

F1 Practical Conversation

Fall Semester 2012

Seanan

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Topic 1 SOCIAL NETWORKING

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

1. Post	* <u>P</u> ost	6. Tweet	* <u>T</u> weet
2. Status update	* <u>S</u> tat us up date	7. Browse	* <u>B</u> rowse
3. Wall	* <u>W</u> all	8. Bug	* <u>B</u> ug
4. Tagging	* <u>T</u> ag ging	9. Surf	* <u>S</u> urf
5. Trending	* <u>T</u> ren ding	10. Adware	* <u>A</u> d ware

2. Definitions and Samples (The *MP3* is available online)

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Post	<i>v</i>	To publish (as a message) in an online forum (as an electronic bulletin board)	I posted some photos on my Facebook page yesterday.	Post is usually followed by “ <i>photos</i> ”, “ <i>message</i> ”, “ <i>information</i> ”	Post n Posting n
2	Status update	<i>n</i>	To update information on your life on platform, such as Facebook, MySpace...	I checked your status update yesterday. It said you had gone from being single into a relationship. Who is he?	Status update is usually preceded by “ <i>change</i> ”, “ <i>check</i> ” and “ <i>new</i> ”,...also it is common to say “ <i>S+ update + (reflexive pronoun) + status...</i> ”	Update v
3	Wall	<i>n</i>	Facebook - the area on a profile or page where friends and fans can post their thoughts, views, or criticisms for everyone to see.	My friend Peter is over in Ireland at the moment. Every day he posts photos of Irish food on his wall , they make me hungry.	The verbs, ‘ <i>post</i> ’ and ‘ <i>write</i> ’ are usually used before “ wall ”. We can also use “ <i>take down a post from</i> ” to say we remove info.	Wall v
4	Tagging		Facebook- Labeling photos or information with names, places...	Mark, in Seoul, is always tagging me in his photos. I usually remove the tags as I don’t want everyone to see my photo.	Usually followed by “ <i>names</i> ”, “ <i>photos</i> ”	Tag v Tag n
5	Trending	<i>v</i>	A word, phrase or topic that is tagged at	Photos of Lady Gaga are trending now on Twitter.	Trending can be followed by; “ <i>now</i> ”,	Trend v Trend n

			a greater rate than other tags.		<i>“on (Twitter)”</i> , <i>“topics”</i> , <i>“stories”</i> , <i>“videos”</i> ...	
6	Tweet	<i>n</i>	A post or status update made on the Twitter online message service.	President Obama wrote a Tweet on Twitter in 2011 about the death of Steve Jobs; “Rest in peace, Steve Jobs. From all of us at #Obama2012 thank you for the work you make possible every day—including ours.”	Tweet is more common in the verb form (Tweeted). We can also use; <i>“take down”</i> , <i>“remove”</i> , <i>“delete”</i> , and <i>“re-tweet”</i> to show various Tweeting actions.	Tweet v
7	Browse	<i>v</i>	To look over casually	He was browsing online yesterday when he came across an interesting story of his old school.	Can be followed by; <i>“through”</i> , <i>“over”</i> .	Browse n Browser n
8	Bug	<i>n</i>	An unexpected defect, fault, flaw, or imperfection	I installed new software in the system yesterday but it is full of bugs , so I need to take it off and replace it.		Bug v Bug n
9	Surf	<i>v</i>	To scan the offerings of (as television or the Internet) for something of interest	I usually surf online every morning, scanning through the news to see what happened in the world overnight.	Followed by <i>“online”</i> , <i>“the net”</i> .	Surfer n Surf v
10	Adware	<i>n</i>	Computer software that is provided usually for free but contains advertisements	I downloaded an Adware program from Filehippo the other day, and now I keep getting pop-ups on my computer. I should have downloaded a Freeware program.	Other terms that are similar are; <i>“Freeware”</i> (no advertisements) and <i>“Shareware”</i> (programs that can be shared legally – with or without advertisements)	

3. Vocabulary Practice (The *MP3* is available online)

A. 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. _____ Wall | a. to take down or delete a message |
| 2. _____ Surf | b. no infections, virus-free software |
| 3. _____ Post | c. software programs with no advertising |
| 4. _____ Bug | d. to not look at websites online. |
| 5. _____ Adware | e. a non Web 2.0 space, no interactive space. |

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

Status update

Browse

Tweet

Trending

Tagged

1. He labeled my photo yesterday on Facebook.
2. I was looking through some websites yesterday and found a great site on travel in Korea.
3. He posted a new message on his FB this morning saying that his wife just gave birth to their new born baby boy.
4. Photos of Kate Middleton are very popular right now on Twitter.
5. He wrote yesterday on Twitter that he had been accepted on the scholarship program.

4. **Listening & Reading** (The *MP3* is available online)

Listen & read a conversation about **Social Networking**.

Tom	Jess, usually when I see you, you're sitting at the computer checking your e-mail. How many times a day do you check it?
Jess	I honestly don't count, but many, many times. Definitely more than twenty times a day. It's not really necessary. It's not like I have millions of e-mails coming into my account every day, but I'm very impatient and I hate waiting for responses or waiting for something that I'm expecting so I'll check my e-mail so that I can receive it as soon as it's sent. How about you? Do you check your e-mails often?
	I suppose I check once a day, and if I have any mail, it will be one or two weeks before I reply to it. I'm really bad at keeping in touch. I've got accounts at Facebook and my space and hi5, all these social networking sites, but I almost never log on and people ...I got a message the other day, a friend telling me, I'm a boring Facebooker. It's official because I haven't updated my profile in so long.
Jess	Why don't you? Is it that you haven't got enough time?
Tom	I have got so much free time. I think it's just because I'm very lazy. I take photos. I meet people. I do things. I just don't feel the need to tell everyone about it at the end of the day. My family have kind of gotten used to it now. They know that I'll get in contact they'll likely to see me in the next few months, or I'll get in contact if there's a birthday or a baby, but apart from that, I really don't keep in touch very well.
Jess	Apart from e-mail, neither do I. I did join Facebook a couple of years ago when all of my friends did and everyone was sending me links to join, and I created my

<p>profile, but to be honest, it's too much for me to have more than one thing to check that many times a day, so usually I stick to e-mail for communication. Yes, I do check it a lot, but I think if I started checking Facebook as regularly, I wouldn't have time to do the things I need to every day.</p>
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5. Phrases (The *MP3* is available online)

These *Phrasal Verbs* are very common in relation to **Computers and Social Networking**.

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Structure	Example
Act up	Not working properly		Inseparable No Object	This computer's acting up again.
Be down	Not working at all		Inseparable No Object	The system was down for about 14 hours, as KMU's technical staff worked overnight on the problem.
Run out (of)	To have no more of something	Memory	Inseparable Object (S+ run + out + of + object)	Your computer crashed because it ran out of memory .
Fire up	To start, begin something	Browser	Separable Object (S+ fire + up+ O) (S+ fire + O+ up) (S+ fire+ O (pronoun) + up	Fire up your web browser and the www will give you access to information you can't find in the local library.
Arsing around	To waste time doing nothing		Inseparable Object (S + arse around + O)	I spend my days sitting in school wishing I wasn't there, and then coming home and arsing around on the computer.

6. Phrase Practice (The *MP3* is available online)

Please put the correct *Phrasal Verb* into the sentence below. Please change the form of the Phrasal Verb if needed.

Act up

Be down

Run out

Fire up

Arse around

1. Will you stop _____ and get on with your work!
2. I've got to go to the store, we've _____ of eggs.
3. _____ the car, we need to get going.
4. I can't access the information, the website _____ at the moment.
5. My phone is _____ again; the screen keeps going black after I turn it on.

7. Conversation Strategies (The *MP3* is available online)

Tip: When you speak, try to use the **Coordinating Conjunctions** below; they will help you make longer sentences.

and

but

because

so

- A. Example: I went to the movie theater. I watched Avatar. I didn't like it. The story was terrible. I will not recommend it to my friends.
- B. I went to the movie theater **and** watched Avatar, **but** I didn't like it **because** the story was terrible, **so** I will not recommend it to me friends.

8. Grammar (The **MP3** is available online)

Present Simple

Tip: We use the **Present Simple** a lot when we talk about **Social Networking**.

Present Simple

Rule	Use																				
<p>S+ verb inf</p> <p>We use the Present Simple to talk about actions we do every day or states.</p> <p><i>I eat.</i> <i>She eats</i> <i>We eat</i></p> <p><i>I don't eat</i> <i>She doesn't eat</i> <i>We don't eat.</i></p> <p><i>Do you eat?</i> <i>Does she eat?</i> <i>Do they eat?</i></p> <p>Common words: adverbs of frequency- usually, sometimes, always, occasionally, seldom, never...</p>	<p>I usually go online in the morning.</p> <p>Sometimes I chat online.</p> <p>I seldom surf news websites.</p> <p>I hardly ever log on to Facebook.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Adverbs of Frequency</u></p> <table border="1"><tbody><tr><td>100%</td><td>always, constantly</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>usually, normally</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>frequently, regularly</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>often</td></tr><tr><td>50%</td><td>sometimes</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>occasionally</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>rarely, infrequently</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>seldom</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>hardly ever</td></tr><tr><td>0%</td><td>never</td></tr></tbody></table>	100%	always, constantly		usually, normally		frequently, regularly		often	50%	sometimes		occasionally		rarely, infrequently		seldom		hardly ever	0%	never
100%	always, constantly																				
	usually, normally																				
	frequently, regularly																				
	often																				
50%	sometimes																				
	occasionally																				
	rarely, infrequently																				
	seldom																				
	hardly ever																				
0%	never																				

9. Idioms (The *MP3* is available online)

These *Idioms* are very common and they are connected to **Technology**.

