well, there was two things. I don't have friends and breast implants.

Wendi: I'm joking. But actually, for me, I wouldn't get breast implants because I couldn't run.

Todd: Oh, you can't run. **That's a good point, huh?**

Wendi: Well, I don't know if it's just like, I can't imagine you could, well, I mean, I'm sure people do, but I mean like actually play sports and stuff. I wouldn't want to like dive onto the ground to catch like a frisbee and the chance that they would explode or anything could happen.

3. Vocabulary/Phrases

Let's look at the Vocabulary/Phrases in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the vocabulary to put in your Speaking Page.

	Word/Phrase	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	implants	n.	any device or material, esp. of an inert substance, used for repairing or replacing part of the body.	My ex-girlfriend considered getting breast implants , but changed her mind at the last second. I had to get an implant at the dentist as my back molar had fallen out due to decay.	We can use the word "job" more informally to mean "augmentation/change", in plastic surgery. Boob job, Nose job Also, plastic surgery usually refers to surgery needed after an accident or to alter a deformity. <i>Cosmetic surgery</i> is the term we use for corrections, more a beauty use.	implant v. implanter, n unimplanted, adj
2	vain	adj.	excessively proud of or concerned about one's own appearance, qualities, achievements	He is so vain . He probably thinks we are talking about him.	Normally used with "so", as in "so vain". We can also use idioms like, "he has such a big head", or "she is full of herself". All negative meanings.	vainly, adv vainness, n unvain, adj unvainly, adv unvainness, n vanity, n
3	sign...up	pv	To register, to enroll for something	I signed up for the class. Can you sign me up for the course?	Transitive. If the object is a pronoun, it must come after the verb and before the preposition.	
4	nip and tuck	id	Plastic surgery/cosmetic surgery	She went to the doctor for a little nip and tuck . She wanted to get some liposuction done on her belly.	Usually used with "need", and "a little", "I need a little nip and tuck"; sometimes followed by "here and there".	
5	minor maintenance	n	Small repair work and upkeep	I had to go to the dentist for some minor maintenance . My front incisor had some plaque on it. I needed some minor maintenance on my left breast. It had begun to sag so I wanted it corrected.	We can use minor maintenance for lots of uses; the body, teeth, machines, cars, furniture, anything that needs constant repair and upkeep.	
6	hit on the truth	id	Found out the truth	A: She is such a liar. I never knew that about her before. B: Oh, you hit on the truth there.	We also use "hit the nail on the head", meaning, you found out the extract truth.	

4. Expressions

Now, let's look at the Expressions in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the expressions to put in your Speaking Page.

Expressions	Meaning	Use
you know, like,	Meaning	It's like Hite, you know, like the beer we had last Saturday.
Yeah, absolutely.	Totally agree	Did you enjoy your vacation? B: Yeah, absolutely.
Actually,	By the way	Actually, what time is it? I have to go at 6.
OK, so you're saying that	Making sure you understand	Ok, so you're saying that you don't love me?
Yeah, absolutely you know,	Sure, yes	A: So you like him? B: Yeah, absolutely you know, I always have even though I never said it.
Interesting.	Understanding but maybe not agreeing with the other person.	A: I think getting plastic surgery is fine. B: Interesting.
No way.	Totally disagreeing	A: Are you going on the trip tomorrow? B: No way, I hate flying.
I doubt it.	Disagreeing diplomatically	A: I think you'll pass the exam. B: I doubt it, I didn't study enough.
Actually, that's a good question.	A question I never thought about the answer to before	Did you phone the company to ask them? Actually, that's a good question. I never thought of it.
That's	Exactly - as in you got me!	B: Are you too old to dance? B: That's it.
I don't know.	Forget – no memory	A: What were we talking about? B: I don't know, ah we were talking about your plans. A: Yep that's right.
I'm joking. But actually, for me,	Not serious + really what I mean is...	A: I don't like kimchi. B: Really? A: I'm joking. But actually, for me, it's a little spicy.
That's a good point, huh?	Expressing complete agreement and realizing it	A: I think this class is too difficult. B: Too difficult, that's a good point, huh?

5. Grammar

Let's look at the Grammar in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the Grammar to put in your Speaking Page.

