

Basic Conversation

Fall Semester 2011

Seanan

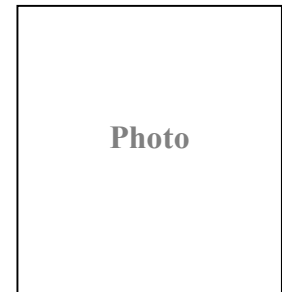
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Major: _____



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A. Common Movie Vocabulary (*The MP3 is available online*)

animation	애니메이션	love triangle	삼각관계
based on	~에 기초한, 근거한	macho: tough guy	왕초, 터프가이
black comedy	블랙 코미디 (빈정대는 유머가 담김)	mega-star	매우 잘 알려진 배우
body double	대역	mistaken identity	사람을 잘못 봄
boring	지루한	platonic relationship	정신적인 관계
boy meets girl, boy loses girl, boy gets girl.		plot twists	(영화의) 꼬여있는 줄거리
가장흔한 영화주제 (e.g. <i>Titanic</i> , <i>Pretty Woman</i> , <i>The Sound of Music</i>)		predictable	너무 뻔한, 예상 가능한
buddy film	두배우가 콤비를 이루는 영화	prison film	감옥영화
characters	등장인물	puppy love	어린나이의 사랑, 풋사랑
chemistry	마음이 통함, 죽이 맞음	reserved seating	(영화관) 지정석제
climax	절정, 클라이맥스	sappy	감상적인, 어리석은
coming of age film	미래지향적인 영화	science fiction (SF)	공상과학
complicated	복잡하고 어려운	sequel	속편 (e.g. <i>Die Hard II, III</i>)
cut to the chase	중요한 부분으로 바로 넘어가다	slapstick comedy	익살극 (e.g. <i>Dumb and Dumber</i>)
dialog-driven movie	대화가 주를 이루는 영화	slasher film	공포영화 (e.g. <i>Scream</i>)
director	감독	snooty	거만한, 오만한
extras	엑스트라	sold out	매진되다
far-fetched	부자연스런	special effects	특수효과
flashback	과거 회상장면으로의 전환	stoic	자제심이 강한
genre: type of movie	장르	supporting actor	조연배우
girl-next-door type	보통, 평범한 소녀	surprise ending	(영화등) 예상치 못한 결말
gory	피를 많이 흘리는	tearjerker	눈물나게 하는 영화
happy ending	해피 엔딩	the heavy/villain	악당
hard to follow	난해한, 이해하기 어려운	tragic ending	비극적 결말
historical drama	역사 드라마	unbelievable	믿을 수 없는
horror movie	공포영화	unrequited love	짝사랑
leading man (lady)	남자 (여자) 주인공	violent	폭력적인

B. Common Movie Questions and Phrases *(The MP3 is available online)*

Genre -	What kind of movie is it?	It's a/an.....
Actors -	Who is in it? is in it.
Set -	Where does it take place?	It takes place in/on
	When does it take place?	It takes place in the.....
Plot -	What's it about?	It's about a who
Climax -	How does it end?	In the end,
	What kind of reviews did it get? It gotreviews.	

C. Common Movie Grammar *(The MP3 is available online)*

Past Simple

Rule	Use
<p>S + verb (ed)</p> <p>S+ verb (irregular past)</p> <p>We use the Simple Past to talk about past actions that are finished and have no connection with the present.</p> <p>We also use it to show sequences of past events when telling a story</p> <p>I talked.</p> <p>I didn't talk.</p> <p>Did I talk?</p> <p>He ate.</p> <p>He didn't eat.</p> <p>Did he eat?</p> <p>Common time words we see with Simple Past = <i>ago, yesterday, last</i></p>	<p>I saw a great movie last night.</p> <p>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>

D. Extra Movie Questions (*The MP3 is available online*)

1. What is your all-time favorite movie?
2. Are there any kinds of movies you dislike?
3. Have you ever seen? (Insert the name of a movie.)
4. How often do you go to movies?
5. If a book has been made into a movie, which do you prefer to do first, see the movie or read the book? Why?
6. What is the worst movie you've ever seen?
7. What was the last movie you saw?
8. What movie star would you most like to meet?
9. What do you think of reality shows?
10. Do you think that films can be educational?
11. Would you like to be an actor/actress? Why or why not?
12. Do you think action movies are bad for children?
13. What is your favorite movie soundtrack?
14. What do you think about comic books movies?

E. 1. Movies Homework Page

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A. Common Travel Vocabulary (The *MP3* is available online)

4 days, 3 nights	3박4일	quaint	오래되고 흥미로운
air pollution	공기오염, 공해	R & R (rest & relaxation)	휴식
back packing	여행 짐싸기	reservation	예약
bumper to bumper	차가 아주 밀리는	rip off	바가지 씌우다
check in	체크인하다	rough it	고생하며 여행하다
check out time	체크아웃 시간	sailboat	돛배, 범선
crystal clear	아주 맑은	scenic view	아름다운 경치
ETA (estimated time of arrival)	도착시간	scuba diving	스쿠버 다이빙
folk village	민속마을	sightseeing	관광
hiking	도보여행, 하이킹	ski lift	스키 리프트
I'm lost	길을 잃어 버렸어	ski pass	스키 자유이용권
island	섬	souvenir	기념품
jet ski	제트 스키	stream	시내
lake	호수	swimming	수영
layover	환승 대기시간	tentative plans	임시 계획
mountain climbing	등산	theme park	테마공원
mountain view	산쪽 전망	tourist attraction	관광지
museum	박물관	tourist trap	관광객에게 바가지 씌우는 가게
noise pollution	소음 공해	travel agency	여행사
ocean view	바다쪽 전망	visa	비자
one way/round trip	편도/왕복	wake-up call	아침에 깨워주는 전화
overnight trip	1박 여행	water pollution	수질오염
passport	여권	waterfall	폭포
peace and quiet	평화롭고 조용한		

B. Common Travel Phrases (The **MP3** is available online)

Phrase	Collocation	Meaning	Example
Ask around		To look for help with directions	I'll ask around to see where we are. I'm totally lost.
Back out	plan	To not do something you were going to do	I had to back out on my plan to go to Brazil, I had no money.
Chill out		To relax	We just chilled out in the hotel room, it was too hot to go outside.
End up		To finish your journey at a destination	We ended up going to a small Italian restaurant by the beach, the food was great.
Laze around	pool	To relax	Yep, we just lazed around the pool getting tans.
Sit around		To relax, but usually used to mean "waiting, bored", nothing to do.	We just sat around for hours, it was really frustrating. Next time I'm going to fly a different airline.
Fly off		To take an airplane somewhere.	Tomorrow, he is going to fly off to Tokyo. Lucky guy.

C. Common Travel Grammar *(The MP3 is available online)*

Present Perfect Simple

Rule	Use
<p data-bbox="236 521 448 555">S+ have/has +pp</p> <p data-bbox="236 616 778 649">We use the Present Perfect Simple in 3 ways:</p> <ol data-bbox="284 712 778 1176" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="284 712 778 795">1. Action started in past and continues now.<li data-bbox="284 857 778 940">2. Action started in past, finished, but the result of the action affects now.<li data-bbox="284 1003 778 1176">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 data-bbox="284 1238 778 1321">We use short single action verbs, not verbs that show a long time or repetition.</p> <p data-bbox="284 1339 778 1464">The Present Perfect Simple always connects the past to the present in some way.</p>	<p data-bbox="825 712 1369 795">1. I have been in class for 30 minutes. (Class is not finished yet, I am still in class now)</p> <p data-bbox="825 857 1369 985">2. I have lost my wallet. (action started and finished sometime in the past, now the result is I have no money)</p> <p data-bbox="825 1030 1369 1205">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>

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. \</p> <p>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>

D. Common Travel Questions (The **MP3** is available online)

1. Have you ever been abroad?
2. Are you afraid of going abroad alone?
3. Could you live in another country for the rest of your life?
4. Describe the most interesting person you met on one of your travels.
5. What was your best trip?
6. What was your worst trip?
7. Do you prefer summer vacations or winter vacations?
8. Have you ever been in a difficult situation while traveling?
9. Have you ever gotten lost while traveling? If so, tell about it.
10. Have you ever hitchhiked? If so, how many times?

E. 2. Travel Homework Page

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A. Common Music Vocabulary *(The MP3 is available online)*

I remember the first **album** I bought when I was a kid. It was The Joshua Tree by U2. We had a **turntable** at home, so I used to love **putting the needle on the record** and listening to the album. My father hated my music taste so he always shouted at me, "we have headphones you know!", so I usually **plugged** myself **in** for a few hours after my household chores. In my house, I grew up with various musical influences, my father loved country music; my mother loved classical, my older brother **was into** rock, my older sister was into pop, and I was into **alternative** music. When I was in secondary school, my music taste reflected my fashion and my attitude. I hung around in a group, about four or five of us, all dressed in black, with nail varnish, lipstick, piercings and hair standing up on our heads. We were all into Goth music, the Cure, The Jesus and Mary Chain and we always got into fights with the rockers (the guys who wore blue denim and black leather jackets, who loved rock music).

In university, I **grew out of** that Goth scene, and became more interested in **singer-songwriter** musicians, listening to Tom Waits, Leonard Cohen and Nick Cave, people I still listen to today. I also became more aware of Irish musicians, who in some reflected how I felt at particular moments throughout my life. Depending on my mood, I would **pump up** a song loud enough that I couldn't hear myself singing. One of my favorite songs for this was "Revelate" by The Frames (the lead singer is the main actor in the movie "Once"). I also enjoyed dance music and hip hop, but this was mostly when I went clubbing, I would rarely listen to this at home. I was never really into **chart music**, or what the latest **hit** was, and MTV **was** never really **on** in my house.

Nowadays, I usually **troll through** Myspace or Itunes, or a few other websites to find **music samples**, before I buy the CD or download. My ipod can hold a lot of music and it displays the album art and organizes the songs into **playlists**, artists, songs, albums, **composers**, **genres**, **compilations**, podcasts and so on.

With the technology of today, it seems to be much easier and faster to access the artists you want to hear, it is quite different to when I was a child recording songs off the radio with a **cassette player**. When I travel now or go for a jog (sometimes), I will put on my ipod, put in my headphones and set my music to **shuffle**.

However, something which I miss most about living in a new country, is **live music**. Seeing and hearing your favorite band, group or singer **on stage** is amazing. I even miss walking down the street and listening to a **busker strumming** away on his guitar. The **vibe** you get from the crowd gathered around you, all with open ears, listening to every chord , beat , note or lyric is something I used to love about going to live music, whether it was on the street, in a small **intimate venue**, a concert hall or at a large **open air concert**. I will always have a love for music, even though I am terrible on the guitar and **can't hold a note** to save my life.

B. Common Music Phrases *(The MP3 is available online)*

Phrase	Collocation	Meaning	Example
be into	music	To like something	William is really into modern jazz music.
sell out		No more tickets available	Ricky and the band have been playing to sold out audiences across the country.
pack out		The ability to fill all the concert seats	He's a very popular artist. Last year he was able to pack out London's Albert Hall.
Grow out of		To finish liking something and move on to something else	I grew out of pop music when I was 15. I then got into heavy rock music.

C. Common Music Grammar (The MP3 is available online)

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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D. Common Music Questions *(The MP3 is available online)*

1. What kind of music do you like?
2. Are you a good singer?
3. Can you concentrate on other things when you are listening to music?
4. Can you play a musical instrument?
5. Do you think there is a relationship between drugs and music?
 1. How about violence and music?
6. Do you think your favorite music twenty years from now will be the same as it is today?
7. Have you ever been to a concert?
8. How does music make you feel?
9. If you could play any musical instrument, what would it be?
10. Is there any kind of music that you hate?
11. Should music lyrics be rated similar to the way movies are rated?