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
Blow a fuse	To be angry	To react to a situation or person...in work, in an argument, when you can't fix a problem.	He blew a fuse yesterday when he found out his girlfriend had been cheating on him.
Cog in the machine	To be part of the whole	We use this to say how unimportant a person is, or to show that the group is more important than the self. (It in Western culture has a negative feeling)	A: If you are sick and can't go to work, will they miss you? B: Ah no, I'm just another cog in the machine , they can survive without me.
Get your wires crossed	To misunderstand something	If people get their wires cross , they misunderstand each other, especially when making arrangements.	We got our wires crossed yesterday, I thought you said the meeting was at 6pm not 5pm, my bad, sorry.
Rocket science	Easy, simple	If something is <u>not rocket science</u> , it is <u>not very complicated or difficult to understand</u> . This idiom is normally used in the negative.	It's not rocket science . Even a monkey could do the work. All I have to do is press a button every 5 minutes and that's my job.
Light years ahead	Advanced	If you are light years ahead of others, you are a long way in front of them in terms of development, success, etc.	Apple were light years ahead of their competition until recently, now they seem to be on par with other companies.

Chapter 2 HISTORY

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

1. Accuracy	* <u>A</u> c cu ra cy	6. Integrally	In * <u>t</u> eg ra lly
2. Adjacent	Ad * <u>j</u> a cent	7. Overlap	O ver * <u>l</u> ap
3. Compress	Com * <u>p</u> ress	8. Retain	Re * <u>t</u> ain
4. Feasibly	* <u>F</u> ea si bly	9. Seep	* <u>S</u> eep
5. Gut	* <u>G</u> ut	10. Structure	* <u>S</u> truc ture

2. Definitions and Samples (The *MP3* is available online)

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Accuracy	<i>n</i>	Precision; exactness	The research department checks all our articles for accuracy of facts before we print them.	Accuracy is often followed by “of”.	Accurate adj, Accurately adv
2	Adjacent	<i>adj</i>	Next to	Even though the villages are adjacent to each other, their residents speak different languages.	Adjacency is often followed by “to”.	Adjacency n
3	Compress	<i>v.</i>	To press together	To make the foundation stronger, they compressed the soil before pouring the concrete.		Compression n, Compressed adj
4	Feasibly	<i>adv</i>	Practically; in a way that can work	Scientists can’t feasibly bring energy from deep ocean currents to where it is needed - on land.		Feasibility n, Feasible adj
5	Gut	<i>v</i>	To empty or hollow out	In order to remodel the house, we must first gut it and throw away all the old fixtures.	Gut also means ‘ <i>the stomach of an animal</i> ’ ;this verb makes an image, that the inside of a building is like the inside of an animal.	Gut n, Gutted adj

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	Integrally	<i>adv</i>	In a whole or complete manner	Writing and spelling are taught integrally as part of the reading program.		Integrate v, Integrity n, Integral n, Integral adj
7	Overlap	<i>v</i>	To lie over part of something; to have elements in common	One of the two assistants will likely get fired, since most of their duties in the office overlap .		Overlap n
8	Retain	<i>v</i>	To keep or hold	The rain fell so heavily that the banks of the river could not retain all the water.		Retainer n, Retention n
9	Seep	<i>v</i>	To pass slowly for a long time, as a liquid or gas might	As the containers rusted, the toxic waste seeped into the ground.	Seep is often followed by “into” or “through”.	
10	Structure	<i>n</i>	Something constructed, such as a building	Most companies have a social structure that can’t be understood by outsiders.		Structure v, Structural adj, Structurally adv

3. Vocabulary Practice (The *MP3* is available online)

A. 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.

accuracy adjacent feasibly integrally structure

1. She had no idea how they could _____ take a big vacation and remodel their house in the same year.

2. Daily meditation is used _____ with medication and massage as part of the recovery plan.

3. The rival politicians were raised in _____ counties.
4. If you build a _____ next to this river, you must be sure it is safe against floods.
5. Once he ran for public office, he understood the importance of checking public statements for _____.

B. 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. seep | (a) fill |
| _____ 2. gut | (b) separate |
| _____ 3. retain | (c) stay contained |
| _____ 4. compress | (d) loosen |
| _____ 5. overlap | (e) throw away |

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

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

Organic products from ancient life are an **integral** part of the Earth's resources, offering scientists a more **accurate** picture of ancient life-forms. One key to ancient life comes in the form of petrified matter. Petrification is a process that slowly turns the remains of a living object into stone. In this process, minerals **seep** into a mass of organic matter. After the organic matter has been replaced, a mineral version of the living object is left. Petrification often occurs in trees that are found **adjacent** to rivers, floodable areas, and volcanoes, which provide the mud or ash that initially covers the organic matter. Some

Bonus Structure -
 In this context, **Today** means ‘at present; at this time in history.’

pieces of petrified wood **retain** the original cellular **structure** of the wood and the grain can be easily seen. **Today**, it is **feasible** to petrify wood in a simple laboratory process. Fossils are another way that ancient life is preserved. Most fossils include an animal’s hard parts, such as teeth and bones. One type of fossil, called a trace fossil, may also include eggs, tooth marks, contents of the **guts**, and fossil excrement. Some products from ancient life offer us more than scientific knowledge. One such product is coal, a solid fuel of plant origin. It develops over millions of years, during which swamp vegetation is submerged in water, depleted of oxygen, and covered by layers and layers of sand and mud. These **overlapping** layers settle with the Earth’s movements and are **compressed** over time.

5. Extra Phrases (The **MP3** is available online)

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

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Structure	Example
Date back	When something was first made, produced.	Century	Inseparable No Object	This coin dates back to the 5 th Century
Dig up	To find something through digging and searching	Remains Fossil Artifact	Separable Object dig + up + O dig + O + up dig + OPr + up	This fossil was dug up in the west of Ireland.
Come across	To find something by accident	Remains Fossil Artifact	Inseparable No Object	The hikers came across the remains while they were out hiking.
Pull out	To open and look at something	Records	Separable Object pull + out + O pull + O + out pull + OPr + out	If we pull out the records we can clearly see that this man was born on the 5 th of July 1954.
Bring back	To return something to its original condition, through restoration	Original state	Separable Object bring + back + O bring + O + back bring + OPr + back	We have brought these coins back to their original state . Now we can clearly see the depiction of

				King Edward on the face of the coins.
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6. Phrasal Verb Practice (The *MP3* is available online)

Please put the correct *Phrasal Verb* into the sentence below. Please change the form of the Phrasal Verb if needed.

dig up date back come across bring back pull out

1. The painting by Van Dyke will be on show to the public today after it was _____ to its original state following fire damage.
2. When I was a teenager I _____ an old axe in my back garden. I thought it was worth something, but it turned out to be of little value.
3. The dentist _____ my dental records to see what procedures I had taken in the past.
4. The oldest book I have _____ to the 1860's.
5. I _____ an old photo of my father and mother when I was back in Ireland and I showed it to my fiancé.

7. Conversation Strategies (The *MP3* is available online)

Tip: Please use the following Conversation Strategies when you want to give a **Statement**; show you **Agree** or **Disagree**.

Statements

In my opinion ____ Don't you think ____

It seems to me ____ According to ____

I feel ____

Agreements

I agree. That's right/true.

You're right. That's a good point.

I think so, too.

Disagreements

I'm afraid I disagree.

Maybe/Perhaps, but ____

I'm not sure I agree.

I don't agree.

8. Grammar (The **MP3** is available online)

Past Simple

Rule	Use
<p data-bbox="203 682 381 714">S + verb (ed)</p> <p data-bbox="203 739 527 770">S+ verb (irregular past)</p> <p data-bbox="203 829 646 1003">We use the Simple Past to talk about past actions that are finished and have no connection with the present.</p> <p data-bbox="203 1064 669 1144">We also use it to show sequences of past events when telling a story</p> <p data-bbox="203 1199 305 1230">I talked.</p> <p data-bbox="203 1253 360 1285">I didn't talk.</p> <p data-bbox="203 1308 341 1339">Did I talk?</p> <p data-bbox="203 1413 293 1444">He ate.</p> <p data-bbox="203 1467 376 1499">He didn't eat.</p> <p data-bbox="203 1522 349 1554">Did he eat?</p> <p data-bbox="203 1604 636 1684">Common time words we see with Simple Past = <i>ago, yesterday, last</i></p>	<p data-bbox="776 835 1166 867">I saw a great movie last night.</p> <p data-bbox="763 1064 1310 1350">I went to the movie theatre last night. I watched Hangover 2. It wasn't as funny as the 1st one. The same guys were in it. Oh, this time it was set in Asia. There were lots of funny scenes. The actors were really good. In one scene, they got on a boat, then went to a temple, then met a crazy guy and then they slept in a jungle.</p>

9. Idioms (The *MP3* is available online)

These *Idioms* are very common and they are connected to **History**.

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
Ancient history	Someone or something from so long ago as to be completely forgotten or no longer important, as a former relationship.		Bob? I never think about Bob anymore. He's ancient history .
(the) rest is history	Everyone knows the rest of the story that I am referring to.		Bob: Hey, what happened between you and Sue? Bill: Finally we realized that we could never get along, and the rest is history .
Go down in history	to be recorded in a particular way		I think that, in the end, this will go down in history as a very important project.
Make history	to do something important that will be remembered for a long time		Faulkner made history Wednesday when she became the first woman to register for classes at the all-male college.
I'm history.	Good-bye, I am leaving.		I'm history . See you tomorrow.