Grammar Form	Rule	Use
Would	S+ would+ inf Normally contracted to "I'd + inf." When used in the 2 nd Conditional form it is more probable, but the condition is more improbable. "If I had a lot of money, I would get a nose job." If we use it with "like", it is not definite, more thinking about it, like maybe. Sometimes it is followed by "someday". "I would like to get my nose done someday"	Would you get plastic surgery? Yes I would . I'd like to get my eyes done. No I wouldn't

Chapter 5 **University Life**

1. *These are some things we will look at and use in this chapter.*

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

Vocabulary/Phrases	Expressions	Grammar
What is your university like?	Well, I suppose	Simple Present Present Continuous/Progressive (The listening has mostly Simple Past, but seeing as you are still in university, we will look and use the Simple Present and Present Continuous/Progressive more)
it was a center for	Ah, no	
it's pretty much where	Oh, Wow! That's awful!	
were born	Yes, as a matter of fact.	
drawn to	Well, that's good.	
it's right smack in the middle of	Wow! Sounds like a	
fool	Yeah!	
put myself through		
which incidentally also		
putting on		

2. Listening & Reading

(The **MP3** is available online)

Please Read and Listen to the following conversation to see how the above Vocabulary, Expressions and Grammar can be used.

Todd – USA

Miki – USA

Todd: Miki, you went to UC Berkeley, a very famous university in the U.S. **What is your university like?** Why is it famous?

Miki: Why is it famous? **Well, I suppose** historically it's kind of famous, recent history, because **it was a center for** the freedom of speech movement in the 1960's and the civil rights movement, and **it's pretty much where** multi-culturalism, feminist studies and those sorts of so called liberal political movements **were born** and they're still quite strong today on campus and so students kind of get **drawn to** that, the political aspect of it I suppose, also the, it's a research university and it attracts nobel laureates, very famous professors, at the top of their field, it's also quite a beautiful campus, I love the campus, it's not, it's not, how do you say?

Todd: It's not like maybe a college town, **or?**

Miki: **Ah, no,** it's not really a college town, of course, because **it's right smack in the middle of** a metropolitan area which is the Bay Area, and just right across the bay from San Francisco. The natural scenery is quite beautiful. There's the ocean to the west. There are mountains to the east and just beautiful gorgeous sunsets going down into the Golden Gate. The natural scenery is just beautiful, and the architecture of the campus is quite beautiful too, and apparently during the war, World War II, a number of tests were done on campus in terms of integrating floral species with each other, and so you have firs next to cedar which is a strange combination. The idea was would they kill each other.

Todd: **Oh, Wow! That's awful!**

Miki: Yeah, no, so there's some scientific engineering going on on campus.

Todd: But the trees survived?

Miki: **Yes, as a matter of fact.**

Todd: **Well, that's good.** You can't **fool** nature.

Miki: No. no, but it is a beautiful campus, and I went there for four years as an undergrad. I lived in the dormitory for the first year and I lived in the co-ops from the second through the fourth year and the co-ops are kind of a housing community that's owned by students, it's run by students and is there for quite cheap so it attracts poor students who work, while they go to school at the same time, and that's who I was. I worked at a restaurant, I worked at a sandwich shop, I worked at a toy store, I worked as a secretary to **put myself through** school and lived quite cheaply in these co-ops **which incidentally also** had marvelous parties and almost every weekend there was

some party somewhere that one of these co-ops was **putting on**, and it was really wonderful.

Todd: **Wow! Sounds like a** good time.

Miki: **Yeah!**

3. Vocabulary/Phrases

Let's look at the Vocabulary/Phrases in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the vocabulary to put in your Speaking Page.

	Word/Phrase	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	What is your university like?	q.	A question asking about the quality of the university and the physical building	A: What is KMU like? B: It's pretty cool, quite a large campus with lots of trees.		
2	it was a center for	ph	To say that a building or institution was the beginning and focus of a certain movement	KMU is known as a centre for the arts.		
3	it's pretty much where	ph	To say that something began here, it might not have really begun here, but the activity is primarily connected to here.	KMU is pretty much where I started my teaching career.		
4	were born	ph	Founded, established- - ideas, movements	French philosophy was born in the cafes of Paris.		
5	drawn to	pv	Attracted to	The people were drawn to the café by the aroma of fresh coffee in the air.	Inseparable <i>Verb + to</i> = <i>object</i> Usually used in its <i>Passive Form</i> .	Irregular verb draw, drew, drawn
6	it's right smack in the middle of	ph	Positioned exactly in the centre.	Bauer Hall is right smack in the middle of campus. You can't miss it.	Also we can use, " <i>It's at the heart of...</i> " or " <i>It's right in the centre of...</i> " or " <i>It's bang in the middle of</i> "	
7	fool	v	To trick or deceive someone	You can't fool your Professor by copying sentences from your dictionary.	Your teacher might say that he is " <i>nobody's fool</i> ", meaning he cannot be tricked.	Fool n Foolish adj Well-fooled adj
8	put myself through	pv	To pay for your own education, normally by doing part time work during your school years.	I put myself through university. I worked 5 days a week as a chef to pay for school.	Normally followed by " <i>university</i> ", " <i>college</i> " or " <i>school</i> ".	
9	which incidentally also	ph	Apart from the main topic of discussion.	My phone, which incidentally also has an mp3 player, is great for making calls,	We can use, "by the way" also.	
10	putting on	pv	To hold, host, organize and carry out an event	The KMU Arts Centre is putting on "The Phantom of the Opera" in October.	It is used more for live shows, such as concerts, theatre, musicals etc.	Irregular verb put, put, put