E. 3. Music Homework Page

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Warm-up

1. Can you name the **5 FOOD GROUPS**?



2. What part of the world do you associate these foods with? Write the foods on the map.

rice • pasta • cheese • potatoes • red meat (like steak) • beans • bread • herring • tea • nuts • beer • sugar • cocoa
wine • coffee • spices • noodles • spicy food • mild food • raw fish



A. Common Food and Eating Vocabulary (The **MP3** is available online)

all-you-can-eat	원하는 만큼 먹을 수 있는	hostess	(음식점의) 여자 급사장
appetizer	입맛 돋구는 음식, 애피타이저	leftovers	남은 음식, 찌꺼기
atmosphere	분위기	main dish	주요리
bland	맛이 부드러운 (not spicy)	maitre'd	(고급 음식점의) 남자 급사장
brown bag lunch	도시락	manager	지배인
brunch	아침겸 점심	midnight snack	야식, 야참
buffet	부페	mood	분위기
burnt	(음식이) 탄	mouth watering	군침이 돌게 하는
bus tables	(식당에서) 식탁을 치우다	my treat	내가 지불할게
chef	고급식당의 요리사	old time	옛날의
complimentary	무료의	owner	주인
cook	주방장	pick up the tab	식대를 내다
corn dog	핫도그	pig out	돼지처럼 많이 먹다
crispy chicken	바삭바삭한 닭튀김	ritzy restaurant	고급 식당
delicious	맛있는	salt and pepper	소금과 후추
dessert	후식	scrambled eggs	계란 스크램블
dinner/supper	저녁식사	side dish	반찬 (주요리 외의 요리)
eat in or take out?	여기서 드세요, 가져 가세요?	spicy	양념이 많이 된, 매운
entree	주요리	stuffed	아주 배부르게 먹은
ethnic food	민속 음식	take out	싸가지고 가다
fancy food	비싼 음식	theme restaurant	주제가 있는 실내장식의 식당
fast food	패스트 푸드 (e.g. MacDonald's)	tip (US style)	팁(10-15%)
food poisoning	식중독	upset stomach	배탈
food that sticks to your ribs	배 부르게 하는 음식	vegetarian	채식주의자
free refills	리필 (무료로 채워주는 음료)	raw	익히지 않은
freebie	무료의, 경품	rare	살짝 익힌
greasy	기름기가 많은	medium	중간 정도로 익힌
gourmet	미식가	well done	완전히 익힌
hot	뜨거운, 매운	pizza	피자
hot sauce	매운 소스	thin/thick crust	얇은/두꺼운 피자
junk food	정크 푸드(chips, popcorn)	deep dish pan pizza: very thick, almost like a pie	

B. Common Food Phrases and Expressions (The **MP3** is available online)

I'm hungry.	This food is too	I'm full.
I'm starving.	Cold/hot	I'm stuffed.
I'm famished.	Bland/spicy	I'm about to explode
	Undercooked/overcooked	

C. Common Food Grammar *(The MP3 is available online)*

Should

Rule	Use
<p>We use “should” for :</p> <p>1 = Recommendation</p> <p>2 = Obligation</p> <p>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</p> <p>Could</p> <p>May</p> <p>Might</p> <p>Must</p> <p>Ought to (an exception)</p> <p>Shall</p> <p>Should</p> <p>Will</p> <p>Would</p>	<p>1 = People with high cholesterol should eat low-fat foods.</p> <p>2 = I should be at work before 9am.</p> <p>3 = The post should be here soon, It’s almost noon.</p>

D. Common Food Questions *(The MP3 is available online)*

1. Should fast food restaurants serve healthier food?
2. Are food portions too big for our health?
3. What food would you like to see in a restaurant in this country?
4. Do you think it is good to count calories when you are eating?
5. What differences do you notice in the preparation of
American/British/Australian and Chinese/Japanese/Korean foods?
6. Do you think that food defines a culture? If so, how?
7. Do you notice any differences in the way food is served at the table when you
travel?
8. How does the etiquette of eating together in your country differ from other
countries?
9. Are there any foods that bring back special memories for you? What are they?
10. How often do you have unhealthy food?

E. 4. Food Homework Page

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A. Common Sports Vocabulary (The MP3 is available online)

10 km race	10 킬로미터 경주	natural athlete	선천적인 운동가
ache	통증	No cheating!	(농담) 속임수 없기!
amateur athlete	아마추어 운동선수	no pain, no gain	노력 없이 득 없다
athletic	운동의	panting	헐떡거리는
awkward	서투른	PE: physical education	체육
barbells	역기	PE trunks	체육복 바지
blister	물집	PE uniform	체육복
break	휴식	pooped	지쳐버린, 녹초가 된
calisthenics	미용 체조	professional athlete	프로선수
club membership	클럽회원	pull a muscle	근육을 무리하게 쓰다
couch potato	소파에서 TV를 많이 보는 사람	racquetball	라켓볼
cue ball	포켓볼	referee	심판
cue stick	큐대	sauna	사우나
drained	극도로 피곤한	shoot pool	포켓볼을 치다
exhausted	기진맥진한	spare	남은 볼링 핀
flab	군살	sporting event	체육 행사
flabby	군살이 있는	sprain	삐다, 접질리다
football/soccer	미식축구/축구	sprint	전력질주하다
good break!	(포켓볼) 공 잘 깬어!	stretch	몸을 쭉 뻗다
graceful	우아한	strike	(볼링의) 스트라이크
gutter ball	(볼링) 레인 밖으로 나간 볼	sweat	땀 (흘리다)
gym	체육관	sweat suit	땀복, 운동복
gym shorts	짧은 체육복 바지	sweat like a pig	땀을 뿜뿜 흘리다
health club	헬스클럽	too pooped to pop	매우 지친
hot tub	뜨거운 물이 담긴 욕조	treadmill	러닝머신
loosen up	긴장을 풀다	warm up	준비운동하다
loser pays	패한 사람이 사다	warm-ups	지정 운동복
marathon	마라톤	winner goes first	이긴 사람이 먼저 경기한다
muscular	근육질의	workout	운동
my turn	내 차례야	your turn	네 차례야

B. Common Sports Phrases (The **MP3** is available online)

Phrase	Collocation	Meaning	Example
be over			The match is over .
call off	match		We have called off the match because there is no way we'll be able to play on that ground even if the rain stops now.
call up			The midfielder has emerged as a bright talent and was even call-up to the England squad.
come away with	title		Finley came away with the title in the 400 meter run with a time of 50.05.
crash out			England crashed out of the World Cup after a 4-1 defeat to Germany.
get off			The World Cup got off to a sensational start in Seoul as Senegal snatched a 1-0 victory against defending champions France.

C. Common Sports Grammar *(The MP3 is available online)*

Play / do / go

Play

<p>Rule</p> <p>Play is used with ball sports or competitive games where we play against another person:</p>	<p>Use'</p> <p>How often do you play tennis? - tennis is a ball sport.</p> <p>I play poker with my friends on Friday night. - poker is a competitive game. We play to win.</p> <p>I don't like playing computer games. - again, computer games are competitive so we use play.</p>
---	---

Do

<p>Rule</p> <p>Do is used for a recreational activity or a non-team sport that does not use a ball:</p>	<p>Use</p> <p>'I heard that you do karate.' - karate is a non-team activity.</p> <p>'I do crossword puzzles in my free time.' - crossword puzzles are not competitive.</p>
---	---

Go

<p>Rule</p> <p>Go is used with activities that end -ing. We go somewhere to do something:</p>	<p>Use</p> <p>I'm going fishing on Sunday.</p> <p>Are you going skiing this winter?</p> <p>She said she was going swimming.</p>
--	---

Watch / see / look

Watch

Rule to look at something carefully, usually at something which is moving.	Use Watch TV- the TV doesn't move, but you watch the moving images carefully. Watch here you are going! You almost stepped on my foot!
--	---

See

Rule to 'see' something that comes into our sight that we weren't looking for. (passive)	Use Did you see that bird? – I wasn't looking for it, it just appeared. I saw you driving to work today.
--	---

Look

Rule to look at something for a reason, with an intention.	Use Look at that strange man. Look at the pictures I took on holiday.
---	--

D. Common Sports Questions *(The MP3 is available online)*

1. Do you play any sports?
2. Do you like to watch sports on TV?
3. Do you think athletes earn enough money, not enough money or too much money?
4. Do you think everybody should practice sports?
5. Do you think playing sports helps people work better as a team at work?
6. Do you think that parents are too involved in their children's sports activities?
7. Have you ever been to a soccer game? An America football game? A baseball game?
8. Have you ever been to watch a professional sporting event?
9. Have you ever tried snow-boarding?
10. How often do you exercise?
11. Is it good that professional sports are so commercial nowadays?

E. 5. Sports Homework Page

What vocabulary
will I use in my
Speaking Class?

What phrases
will I use in my
Speaking Class?

What conversation
strategies
will I use in my
Speaking Class?

What grammar
will I use in my
Speaking Class?

--	--

What opinions
will I give in my
Speaking Class?

What else
will I ask/do/use in my
Speaking Class?

A. Common Jobs Vocabulary *(The MP3 is available online)*

Work in Britain

People in Britain can look for jobs in the **Situations Vacant** column of national or local newspapers. National newspapers such as "The Guardian" focus on different areas of **employment** such as **media**, education, **social work** and **information technology** on different days. **Job vacancies** are also displayed at Job **Centres** and other **Employment Agencies** in towns and cities and on the Internet.

Before **applying** for a job, you should check that you meet the **requirements**. These are usually specified in terms of **previous experience**, **qualifications** and **personality**. To show that you are a suitable **candidate** for the **post**, it is usual to enclose a **curriculum vitae** with your **letter of application**. There are many computer programs that will help you produce a well designed and **professional-looking** curriculum vitae, available both from computer software retailers and as **freeware** on the web.

If you **make the right impression**, you will be invited to an **interview**; otherwise you will probably receive a letter saying: "we regret to inform you that your application has been unsuccessful." The successful **applicant** will probably be given a **contract of employment** which will contain the **job description** and the **terms** and **conditions**. You show your acceptance of these by **signing the contract**.

On your first day of work, you may be invited to join a **trade union**. If so, you will probably be introduced to your **shop steward**, the trade union **official** who will represent you and your **colleagues** in negotiations with **management**. Sooner or later, you will meet your **boss**. The person who you **report to**, could also be called a **line manager** or **director**. In factories, **workers** often take their orders from a **team-leader** or **foreman**, who is an **intermediary** between the **employer** and the **employees**.

B. Common Jobs Phrases

(The **MP3** is available online)

What do you do?

I'm a/an/the

I work in the Finance Department.

I work in a bank in Daegu.

I'm in marketing. I work freelance.

I'm a consultant.

What are your main responsibilities?

I'm **in charge of** marketing the product.

I'm **responsible for** developing our client base.

I **deal with** quality control.

I'm also **involved in** a project focused on personnel development.

At the moment I'm **working on** a project to improve lead times.

Who do you work for?

I work for Daegu Bank.

It's a telecommunications company.

We manufacture electronic products.

The company specializes in financial services.

We provide a range of products.

C. Common Job Grammar (The **MP3** is available online)

Have to / Need to (Both are interchangeable, have a look below to see more)

Have to	Rule	Meaning	Use
	S + have to/has to + infinitive	It is an obligation (the will of someone else)	I have to see the teacher (it can also mean you require help, but can also imply you are in trouble and it is not your will)

Need to	Rule	Meaning	Use
	S + need to + infinitive	It is a requirement (your choice, your will)	I need to see the teacher (you require help)

Quick Quiz

Can you tell me the differences between the next two sentences?

I didn't have to wait in line to get tickets.

I needn't have waited in line to get tickets.

Would (like)

Rule	Meaning	Use
<p>We can use Would like this:</p> <p>S + would + like + object S + would + like + to + inf</p>	<p>We use would like to in 2 ways:</p> <p>1 = desire, want 2 = when we cannot do something (as an excuse)</p>	<p>I would like a cup of tea. I would like to have a cup of tea.</p> <p>I would like to go to France this summer. I would like to go, <u>but</u> I have too much on my plate right now. Maybe next time.</p>

D. Common Job Questions *(The MP3 is available online)*

1. At what age do people usually begin to work in your country?
2. At what age do people usually retire in your country?
3. Do you think it is more important to make a lot of money or to enjoy your job?
4. Do you think it's acceptable for women to be in the military? Why/why not?
5. Do you think people over 65 should be made to retire?
6. Do you think women and men should be paid the same for the same job?
7. Who is the breadwinner (provider) in your family?
8. Which job are you best at?
9. Which job would you never do?
10. Which jobs do you think are the most prestigious?