Chapter 3 CULTURE

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

1. Amateurish	* <u>A</u> m a teu rish	6. Improvisation	Im pro vis * <u>a</u> tion
2. Cast	* <u>C</u> ast	7. Incompetent	In * <u>com</u> pe tent
3. Charismatic	Char is * <u>m</u> a tic	8. Medium	* <u>M</u> e di um
4. Gala	* <u>G</u> a la	9. Skit	* <u>S</u> kit
5. Hilarious	Hi * <u>lar</u> i ous	10. Zeal	* <u>Z</u> eal

2. Definitions and Samples (The *MP3* is available online)

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Amateurish	<i>adj</i>	Not good enough to be the work of professionals	Whoever painted this room did an amateurish job, with all sorts of uneven edges.		Amateur n, Amateurishly adv
2	Cast	<i>n</i>	The group of actors in a play, movie, television show, etc.	Some viewers mistakenly start thinking that a TV show's cast members are really the characters they play.	In U.S. English, cast is singular. In some other varieties of English it is plural.	Cast v
3	Charismatic	<i>adj</i>	Extremely attractive and charming	Because of the sparkle in his eye and his confident style, John F.Kennedy was a charismatic leader.		Charisma n, Charismatically adv
4	Gala	<i>adj</i>	Expensive, elaborately arranged, and full of celebration	A college graduation party should be a gala affair, not a backyard barbecue.	Gala is somewhat old-fashioned, more common in print than in speech.	Gala n
5	Hilarious	<i>adj</i>	Very funny	In my opinion, the most hilarious character on television was Basil Fawlty.		Hilarity n

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	Improvisation	<i>n</i>	Inventing a solution to an unexpected problem	Boy Scouts take pride in their improvisation when faced with trouble during a camping trip.		Improvise v, improvisational adj
7	Incompetent	<i>adj</i>	Unskilled; lacking the ability to perform a task	Because we hired a incompetent builder to replace our roof, we now have leaks everywhere.	Usually, <i>incompetent</i> implies that someone tries to do something but fails.	Incompetence n, Incompetently adv
8	Medium	<i>n</i>	A channel or way for a meaning to be expressed	Watercolor art is often considered childish, but some artists have achieved great things working in that medium .	The plural of <i>medium</i> is <i>media</i> .	
9	Skit	<i>n</i>	A short, informal play	Marnie and Chris spent a long time practicing their skit for the school show.		
10	Zeal	<i>n</i>	Enthusiasm; a deep determination to do well	Unfortunately, Tom's zeal to become a rock star distracted him from his studies.	<i>Zeal</i> is often followed by <i>to</i> plus a verb or by a <i>for</i> phrase.	Zealot n, Zealous adj

3. Vocabulary Practice (The **MP3** is available online)

A. 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. amateurish | a. group of people in a movie |
| _____ 2. cast | b. very funny |
| _____ 3. hilarious | c. unable to perform a task |
| _____ 4. incompetent | d. enthusiasm |
| _____ 5. zeal | e. not like professionals |

B. 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.

charismatic gala improvisation medium skit

1. The sixth-grade class put on a little _____ about Thanksgiving Day.
2. The year ended with a _____ celebration featuring a professional orchestra.
3. Gena's skills at _____ saved the play when she forgot her real lines.
4. Television is a passive _____ because it demands no input from the viewer.
5. Movie stars that are especially _____ often take advantage of their charm to go into politics.

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

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

When the artistic *medium* of theater falls into the hands of college students, the results can be unpredictable. At one college, we saw Shakespeare's *Hamlet* done as musical theater. The idea was bad to start out with, and the actual play was *amateurish*, bordering on *incompetent*. The *cast* did not understand the tragic power of the play. Their *improvisation* when they forgot their lines was silly and inappropriate. The costumes and set design looked homemade, like something from an elementary-school *skit*. Three months later, **however**, this same group of students did a great job with the comedy *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

*Bonus
Structure—
However
indicates
a change in
focus.*

Surprisingly enough, the actors were *charismatic*, played their parts with *zeal*, and achieved a *hilarious* result. It was no *gala* event, but we still felt that it was one of the best performances we had seen.

5. Extra Phrases (The *MP3* is available online)

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

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Structure	Example
Sell out	All tickets are sold for an event	concert	Separable Object Sell + out + O Sell + O + out Sell + OPr + out	I tried to get a ticket but when I rang up the office, they said the gig had been sold out for weeks.
Live up to	To meet someone's expectations	expectations	Inseparable Object Live + up + to + O	That movie just didn't live up to my expectations . I read the reviews and was really looking forward to a good storyline, but it was terrible, so run of the mill.
Laugh out	To laugh publicly		Inseparable No Object	I couldn't help myself from laughing out loud at the movies the other day, I hope I didn't upset anyone.
Figure out	To work out what something is or is about.	Plot / story / sum / problem	Separable Object Figure + out + O Figure + O + out Figure + OPr + out	You know, I've seen that movie twice and I still can't figure out what was going on.
Be on	To be showing at present, on TV,		Separable No Object	There is a great documentary on

	Movie Theatre...			tonight on Discovery. You should take a look at it if you can.
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6. Phrasal Verb Practice (The *MP3* is available online)

Please put the correct *Phrasal Verb* into the sentence below. Please change the form of the Phrasal Verb if needed.

be on laugh out figure out live up to sell out

1. They have announced that tickets to the Los Angeles concert of Martin Nievera have been _____ a little over three weeks after they were released.
2. I had to _____ loud at some of the idiotic scenes in that movie.
3. It took some time for her to _____ how to juggle movie stardom, marriage and motherhood.
4. I think the movie was quite good although it didn't _____ my expectations.
5. What _____ at CGV? Ah, not Saw again, what is that...Saw number 75?

7. Conversation Strategies (The *MP3* is available online)

Tip: Please use the following Conversation Strategies when you want to **Summarize**.

Summarizing

In other words, ____.

In summary ____.

You mean ____.

To sum up ____.

It sounds like ____.

In conclusion ____.

What you're saying is (that) ____.

Do you know what grammar structures can follow each Conversation Strategy above?

8. Grammar (The **MP3** is available online)

Tip: *We can use the Grammar below a lot to speak about what we like or do not like about a culture.*

Enjoy

<p>Rule</p> <p>S+ enjoy + verb (ing) <i>Enjoy=like</i> We use this form when we talk about something we do for pleasure, like hobbies.</p>	<p>Use</p> <p>I enjoy talking to friends. I enjoy swimming.</p>
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Love / like

<p>Rule</p> <p>S+ love/like+ verb (ing) We use this form when we talk about something we do for pleasure, like hobbies.</p> <p>S+ love/like+ to + inf We use this form when we talk about something we think is good or right to do, or it is a habit. <i>Love</i> is stronger than <i>like</i>.</p>	<p>Use</p> <p>I love/like cooking and reading books.</p> <p>I like to do the washing up immediately after the meal.</p> <p>We like to eat out every Sunday.</p>
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9. Idioms (The **MP3** is available online)

These *Idioms* are very common and they are connected to **Culture and Entertainment**.

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
Culture vulture	someone who is very keen to see and experience art, theatre, literature, music etc.	Humorous (funny) idiom, a bit negative actually.	She's a bit of a culture vulture . She'll only visit places that have at least one art gallery.
To be star-studded	Lots of famous people in a film, play etc.	Usually we use this when we talk about a movie/musical/play/concert	It was a star-studded event. All the top names were there.

		etc. that has many of the best or well known people in it. Maybe lots of <u>cameos</u> too.	
To be in the lime light .	To be the centre of attention.	To be famous somewhat, celebrities always seem to want to be in the limelight .	Ignore her, she'd do anything to keep herself in the limelight .
A show stopper	An event that provokes such a strong reaction from, it stops whatever's happening.	This can be used with any entertainment form, something was so good, you are left speechless.	His speech was a real show stopper .
To steal the show	To win the greatest praise and to be better than anyone else.	We can use this to talk about movies, musicals, even sport.	Her acceptance speech really stole the show .

Topic 4 JOBS

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

1. Commute	Com *m <u>u</u> te	6. Stimulating	*St <u>i</u> m u la ting
2. Shift	*Sh <u>i</u> ft	7. Thick-skinned	*Th <u>i</u> ck-skinned
3. Dull	*D <u>u</u> ll	8. Mundane	Mun *d <u>a</u> ne
4. Demanding	De *m <u>a</u> n ding	9. Drive	*Dr <u>i</u> ve
5. Flexitime	*Fl <u>e</u> x i time	10. Headhunt	*He <u>a</u> d hunt

2. Definitions and Samples (The *MP3* is available online)

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Commute	<i>v</i>	To travel back and forth regularly (as between a suburb and a city)	He commutes to work every day by train.		Commuter n Commute v
2	Shift	<i>n</i>	A period of work time in a factory, hospital or other place where some people work during the day and others work at night.	I had to work a double shift yesterday; I'm dead on my feet now.	Proceeded by day/morning/evening/night or 8 hour/12 hour... or double/long/short...	Shift v
3	Dull	<i>adj</i>	Boring or not interesting	Life in this small town can be very dull.		Dull adj
4	Demanding	<i>adj</i>	Needing a lot of time, ability and energy.	I have a demanding job; I never get home before 10 at night.		Demand v
5	Flexitime	<i>n</i>	A system that allows employees to choose their own times for starting and finishing work within a broad range of available hours	Yeah, I work in the International Lounge at KMU. We use flexitime there, so I was able to pick my own work schedule.		Flexitime n