4. Expressions

Now, let's look at the Expressions in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the expressions to put in your *Speaking Page*.

Expressions	Meaning	Use
Well, I suppose	Hesitation and maybe	A: Can you do out tonight? B: I can't. I have too much homework. A: Oh, come on. It's 2 for 1 in Sydney Street. B: Well, I suppose I could go out for just one, or two.
Ah, no	Not exactly	A: You mean, it runs on its own? B: Ah, no. It still needs a battery to run it.
Oh, Wow! That's awful!	Surprise and horror/disgust	A: Someone stole my scooter on campus last night. B: Oh, Wow! That's awful!
Yes, as a matter of fact.	Surprisingly yes	A: Are you gonna go tonight? B: Yes, as a matter of fact. A: Oh, I thought you didn't like Jane. B: Well, I can't live in the past.
Well, that's good.	Relief	A: Phew! I passed my exam. B: Well, that's good. You had me worried.
Wow! Sounds like a	Excited and positive	A: Man that party was great last night. We had beer and chicken and more beer. B: Wow! Sounds like a great party. Pity I missed it.
Yeah!	Totally agree	A: It seems like you had a great time at KMU. B: Yeah!

5. Grammar

Let's look at the Grammar in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the Grammar to put in your Speaking Page.

Grammar Form	Rule	Use
Simple Present	<p>S+ verb (inf) + s/es in third person</p> <p>I eat. I don't eat. Do I eat?</p> <p>He eats. He doesn't eat? Does he eat?</p> <p>I am kind. He is kind She is kind. We are kind. They are kind.</p> <p>In this Chapter we are looking at The Simple Present as a fact or generalization.</p>	<p><i>I go to KMU.</i> <i>My major is Economics.</i> <i>I live on dorm.</i></p>
Present Continuous (Progressive)	<p>S+ am/is/are + verb (ing)</p> <p>To talk about :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An action of duration happening now. 2. An action of duration happening around now. <p>Key words: now, at the moment</p>	<p><i>I am listening to Seanan in class now.</i></p> <p><i>I am reading a book on Shakespeare at the moment.</i></p>

Chapter 6 Love

1. These are some things we will look at and use in this chapter.

(The **MP3** is available online)

Vocabulary/Phrases	Expressions	Grammar
got a crush on her	Hey,	should
ask her out	yo!	
Assuming she will say yes.	What's up,	
get to know her more	Oooh!	
(be) offensive to women.	Uuurr!	
I'm totally broke	Ah, come on!	
a date-date	I don't know.	
	Hold on.	
	Wait, wait, wait one second.	
	Oh, that's great because	

2. Listening & Reading

(The **MP3** is available online)

Please Read and Listen to the following conversation to see how the above Vocabulary, Expressions and Grammar can be used.

George – USA

Crystal – USA

George: **Hey**, Crystal, I need some advice **yo!**

Crystal: **What's up**, George?

George: So, there's this like red-headed girl in class and I kind of **got a crush on her** but ...

Crystal: **Oooh!**

George: **Uuur!** But, yeah, I don't know, you know, how to **ask her out**. I don't even know if she knows my name, but yeah...

Crystal: **Ah, come on!**

George: You got any advice?

Crystal: I would personally just be natural and just go straight-forward?

George: Go straight-forward and ...

Crystal: And ask her out?

George: How I do that?

Crystal: **I don't know**. For my personal advice I think you **should** just go straight forward and say "Hi, my name is George" and give her an appearance.