E. 6. Jobs Homework Page

What vocabulary
will I use in my
Speaking Class?

What phrases
will I use in my
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What conversation
strategies
will I use in my
Speaking Class?

What grammar
will I use in my
Speaking Class?

--	--

What opinions
will I give in my
Speaking Class?

What else
will I ask/do/use in my
Speaking Class?

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A. Common Love Vocabulary (The MP3 is available online)

admired from afar	선망의 대상인	make out	키스하다
blind date	소개팅	make up with	다시 잘 해보다
break up	이별하다, 헤어지다	matchmaker (professional)	만남 주선자 (마담뚬)
broken-hearted	상처를 받은	mean drunk	술 버릇이 나쁜
cheap	돈 쓰기를 싫어하는	nasty	심술궂은
cheap date	저렴하게 하는 데이트	naughty	나쁜 짓을 한
cheap drunk	싼 술도 좋아하는	one night stand	하룻밤의 성관계, 만남
cheated on him/her	바람피우다	out of sight, out of mind	안보이면 마음도 멀어진다
chemistry	마음이 통하는 관계	playboy	바람둥이
conceited	잘난 척 하는	playing hard to get	튀기는
crushed	매우 낙심한	playing the field	많은 사람을 만나는
dating around	여러명과 만나는	pretentious	허세를 부리는
Dear John letter	이별의 편지	puppy love	어릴적 첫사랑
fake	거짓의	ring finger	결혼 반지를 끼는 왼손 약지
fast /She's fast	속도가 빠른	rings: promise, engagement, wedding:	약속, 약혼, 결혼 반지
fireworks	(남녀사이의) 격한 감정	secret admirer	남 모르게 좋아하는 사람
fix me up with	자연스럽게 만나게 해주다	some enchanted evening	황홀한 밤
flirt/she's a flirt	꼬리치는/비꼬는	stood up	바람을 맞추다
gigalo	바람기 많은, 믿을 수 없는 남자	take it slow	시간을 두고 천천히 관계를 가지다
give a hard time	(잔소리, 튀기기로)힘들게 하다	tease/she's a tease	약올리다
go/going steady	한 사람만 사귀다	two-timer	이중적인
gossip/she's a gossip	소문/남의 얘기를 잘 하는 사람	unfaithful	신용이 없는, 믿음이 가지 않는
happy/unhappy drunk	술버릇이 나쁘지 않은/나쁜	we can still be friends	친구는 되어줄께:애인->친구로
have a crush on	~에게 반하다	we have to talk	우리 얘기 좀 할까?
hit the road Jack	사라져! (go away!)	platonic friend	그냥 이성 친구
horny	호색의	male friend	그냥 이성 친구
lead a person on	마치 좋아하는 것처럼 행동하는	boyfriend	애인(남자친구)
loose/she's loose	쉬운, 다루기 쉬운	steady boyfriend	오랜 만남을 가진 남자친구
love at first sight	첫 눈에 반하다	lover = sex partner only, more lust than love	
love triangle	삼각관계	fiancée	약혼자
lover	성관계만 가지는 연인	widowed	미망인이 된
lust/love	육체적인 사랑/사랑	divorced	이혼한

Personality

absent-minded	건망증이 있는	lively	활기찬
adorable	존경할 만한, 사랑스러운	lovable	사랑스러운
affectionate	애정적인	loyal	충실한, 충직한
ambitious	야망있는	mature	성숙한
artistic	미적 감각이 있는	mean	비열한, 못된
blunt	무딘, 무뚝뚝한	mellow	원만한
boring	따분한	mild-mannered	온순한
bossy	남을 다스리고자 하는	mischievous	장난을 좋아하는
carefree	자유분방한	moody	우울한, 감정 기복이 심한
clever	영리한	narrow-minded	마음이 좁은
compassionate	동정적인, 인정이 많은	nervous	신경질적인, 불안한
conservative	보수적인	non-conformist	반항적인 사람
considerate	사려깊은	obnoxious	역겨운
cooperative	협동적인	old-fashioned	시대에 뒤떨어진
creative	창조적인	open-minded	개방적인
creepy	소름끼치는, 오싹해지는	optimistic	낙천주의의
curious	호기심 많은	outgoing	외향적인
daring	대담한	passionate	열정적인
demure	침잠해는, 침착한	perfectionist	완벽주의자
devoted	헌신적인	perky	영광한, 밝은
diplomatic	협상을 잘하는	pessimistic	비관적인
disgusting	구역질나는, 골몰건의	psychotic	정신병의, 이상한
easy going	편안한 성격의	playboy	바람둥이
extrovert	외향적인	polite	예의바른
fun to be with	함께하면 재미있는	popular	인기 있는
generous	관대한	proud	거만한, 잘난체 하는
gracious	자비로운, 인자한	quiet	조용한
gregarious	사교적인	secretive	비밀스런
grouchy	토라지는	self-confident	자신만만한
gullible	잘 속는, 얼빠진	selfish	이기적인
happy camper	밝고 기쁜 성격의 소유자	sensitive	섬세한
high achiever	성취욕이 강한 사람	sentimental	감상적인
hot-tempered	성급한	shy	수줍음 타는
hyper	과도하게 흥분한	social	사교적인
immature	미숙한	spoiled	버릇 없는
impulsive	충동적인	stable	착실한, 안정된 성격의
indecisive	우유부단한	stick in the mud	재능이 없는, 우둔한
independent	독립심이 강한	stingy	인색한
individualistic	개인주의적인	strict	엄격한
insecure	믿을 수 없는	stubborn	완고한
intellectual	지적인	studious	공부를 좋아하는
intolerant	완고한	sweet	상냥한
introvert	내성적인	tempermental	변덕스러운
irresponsible	무책임한	tolerant	인내심이 있는
kind	친절한	troublemaker	말썽쟁이
laid back	느긋한	unfaithful	신뢰할 수 없는
lazy	게으른	unselfish	이기적이지 않은
leader	지도자	wall flower	인기 없는 여자
lenient	관대한	well-informed	박식한

Looks, Build, Hair, Skin

FEMALE LOOKS

a face only a mother could love:	아주 못생긴
ugly	못생긴
unattractive	매력적이지 않은
plain	평범한
so-so	그저 그런
fair	보통의
average	보통의
OK	최소가 괜찮은
cute	귀여운
pretty	예쁜
precious	사랑스러운
beautiful	아름다운
gorgeous	매우 아름답고 멋진
stops traffic	매우 아름답고 근사한
drop dead gorgeous	매우 멋지고 아름다운

MALE LOOKS

ugly	못생긴
unattractive	매력적이지 않은
plain	평범한
so-so	그저그런, 보통의
fair	보통의
average	보통의
OK	괜찮은 정도의
cute	귀여운
good looking	잘생긴
pretty boy	예쁘게 생긴 남자
ruggedly handsome	전체적으로 관함게 잘생긴
handsome	매우 잘생긴
a hunk	잘생기고 멋진 남자

MEN'S & WOMEN'S

BUILD (M = males only)

tall, short, medium	(키가) 큰, 작은, 중간
thin/fat/average	날씬한/뚱뚱한/보통의
skin and bones	매우 미끈
skinny	마른
slender	꼭 빠진
washboard stomach (M)	날씬한 배
love handles (M)	남자 살져 나온 허리살
buff (M)	뚱뚱한
pudgy	뚱뚱한
stocky (M)	뚱뚱악한
heavy set (M)	살찐 (완곡한 표현)
beer belly (M)	불룩나온 배
muscular	근육질의
obese	비만의

MEN'S HAIR

beard	턱수염
goatee	염소 수염 (Park, Chan-ho)
mustache	콧수염 (Clark Gable)
sideburns	구레나룻 (Elvis)
hairy chest	가슴에 털이 있는
receding hairline	앞머리부터 빠져가는 (Nicholas Cage)
balding	대머리가 되어가는 (Gene Hackman)
bald	대머리의

WOMEN'S HAIR

bangs	짧게 파른 앞머리
colored, dyed	염색한
streaked	브릿지한
straight	곧은 머리의
wavy	약간 부드럽게 곱슬거리는
curly	곱슬곱슬한
permed	파마한
frizzy	매우 곱슬거리는, 고수머리의
pigtails	양쪽으로 모아놓은 머리
ponytail	한기닥으로 뒤로 묶은 머리
pulled straight back	뒤로 꼭 넘겨 묶은 머리
parted in the middle	알가르마한
in a bun	묶어서 뒤편으로 올린
shoulder length	어깨 길이의

WOMEN'S BUILD

voluminous	가슴이 크고 잘 빠진
well-endowed	가슴이 큰
flat-chested	가슴이 없는
slim	날씬한
well built	몸매 좋은
hourglass figure	날씬한 몸매
good body	잘 빠진 몸매
big-boned	살찐, 체격이 큰
bottom heavy	하체가 크고 살찐
petite	작지만 매력적인
pleasingly plump	몸 통통한
thunder thighs	살찐 허벅지
pear shape	하체가 통통한
legs up to here	긴 다리
nice legs	잘 빠진 다리

SKIN

silky smooth	매끈한
like a baby's bottom	보드러운
soft, smooth	복신한, 부드러운
milky white	우유처럼 하얀
weathered	거칠고 햇볕에 탄
leathery	거친, 가죽처럼 질긴
pitted, scarred	자국이 남은
wrinkled	주름진

B. Common Love / Dating Phrases (The **MP3** is available online)

Expressions/ Phrases / Idioms / Phrasal Verbs - Human Relations & Dating/Friendship

Human Relations

Word	Definition	Also	Grammar Note	Usage Note	Example
Make friends	To become good friends with others			Used to describe people who are quite sociable or not very sociable at all	Edward makes friends easily. That's why is the most popular person in the office
Hit it off	To develop a friendly relationship quickly		The pronoun <i>it</i> cannot be substituted or changed in any way		Isabel knew she would marry Ryan some day because they hit it off right from the start.
Start off on the wrong foot	To have a bad start to a relationship (opposite – start off on the right foot)			The verb <i>get</i> can also be used	I know we started off on the wrong foot because I was late on our first date, but could you please give me another chance?
Get along (with)	To interact well or associate (with)			The idiom is used to describe whether or not there is a friendly relationship	I get along with my older brother. He is pretty cool.
Tie the knot	To get married	Get hitched		Used informally and often when the decision to marry is a quick one	My best friends tied the knot yesterday. The wedding was great!
On the rocks	Troubled (when having to do with a relationship)				The O'Brien's are seeing a counselor because their marriage is on the rocks .

Dating and Friendship

Word	Definition	Also	Grammar Note	Usage Note	Example
Go out (with)	To date. Amr. Eng: • to accompany socially on a single date Br. Eng: • a series of dates with one person.	Take someone out	<i>Take out</i> is separable		Dave wanted to go out with the new girl at school, but he was too shy to ask.
Go with	To date on a regular basis (more common in American English)	Go steady (with)		<i>Go steady</i> is not commonly used by younger people. <i>Go out with</i> can also be used for a series of dates (more Br. Eng)	Ulla has been going with Steve for several months.
Blind date	A date with a person whom one has not met before		<i>have</i> a blind date. <i>go on</i> a blind date.		My roommate arranged a blind date for me so I could go to the party with someone.
Fix up (with)	To arrange for two people to date	Set up (with)	<i>Fix up</i> and <i>set up</i> are separable. The subject of the sentence is the person who arranges the date for another person.		Mike didn't have a date for the party, so he was glad when his friend fixed him up.