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	Stimulating	<i>adj</i>	To excite to activity or growth or to greater activity	My job is very stimulating , I learn new things every day, I meet lots of people and it encourages me to do better and to work harder.		Stimulation n Stimulative adj Stimulator n Stimulatory adj
7	Thick-skinned	<i>adj</i>	Impervious to criticism	You need to be thick-skinned if you work in marketing and sales.	We use this to say that you cannot be hurt by criticism, words etc. An interesting idiomatic phrase like this would be: <i>"Sticks and stones may break my bones, but words will never hurt me"</i> .	Thick-skinned adj
8	Mundane	<i>adj</i>	Ordinary, normal, everyday – relating to the life (somewhat negative)	I have a mundane life, I go to work, eat, sleep; not much out of the blue happens, but that's okay.		Mundanely adv Mundaneness n Mundanity n
9	Drive	<i>n</i>	The energy and determination that makes you try hard to achieve something	As a KMU student she had a lot of drive and ambition; to not only get a good degree, but also to develop as a person.		Drive v Drive n
10	Headhunt	<i>v</i>	To try to persuade someone to leave their job and go to work for another company.	He was headhunted by Samsung while he was still at university.		Headhunting n

3. Vocabulary Practice (The *MP3* is available online)

A. 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. _____ mundane | a. travel |
| 2. _____ headhunt | b. boring |
| 3. _____ flexitime | c. employ |
| 4. _____ commute | d. changeable |
| 5. _____ dull | e. normal |

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

thick-skinned **drive** **stimulating** **shift** **demanding**

1. You need a lot of ambition if you want to be successful in this job.
2. His lectures were so interesting; they really inspired me to continue my studies.
3. Working in a coffee shop is really difficult; sometimes the customers are so rude.
4. I had to work an 8 hour period last night.
5. You have to be pretty strong to work in this job, otherwise you won't last a day.

4. Listening & Reading (The *MP3* is available online)

Listen & read the passage connected to **Jobs** below.

Anar & Seanan 3.02 seconds

S	So I mean em, you've been here, how long have you been here now?
A	Been here for three and a half year.
S	And I mean em, I guess, eh, soon to finish and then...
A	Yeah just I have, just I have one year.
S	So you are looking for jobs?
A	Yeah, just try to find a job related to my major.
S	Here, here or back home?
A	At first I'd like to have a job experience here for one year...
S	Uhh.
A	In a company and then just I'll go to Europe, not my country.
S	Really?
A	Yeah, just for 10 years I'd like to work in different countries, different level.
S	What's the, what's the field? I mean like, you know I mean like...
A	Business administration. I'd like to work in a company.
S	Uh huh.
A	Huge company like Samsung, Hyundai.
S	Yeah.
A	Because they have branches around the world,
S	Oh, okay

A	So I can find easily because of my scholarships, so I think it's going to be easy for me.
S	And your language skills are fine for that as well.
A	Yeah like 3 or 4 languages, so I think I have, I can find those kind of jobs easily related to my major.
S	But is it, I mean, you know like, when I, I guess as a teacher it's easy for me to kind of find work,
A	Yes
S	You know teaching English language and things like that
A	Well I've been teaching like students...
S	Uh huh
A	Some other languages but I cannot like, it's real difficult for me, ah, because
S	Not your
A	Patience
S	Not your area
A	Yeah, yeah, yeah, you've heard about CCAP.
S	Yeah, yeah
A	I've done like for 3 years, but I don't like it.
S	Ah okay.
A	I've tried it like loads of times. I was teaching my culture, but I didn't like it.
S	You weren't into it.
A	Impatience.
S	In terms of business administration, I mean eh, what particular interests?

A	I'd like to work in marketing or sales department
S	Ah huh
A	Or to be manager of one department
S	Ah huh
A	Because I got internship this summer at a company, I thought that like.
S	Ah, you had internship already yeah.
A	Yeah, in a company in Daegu.
S	Uh huh.
A	It was like, the sale department, I was finding customers.
S	How was that, I've never worked for a Korean company, so was that eh.
A	Ah the Koreans, it was fine, kind of new experience, kind of pushing your luck
S	Yeah, yeah
A	Because of culture, but it's okay for me, I got used to it already.
S	Ah hmm.
A	But that was quite fun, new experience, like
S	Ah hmm.
A	I've learned lots of stuff, like group projects.
S	What's the attraction with Europe, I mean 10 years in Europe is a long time.
A	Europe because now have real like after the destruction of USSR, you have have really nice market connected with Europe, so all people are going to Europe.
S	So you are thing Eastern Europe or are you think London or western, or western side.

A	Maybe it's going to be, maybe Hungary or Ukraine.
S	So more Eastern.
A	Or eh...because of Russian language and plus Turkish language.
S	Is that where, I mean is that where the emerging, the emerging markets are in Europe?
A	Yeah, because these countries they got kind of expense 20 years ago, same as my country, so the market is like, because the Western Europe is going kind of down in market, people are...
S	I mean it doesn't matter which company, as long as it's business administration.
A	Sure, well I'll try like first, Korean company, if not I'll try Turkish.
S	But in terms of like eh, you know, what they buy, what they sell; departments and things like that. It doesn't really matter to you?
A	Ah like, marketing departments.

5. Phrases (The *MP3* is available online)

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

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Structure	Example
Beaver away	To work hard and continuously		Inseparable No Object	It is very impressive to see your staff beavering away to get the building completed on time.
Cut out for	Suit, fit, you are the right person for the job	Job This	Inseparable Object	If you enjoy travelling and working at odd hours, you are cut out for the job .
Get off	Finish work	Early	Separable Object	I am going to try and get everything done early in hopes that I might get off early .
Fall through	A plan that fails		Inseparable No Object	The employees decided not to work for him and his plan fell through .
Fill in for	To substitute, take place of, help someone	Friend	Inseparable Object	Colleen was pleased that Gwen was able to fill in for her, as Gwen was an old friend and they had worked together many times.

6. Phrase Practice (The **MP3** is available online)

Please put the correct *Phrasal Verb* into the sentence below. Please change the form of the Phrasal Verb if needed.

fill in for cut out beaver away get off fall through

1. I checked in on him yesterday. He was busy _____ at his homework.
2. I'm not _____ for this work; I'm not physically strong enough.
3. I _____ at 6pm, then I go to the gym for a few hours before home.
4. Remember that job offer I had last week, it _____. Now I'll have to start all over again!
5. Can you _____ me tomorrow for a few hours, I have to go to the dentist after lunch?

7. Conversation Strategies (The **MP3** is available online)

Please use the following Conversation Strategies when you want to give **Correct Someone**.

Correcting Someone

Are you sure?

Actually, I think you mean _____.

Actually, _____.

Don't you mean _____?

Excuse me, but _____?

But, actually, _____ is _____, isn't it?

8. Grammar (The *MP3* is available online)

Tip: We use the **Conditional forms** to talk about real and unreal situations in the present, past and future.

Grammar	Zero Conditional			
Form	If	Condition		Result
	If/When	Subject + Present Simple	,	Subject + Present Simple
	<i>or</i>			
	Result	If		Condition
	Subject + Present Simple	If/When		Subject + Present Simple
Use	FACT			
	We use the so-called zero conditional when the result of the condition is always true, like a scientific fact.			
Example	If I am late for work, my boss gets angry. My boss gets angry if I am late for work.			

Grammar	First Conditional			
Form	If	Condition		Result
	If	Subject + Present Simple	,	Subject + Will/Won't + Base Verb Form
	<i>or</i>			
	Result	If		Condition
	Subject + Will/Won't + Base Verb Form	If		Subject + Present Simple
Use	POSSIBLE			
	We are talking about the future . We are thinking about a particular condition or situation in the future, and the result of this condition. There is a real possibility that this condition will happen.			
Example	If it rains, I will stay home. I will stay home if it rains.			

Also	Sometimes, we use shall , can , or may instead of will . For example: If it rains today, you can stay home.
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Grammar	Second Conditional		
Form	If	Condition	Result
	If	Subject + Past Simple	, Subject + Would/ Would Not+ Base Verb Form
	<i>or</i>		
	Result	If	Condition
	Subject + Would/ Would Not+ Base Verb Form	If	Subject + Past Simple
Use	UNREAL POSSIBILITY OR DREAM		
	The second conditional is like the first conditional. We are still thinking about the future . We are thinking about a particular condition in the future, and the result of this condition. But there is not a real possibility that this condition will happen.		
Example	If I won the lottery, I would buy a car. I would buy a car if I won the lottery.		

Also	Sometimes, we use should, could or might instead of would . For example: If I won the lottery, I could stop working.
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Grammar	Third Conditional		
Form	If	Condition	Result
	If	Subject + Past Perfect	, Subject + Would/ Would Not+ Have + Past Participle
	<i>or</i>		
	Result	If	Condition
	Subject + Would/ Would Not+ Have + Past Participle	If	Subject + Past Perfect
Use	NO POSSIBILITY & PAST REGRET		
	The first conditional and second conditionals talk about the future. With the third conditional we talk about the past . We talk about a condition in the past that did not happen. That is why there is no possibility for this condition. The third conditional is also like a dream, but with no possibility of the dream coming true.		
Example	If I had won the lottery, I would have bought a car. I would have bought a car if I had won the lottery.		

Also	Sometimes, we use should have, could have, might have instead of would have . For example: If you had bought a lottery ticket, you might have won.
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Grammar	Mixed Conditionals	
Form	PAST	PRESENT
	If I had won the lottery,	I would be rich now.
	PAST	FUTURE
	If Mark had gotten the job instead of Joe,	he would be moving to Shanghai.
	PRESENT	PAST
	If I were rich,	I would have bought that Porsche I saw yesterday.
	PRESENT	FUTURE
	If I were more business minded,	KMU would send me to Ireland to work on recruiting international students.
	FUTURE	PAST
	If I weren't going on my business trip next week,	I would have accepted that new assignment at work.
FUTURE	PRESENT	
If I were going to that concert tonight,	I would be very excited.	