George: **Hold on**. I'm gonna write this down.

Crystal: OK. And next step is "If you are free" oh, you always have to check if she's either married, or if she's a lesbian, or if she is single.

George: OK.

Crystal: So, number three is what you're looking for.

George: OK, number three.

Crystal: So, if she is single, just say, hey, how about we go out for a cup of coffee or something.

George: OK, coffee.

Crystal: And, yeah, that's how you get her.

George: So, yeah, what if she doesn't like coffee though? I mean, what else could we do we on a date? **Assuming she will say yes.** What's fun to do on a date anyway?

Crystal: Fun to do on a date! It's just the fact that you're being with her and just try to **get to know her more.**

George: **Wait, wait, wait one second.** Do I need to pay for this?

Crystal: I don't think you should pay on the first date. I think sometimes that can be **offensive to women.**

George: **Oh, that's great because I'm totally broke.**

Crystal: I think you should just ask her casually, not like **a date-date**, just say, "Hey, I would like to know you a little bit more, and just go out for a small little drink, like go to that new cafe that's open, like a lot of girls think that place is so cute. I think you should take her there.

George: But I think cafes are boring.

Crystal: Cafe's are boring. Men! Women don't think so. This is the point. Write it down.

3. Vocabulary/Phrases

Let's look at the Vocabulary/Phrases in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the vocabulary to put in your Speaking Page.

	Word/Phrase	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	got a crush on her	id	To like or be in love with someone who does not know that you like him/her	A: You know Jill has a crush on you? B: What? A: Come on, everyone knows. You can't be that blind!	Used with "have", or "have got".	
2	ask her out	pv	To ask someone out on a date	I like Suzanne. Why don' you ask her out?	Transitive. If the object is a pronoun, it must come after ask and before out	
3	Assuming she will say yes.	ph	This means, we are taking for granted that she will agree. She might not agree, we don't know.	A: Ok assuming she will say yes , where will I bring her? B: Hm, a coffee shop?		
4	get to know her more	id	To become more familiar with another person.	I'll need to get to know her more first, before I ask her out.		
5	(be) offensive to women.	ph	Something is degrading to the female sex	This movie is offensive to women . It treats women like objects.		
6	I'm totally broke	slg	To have no money	I'm totally broke after the weekend. Why did I drink so much?	We can use other words here, "skint", "strapped for cash", "stone broke", "tapped out".	
7	a date-date	id	A real date	It's not like a date-date . We are just having coffee.		

4. Expressions

Now, let's look at the Expressions in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the expressions to put in your Speaking Page.

Expressions	Meaning	Use
Hey, yo!	Greeting. Very informal.	Hey! Long time no see! Yo! Long time no see!
What's up,	Greeting. Very informal	A: What's up? B: Not much and you? A: Ah, just chillin.
Oooh!	Teasing	I like Tessa. Oooh! You like Tessa, you like Tessa! Uuurr!
Uuurr!	Anger	Uuurr, I don't like her. Ok? Got it?
Ah, come on!	Disbelief. Really?	A: What will I do if she says yes? B: Ah, come on! I'm not your babysitter. A: Oh, ok, sorry.
I don't know.	Expressing no idea sarcastically	A: What should I do? B: I don't know. You know, you really piss me off. Can't you think for yourself? A: Huh?
Hold on.	Wait	A: Hold on a moment. What did you say? B: I said we have a test tomorrow. A: Oh, no!
Wait, wait, wait one second.	Wait please, too fast.	A: Wait, wait, wait one second. What did you say? Can you repeat that?
Oh, that's great because	Responding to good news.	A: We get paid tomorrow. B: Oh, that's great because I'm almost broke.

5. Grammar

Let's look at the Grammar in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the Grammar to put in your Speaking Page.