Old flame	A previous boyfriend or girlfriend (opposite: • a new flame)				Kim was surprised when she accidentally met an old flame at the supermarket.
Break up (with)	To end a relationship, to stop dating	Spit up (with), Break-off	<i>Break off</i> is separable		In the United States, 50 percent of all married people eventually break up .
Stand someone up	To fail to appear for a date, to leave waiting, to cancel at the last minute.		Separable and the object is usually after the verb.		I can't believe that Lydia stood Jake up last night without even calling him.
Make up (with)	To become friendly again after an argument or disagreement	Get back together Bury the hatchet			After two days of not talking to each other, Casey and Ann made up .

C. Common Love Grammar *(The MP3 is available online)*

Past Continuous

<p>Rule</p> <p>S + was / were + verb ing</p> <p>We used the Past Continuous to talk about an action of duration happening and finishing in the past.</p> <p>It is commonly used with the Past Simple to show one past action interrupting another past action.</p> <p>Continuous forms usually take verbs that show time length or repetition (reading, watching, studying, cutting, kicking...)</p>	<p>Use</p> <p>I was watching a movie yesterday.</p> <p>She was having a shower <u>when the doorbell rang.</u></p>
--	--

Used to

<p>Rule</p> <p>S + used to + inf.</p> <p>We use “used to” to talk about an action or state which has stopped or finished from the past till now.</p>	<p>Use</p> <p>I used to smoke when I was younger. Now I don't. (<i>action</i>)</p> <p>I used to have long hair when I was in university. (<i>state</i>)</p>
--	--

D. Common Love Questions *(The MP3 is available online)*

1. Describe the appearance of the person you would like to date?
2. Describe the character of the person you would like to date?
3. Do you "go Dutch" when dating?
4. Do older girls/boys have a problem dating younger girls/boys?
5. Do younger girls/boys have a problem dating older girls/boys?
6. Do you believe in love at first sight?
7. Do you know what a 'blind date' is?
8. Have you ever been on a blind date?
9. Do you know anyone who has had an arranged marriage?
10. Do you know someone who has gotten a divorce?
11. Do you think a boy should pay for everything on a date?
12. Do you think fairy tales influence our choice of a partner?
13. Do you think getting married means giving up freedom?
14. Do you think if you get married that you will change?

E. 7. Love Homework Page

What vocabulary
will I use in my
Speaking Class?

What phrases
will I use in my
Speaking Class?

What conversation
strategies
will I use in my
Speaking Class?

What grammar
will I use in my
Speaking Class?

--	--

What opinions
will I give in my
Speaking Class?

What else
will I ask/do/use in my
Speaking Class?

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A. Common Study Vocabulary *(The MP3 is available online)*

The British Education System

In Britain, school is **compulsory** between the ages of five and sixteen. **Primary** education continues until the age of eleven. Pupils wishing to enter **university** usually finish their **secondary** education when they are eighteen. Other types of **further** education are available for those who want to learn a **trade** such as catering or **specialize** at an early stage. In recent years, the proportion of young people entering university has risen dramatically. The variety of degree **courses** on offer has also widened. It is now common for students entering fields such as nursing to be based at university.

Educational terminology can be very confusing. For example, **preparatory** and **public** schools are **fee-paying** and both belong to the **independent** or **private sector**. **Middle schools**, which fall between primary and secondary education, are part of the **state system**, but do not exist in all parts of Britain. Most state secondary schools are "**comprehensives**" and are **non-selective**. However, in some towns, institutions known as **grammar schools** operate **selectively**. Children are tested at the age of eleven and the bright ones are **creamed off**. Many parents argue that grammar schools should be abolished to allow **equality of opportunity** for all children. Others insist that a **fast track** is needed for **gifted pupils** and that diversity means more **freedom of choice**.

B. Common Study Phrases *(The MP3 is available online)*

Phrase	Collocation	Meaning	Example
Brush up	English	To review something to become familiar again with it.	I'm looking for a short course to brush up my English before I go on holiday.
Bunk off	school	To not go to school/class, your choice.	Years ago, we used to bunk off school sometimes and go down the canal for a day's fishing.
Come up		To know what will be on the exam paper	You'd better make sure you know these verbs because they always come up in the exam.
Drop out	school	To leave school, quit, your choice.	He dropped out of school at 16, to get a job.
Fall behind	studies	To do poorly at school, be behind other students.	Your schoolwork has fallen behind .
Get through	exam	To pass an exam	We're sure that you will get through your exam .

C. Common Study Grammar *(The MP3 is available online)*

Where did you study?

Which University did you go to?

Which University did you graduate from?

I studied at Keimyung University.

I went to Keimyung University.

I graduated from Keimyung University.

What did you study?

What was your degree / B.A.? (British English)

What was your major?

I studied ...

My degree was ...

My major was ...

Did you do a Post-Grad? (British English)

Did you go to Grad School?

Yes, I did a Post-grad in English Literature. I got my M.A./Phd. last year.

Yes I went to Grad School. I got my Masters / Doctorate last year.

D. Common Study Questions *(The MP3 is available online)*

1. Where did you go to high school?
2. What do you remember about your teachers?
3. Who was your favorite teacher?
4. Were there cliques in your high school? Were there gangs?
5. Did you study a foreign language in school? Was it taught well?
6. Do college professors give students syllabuses at the beginning of term? Were you clear on what professors expected of you?
7. Are there any subjects you wanted to study but they weren't available at your school?
8. Do you know anyone who does not know how to read or write?
9. Do you think it is easier to learn as a child or as an adult?
10. Do parents home-school their children in your country?
11. Do you think your country should spend more money on schools?
12. If a school gets more money, will the quality of education always improve?

E. 8. Study Homework Page

What vocabulary
will I use in my
Speaking Class?

What phrases
will I use in my
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What conversation
strategies
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What grammar
will I use in my
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What opinions
will I give in my
Speaking Class?

What else
will I ask/do/use in my
Speaking Class?

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EXPRESSIONS FOR DISCUSSION AND DEBATE

Asking someone for their opinion about a topic

Yes/No Questions

- § Do you believe in ...?
- § Do you believe in ...?
- § Do you think we should ...?
- § Do you think everybody should ...?
- § Do you think that...?
- § Would you consider ...?
- § Would you ever consider ...?

OR Questions

- § Are you for or against ...?
- § Would you prefer...?
- § Would you rather ...?
- § What is better: - ... or ...?

WH Questions

- § What do you think of ...?
- § What do you think of ...?
- § What do you think of package holidays?
- § What do you think is the problem between ... and ...?
- § What do you think is the problem with ...?
- § What do you think are the causes of ...?
- § What are the advantages and disadvantages...?

Negative Yes/No Questions

- § Don't they...?
- § Don't you think it's better to ...?
- § Don't you understand that ...?
- § Don't you see that ...?
- § Can't you see that ...?
- § Wouldn't it be better to ...?
- § Wouldn't it be wiser to ...?
- § Wouldn't you agree that ...?
- § Why shouldn't they?

Delaying Strategies

- § I can't answer that directly.
- § I'll need time to think about that.
- § That's a very interesting question, because...

- § That's a difficult question to answer, because...
- § That's a tough question to answer, because...
- § To be honest, that's a difficult question, because ...
- § That's a very good question. The reality is that ...
- § What do you mean by that?
- § What do you mean by ...?
- § Well, it depends on what you mean...
- § Well, if you ask me, it all depends on your circumstances...
- § Well....

Asking someone information

- § I'd like to know
- § I'm interested in
- § Could you tell me..?
- § Could I ask about ...?
- § Do you know if...?
- § Do you know what...is?
- § Do you happen to know whether or not...?
- § Do you happen to know what.... Is?

Presenting arguments

Presenting the most important point

- § The main thing is...
- § The most important thing is...
- § Primarily
- § Most importantly,

Presenting a number of arguments

- § First of all, ...
- § Firstly, ...
- § Well, firstly ...
- § To begin with, ...
- § I'd start by ...
- § For a start, ...
- § There're two points here. Firstly, ... Secondly, ...
- § There are two problems here.... Moreover
- § You also have to consider

EXPRESSIONS FOR DISCUSSION AND DEBATE

Adding an argument

- § *Also, ...*
- § *Again, that depends on ...*
- § *In addition, ...*
- § *What's more, ...*
- § *I might add that...*
- § *Perhaps I should also mention...*
- § *Not to mention the fact that ...*
- § *Plus the fact that...*
- § *Not only that, but...*

Giving your opinion about a topic

Expressing a strong opinion

- § *In my opinion, ...*
- § *In my view, ...*
- § *In my reckoning, ...*
- § *I strongly believe in ...*
- § *I definitely think that ...*
- § *Well, if you ask me, ...*
- § *Well, I think ...*
- § *I believe*
- § *I strongly believe*
- § *I have a reason to believe*
- § *I'm sure that...*
- § *I'm pretty sure that...*

Expressing a strong value (It's / They're + value adjective)

- § *It's a nonsense to ...*
- § *... It's a scandal, because ...*
- § *It's perfect for ...*
- § *It's wrong... Likewise, ...*
- § *They're ideal ...*

Expressing certainty

- § *According to government statistics, ...*
- § *Actually, ...*
- § *In fact, ...*
- § *Clearly, ...*
- § *Obviously, ...*
- § *People have always ...*
- § *People just won't continue to ...*
- § *Without doubt, ...*
- § *There's no doubt that*
- § *Undoubtedly*
- § *Surely, ...*

Agreeing

Expressing complete agreement

- § *Exactly!*
- § *Precisely!*
- § *Totally!*
- § *Absolutely!*
- § *That's right!*
- § *Correct!*
- § *You're right!*
- § *You're so right!*
- § *That's so true!*
- § *I couldn't agree with you more!*
- § *I'm with you on that*
- § *That's just what I was thinking!*
- § *That's exactly what I think.*
- § *That's a good point.*
- § *That's just how I see it.*
- § *My feelings exactly.*
- § *I'll say!*
- § *You can say that again!*

Agreeing in part

- § *Yes, perhaps, however ...*
- § *Well, yes, but ...*
- § *Yes, in a way, however ...*
- § *Hmm, possibly, but ...*
- § *Yes, I agree up to a point, however ...*
- § *Well, you have a point there, but ...*
- § *There's something there, I suppose, however...*
- § *I guess you could be right, but ...*
- § *Yes, I suppose so, however ...*
- § *That's worth thinking about, but ...*

Expressing conditional agreement

- § *I'd agree with you if ...*
- § *I'd certainly agree if you're thinking of ...*

EXPRESSIONS FOR DISCUSSION AND DEBATE

Disagreeing

Expressing complete disagreement

- § *I don't think so!*
- § *I disagree*
- § *I disagree entirely.*
- § *I'm afraid I can't agree.*
- § *I'm afraid you're wrong*
- § *On the contrary!*
- § *Definitely not!*
- § *Rubbish!*
- § *Nonsense!*
- § *That's ridiculous!*
- § *Never in a million years!*
- §

Using irony to express disagreement

- § *Come off it!*
- § *Come on!*
- § *Do you really think so?*
- § *What!*
- § *You can't actually mean that!*
- § *You can't be serious!*
- § *Are you pulling my leg?*
- § *Are you kidding?*
- § *You must be kidding!*

Dismissing an argument as irrelevant or improbable.