Summary

Here is a chart to help you to visualize the *basic* English conditionals. Do not take the 50% and 10% figures too literally. They are just to help you.

probability		conditional	example	time
100%	—————	zero conditional	If I am late for work, my boss gets angry.	any time
50%	———	first conditional	If it rains, I will stay at home.	future
10%	■	second conditional	If I won the lottery, I would buy a car.	future
0%		third conditional	If I had won the lottery, I would have bought a car.	past

9. Idioms (The **MP3** is available online)

These *Idioms* are very common and they are connected to **Work**.

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
Work like a horse	Work a lot, work very hard		Janet works like a horse! She never stops!
Make short work of something	Do something quickly		I made short work of <u>the assignment</u> and moved on to the next job.
Get worked up over something	Become angry or annoyed about something		He got all worked up over <u>the last exam</u> .
Get down to work	Stop relaxing, focus on important task		Sorry, I've got to get off the phone, and get down to work .
All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.	Idiom meaning that you need to have fun in order to be a happy, healthy person		Go home! Remember: All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

Topic 5 MOVIES & RELIGION

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

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Deify | *De i fy | 6. Fundamentalism | Fun da men tal ism |
| 2. Sect | *Sect | 7. Sermon | *Ser mon |
| 3. Martyr | *Mar tyr | 8. Orthodox | *Or tho dox |
| 4. Secular | *Sec u lar | 9. Pious | *Pi ous |
| 5. Rite | *Rite | 10. Agnostic | Ag *nos tic |

2. Definitions and Samples (The *MP3* is available online)

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Deify	<i>v</i>	To worship as a god	When people deify the leader of their country, the leader is able to abuse power more easily.		deity <i>n</i>
2	Sect	<i>n</i>	<u>A religious group whose beliefs are different from the beliefs of an established religion, usually in a way that most people do not approve of</u> (similar to a cult)	The leader of the Moonies sect , Sun Myung Moon, died a few months ago.		
3	Martyr	<i>n</i>	A person who voluntarily suffers death as the penalty of witnessing to and refusing to renounce a religion	He died a martyr for his cause.		Martyr <i>v</i> Martyrdom <i>n</i>
4	Secular	<i>adj</i>	<u>Not religious, or not connected with religion</u>	We live in an increasingly secular society, in which religion has less and less influence on our daily lives.		
5	Rite	<i>n</i>	The ceremonial practices of a church or group of churches	Incense is often burned in their religious rites .		Ritual <i>n</i>

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	Fundamentalism	<i>n</i>	A movement or attitude stressing strict and literal adherence to a set of basic principles	Religious fundamentalism is a danger in today's world, with many extreme groups fighting each other over religious differences.		Fundamentalist n Fundamentalist adj Fundamentalistic adj
7	Sermon	<i>n</i>	A religious discourse delivered in public usually by a clergyman as a part of a worship service	He preached a sermon on the importance of kindness.		Sermonic adj
8	Orthodox	<i>adj</i>	Relating to a conservative religious group	He belongs to the Russian Orthodox Church.		Orthodoxly adv
9	Pious	<i>adj</i>	Having or exhibiting religious reverence	Sometimes she was so pious that the rest of us felt like heathens.		Piousness n, Piety n, Piously adv
10	Agnostic	<i>adj</i>	Believing that humans cannot know whether there is a god	His devoutly Christian parents had problems with his agnostic beliefs.		Agnostic n, Agnosticism n

3. Vocabulary Practice (The **MP3** is available online)

A. 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. _____ **pious** a. believer
2. _____ **secular** b. mainstream religion
3. _____ **sect** c. religious
4. _____ **agnostic** d. non-conservative
5. _____ **orthodox** e. weak faith

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

sermon fundamentalism rite deify martyr

1. Some people worship actors, I have no idea why.
2. I'm not a believer in extreme religions; I think most religions are dangerous.
3. He sacrificed himself for the cause, believing that he would go to a better place if he killed himself.
4. In the Catholic Church, drinking wine is a ritual.
5. The priest gave a speech during the mass, asking people to help each other in these times of economic difficulty.

4. Listening & Reading (The *MP3* is available online)

Listen to and read a conversation about a **Movie**.

William & Seanan

3.44 seconds

S	I was reading, you sent me that thing the other day, what was it em, science is what, science
W	Sends somebody
S	Flies you to the moon and em religion flies you into em.
W	Yeah I showed that to my wife. It was quite, quite interesting little cartoon or
S	Hmm.
W	Saying.
S	Yep, I downloaded it from a wallpaper website but I...

W	Oh yeah, I didn't get the other one, the other one where the, I think it's the, everybody is holding up.
S	Yeah, I think it's power structure.
W	Yeah
S	Religion, the priests.
W	The Pyramid structure, instead of your food pyramid or anything like that.
S	Em, that's the way I took it, I don't know maybe I should look at it more closer, maybe it's a gay dance party thing.
W	That's lovely. But em.
S	It's not recording is it.
W	It is yeah.
S	But I think the idea of em, em, I guess I mean you're American, you know what happened in Libya the other day and it's been happening around the world now since, I don't know, did you see that movie?
W	Let me answer, I'm sorry...
S	Em.
W	What was his name anyway?
S	The guy eh, Terry Jones, you mean the minister who supported...
W	Yeah.
S	Yeah the nut job.
W	Yeah. Say I guess we...
S	Uh huh, but em, seems to have insighted a lot of hatred around the world I don't know.

W	Yeah the eh, the video of.
S	Did you see it?
W	Peace of Muslims or something like that is that what it said.
S	Something anti Islam.
W	Yeah, but I mean the title of it eh, yeah, no I watched a part of the clip, but it's so poorly done it's hard to watch it, like the words, it's like a bad green screen behind the people.
S	But I mean is that being, is it released in terms of, it's only an online thing isn't it, it's not a movie theatre.
W	Ah it's not yeah, I think they might, were gonna do it in some theatre, but they released a few months ago, they released a trailer I think, but just recently like, the last few days, it got translated into Arabic and eh, then I was reading a story this morning about it, the eh, one of the guys behind it that raised the money.
S	Hmm.
W	Is a Coptic Christian from Egypt.
S	Oh okay.
W	Living in the States, but now he's, he's had a really dodgy past. He's been arrested several times.
S	Uh huh.
W	Federally for like fraud and cheating people out of their money, stuff like that.
S	It's always the best people who make these movies, uh, you know.
W	So, eh, but I mean I watched a clip, it was like a 14 minute clip, so I couldn't make it through, it was just so, I mean.

S	You mean bad, just poor quality.
W	Yeah I mean just the production quality was just absolute.
S	'Cause the actors.
W	Garbage.
S	The actors are distancing themselves.
W	Yes, that's what I read on this story this morning, one of the guys who's like the Roman guard or something like that.
S	Yeah.
W	He said, like, I just went out in the desert and.
S	Put on a costume.
W	Put on a costume and eh, said one line and eh.
S	But I don't know.
W	Made \$75 a day.
S	Well there you go, you're not going to turn down money in this economy.
W	Well that's what he said, he said people had raised questions about the eh dialogue.
S	Yeah.
W	They go to the San Basille, or Basall, and eh, that he might just change something but it was still just as crazy, and they're like, they're all like low rent actors or whatever.
S	Well.
W	Not many choices.
S	Low actors and probably just eh, what do you call those emem, extras. You

	know, a lot of extras.
W	And so you know, they're getting \$75 a day or whatever, it's like, I'm not gonna...
S	Still, yeah yeah, but it seems like, your embassy was attacked, another one was, they are all being attacked now it seems to me, 3 or 4 countries you know.

5. Extra Phrases (The *MP3* is available online)

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

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Structure	Example
Set out	To arrange and present graphically or systematically		Separable Object Set + out + O Set + O + out Set + OPr + out	The Bible sets out 10 Commandments to live your life by.
Pass on	<u>To give someone something that someone else has given you</u>	Information Stories	Separable Object Pass + on + O Pass + O + on Pass + Opr + on	Stories are passed on from generation to generation, hopefully preserving culture and tradition.
Ask for	<u>To speak or write to someone because you want them to give you something</u>		Separable Object Ask + for + O Ask + O + for Ask + OPr + for	Some people pray to ask for forgiveness.
Believe in	<u>To think that someone or something exists</u>		Inseparable Object Believe + in + O	I'm not sure if I believe in a God or not, I'm still on the fence about it.
Convert to	To change from one thing to another		Inseparable Object Convert + to + O	When I was 18, I thought of converting to Buddhism, but I gave up that notion.

6. Phrasal Verb Practice (The *MP3* is available online)

Please put the correct *Phrasal Verb* into the sentence below. Please change the form of the Phrasal Verb if needed.

convert to ask for believe in set out pass on

1. In Irish culture, our traditions were _____ to others by word of mouth.
2. I need to _____ this money _____ Euros. How much is the commission?
3. I _____ a plan to go to England this winter.
4. I don't normally _____ help, but I'm broke. Can you lend me some money?
5. I don't _____ ghosts, do you?

7. Conversation Strategies (The *MP3* is available online)

Tip: When you want to **Interrupt Someone** you can say:

Excuse me. (polite)

Could I say something?

Can I say one thing?

Can I ask something?

Wait a Minute. (familiar or strong)

But _____.

8. Grammar (The *MP3* is available online)

Tip: Sometimes when we talk about **Cosmetic Surgery**, we use **Modal Verbs** to talk about getting it or not getting it done.