Grammar Form	Rule	Use
Modal Verbs should	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Modal verbs do not take "-s" in the third person. 2. You use "not" to make modal verbs negative, even in Simple Present and Simple Past. 3. Modal verbs are followed by infinitive without to. <p>Some common modal verbs are:</p> <p>Can Could May Might Must Ought to (exception) Shall Should Will Would</p> <p>We use should for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recommendation 2. Obligation 3. Expectation 	<p>1. Present: People with high cholesterol should eat low-fat foods. Past: Frank should have eaten low-fat foods. That might have prevented his heart attack. Future: You really should start eating better.</p> <p>2. I should be at work before 9:00.</p> <p>3. Present: Susan should be in New York by now. Past: Susan should have arrived in New York last week. Let's call her and see what she is up to. Future: Susan should be in New York by next week. Her new job starts on Monday.</p>

Chapter 7 Food

1. *These are some things we will look at and use in this chapter.*

(The MP3 is available online)

Vocabulary/Phrases	Expressions	Grammar
gran	OK, so let's start out with	Present Perfect Simple
filling	Actually, where I'm from in	Used to
dry	Oh, man, yeah.	Simple Present
I'm not a fan.	Yeah. Oh, you don't have	
a cosmopolitan mix	Right, so when you	
the national dish	I don't know to be honest.	
shepard's pie.	No. Really.	
crave	Speaking of...	
sandwich spread.	You got to be kidding.	
You have it with...	Right. How come it's not	
diced	I do like it but, I don't know.	
chopped	Um, kind of,	
vegemite	Not really, no, no.	
marmite	Ah, that's right.	
	OK, cool.	

2. Listening & Reading

(The **MP3** is available online)

Please Read and Listen to the following conversation to see how the above Vocabulary, Expressions and Grammar can be used.

Todd = American

Phil = British

Todd: So, Phil, I thought we'd talk about food.

Phil: OK, yeah. Food is one of my favorite subjects.

Todd: **OK, so let's start out with** fruit. OK, what's your favorite fruit?

Phil: My favorite fruit is raspberry, which you can't get in Japan.

Todd: Oh, raspberry.

Phil: Oh, well, you can get it in Japan but it's really expensive.

Todd: I love raspberries. **Actually, where I'm from in** the states, we have loads of raspberries for free.

Phil: My **gran used to** have them in her garden so when I was kid, it was always someone picking the raspberries and like vanilla ice cream and raspberries together.

Todd: **Oh, man, yeah.** My grandmother, actually, she used to make raspberry cobbler.

Phil: Cobbler?

Todd: **Yeah. Oh, you don't have** cobbler. You probably have a different name for it in England. It's like a pie, but it's really sweet. You take the blackberries or raspberries, and it's the **filling** and a pie crust over it. It's a pie. They call it cobbler, so..... Actually, speaking of British food, what's a scone?

Phil: A scone is basically a really kind of dried cake, kind or really dried kind of cake material but it's got little bits of raisins in it.

Todd: **Right, so when you** go to Starbuck's and they have the little triangle things, is that a scone?

Phil: **I don't know to be honest.** I don't go to Starbuck's very often.

Todd: Right.

Phil: I don't recommend them, they're really, really, really **dry**. Generally you eat them with cream and tea, but **I'm not a fan**.

Todd: **No. Really.**

Phil: Highly overrated.

Todd: **Speaking of** British food, what's your favorite British food?

Phil: Fish n' Chips I suppose.

Todd: **You got to be kidding.** Fish n' Chips?

Phil: Fish... British food basically is just **a cosmopolitan mix** of foreign stuff combined with together, like the most popular food now, **the national dish**, is curry.

Todd: **Right. How come it's not** fish n' chips?

Phil: I don't know. Just because maybe people are going a bit more healthy or just because it's different, and curry's the most eaten food now.

Todd: Right. Actually, I lived in England for about a year and I loved **shepard's pie**.

Phil: Shepard's pie or cottage pie is very similar, yeah.

Todd: Yeah, right.

Phil: **I do like it but, I don't know.** I just don't eat it that often.

Todd: No, really. OK, actually now that we're both living in Japan, are there are British foods that you **crave**?

Phil: **Um, kind of,** something called Branston pickle, which is basically, it's kind of **sandwich spread. You have it with** cheese, or with like meat, and you put it on, it's like **diced** vegetables, but really thinly **chopped** and it's got a special sauce. It's just really nice. I really miss it.

Todd: Wow. What's it called?

Phil: Branston pickle.

Todd: Branston pickle?

Phil: Yeah.

Todd: Is it like **vegemite**?

Phil: **Not really, no, no.** It's kind of actually lumps of vegetables within in. We have something similar to veggiemite called **marmite**.

Todd: **Ah, that's right.**

Phil: But the taste is actually stronger.

Todd: **OK, cool.**

3. Vocabulary/Phrases

Let's look at the Vocabulary/Phrases in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the vocabulary to put in your Speaking Page.