- § *That isn't the point.*
- § *That's highly debatable.*
- § *That's highly unlikely.*

Disagreeing diplomatically (through doubt)

- § *I wonder whether that's the case.*
- § *Hmmm, I'm not sure about that..*
- § *I'm not sure (that) it works like that.*
- § *I'm not so sure about that.*
- § *I'm not so certain*
- § *Well, I'm not sure whether you can really ...*
- § *Well, I don't know...*
- § *Well, it depends...*
- § *I'm inclined to disagree with that...*

Disagreeing in part (appeal to logic)

- § *Not necessarily*
- § *That doesn't necessarily follow.*
- § *That's not necessarily true*
- § *That isn't strictly true.*

Countering

Countering directly (through antithesis)

- § *But*
- § *But who can say that ...?*
- § *But why ...?*
- § *But if ...*
- § *But surely, ...*

Countering politely (through agreement followed by antithesis)

- § *Yes, but remember that*
- § *Yes, but it isn't that ...*

Countering politely (through partial agreement followed by antithesis)

- § *That may be so, but ...*
- § *That may be true, but ...*
- § *That may be so, ...*
- § *That might have been the case once, but ...*
- § *Well, maybe they do, but ...*
- § *You may be right about ..., but ..*
- § *Maybe...But the problem is...*
- § *That's a good idea, but...*
- § *That's a good point, but...*
- § *I'd love to, but...*
- § *That would be great, except that...*
- § *That may be so, but...*
- § *Possibly, but...*
- § *..., but what I'm concerned with is...*
- § *..., but what I'm afraid of is...*
- § *..., but what bothers me is...*
- § *..., but what I don't like is...*
- § *..., but what I'm concerned with is...*

Countering using "after all" "at least" "even so" both for concession and antithesis

- § *... After all, ...*
- § *At least there's ...*
- § *But at least...*
- § *Well, even so, ...*

EXPRESSIONS FOR DISCUSSION AND DEBATE

Logical Argument

Questions or conclusions based on conditions with "if"

- § *If ..., why don't they just ...?*
- § *What if ...?*
- § *And what happens if ...?*
- § *What would happen then if ...?*
- § *If that is so..., (then) ...*
- § *That would be true if...*
- § *You would be right if...*
- § *That would make sense if...*
- § *It'd be O.K. if ...*

Questions based on conditions with sentence adverbials "then" and "so"

- § *But if you... Then how do you go about ...?*
- § *Then can you tell me what's wrong with ...?*

Expressing Cause and effect

Cause

- § *The reason why... is ...*
- § *The reason why ... is that ...*
- § *Due to ...,...*
- § *Because...*
- § *Because of...*
- § *Because...,*
- § *Since...,*
- § *...is why...*

Result

- § *For this reason,...*
- § *For this reason alone, ...*
- § *Owing to this, ...*
- § *This is why ...*
- § *That's why...*
- § *This is the reason why ...*
- § *Therefore*
- § *So*
- § *As a result*
- § *Consequently,...*
- § *Thus,...*

Clarification

Asking someone to repeat

- § *Pardon me?*
- § *Pardon?*
- § *Excuse me?*
- § *Sorry?*
- § *I'm sorry?*
- § *I beg you pardon?*
- § *Could you say that again?*
- § *Would you repeat that please?*
- § *Would you mind repeating that please?*
- § *Sorry, what did you say?*
- § *Sorry, what was that?*
- § *What's that again?*

When you can't follow the logical progression in someone's argument

- § *You lost me there.*
- § *I'm lost.*
- § *I'm not following.*
- § *I don't follow.*
- § *I didn't get that.*

Asking for clarification through short Yes/No Questions inviting illustration or example.

- § *And are they right?*
- § *Does that make it ok?*
- § *Can you be a bit more specific?*
- § *Are you saying that ...?.*
- § *Are we talking about ...?*

Clarification through "What" or "How" Questions inviting illustration or example.

- § *What's wrong with that?*
- § *What's wrong with ...?.*
- § *What do you mean?*
- § *What do you mean by ...?*
- § *What are you trying to say?*
- § *In what way?*
- § *How do you mean?*
- § *Why do you say that?.*
- § *Why is that*
- § *Why not?*
- § *Can you explain why ...?*
- § *Why do you think that?*

EXPRESSIONS FOR DISCUSSION AND DEBATE

Giving clarification / Reiteration through reference to subject

- § *I'm talking about ...*
- § *I'm saying that ...*
- § *What I'm saying is that ...*
- § *The whole point of this is that...*
- § *That's what this discussion's about.*
- § *I'm talking about ...*

Giving clarification after misunderstanding

- § *What I mean is...*
- § *What I meant is...*
- § *What I'm saying is...*
- § *What I'm trying to say is...*
- § *Don't get me wrong...*
- § *Don't misunderstand me...*
- § *Let me put it another way, ...*
- § *That's not what I said...*
- § *That's not what I meant*
- § *What I said was...*
- § *What I really said/mean/meant...*
- § *You must have misunderstood me...*
- § *Let's get it straight...*

Illustrating a point

- § *For example, ...*
- § *For instance, ...*
- § *Take for example ...*
- § *A classic example of this is...*
- § *A classic example of this would be...*
- § *To illustrate my point...*
- § *Let me give you an example...*
- § *Just as an example, let me ...*

Expressing solutions and alternatives

- § *The solution is to ... Then you will ...*
- § *The best way to ... is ...*
- § *To ..., you really have to*
- § *There are many choices. You can ... You can*
- § *Alternatively, ...*
- § *Instead, ...*
- § *The alternative is...*

Interrupting

Polite interruption

- § *Sorry, but...*
- § *May I say something?*
- § *May I add something?*
- § *May I ask a question?*
- § *I'd like to say something about that*

Holding the floor

- § *Hold on*
- § *Hold on a second*
- § *Yes, I was about to mention that.*
- § *Well, I was about to come to th.t*
- § *Sorry, I haven't finished yet*
- § *... I haven't made my point yet*
- § *... I'm about to make my point*
- § *... I'm almost done*
- § *... If you could just give me a second*
- § *... If you let me finish, I'll tell you!*
- § *Please let me finish*
- § *Could you wait until I'm done?*
- § *I'm talking here!*
- § *Would you let me finish?*
- § *Would you hold on a second?*

When two people start speaking at the same time

- § *Please*
- § *Go ahead*
- § *You first*
- § *Please, I can wait*
- § *It wasn't all that relevant*
- § *It wasn't important*
- § *Never mind.*

Specific cases

- § *In that case*
- § *In that respect*
- § *If you are talking about..., then...*
- § *As far as that goes...*
- § *On that point...*

EXPRESSIONS FOR DISCUSSION AND DEBATE

Exceptions

- § *There are exceptions, of course...*
- § *One should mention, or course...*
- § *An exception to that is...*
- § *This does include...*
- § *Except of course...*
- § *One exception is...*
- § *Another exception is...*

Getting back to the point

- § *Anyway*
- § *In any case,...*
- § *To return to...*
- § *Returning back to...*
- § *To get back to the point...*
- § *Let's get back to the point...*
- § *Where was I?*
- § *What were we talking about?*

Generalizations

- § *Generally,...*
- § *In general, ...*
- § *As a rule,...*
- § *Usually,*
- § *Typically,*
- § *By and large,*
- § *On average,*
- § *Generally speaking,*
- § *Speaking in general terms,...*

Conclusions

- § *To make a long story short,...*
- § *So in short,...*
- § *So you see...*
- § *So, finally,...*
- § *So,...*
- § *All in all,...*
- § *In the end,...*
- § *To conclude,...*
- § *To sum up,...*
- § *To summarize,...*
- § *Summing up, ...*
- § *To put it simply,...*
- § *To put it in a few words, ...*
- § *In a nutshell,...*
- § *In brief, ...*
- § *To be brief,...*

EXPRESSIONS FOR DISCUSSION AND DEBATE

Soliciting feedback

Making sure that you have the listener's attention.

- § *Right?*
- § *You know?*
- § *(you) know what I mean?*
- § *You understand?*
- § *Got me?*
- § *Got it?*

Making sure that the listener is following your explanation or logical argument.

- § *(are) You following?*
- § *Are you following me?*
- § *Are you with me?*
- § *Okay so far?*
- § *Do you understand so far?*
- § *Have you got it?*
- § *(It) Makes sense, right?*

Reminding the listener of something you said earlier.

- § *Remember?*
- § *Remember when I said...?*

Providing feedback

Keeping the conversation

- § *Right*
- § *Okay*
- § *Yeah*
- § *I know what you mean.*
- § *I know.*
- § *I see...*
- § *Of course*
- § *That's normal*
- § *True*

Keeping the conversation by asking the speaker to provide more information.

- § *Yes?*
- § *And?*
- § *Well?*
- § *So?*

- § *Then...*
- § *And then?*
- § *Such as...?*
- § *Mh hm*
- § *Uh-huh*

Keeping the conversation by showing surprise.

- § *Really?*
- § *Is that right?*
- § *I didn't know that!*
- § *Wow!*
- § *Are you sure?*
- § *How do you know?*
- § *How do you know that?*
- § *Who told you that?*
- § *No way!*
- § *No!*
- § *(are) you serious?*
- § *For real?*
- § *How's that possible?*

Explanations

- § *Let's see...*
- § *Ok!*
- § *Let me put it this way*
- § *Let me put it another way.*
- § *Let me see if I can explain it for you*
- § *Here's the thing.*
- § *Here is what I mean.*
- § *This is what I want to say.*
- § *I'll try to explain.*
- § *Let me try again.*
- § *Here's what you need to know/remember*

English Troubles - Problem English

Words and Phrases For Koreans

The list below is a long list of common words and phrases that either contain bad grammar, are not natural, are over used, or are what I call middle school English. To help my students learn good natural English, I have banned these words and phrases in their incorrect or unusual contexts in class. Please remember that just because something is grammatically correct does not mean that it is normal and natural. However with a list like this, it is important to remember that because there is no such thing as a standard English, some native speakers may disagree with some aspects of it. Such native speakers may feel that it is OK to use unnatural expressions as long as you can communicate. My opinion is that you should try not to use unnatural expressions, and an awareness of unnatural expressions is an important part of this.

OK = Alright = Sentence is natural and good.

NG = Not Good = The phrase or sentence has a problem.

<u>Problem</u>	<u>Reasons and Examples</u>
Frankly speaking...	VERY over used in Korea, especially in English middle school textbooks. Rarely used in natural English. Both sentences below have the same meaning. NG) Frankly speaking, I don't like kimchi. OK) I don't like kimchi.
To be honest...	Not much different from frankly speaking, but more common in natural English than frankly speaking. Still, it is used as a filler and is usually unnecessary and overused in Korea
In my opinion...	Over used. Be more direct. If you say it, it is assumed to be your opinion unless you indicate otherwise. This also gives the feeling that you are not confident and are weak.
In my case...	Over used. Be more direct. If you say it about yourself, it is obviously about you!
In the case of...	Same problem as in my case.
As you know...	If I know, why are you telling me? This is another example of normal English being overused and used in a strange way in Asia. If you are using it to build an argument, then use because. NG) As you know, today is Friday so I am happy. OK) I am happy because today is Friday.
As a fact...	Overused and perhaps rude in some situations. Best to avoid it completely.
In fact...	Overused and perhaps rude in some situations. Best to avoid it completely.
These days.../ Nowadays... / Recently, ...	These, or other such introductory phrases, with the simple present is unnatural over used and often uninformative. In general, a native speaker will simply use the simple present tense and extra information. In the rare occasion this idea is strongly needed, the continuous tense will often be used instead of these words. In cases where these words are used, it is generally added to the end of a continuous tense sentence. NG) These days, I'm very tired. OK) I'm very tired. OK) I'm very tired this week. OK) I have been very tired. OK) The weather has been very nice recently.
Maybe...	Do not use maybe with opinion words like beautiful or nice. Maybe is acceptable in sentences when a fact is unknown. Also, avoid misplacing adverbs and adjectives at the end of the sentence. NG) Maybe I am beautiful. NG) Maybe kimchi is spicy. NG) It will rain tomorrow, maybe. OK) Kimchi is spicy. OK) Maybe it will rain tomorrow.