Should

Rule	Use
<p>We use “should” for :</p> <p>1 = Recommendation 2 = Obligation 3 = Expectation</p> <p>All Modal Verbs follow these 3 rules:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Modal verbs do not take S in the 3rd <u>person</u>.2. We use “not” to make the Modal Verbs negative, even in Simple Present and Simple Past.3. Modal Verbs <u>are followed</u> by infinitive <u>without to</u>. <p><i>Some common modal verbs are:</i></p> <p>Can Could May Might Must Ought to (an exception) Shall Should Will Would</p>	<p>1 = People with high cholesterol should eat low-fat foods. 2 = I should be at work before 9am. 3 = The post should be here soon, It’s almost noon.</p>

9. Idioms (The *MP3* is available online)

These *Idioms* are very common and they are connected to **Religion**.

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
Act high and mighty	To act proud and powerful	This idiom is almost always used in a negative way	Our boss always acts high-and-mighty when he is at a meeting.
As hot as hell	Very hot		Daegu is as hot as hell in the summer.
As ugly as sin	Very ugly		Our dog is as ugly as sin but we love him.
When hell freezes over	Never		I'll stop eating pizza when hell freezes over.
Speak of the devil	To mention someone's name and then have that person appear		" Speak of the devil. My friend has just arrived."

Topic 6 TRAVEL

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

1. Backpack	*Back pack	6. Immunization	Im mu ni *zə tion
2. Package Tour	*Pack age Tour	7. At ease	At *eəse
3. Apprehension	Ap pre *hən sion	8. Disquieting	Dis *qui et ing
4. Chaotic	*Chə ot ic	9. Blasé	Bla *sé
5. Haggle	*Hag gle	10. Quaint	*Quaint

2. Definitions and Samples (The *MP3* is available online)

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Backpack	<i>v</i>	To travel around a region with a bag on your back (usually cheap or low budget travel)	I backpacked around Europe when I was younger, I really loved it.		Backpack n Backpacker n
2	Package tour	<i>n</i>	A tour arranged by a travel agent; transportation and food and lodging are all provided at an inclusive price	I went on a package tour once. It was very relaxing, I didn't have to worry about booking extra hotels, flights etc...		
3	Apprehension	<i>n</i>	Fearful or unpleasant expectation	Experiencing some apprehension about meeting new people overseas is normal.	Synonyms can be <i>fear, worry, concern...</i>	Apprehend v
4	Chaotic	<i>adj</i>	Complete disorder and confusion	The traffic is very chaotic during rush hour, so I always take the train.		Chaotically adv Chaos n
5	Haggle	<i>v</i>	Intense bargaining over the price of goods	We were finally able to haggle down the price of the rug.	Synonyms can be <i>barter, bargain...</i>	

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	Immunizations	<i>n</i>	Protection, often in the form of vaccination or shots, against certain diseases	Immunizations against certain diseases are strongly recommended when traveling to certain areas of the world.	Slang terms for this would be “ <u>shot</u> ”... “I need to get my <u>shots</u> before I go to the USA”.	Immunize v Immune adj
7	At ease	<i>adj</i>	A condition of comfort	He feels at ease when speaking in Spanish.	To feel relaxed with someone, something or somewhere.	
8	Disquieting	<i>adj</i>	A feeling of discomfort	I had a disquieting feeling about walking down this street at night.	Synonyms can be <i>uncomfortable</i> , <i>uneasy</i> ...	Disquiet v Disquietingly adv
9	Blasé	<i>adj</i>	Unconcerned and uninterested	He felt the visit to the museum was so blasé , having been to many others over the past few days.	A French word, earliest use 1819.	
10	Quaint	<i>adj</i>	pleasingly or strikingly old-fashioned or unfamiliar	The fishing village was very quaint .		Quaintly adv Quaintness n

3. Vocabulary Practice (The **MP3** is available online)

A. 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. _____ at ease | a. unpleasant |
| 2. _____ quaint | b. worry-free |
| 3. _____ blasé | c. structured |
| 4. _____ chaotic | d. interested |
| 5. _____ apprehension | e. unrelaxed |

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

disquieting immunizations backpack haggle package tour

1. I went to Spain last year. It was an organized trip; we had a great hotel and the flights were cheap.
2. I'm going to India this summer. I checked online and it said I need to get some shots.
Hope they're not too expensive.
3. I tried to make a deal with the guy over the lamp I bought at the market, but he I couldn't get a discount.
4. Yeah, I travelled around Europe and pitched my tent whenever I got tired.
5. The only city I've have an uneasy feeling in was San Francisco, it seemed a bit seedy the time I was there.

4. Listening & Reading (The **MP3** is available online)

Listen to and read a conversation about **Travel**.

Margaret & Seanan

3.00

S	Ah, this Christmas, I'd like to go home again, I'd like to, not again, but I'd like to go home, 'cause em, eh, it's been a while.
M	Yeah, me too.
S	It's another year I guess. So, em, go home to see Dad.
M	Yes.
S	See his new car.

M	Oh, he got a car?
S	Yeah he bought a 1974 beetle, Volkswagen Beetle.
M	Cool.
S	So eh...
M	Can, is he healthy enough to drive?
S	Yeah, yeah, yeah, he's a healthy, he's a Beetle fanatic, so he's always had them when he was younger, so it's sort of his eh, little bit of a hobby now you know.
M	Good.
S	Retirement.
M	That's good.
S	Yeah so go home and see him and then hopefully, well I don't know, it depends on I guess progress with the study, I might head over to England as well and check out a university over there, if I have time, plus see my sister you know.
M	Okay.
S	Well that will be on my own, eh sort of the whole trip will be on my own.
M	Oh so no family?
S	No, not till next summer, not till next summer.
M	Okay.
S	So I wanna get home on my own first and then next summer a family trip.
M	Yeah, I need to get home too, I need to do shopping.
S	Really? Clothes wise or?
M	Oh my God clothes, everything, clothes, nothing fits, nothing.
S	Ah.

M	Em.
S	You can't get stuff online?
M	I can, but stuff, I'm sorry, stuff, underwear is very hard to fit.
S	Uh huh
M	And I need to be there, I mean pants and stuff I can get online.
S	So back to Seattle?
M	But, yeah I really need to go back and do shopping and I need to um, I need to see my Dad.
S	Yeah.
M	As well and.
S	Your dad is knocking around as well isn't he, how old is your Dad now?
M	He's em 86.
S	Jeez, well he's a lot older than my Dad. My Dad is...
M	But he is failing, his mind is failing.
S	Yeah.
M	So, I need to see him.
S	So your Dad's mind and my Dad's body, there you go.
M	My Dad's body seems to be holding out.
S	Yeah.
M	Which is yeah, kind of scary when you think of the old.
S	Will he still recognize you now or is it on off?
M	Eh no, apparently he knows, he doesn't know his grandkids, but he knows they are his grandchildren.

S	Ah right.
M	But he, he doesn't know their names.
S	Ah.
M	But he knows that, he knows my sister and I apparently, but you know he doesn't, he sees pictures of me, I don't, I haven't seen him in a long time.
S	So when you go home, are you just gonna stay in the home area or travel around a bit?
M	Probably just go to Seattle to see the folks and a few friends and then go to Portland.
S	Uh huh.
M	Em, Oregon, because they don't have a ta...my sister lives there and they don't have sales tax, so I'll shop down there.
S	No sales tax?
M	No sales tax.
S	That's pretty cool.
M	So em, hit the shopping mall in Oregon and...
S	Then bring it all back over here.
M	Haul it all back over to Korea.
S	Hmm hmm hmm, that's not a bad little trip, so shopping, a trip home and a bit of family trip.
M	Pretty much a shopping trip and a little bit of you business, like I said my Dad is getting old, and we need to, my sister and I need to talk about where's the will.
S	Oh the stuff.

M	Stuff like that, we don't know. My sister doesn't know. I just found out recently my sister doesn't know where the paperwork is, so...
---	--

5. Extra Phrases (The *MP3* is available online)

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

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Structure	Example
See off	To be present at the departure of (a person making a journey)	Friend Cousins	Separable Object See + off + O See + O + off See + OPr + off	Seanan saw his friend Killian off at the airport.
Drop off	<u>To take someone to a place in a car, usually without getting out of the car yourself</u>		Separable Object Drop + off + O Drop + O + off Drop = OPr + off	I dropped him off at the bus stop on my way to work.
Get away	<u>To go somewhere different from where you live in order to have a rest or a holiday</u>		Inseparable No Object	Let's get away for a few days over Chuseok.
Ask around	<u>To ask several people for information or advice</u>		Inseparable No Object	I'll ask around and <u>see</u> if there's a room free somewhere.
Laze around	To relax and enjoy yourself; doing no work.	pool	Insurable Object Laze + around + O (British English synonym would be "laze about")	I'm just going to laze around the pool for the day; I need to nurse this hangover.

6. Phrasal Verb Practice (The *MP3* is available online)

Please put the correct *Phrasal Verb* into the sentence below. Please change the form of the Phrasal Verb if needed.

laze around get away drop off see off ask around

1. The bus driver _____ me _____ in the middle of nowhere. I had to wait ages for a lift.
2. I have to go to the airport tomorrow to _____ my best friend, who is leaving Korea.
3. I can't find it on the map. Hold on I'll _____.
4. You are always _____ the house; can't you go out and get some fresh air?
5. I'm dying to _____ this winter. I haven't had a vacation in ages.

7. Conversation Strategies (The *MP3* is available online)

Tip: Please use the following Conversation Strategies when you want to **Understand a Word**.

What does _____ mean?

How do you spell that?

Does it have a synonym or antonym?

Is there another form of the word?

Can you give me an example?

What kind of word is it, a noun or a verb?