	Word/Phrase	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	gran	n	grandmother	My gran used to make strawberry jam when I was little.	We have various names for grandmother,, "grammy", "nan", "grandma"	
2	filling	n	The contents of something	I loved the filling in the cake. It was blueberry jam. Mmmm.		
3	dry	adj	Without moisture	The chicken was so dry I had to drown it in gravy.	The opposite would be "juicy", "moist"	Dry n
4	I'm not a fan.	ph	To say something is not your favorite	I'm not a fan of fish soup. It makes my stomach upset.	We can also use, "I'm not taken with...", or "it's not my cup of tea", "I'm not into..."	
5	a cosmopolitan mix	adj	Belonging to all the world, not limited to just one part of the world	Irish food is a cosmopolitan mix foods from Asia, Europe, and the USA.	We use cosmopolitan to say that something is <i>worldly, cultured, broad minded, a blend of everything.</i>	Cosmopolitan n
6	the national dish	n	A food a country is famous for	Pasta is the national dish of Italy.		
7	shepard's pie.	n	A pie made from beef and potatoes and vegetables.	My mom would cook shepard's pie every Saturday for dinner. It was great!		
8	crave	v	To hunger for, to want	I suddenly have a craving for chocolate. I must get some.	Use "yearn for", "a hunger for" We can say, "I crave sweets", or "I have a craving for sweets"	
9	sandwich spread.	n	A substance you spread on bread to make a sandwich.	I had no time so I just used a sandwich spread instead of making something complex.		
10	You have it with...	ph	Combined with	Well you can have it with pepper sauce. It tastes really good.		
11	diced	adj	Chopped up into fine cubes.	First, dice the onions then add salt.	We can used " chop up "	
12	chopped	adj	Cut in a downward motion	I chopped up the carrot and added it to the soup.		
13	vegemite	n	An Australian vegetable extract used as a sandwich spread	I think Australians love putting vegemite on their sandwiches.		
14	marmite	n	A British yeast and vegetable extract used as a sandwich spread	I hate marmite , it just has a weird dry taste to it.		

4. Expressions

Now, let's look at the Expressions in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the expressions to put in your Speaking Page.

Expressions	Meaning	Use
OK, so let's start out with	Beginning	Ok, let's start out with this question. Why do you like cooking?
Actually, where I'm from in	Giving more information	Actually, where I'm from , we don't have Soju.
Oh, man, yeah.	Absolutely yes	I used to eat Sugar Puffs for breakfast. Do you remember them? Oh, man, yeah.
Yeah. Oh, you don't have	Realizing something is different	Yeah, oh, you don't have that do you. Sorry I forgot you're not Irish.
Right, so when you	Ok, and	Right, so when you add the salt, what do you do next?
I don't know to be honest.	No opinion/idea	A: Did you forget to lock the door? B: I don't know to be honest. Maybe.
No. Really.	Yes, sure	A: Yeah, it's not cool, no. B: No. Really.
Speaking of...,	Reference	Speaking of John, where is he?
You got to be kidding.	No way Incredulous	You won the lottery. You've got to be kidding. No way! Really?
Right. How come it's not	I see, but why?	Right. How come it's not working? I put in the batteries.
I do like it but, I don't know.	Saying yes but not positive	Don't you like Soju? I do like it but, I don't know. It's a bit too strong.
Um, kind of,	Agreeing in part	A: I think the answer is wrong. Don't you agree? B: Um, kind of, but do you really think so?
Not really, no, no.	Politely disagreeing	A: Are you upset? B: Not really, no, no.
Ah, that's right.	Thinking and agreeing	A: Yeah, I can't go to school tomorrow, I have to go to the dentist, remember? B: Ah, that's right. You told me last week.
OK, cool.	Agreement	A: So, I'll meet you at 6 at exit 12. B: Ok, cool.

5. Grammar

Let's look at the Grammar in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the Grammar to put in your Speaking Page.