We can see... / You can see...	Too weak and not natural. Makes you seem like you have no confidence or strength in your opinion. NG) We can see the bad actions of the people on the subway. NG) You can see many posters on the wall. OK) People on the subway act badly. OK) Many posters are on the wall.
For example...	Not a problem in written English but very unusual in spoken English. Just speak your example directly and without any introduction because people will understand you.
As I know...	NO! Not usually good English. Use I thought/think or be direct. NG) As I know Canada is very big. OK) I think Canada is very big. OK) Canada is very big.
You had better...	Over used, and aggressive. Fighting words. Try to vary your expressions. OK) You had better do what I say or I will kill you!
Let me introduce myself...	Are you giving a speech to a room of 500 hundred people who have no idea who you are, and probably do not care who you are because they only came to the meeting for the free donuts and coffee? OK) Good evening, my name is Douglas. I am...
Last Saturday, the day was my birthday.	Sentences like these are simply confusing. Why use them? This is an example of transferring style from your language to English. Keep it simple. NG) Last Saturday, the day was my birthday. OK) Last Saturday was my birthday.
I knew you said...	Know indicates fact. Think indicates believe. Also, the past tense of know is hard to use because if you knew it, how can you not know it now? NG) I knew you said it was Tuesday. OK) I know you said it was Tuesday, so why are you lying now! OK) I think you said it was Tuesday. OK) I knew the answer, but forgot it during the test.
...for me./ ...to me.	Ending a sentence with for me or to me is just extra and useless because it usually does not add to the meaning of the sentence. We assume that you mean for you or to you or you would have said otherwise! We only use it for emphasis, or when it adds information. NG) Kimchi is too spicy for me. OK) Kimchi is too spicy. OK) Kimchi is too spicy for her. OK) They do not talk to me. OK) Kimchi is too spicy for me, but not for some people.
...happy with the fact that...	Too wordy! just say 'happy that'. NG) I am happy with the fact that today is Friday. OK) I am happy that today is Friday.
...is a kind of ...	Too wordy and not natural. These two sentences have no difference in meaning. NG) Kimchi is a kind of Korean food. OK) Kimchi is a Korean food.
...it's my opinion.	Ending sentences with this phrase is Korean structure. Just cut it because if you say it, I know it is your opinion.
I do not know well/exactly.	Not natural English. You either know or you do not!. NG) I do not know the reason exactly. OK) I do not know the exact reason. OK) I do not know much about it. OK) I do not understand well.
...enter a company...	Not natural English. OK) I started working for a company. OK) I entered university.
Colleague	Colleague indicates a professional relationship such as doctor to doctor or lawyer to lawyer. Do not use it except in those situations. Use Coworker instead.
It is my bad habit.	Who taught most Koreans to say this? Not Natural English. OK) It is a bad habit of mine.
I am poor at...	Poor usually means not rich. Thus, this comment makes the reader start to think something else before they understand you. Thus, it is confusing. OK) I am not good at swimming. OK) I did poorly on the test.

...life more convenient...	Unnatural. How can a life be convenient or not? I think this is a vocabulary problem stemming from a Korean word with a larger meaning. NG) It makes life more convenient. OK) It makes life easier.
Nice to meet you.	Please do not say nice to meet you until after the other person has said their name! You have not met them until then!
Perhaps...	Too weak. Makes you seem unconfident. Express your opinion more directly. NG) Perhaps it will be sunny soon. OK) It looks like it will be sunny soon.
pass by	Not wrong, but too weak sounding. NG) Pass by the blue house. OK) Go past the blue house. OK) Pass the blue house.
It makes us healthy.	Not natural. This seems to be a formulaic expression in Korean transferred to English. OK) Playing it is good for our health.
... and so on. / ... etc.	Overused. Never used in proper writing, and only used in very casual conversational spoken English. NG) I like bread, cake and so on. OK) I like bread, cake and other baked goods.
...I think so.	Ending sentence with this or similar phrases is not necessary and very unnatural because your opinion should already be clear from your sentence. I think this is from Korean. NG) We should work harder, I think so. OK) We should work harder.
Certainly.	Very rarely used in natural English. As a positive answer to a question, it is usually only used by low level employees to important people. It is sometimes used in conversation instead of uhuh or yes to indicate you agree with a person's viewpoint.
..., also./ ..., too.	In written English, although ending sentences with too and also are not wrong, it is much more common to use the adverb also before the verb. NG) I like him also. OK) I also like him.
one, two, ... 99, 100	For small numbers (aprox 1-20) write the number out in full. For larger numbers, please write the digits. NG) I have 4 houses. OK) I have 83 houses.
4= , 7= , 9= f= , r= , t =	The second of each set is not English!. Please write numbers in the correct way. Asian students seem to write 4s, 7s and 9s in an Asian style. This is fine in Asia, but not in western contexts. The same problem exists with students writing the English f, t, and r.
I met him in a long time.	This sentence is ungrammatical. OK) I met him for the first time in a long time. OK) I have not met him in a long time.
Especially...	Never begin sentences with especially. Grammatically wrong! NG) Especially, I like kimchi. OK) I like Kimchi, especially mul-kimchi.
so	This is acceptable when used as a link, but should not be used as a simple adverb, especially in written English. While this expression is common between good friends, it can never be ever used in semi-formal, formal, business or academic situations NG) I'm so hot. OK) I'm so hot that I feel sick OK) I'm too hot.
My thinking...	Wrong! Wrong! Wrong! Wrong! Why does almost every Korean say it? Are you trying to make your poor English teachers go crazy? NG) My thinking that English grammar is very hard. OK) I think the English grammar is easy.
I'm expecting it.	Wrong unless some specific reference as to what is being expected is directly referred to. Do not confuse the notion of expecting (waiting for it to happen) and looking forward (want to happen soon) NG) I'm expecting it. OK) I'm looking forward to it. OK) I'm expecting the package to arrive soon.

a first time.	There is only one first time thus always use 'the first time' unless talking about first times in general.
my weight	Grammaticality wrong. You can only lose your weight!! The Subject of the sentence tells me who's object. NG) I am losing my weight OK) I am losing weight.
my work	Unless idiomatic, it is not natural. Use my job instead. NG) My work is done at 6 p.m. NG) My work is very difficult. OK) I finish work at 6 p.m. OK) My job is very difficult. OK) My work here is done. (idiomatic)
much	This word is often used incorrectly. Please be careful how you use this word! Please study a grammar book to clarify this issue. NG) I have much money OK) I have a lot of money. OK) I have too much money. OK) I like money, very much.
Just I think...	Either alone or as part of another phrase, this is not English. Is it a translation of a Korean expression? Remember, adverbs usually go before the verb not the subject. NG) A: Why? B: Just I think. OK) A: Why? B: I don't know. OK) A: Why? B: No reason.
Some years ago...	Not English, or not anymore. Could be poetic. NG) Some years ago, I lived in Pusan OK) A few years ago, I lived in Pusan OK) I lived in Pusan a few years ago.
Before 30 minutes...	This is in every grammar book as wrong yet many students still say it. Why? It must be a translation of a Korean Expression. OK) He arrived thirty minutes ago OK) Thirty minutes before he arrived, we got home.
Just / Only	Be careful with these two words. They are often misused NG) He just loves her. OK) He only loves her
Just ADJ	Answering the question why are you ADJ? with the phrase Just ADJ is not English! Where is the subject? Where is the verb? It is very annoying and frustrating to hear that sentence. NG) Why are you hot? Just hot. OK) Why are you hot? I don't know, I'm just hot.
Later / Ago	Very misused in Korea. Review a basic grammar book and learn it! NG) I will go on vacation one week later. OK) I will go on vacation in one week. OK) I went on vacation a week ago. OK) I will go on vacation one week later than I expected.
How and what	Many students mix up these two words. NG) How about Korea. OK) What do you think about Korea? NG) How do you think about Korea?
Upside / Downside	Only use when discussing the good and bad points of an issue or problem, and then it is two words. Never use when describing a physical thing except in the phrase upside down.
sorry to	You can never be sorry to someone. NG) I am sorry to him. OK) I said sorry to him. OK) I am sorry for what I did to him.
Recommend to...	Weak sounding text book English. NG) I want to recommend to you a good restaurant. OK) I know a good restaurant.
...best important...	Not English. Use most important
And, ... / But, ...	As an ESL student, please do not start sentences with these words. And and but can be used to start sentences in informal spoken English, but it is not good grammar. Starting sentences with these in a formal situation or in written work can be inappropriate.

Because, ...	Do not start sentences with this word unless you are a very good student. Usage of it can be grammatical, however it often leads to mistakes.
Kindly	NO! Just use kind. Kindly is in the dictionary but nobody really knows why! Can be used as an adverb. OK) Kindly place your valuables in the safe.
Short pants	Old US idiom, now it is Konglish! Just say shorts. Pants are pants and shorts are shorts.
Casual style	Casual style is a modifier for a noun and not an object on its own. This seems to be a translation from Korean. NG) I like casual style. OK) I like casual (style) clothing.
College	The meaning of this word varies in different English countries. It is best to use the word university for a four year degree.
Freshman	Not wrong in the USA but unknown or unnatural in most of the world. Use first year, second year, third year and fourth year.
sing a song	What else can you sing? Just say sing. Sometimes this is used idiomatically. NG) I want to sing a song to you.
formal suit	Could somebody please show me an informal suit? The closest we have is leisure suit, but that went out of fashion with disco! NG) He is wearing a formal suit. OK) He is wearing a suit.
So-so diligent	Over used in Korea Overused and unnatural. May be used in reference to specific tasks, but still somewhat unnatural. NG) He is diligent. OK) He is hard working.
American, American age	American as an adjective to describe western culture is overused in Korea. Not every foreigner is American just like every Asian is not Japanese. Say western age or western culture.
My hometown is...	Strange structure and not natural. NG) My hometown is Seoul. OK) I am from Seoul. OK) My family is originally from Seoul
I slept late.	This means that you got up late, not that you went to bed late. OK) I went to bed late. OK) I went to sleep late.
handsome	Middle school English. We use it for older people like Sean Connery, and not younger people like Leonardo DeCaprio. (Your teacher is NOT handsome but he might be good looking!!)
My situation... You cant miss it. My condition...	Over used and usually not natural, similar problem as to my work. Overused. Vary your expressions. Condition refers to a machine or mechanical device NOT a person. My condition is never used, condition however, may be used when referring to seriously ill people. NG) My condition is bad OK) I feel sick. OK) I am tired. OK) I am in a bad situation. OK) The accident victim is in critical condition.
wedding ceremony	A wedding is a ceremony so just use wedding. NG) I went to a wedding ceremony on the weekend. OK) I went to a wedding on the weekend.
Academy / Institute	There is no good translation for the Korean word Hogwon. The result of this has been for poor English teachers who do not want to look stupid in front of their children's' parents to pick the best word that they can think of as the translation. An Academy is a school, but the name implies either strict discipline or a military connection. An Institute is also the name for a school, but the name implies that the school is involved in research or analysis of information. Just use school. This word in English is much more flexible than in Korean. OK) I go to an English language school. OK) My daughter goes to a piano school. OK) My daughter is taking piano lessons. OK) I want to go to a cooking school.