8. Grammar (The **MP3** is available online)

Tip: We use **Will** and **Be Going To** to talk about **Future** plans.

Rule	Use
<p>Will S + will/won't + infinitive</p> <p>Be going to S + am/is/are +going + to + infinitive</p>	<p>Spontaneous Decisions <i>What will I eat? I don't know, maybe I'll eat some chicken.</i></p> <p>Independent Plans <i>I am going to go out tonight.</i></p> <p><i>Tip:</i> If you have made plans with other people, we use the Present Continuous to talk about them.</p> <p><i>I am having dinner with my family tonight.</i></p>

Tip: We use **Will** and **Be Going To** to talk about **Future** predictions.

Rule	Use
<p>Will S + will/won't + infinitive</p> <p>Be going to S + am/is/are +going + to + infinitive</p>	<p>Predictions We use Will when we <u>have no evidence</u> in the present about what will happen in the future. It <u>is</u> a guess.</p> <p><i>I think it will rain tonight.</i></p> <p>Predictions We use Be Going To when we <u>have evidence</u> in the present about what will happen in the future. It is <u>not</u> a guess.</p> <p><i>It is going to rain tonight.</i></p>

9. Idioms (The *MP3* is available online)

These *Idioms* are very common and they are connected to **Travel**.

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
On the road	Travelling about usually over a long distance		After 3 years on the road Forest Gump stopped running.
On a whim	Done without thinking seriously about the consequences	The synonym “ <i>out of the blue</i> ” can be used also.	Sometimes, on a whim , I’ll wake up in the morning, go down to Dongdaegu Station and jump on a train
Mile a minute	Very fast		He talks a mile a minute . I can’t get a word in edgeways.
Off the beaten track (path)	To travel away from the frequently traveled routes.		Yeah, I try not to hit the tourist spots, I prefer travelling off the beaten track.(path)
Travel light	To bring very few things with you when you go on a trip		I like to travel light , especially when I’m hiking. I don’t like to be loaded down with gear.

Chapter 7 Europe – War and Conquest

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

1. Annex	* <u>A</u> n nex	6. Invasive	In * <u>v</u> a sive
2. Apex	* <u>A</u> pex	7. Prevailing	Pre * <u>v</u> ail ing
3. Collapse	Col * <u>l</u> apse	8. Resist	Re * <u>s</u> ist
4. Conquest	* <u>C</u> on quest	9. Severely	Se * <u>v</u> ere ly
5. Devise	De * <u>v</u> ise	10. Violation	Vi o * <u>l</u> a tion

2. Definitions and Samples (The *MP3* is available online)

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Annex	<i>v</i>	To make something (usually land) part of another unit	Bardstown grew by annexing several farms at the north edge of town.		Annexation n, Annex n
2	Apex	<i>n</i>	The highest point	Gregory knew that his running skills had to be at their apex during the tournament.	<i>Apex</i> is often used to describe the high point of someone's abilities.	
3	Collapse	<i>v</i>	To fall down, usually because of weakness	The runner collapsed at the end of the race.		Collapse n, Collapsible adj
4	Conquest	<i>n</i>	A takeover by force or continued effort	The first recorded conquest of Mt. Everest was by Tensing Norgay and Sir Edmund Hilary.	<i>Conquest</i> is usually followed by an <i>of</i> phrase.	Conquer v
5	Devise	<i>v</i>	To find an original way to make an object or a plan	The soldiers devised a way to cross the river into enemy territory without being seen.		Device n

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	Invasive	<i>adj</i>	Aggressively entering into someone else's territory	Surgery with a laser is less invasive than surgery with a knife or scalpel.		Invade v, Invasion n, Invader n
7	Prevailing	<i>adj</i>	Strongest or most common	The prevailing attitude among our neighbors is to be friendly but not too friendly.		Prevail v, Prevalence n
8	Resist	<i>v</i>	To refuse to give in to a strong force or desire	Although many native nations resisted , the U.S. government eventually took over almost all Indian land.		Resistance n, Resistant adj
9	Severely	<i>adv</i>	Harshly; extremely	Commanders severely punished any soldier who criticized the battle plan.		Severity n, Severe adj
10	Violation	<i>n</i>	An action that breaks a law or agreement; mistreatment of something that deserves respect	The army's testing of new weapons was a violation of the cease-fire agreement. The sculptures at Mt. Rushmore may be a violation of sacred Indian land.	<i>Violation</i> is often followed by an <i>of</i> phrase.	Violate v, Violator n

3. Vocabulary Practice (The *MP3* is available online)

A. 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. <i>severely</i> | a. invent |
| _____ 2. <i>prevailing</i> | b. fall down |
| _____ 3. <i>devise</i> | c. add on |
| _____ 4. <i>collapse</i> | d. extremely |
| _____ 5. <i>annex</i> | e. most common |

B. Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

1. The judge ruled that Harry was guilty of a (*violation / conquest*) of the seat-belt law.
2. Because Dalmatia was protected by high mountains, the empire could not (*apex / annex*) it.
3. We have to (*conquest / devise*) a way to fight this new disease.
4. Several armed groups joined together to (*resist / collapse*) the foreign invaders.
5. The (*prevailing / invasive*) belief held that the enemy's peace moves were not sincere.

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

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

The Roman *conquest* of North Africa is, in the *prevailing* view, less interesting than Rome's European adventures. In truth, one of the first lands Rome *annexed* beyond the Italian peninsula was the area around Carthage in North Africa. Carthage and Rome had been in conflict (called the Punic Wars) since 264 BCE for control of trade along the Mediterranean coast. In 202 BCE, during the Second Punic War, the Carthaginian general Hannibal *devised* a clever plan, in *violation* of most military wisdom, to march through the high Alps to attack the Roman heartland. The cold weather and steep terrain *severely* stressed

Hannibal's forces, many of whom rode elephants. The Romans *resisted* Hannibal's attacks, and his bold *invasion* force *collapsed*. **In the end**, Rome finished off Carthage in the Third Punic War (149–146 BCE). At its *apex* in 117 CE, Rome controlled all of North Africa and territories from the Persian Gulf to Britain.

5. Extra Phrases (The *MP3* is available online)

These **Phrasal Verbs** are very common in relation to **War and Conquest**.

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Structure	Example
Be over	Finished, ended	War	Inseparable No Object	Do you remember when George Bush declared the war in Iraq was over , a bit premature I remember.
Break out	Something has started	Fighting	Inseparable No Object	Fighting has broken out in Darfur adding to the already catastrophic humanitarian problems there.
Live through	To live during an event	War	Inseparable Object Live + through + O	My grandfather lived through both World Wars.
Spark off	Something started an event off	Clashes / incident	Separable Object Spark + off + O Spark + O + off Spark + OPr + off	Clashes between police and youths have sparked off major flashpoints across the city, causing extensive damage to private property.
Spill over	Overflow from one thing to another		Inseparable No Object	Fighting has spilled over onto the streets, a number of

				innocent bystanders have been injured in the crossfire.
--	--	--	--	---

6. Phrasal Verb Practice (The *MP3* is available online)

Please put the correct *Phrasal Verb* into the sentence below. Please change the form of the Phrasal Verb if needed.

live through spark off break out be over spill over

1. From October 2000, civil wars in Liberia and Sierra Leone began to _____ into Guinea, creating hundreds of thousands of refugees.
2. She has had a long and difficult life. She has _____ two world wars and a revolution.
3. The situation was exacerbated by a power struggle that _____ a civil war in 1724.
4. After the Civil War _____ in 1861, the newly established Confederate government began to issue its own money as legal tender to the citizens of the South.
5. The war _____ yet, you know.

7. Conversation Strategies (The *MP3* is available online)

Tip: Sometimes when we want more information from someone we could use **Soliciting Details**.

- What do you mean _____?
- Can you give me an example _____?
- Could you tell me _____?
- I'd be interested to know _____.
- I'd like to know _____.
- You said _____. What did you mean?
- Could you explain _____?
- What kind of _____?

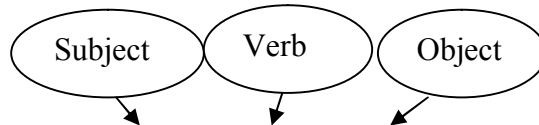
8. Grammar (The *MP3* is available online)

Tip: We use the *Passive Voice* when we talk about buildings and people.

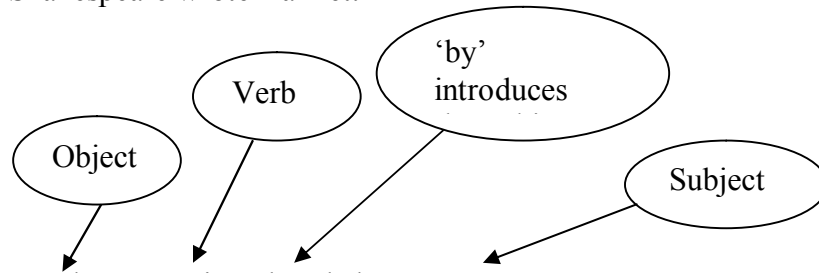
The Passive

Example:

Past Simple Active: Shakespeare wrote Hamlet.



Past Simple Passive: Hamlet was written by Shakespeare.



In the Active, the Subject is important, the person doing the action.
In the Passive, the Object is important.

Please check below for verb changes from Active to Passive.