Grammar Form	Rule	Use
Present Perfect Simple	<p>Present Perfect Simple S+ have/has +pp We use the Present Perfect Simple in 3 ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Action started in past and continues now. 2. Action started in past, finished, but the result of the action affects now. 1. Action started and finished in the past, but the experience of that action still remains with us until now, and can be recollected at any moment. <p>We use short single action verbs, not verbs that show a long time or repetition.</p> <p>The Present Perfect Simple always connects the past to the present in some way.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I have been in class for 30 minutes. (Class is not finished yet, I am still in class now) 2. I have lost my wallet. (action started and finished sometime in the past, now the result is I have no money) 3. I have been to Seoul. (Action started and finished sometime in the past, it is part of my memory and I can remember my time there now if I think about it)
Used to	<p>S+ used to + inf. We use “used to” to talk about an action or state which has stopped or changed from the past till now.</p>	<p>I used to smoke when I was younger. Now I don't. (action) I used to have long hair when I was in university. Now it's short. (state)</p>
Simple Present	<p>S+ verb (inf) + s/es in third person</p> <p>I eat. I don't eat. Do I eat?</p> <p>He eats. He doesn't eat? Does he eat?</p> <p>I am kind. He is kind She is kind. We are kind. They are kind.</p> <p>In this Chapter we are looking at The Simple Present as a fact or generalization.</p>	<p>I <i>go</i> to KMU. My major <i>is</i> Economics. I live <i>on</i> dorm.</p>

Chapter 8 **Jobs**

In this Chapter we will look at:

1. Top 10 Interviewer Questions & Sample Answers
 2. 10 Interview Questions
-

1. Top 10 Interviewer Questions & Sample Answers

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

1. Tell me about yourself.

Example: I'd like to start by saying that I believe I am the best candidate for this job. The reason I say this is because I have the right skills, training, education and personality needed to fulfill this position. I have experience in this field already. In my previous position I undertook similar work and found it to be most interesting and my ex employer valued my work highly. Along with this I think my personality best suits this work...

2. Why should I hire you?

Example: You should hire me because I am the best person for the job. I realize that there are likely other candidates who also have the ability to do this job. Yet I bring an additional quality that makes me the best person for the job--my passion for excellence. I am passionately committed to producing truly world class results. For example . . .

3. What is your long-range objective?

Example: Within five years, I would like to become the very best accountant your company has on staff. I want to work toward becoming the expert that others rely upon. And in doing so, I feel I'll be fully prepared to take on any greater responsibilities which might be presented in the long term. For example, here is what I'm presently doing to prepare myself . . .

4. How has your education prepared you for your career?

Example: My education has focused on not only the learning the fundamentals, but also on the practical application of the information learned within those classes. For example, I played a lead role in a class project where we gathered and analyzed best practice data from this industry. Let me tell you more about the results . . .

5. Are you a team player?

Example: Yes, I'm very much a team player. In fact, I've had opportunities in my work, school and athletics to develop my skills as a team player. For example, on a recent project . . .

6. Have you ever had a conflict with a boss or professor? How was it resolved?

Example: Yes, I have had conflicts in the past. Never major ones, but there have been disagreements that needed to be resolved. I've found that when conflict occurs, it helps to fully understand the other person's perspective, so I take time to listen to their point of view, then I seek to work out a collaborative solution. For example . . .

7. What is your greatest weakness?

Example: I have had trouble in the past with planning and prioritization. However, I'm now taking steps to correct this. I just started using a pocket planner . . . then show them your planner and how you are using it.

8. If I were to ask your professors to describe you, what would they say?

Example: I believe she would say I'm a very energetic person, that I'm results oriented and one of the best people she has ever worked with. Actually, I know she would say that, because those are her very words. May I show you her letter of recommendation?

9. What qualities do you feel a successful manager should have?

Example: The key quality in a successful manager should be leadership--the ability to be the visionary for the people who are working under them; the person who can set the course and direction for subordinates. The highest calling of a true leader is inspiring others to reach the highest of their abilities. I'd like to tell you about a person whom I consider to be a true leader . . .

10. If you had to live your life over again, what one thing would you change?

Example: Although I'm overall very happy with where I'm at in my life, the one aspect I likely would have changed would be focusing earlier on my chosen career. I had a great internship this past year and look forward to more experience in the field. I simply wish I would have focused here earlier. For example, I learned on my recent internship . . . then provide examples.

2. 10 Interview Questions

(The MP3 is available online)

1. What are the company's strengths and weaknesses compared to its competition?
2. How important do upper management consider the function of this department/position?
3. Could you explain your organizational structure?
4. What are the day-to-day responsibilities of this job?
5. What are some of the skills and abilities necessary for someone to succeed in this job?
6. What kind of work can I expect to be doing the first year?
7. How much guidance or assistance is made available to individuals in developing career goals?
8. Can you describe an ideal employee?
9. What is the company's policy on providing seminars, workshops, and training so employees can keep up their skills or acquire new ones?
10. Who will review my performance? How often?

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.