Hobby	<p>What is a hobby? You have been taught the wrong definition for hobby. Hobby is very overused and incorrectly used in Korea, especially in text books. A hobby is not a sport. A hobby is usually not a pastime. A hobby is an activity, but all activities are not hobbies. A good check for a hobby is whether it makes or creates something. Most adults do not have hobbies.</p> <p>NG) My hobby is watching movies. OK) I like watching movies. OK) What do you like to do?</p>
Prepare	<p>Overused and used in an unnatural way. Preparing is usually a short term activity, and is almost always only used for cooking. Use other expressions.</p> <p>NG) I am preparing to enter the army. OK) I am getting ready to enter the army. OK) I am preparing diner.</p>
Anyway...	<p>Overused. This is basically good English, however it can be rude in some situations. It is also over used.</p>
promise	<p>Promise is usually used as a verb not as a noun.</p> <p>NG) I have a promise with my friend at three. OK) I promised to meet my friend at three.</p>
Rest	<p>Do not use rest as a noun unless absolutely needed. Keep your English clear.</p> <p>NG) I took a rest all day. OK) I rested all day.</p>
hiking / biking big money	<p>Hiking involves feet only! Biking involves wheels only! Idiomatic in natural English. Use correct grammar unless wanting to be idiomatic.</p> <p>NG) I make big money. OK) I make a lot of Money.</p>
congratulating for/to/him	<p>Grammatically unusual and weird in the present tense and when dealing with non humans! Congratulated usually requires two objects.</p> <p>NG) The weather is congratulating him for his success NG) The weather is congratulating for his success NG) I congratulated him. OK) I congratulated him for his success in the competition. OK) The weather is celebrating our anniversary with us.</p>
know	<p>This indicates previous knowledge, not something new. Use learn or found out for new information.</p> <p>NG) I know his sister is not happy. OK) I learnt his sister was not happy.</p>
course	<p>Asking which course someone will hike or ski is not English unless someone is in a hiking race. Use course only for races. Use trail or run for other situations.</p> <p>NG) Which course will you hike. OK) Which trail will you hike. OK) Which run will you ski.</p>
various	<p>Overused and unnatural as a substitute for many. Usually various is followed by types.</p> <p>NG) The city has various sights. OK) The city has many sights. OK) There are various types of computers.</p>
I happy.	<p>Please remember that EVERY English sentence requires a subject and a verb. No exceptions. None. OK? Well, except imperatives, but they don't need a subject either.</p> <p>NG) I happy. OK) I am happy. OK) I feel happy.</p>
make a boyfriend	<p>One does not make a boyfriend unless you are Dr. Frankenstein. Make indicates create. Use find or get a boyfriend instead.</p>
play with	<p>This is fine between children, and between adults and children, however between adults it has a sexual meaning. When play is used with adults always indicate what was played.</p> <p>NG) I played with my girlfriend last night. (If you did, please don't tell me!!) OK) The children played with each other. OK) I played tennis with my boyfriend.</p>
Bad for health lover	<p>Konglish! Use unhealthy. Lover means sexual partner only, usually an extra partner for a married person who is cheating. It does not mean boyfriend or girlfriend.</p>

Meeting	A meeting is a business meeting only, never a social occasion. Perhaps use group blind date.
hospital	A hospital is a big building where there are over a hundred doctors. A medical clinic or doctors office is a small office with a few doctors and some nurses. Please use the correct one! You do not go to the hospital for small sicknesses, you go to a clinic or doctors office.
salaryman	Pure Konglish! Use businessman.
eye shopping	Pure Konglish! Use window shopping.
My family is six.	Pure Konglish! OK) There are six people in my family.
famous	Use only for people or something known world wide. Otherwise, use well-known.
make friends with	This can be used in a general way, but not with a specific person. Use 'be friends with' when indicating a specific person. NG) I want to make friends with her. OK) I like to make friends with many people.. OK) I want to be friends with him.
there	There needs where NG) There is a house. OK) It is a house. OK) There is a house on the corner.
I'm sorry	use I'm sorry, but to refuse or decline an invitation, even though you have done nothing wrong. Also use it if you are unable to do something that someone has asked you to do, even though you have done nothing wrong.
Do you know Korea?	Who is Korea? Where could I meet this person? This is normally only used for people, although may be used idiomatically for a place you know well. Do not use 'Do you know' for famous people unless there is a reasonable chance the other person has met them. OK) Do you know Douglas? OK) Do you know of Korea? (have you heard of Korea) OK) Do you know anything about Korea? 'Have you ever heard of...?'
in my high school days'	Don't use unless you are over 50 years old
my senior / my junior	These do not imply age in English. Just use friend. English and western culture does not care about most age differences. If you know the persons phone number, they are a friend. You can use close friend to indicate special friends, and you can use acquaintance to indicate someone you have met but do not have a personal relationship with. If you wish to indicate age use older or younger. Senior and junior can not usually be used alone without a title, and are not normally used with 'my'. NG) He is my senior. OK) He is my friend. OK) He is a senior lawyer. OK) He is older than me.
blind date	Use 'blind date' to mean a date between one man and one woman who do not know each other
arbit	This is Konglish. Use 'part-time job'
How about...	As an initial statement in a conversation, or a stand alone question it is not grammatical. It does not ask for someone's opinion in this situation. Use 'What do you think of...?' or 'Do you like..?'. It is acceptable as a follow up question. NG) How about Korea? OK) What do you think of Korea? ... How about Japan?
meet	'Meet' means to be introduced to a person. It can ONLY be used for people. You can not 'meet' a language. Use 'study' instead.
have (no) experience in	Do NOT use 'have (no) experience in' when referring to an action. Just use the verb in the correct tense (usually present perfect).
dealer	A dealer is someone who sells illegal drugs or deals cards in a casino. If you wish to talk about the stock market, use stock broker. NG) My father is a dealer. OK) My father is a stock broker.
(bank) officer	A bank officer is a senior bank employee with a lot of power and responsibility. Someone who takes care of the general needs of bank customers is a bank teller. Officer is someone with a lot of power, not everyone who works in a place. Similar can be said with government officer and company officer.

circle	<p>A circle is a shape, and is not normally used for a group of people. Use 'club' instead.</p> <p>NG) My English circle had a meeting. OK) My English club had a meeting.</p>
pocketball service	<p>Pure Konglish! Use 'pool' instead.</p> <p>Konglish when used to refer to something that is free. Use complimentary, free or on the house.</p>
first son a plan	<p>Do NOT use 'first' to mean first born. Use 'oldest' or 'eldest' instead.</p> <p>Try not to use 'a plan' unless it is the name of something. Instead use plan as the verb.</p> <p>NG) I have a plan to go to university. OK) I plan to go to university OK) The city has developed a regional transportation plan.</p>
hardly	<p>Hardly is not the adverb of hard. Hard means with great effort while hardly means almost none at all.</p> <p>NG) I hardly study. (Unless you never do!) OK) I study very hard.</p>
a meeting	<p>A meeting is usually for business purposes or formal situations. Use appointment for professionals such as doctors or lawyers. With friends use it as the verb.</p> <p>NG) I have a meeting with a cute girl tonight. OK) I have a business meeting tomorrow. OK) Then, I have a doctors appointment. OK) After that, I will meet my friends for beer.</p>
accident	<p>An 'incident' is an event or an occurrence which is usually intentional. It may have serious consequences and be reported in the news. An 'accident' is an UNINTENTIONAL event, one that HAPPENS BY CHANCE. An 'accident' is usually unpleasant, undesirable or damaging.</p>
tutor	<p>A tutor is a teacher who gives private instruction to a single student or a very small class. Use teach for classroom teachers or language school teachers. Use instructor for a low level university professor.</p>
a promise	<p>Do not use 'a promise' unless absolutely necessary. This is a similar problem as with 'a plan'.</p> <p>NG) I made a promise to her that I would be good. OK) I promised her that I would be good.</p>
live/stay	<p>Use 'live (in)' to refer to a place where you were for an extended period of time because of work or study. Use 'stay' when referring to the hotel or room where you are sleeping during your trip. Do NOT use 'stay' to refer to the place (country/city/town).</p>
marry/get married	<p>Do NOT use 'marry' to refer to the beginning of marriage or the wedding day. Use 'get married' instead.</p>
for sale/on sale call to	<p>For sale means you can buy it. On sale means that the price is lower than normal 'Call to' means to yell, while 'call' means use a telephone.</p> <p>NG) I want to call to her. OK) I called to my friend across the street. OK) When she did not answer, I called her on my cell phone.</p>
recommend	<p>Use the format 'I recommend (something/doing something) to you,' NOT 'I recommend you (something/do something).'</p>
had better	<p>'Had better' is NOT polite for 'should.' It is very strong and threatening. Do NOT use 'had better' for friendly advice. The person without the power can NOT use 'had better.' If there is no power relationship (for example: two friends or classmates), do NOT use 'had better.'</p>
go to home	<p>Do NOT use the word 'to' between 'go' and 'home/ abroad/ overseas/ here/ there/ downtown.'</p>
Convenient	<p>'Convenient' means: easy to reach; accessible; suitable for a purpose. SomeTHING can be 'convenient.' SomeONE can not be 'convenient.' 'Convenient' can NOT be used to describe feelings.' Use feel comfortable¹ or 'be comfortable' instead.</p>
By/Until	<p>'By+ a point of time' means not later than. 'By' is used for an ACTION that will happen at or before a future point in time. Look at the verb. Is it an 'action?' 'Until' is used to say how long a situation will continue. 'Until' is used for a CONTINUING STATE which will end in the future. Look at the verb. Is it a 'continuing state?'</p>
best / favourite	<p>There is nothing better than the best. Best is the highest in quality while favourite is what you like most.</p> <p>NG) What is your best favourite car.</p>

interesting/fun	Use 'interesting' when something is mentally stimulating or makes you think. Use 'fun' when something makes your heart pound, is enjoyable, or is a social situation.
Especially	Especially comes before the main verb in a sentence. Use 'specially' to mean for a particular purpose specifically. OK) This is specially designed for taxi drivers
Ago / before	Use ago when referring to a time in the past related to now. Use before when referring to an event rather than a time. OK) I graduated 10 years ago. OK) I graduated high school before I was married.
Time	A.M. and P.M. come after the number. Noon is 12:00 p.m., Midnight is 12:00 a.m.
See/Look at/Watch	See means to experience with the eyes, to notice. Look at is for active seeing when there is NO MOVEMENT in the object. Watch is for active seeing when there is MOVEMENT in the object.
learn / study	Use learn when referring to a specific skill. Do not use learn alone. Use study when referring to a more serious thing. NG) I want to learn. NG) I want to learn math. OK) I want to study. OK) I want to study math. OK) I want to learn to dance. (with my wife) OK) I want to study dancing. (at university)
take / bring	You take from somewhere and bring to somewhere. NG) I will take my umbrella from home. OK) I will take my umbrella to work

English Troubles - Contrastive Analysis

Korean to English

Our two languages have many differences. While a grammar book is able to describe some of those differences, many differences are in style and usage, and not in formal grammar. Below are some of those differences.

- * English grammar is more strict than Korean grammar. We do not have subject or object markers like Korean, so the meaning of a sentence is more grammar dependant. You can not bend English grammar rules as much as you seem to be able to bend Korean grammar rules.
- * English judges people's social status and education based on their use of accurate formal grammar. If a person uses less strict, or less standard grammar they are considered of a lower social status.
NG) I did good on the test.
OK) I did well on the test
- * In writing, the neatness of the actual writing is a sign of a persons intelligence and education. Uneducated people write messily and with many errors because they do not know how to write well, while educated people write slowly and carefully to show their education. Neatness is as important as spelling and grammar.
- * Writing style is a very important consideration. Just as neatness shows education, so does the use of an appropriate writing style and the formatting of the writing. I would suggest that anyone who needs to write, buy a style book such as The Little Brown Handbook
- * English sentences, especially written, tend to be shorter than Korean sentences. They should have only one idea and usually consist of no more than one main clause and one other, usually dependent, clause.
- * English does not usually add prepositional phrases to the beginning of sentences. These are also used less often than in Korean and if used are more often added to the end of a sentence.
NG) At that time, I was happy.
OK) I was happy at that time.
- * English is more direct than Korean. Phrasing you consider too strong and rude, a native speaker would consider too mild or wishy washy. As well, there are less social constraints in English so the language contains fewer social words. Sometimes what you want to say in a certain way, or at a certain level of formality can not be said in English because it is not necessary in English and using it would be strange.
- * Please do not bend English to be comfortable to your culture. Many troubles in Korean English are caused by bending English to be comfortable. Doing so only results in nonstandard and strange English with many Konglish expressions. As noted above, nonstandard English results in people perceiving you as being uneducated.