<i>Present simple</i> Active: tell(s) Passive: am/is/are told	John tells me that you're thinking of leaving. I'm told (by John) that you're thinking of leaving.
<i>Past simple</i> Active: told Passive: was/were told	John told me that you were leaving. I was told (by John) that you were leaving.
<i>Present perfect</i> Active: have/has told Passive: have/has been told	John has told me that you are leaving. I have been told (by John) that you are leaving.
<i>Past perfect</i> Active: had told Passive: had been told	John had already told me that you were leaving. I had already been told (by John) that you were leaving.
<i>Present continuous</i> Active: am/is/are telling Passive: am/is/are being told	John is always telling me that you are leaving. I am always being told (by John) that you are leaving.
<i>Past continuous</i> Active: was/were telling Passive: was/were being told	John was always telling me that you were leaving. I was always being told (by John) that you were leaving.
<i>Future simple</i> Active: will tell Passive: will be told	I will tell John that you are leaving. John will be told (by me) that you are leaving.
<i>Future perfect</i> Active: will have told Passive: will have been told	By tomorrow I will have told John that you are leaving. By tomorrow John will have been told (by me) that you are leaving.
<i>Present perfect continuous (rare in the passive)</i> Active: has/have been telling Passive: has/have been being told	John has been telling me for ages that you are leaving. I have been being told (by John) for ages that you are leaving.

9. Idioms (The *MP3* is available online)

These *Idioms* are very common and they are connected to **War and Conquest**.

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
War with someone	To fight or dispute with someone.		Ruth is always warring with someone , usually about something trivial.
Go to war (over someone or something)	To wage a war over someone or something. (Often an exaggeration.)		Do you want to go to war over Sarah? Is she that important to you?
An act of war	An international act of warlike violence for which war is considered a suitable response.		To bomb a ship is an act of war .

	Any hostile act between two people.		"You just broke my stereo!" yelled John. "That's an act of war! "
All's fair in love and war.	Cliché In some situations, such as when you are in love or waging war, you are allowed to be deceitful in order to get what you want. (Often said as an excuse for deception.)		To get Judy to go out with him, Bob lied and told her that her boyfriend was seeing another woman. All's fair in love and war.
All-out war	Total war, as opposed to limited military actions or threats of war.		We are now concerned about all-out war in the Middle East.

Topic 8 ENVIRONMENT

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

1. Anticipate	An *tj ci pate	6. Flood	*Flood
2. Catastrophic	Ca ta *stro phic	7. Impact	*Im pact
3. Collide	Co *llide	8. Persevere	Per se *vere
4. Eruption	E *rup tion	9. Plunge	*Plunge
5. Famine	*Fa mine	10. Unleash	Un *leash

2. Definitions and Samples (The *MP3* is available online)

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Anticipate	<i>v</i>	To expect; to sense something before it happens	By placing sensors in earthquake-prone areas, scientists can anticipate some tremors in time to warn the public.		Anticipation n, Anticipatory adj
2	Catastrophic	<i>adj</i>	Extremely harmful; causing financial or physical ruin	The architect died in a catastrophic elevator accident.		Catastrophe n, Catastrophically adv
3	Collide	<i>v</i>	To come together with great or violent force	As usual, their holiday was ruined when their in-laws' views on politics collided with their own.		Collision n
4	Eruption	<i>n</i>	A sudden, often violent, outburst	The eruption of Mount St. Helens in 1980 caused 57 deaths and immeasurable change to the face of the mountain.	Eruption is often followed by an “ <i>of</i> ” phrase.	Erupt v
5	Famine	<i>n</i>	Severe hunger; a drastic food shortage	The potato famine in Ireland in the mid-nineteenth century caused large numbers of Irish people to emigrate to America.		

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	Flood	<i>n</i>	An overflowing of water. An excessive amount.	The constant rain and poor drainage system caused a flood in town. The political party sent out a flood of letters criticizing their opponents.		Flood v
7	Impact	<i>n</i>	A strong influence	The speech about the importance of education made an impact on me.	Impact is usually followed by “ <i>on</i> ” or “ <i>of</i> ”	Impact v
8	Persevere	<i>v</i>	To keep going, despite obstacles or discouragement; to maintain a purpose	The hikers persevered despite the bad weather and the icy trail.		Persist v, Persistent adj
9	Plunge	<i>v</i>	To go down suddenly. To decrease by a great amount in a short time	He jumped off the diving board and plunged into the pool. The value of the company’s stock plunged after its chief executive was arrested.	Plunge is often followed by an “ <i>into</i> ” phrase.	Plunge n
10	Unleash	<i>v</i>	To release a thing or an emotion	When they saw the strange man on their property, they unleashed their dogs. He is from such an unemotional family, he will never learn to unleash his feelings.		

3. Vocabulary Practice (The *MP3* is available online)

A. 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. persevere | (a) to pass by without hitting |
| _____ 2. anticipate | (b) to give up |
| _____ 3. famine | (c) to not see something coming |
| _____ 4. collide | (d) harmless |
| _____ 5. catastrophic | (e) excess of food |

B. Circle the word that best completes each sentence

1. Residents of Hawaii must accept the possibility of a volcanic (**eruption** / **perseverance**).
2. Years after the accident, she was finally able to (**anticipate** / **unleash**) her feelings of anger.
3. Houses along the river often face (**famine** / **flooding**) during the rainy season.
4. Many people think it is cruel to (**collide** / **plunge**) live lobsters into boiling water.
5. A well-written essay should make some kind of (**catastrophe** / **impact**) on its readers.

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

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

Nature challenges humans in many ways, through disease, weather, and **famine**. For those living along the coast, one unusual phenomenon capable of **catastrophic** destruction is the tsunami (pronounced “tsoo-NAH-mee”). A tsunami is a series of waves generated in a body of water by an impulsive disturbance. Earthquakes, landslides, volcanic **eruptions**, explosions, and even the **impact** of meteorites can generate tsunamis. Starting at sea, a tsunami slowly approaches land, growing in height and losing energy through bottom friction and turbulence. Still, just like any other water waves, tsunamis **unleash** tremendous energy as they **plunge** onto the shore. They have great erosion potential, stripping beaches of sand, undermining trees, and **flooding** hundreds of meters inland. They can easily crush cars, homes, vegetation, and anything they **collide** with.

To minimize the devastation of a tsunami, scientists are constantly trying to *anticipate* them more accurately and more quickly. Because many factors come together to produce a life-threatening tsunami, foreseeing them is not easy. **Despite this**, researchers in meteorology *persevere* in studying and predicting tsunami behavior.

Bonus
Structure—
Despite this
means “even so;
regardless.”

5. Extra Phrases (The *MP3* is available online)

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

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Structure	Example
Blow over	A storm which passes by causing little or no damage.	storm	Inseparable No Object	We are hoping that the storm will blow over .
Cave in	To collapse, to fall in on.	roof	Inseparable No Object	Two people were injured when the roof of their home caved in under the weight of the snow.
Clean up	To tidy up a place after a disaster.	mess	Separable Object Clean + up + O Clean + O + up Clean + OPr + up	As soon as the water started receding, we began the clean-up process.
Ride out	To wait patiently during a storm until it is over.	storm	Separable Object Ride + out + O Ride + O + out Ride + OPr + out	You should carefully choose and prepare a safe place to ride out the storm .
Rip through	To move through a place quickly causing a lot of damage and destruction.		Inseparable No Object	Twenty-four families are still without a home after fire ripped through their apartment complex on Tuesday.

6. Phrasal Verb Practice (The *MP3* is available online)

Please put the correct *Phrasal Verb* into the sentence below. Please change the form of the Phrasal Verb if needed.

blow over cave in rip through clean up ride out

1. After the disaster volunteers from around the world helped _____ the mess.
2. The fire _____ the house, killing one person and injuring another.
3. The trapped miners have been underground for 5 days now, following the devastating _____ last week.
4. Local radio channels are asking people to _____ the heavy winds in underground shelters and not to venture outside until the storm passes.
5. The storm due to hit this evening might _____ as strong winds from the east are pushing it further west.

7. Conversation Strategies (The *MP3* is available online)

Tip: Sometimes when we can't think of the word we need, we have to be creative with our English to **Find the Right Word**.

The word I'm looking for ...

What do you/we call _____?

What's it (called)?

It's used for _____.

You see it _____.

It looks like _____.

It's a thingamajig

8. Grammar (The MP3 is available online)

Present Perfect Simple

Rule	Use
<p>S+ have/has +pp</p> <p>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. 3. 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. The Present Perfect Simple always connects the past to the present in some way.</p> <p>Common Words: for, since, yet, already, still, before, just</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) <p>For = whole duration Since = start of duration Yet = Negative and Question Already = Positive Still = Negative</p>

Ever / Never

Rule	Use
<p>In this form we are looking at the question = Have/has + s+ ever + pp...?</p> <p>We used "ever" here to mean "in all your life...up to now"</p> <p>"Ever" can only come in the question form, nowhere else.</p> <p>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")</p> <p>(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>

9. Idioms (The *MP3* is available online)

These *Idioms* are very common and they are connected to **the Environment**.

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
Ripple effect	When an action has an effect on something, which in turn affects something else, it is said to have a ripple effect.		Car pollution has a ripple effect on the environment, adding to global warming.
Hear the grass grow	To hear very well due to being in an exceptionally quiet environment.		On Sunday morning I walked outside, and you could hear the grass grow . All the kids were still in bed.
Fresh off the boat	Newly arrived from a foreign place, especially as an immigrant who is still unfamiliar with the customs and language of his or her new environment.		People who are fresh off the boat in Daegu might find it difficult to get around the city.
Down to earth	Down to earth describes someone or something that is free of pretension and doesn't put on airs, but who is instead simple and straight-forward.		An example of down to earth is a person who buys a nice cozy farmhouse instead of a giant mansion.
A recipe for disaster	If you refer to a plan or an idea as a recipe for disaster, you think it is likely to produce bad results.		Transporting oil around the world by oil tanker has always seemed to me like a recipe for disaster .