English Troubles - Hints for Using English Korean - Style Differences

General Problems And Solutions

- 1) Be careful of making mistakes. Most students have studied English for so long that they have become bored and frustrated. If you make the same mistake too many times it becomes permanent and you will find it almost impossible to correct it in the future. Slow down when using English and be more careful.
- 2) Always answer questions in full and complete sentence. One word answers do not help you improve your English skills. Generally a listener who hears only the answer to a question should be able to reconstruct the question or a related question.
- 3) Be sure that your answer to a question matches the question. This is one way that second language learners show that they are not native speakers. I see this when many students answer the question 'How are you today?' with the phrase 'Nothing special'. You MUST listen to the question and respond in the appropriate manner.
- 4) Ensure that the things that you say are appropriate for the situation. This is another way that second language learners show they are not native speakers. As an example, asking someone's age is not appropriate in English.
- 5) Every day after class review the errors you made to prevent yourself from making them again. Studying a language does not end when you leave the class the same way marriage does not end when you leave for work!
- 6) Avoid use of most introductory phrases like '*at that time*' and '*nowadays*'. English has other ways of expressing ideas, like the continuous tense (*I have been happy* instead of *Recently, I am happy*), instead to express these ideas. Do not avoid using the continuous tense because you are uncomfortable with it, doing so only makes your English sound strange and unnatural.
- 7) Do not bend English grammar or style rules to make English more comfortable for you to speak or use. If you want to learn to use English, you must bend yourself to be comfortable with English.
- 8) Make sure every sentence you make has a clear verb. Remember, in English words like happy are not verbs, thus *I happy* and *Where the big cat* are not an English sentence.

Speaking Problems And Solutions

- 1) Do not be shy in class. Shyness is an English language learning problem. Everyone makes mistakes. Do not worry, have fun and laugh at yourself. Half of looking like you have good English skills is looking like you have such skills.
- 2) Learning a language is an interactive process. My job is not to teach you English, but to help you learn English. You learn more and faster by making guesses than by being a good student and sitting quietly listening to wise teacher speak.

Writing Problems And Solutions

- 1) Never start a sentence with any of the following words: *And, But, Because, So*. Starting sentences with these promotes errors in writing, and is grammatically wrong or makes your writing look like it was written by an elementary school student. An advanced English user may be able to start a correct sentence with some of them but please do not do so until you are almost a native speaker.
- 2) Make a comma look like a comma and a period look like a period. A comma has a tail below the line and a period is a dot above the line. It is easy! No excuses!

3) Be careful with capitalization. Do not randomly capitalize words. Capitalization is relatively easy. If you are having problems with it review it in a grammar book.

HO073-11

4) Write neatly. If your writing looks like chicken scratching it is hard to understand and I will not mark it. Writing neatly is as important as spelling and grammar. As well, be careful how you write the number 9 and the letter r. The same way that Hangul must be written a certain way, so must English letters and numbers even if you have borrowed them into Korea.

5) Stick to a standard writing form. Only write in sentences. Organize sentences in paragraphs or lists only. Organize paragraphs in an essay or other appropriate form. Always clearly indicate the beginning and end of a writing segment by use of titles, dates, breaks and other devices or the reader will become confused.

6) Write in the first person unless writing a script for a movie! Compare:

NG) My girlfriend said "I love you"

OK) My girlfriend said that she loves me.

7) Do not over use quotation marks. The only time to use quotation marks is when you are directly quoting a persons speech. Titles should be capitalized and underlined. Slang words or expressions may be inserted without special markings, or may be italicized.

8) Write out numbers in full if the number is small. Larger numbers may be written as numerals.

9) Do not end proper English sentences with *etc* or *and so on*. These phrases are not formal enough for written English.

10) Do not use contractions, abbreviations, or non-standard English in any written work.

11) Punctuation never belongs as the first thing in a line of text. Move the punctuation to the previous line, or the word to the latter line.

VERB PATTERNS

1. VERB + -ing

If these verbs are followed by another verb, the structure

is: verb + -ing

admit
adore
allow
avoid
can't stand
carry on
consider
deny
delay
(don't) mind
enjoy
fancy
finish
give up
imagine
involve
keep
keep on
postpone
practise
put off
recommend
risk
suggest

eg.

He avoided writing the test.
Keep smiling!
Did you enjoy reading the book?
He denied stealing the purse.
I don't mind helping you.
He doesn't allow smoking in his house.
He recommended staying in that hotel.

NOTE!

LIKE

We use **like + -ing** when we talk about **hobbies** and sth. We do with pleasure. *Like=enjoy*.

Eg. I like cooking and reading the books.

When *like doesn't mean enjoy*, but we **talk about sth we think is good or right to do, or it is a habit**, we say **like + infinitive**.

I like to do the washing up immediately after the meal.

We like to eat out every Sunday.

2. VERB + to + infinitive

afford
agree
allow (passive)
appear
arrange
ask
attempt
choose
dare
decide
expect
fail
forget
help
hope
learn
manage
offer
plan
pretend
promise
refuse
seem
tend
threaten
want
would like to

eg.

I can't afford to go on holiday.
She's decided to give up her job.
It seems to be a nice day.
He agreed to lend me some money.
You are not allowed to smoke here.

3. VERB + object + to +inf.

advise
allow
ask
beg
encourage
expect
force
invite
order
permit
persuade
recommend
remind
teach
tell
want
warn
would like

eg.

They invited us to stay in their house.
She told me to come on time.
They asked us not to make such a noise.

4. VERB + -ing / to inf.

- *no change in meaning*

begin
continue
intend
start

eg. It started to rain / raining.

5. VERB + object + inf.

- no TO in this structure

help
let
make

Let me show you.
The news made her cry.
I'll help you do it.

6. VERB + -ing / to + inf.
-change in the meaning

REMEMBER

doing sth.

- when you did something and now you remember it; after you did sth.

Eg. I don't know how the burglar got in. I clearly **remember locking** the door and shutting the windows.

to do sth

- you remembered that you had to do sth, so you did it; before you did it

eg. I **remembered to lock** the door but I forgot to shut the windows.

TRY

doing sth.

- try something to see if it works or solves the problem

eg. - I've got a terrible headache.

- Why don't you **try taking** an aspirin?

to do sth.

- attempt to do, make an effort to do sth.

Eg. I **tried to keep** my open but I couldn't.

STOP

doing sth.

- to give up, finish with sth completely

eg. I **stopped smoking** two years ago. (I don't do it anymore)

to do sth.

- stop doing what you are doing at the moment in order to do sth else

eg. I was reading a book. The phone started to ring. I **stopped to answer** it.

NEED

doing sth.

- sth. needs to be done about sth else (the meaning is passive)

eg. Look at this room. It **needs painting**.

to do sth

- it is necessary for me to do it

eg. He put on weight. He **needs to take** more exercise.

I **need to do** the shopping today.

REGRET

doing sth.

- I did sth and now I am sorry about it.

Eg. I now **regret saying** what I said.

to do sth.

- regret to say/tell/inform you = I'm sorry I have to say...

eg. I **regret to tell** you that you have failed the test.

MEAN

doing sth.

- an impersonal subject, refers to what is involved

eg. If we catch an early train, it will **mean getting** up at 6.00.

to do sth

- to intend

eg. Sorry, I **meant to tell** you about the party.

GO ON

doing sth.

- to continue doing the same thing

eg. The minister paused for a moment and then **went on talking** about the education.

to do sth.

- to start sth new
eg. The minister talked about education and after a break he **went on to talk** about health care.

FINAL NOTE!

HELP

Help is followed by infinitive with or without to:

Everybody helped (to) clean up.

Everybody helped her (to) clean up.

BUT!

I can't help doing sth = I can't stop myself from doing sth.

Eg. I tried to be serious but I couldn't help laughing.

Please use these [Symbols](#) to complete the Natural Conversation worksheets I will give you in class.

Label	Symbol	What are they?	Examples
framer	fr	To mark boundaries in conversation, where one idea ends and another starts.	OK, (all) right, anyway, well, now, good...
marker	m	To mark boundaries in conversation, where one idea ends and another starts.	OK, (all) right, anyway, well, now, good. oh. erm. look...
starter	s	They start a conversation.	Statements, Questions, Commands, Moodless items
meta statement	ms	They structure a conversation.	Statements, Questions, Commands
conclusion	con	They finish a conversation.	Statement, Question using a summary.
acquiesce	acq	Agreeing with someone in a conversation	Yes, nodding, silence...
greeting	gr	To greet someone	hello, hi, good morning, (good) bye, have a nice/good day...
reply-greeting	re-gr	To respond to a greeting	hello, hi, good morning, thank you, same to you, yeah see you...
summons	sum	They are used to engage someone in the conversation or get their attention	telephone ring, a knock on the door, etc, calling someones name...
reply summons	re-sum	They show willingness to join the conversation, or giving your attention .	answering the telephone (hello), the door (come in), showing attention (verbal/non-verbal)
inquire	inq	To get information	Wh questions (Who, what, where, how, why, when...)
neutral proposal	n.pr	To get a "yes" or "no" answer.	Yes/No Questions (Do you, Are you, Have you, Can you...)
marked proposal	m.pr	To get an agreement.	Question Tags , also negative questions (Don't you, Aren't you, Haven't you, Can't you...)
return	ret	They are used to get clarification of something just said.	Questions with a rise in intonation in the end. (What do you think ?, Do you agree ?)
loop	l	They are used to show you want something repeated.	Pardon?, What? Eh?, Again?... (with rising intonation)
prompt	p	To re-stress what you have just said.	Hah (rising intonation), Come on, Go on give me answer, Guess...
observation	obs	To offer information everyone in the conversation already knows.	Statement
informative	i	To give information or decide between 'yes' and 'no'.	Statement, or by 'yes' and 'no', 'I (don't) think so', non verbal (nods/shakes of the head).
concur	conc	To give agreement.	Yes', 'No', (low or mid intonation), head nodding, repetition or paraphrase.
confirm	conf	To give or assert agreement.	Yes', 'No', (high intonation), head nodding, repetition or paraphrase.
qualify	qu	To say you are a little unsure about something	Yes', 'No' (unsure intonation), 'to some extent', 'no not really', non-verbal
reject	rej	To refuse to agree, to answer, to accept the idea, to be unwilling to agree.	Yes', 'No', or silence
terminate	ter	It acknowledges a previous utterance and then finishes an exchange.	Yes', 'No' (low intonation), or repetition.
receive	rec	It acknowledges a previous utterance and shows that a response is coming.	Yes', 'No' (mid intonation), or repetition.
react	rea	To say yes to what was just said.	Yes', 'No' (high intonation), or repetition.
reformulate	ref	To acknowledge what was just said, or offer a different version of it.	A statement which paraphrases what was just said. (like a summary)
endorse	end	To show positive agreement of something, sympathize with etc...	good idea', 'you poor thing', 'well I never', 'very interesting'...
protest	prot	To object to what was just said, to dispute its correctness, relevance etc...	Yes', 'No'...
directive	d	To get a non-verbal response from someone i.e. an action.	A command.
behave	be	To give a non-verbal response, showing agreement, non agreement...	An action
comment	com	To explain, expand, justify, evaluate your ideas.	A statement
engage	eng	To give minimal feedback without interrupting the other speaker.	mm', 'yeah', and low or mid intonation 'echoes'.

Sample Homework Page

What vocabulary will I use in my Speaking Class?

sappy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	happy ending	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
climax	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	plot	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
sequel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
violent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

What phrases will I use in my Speaking Class?

hard to follow	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	set in	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
puppy love	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	takes place	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

What conversation strategies will I use in my Speaking Class?

Rejoinders	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Interruptions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Echoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

What grammar will I use in my Speaking Class?

Past Simple, Love/Like/Enjoy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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What opinions will I give in my Speaking Class?

I like historical dramas, such as Spartacus or 300. They are really interesting and...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
I think that movies about unrequited love are so sad. I remember a movie about...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
I didn't like the climax of Titanic, it was too sappy. I prefer more realism.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

What else will I ask/do/use in my Speaking Class?

What is your favorite movie soundtrack?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
What is the worst movie you've ever seen?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
I want to use but, so, and!	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please contact me at: Tel 010 2930 8974 Email: seanankmu@gmail.com Room: 222 Smith Hall

Schedule

	M	T	W	T	F
9-10.15		C1			
10.30-11.45				C1	
12-1.15		F2		P1	C2
1.30-2.45	P1	C2			F2
3-4.15	O	P2		F1	
4.30-5.45	F1			P2	

Grading

<i>Attendance</i>	10%
<i>Participation</i>	20%
<i>Book (Preparation = 1 Class)</i>	10%
<i>Topics (Speaking = Class)</i>	40%
<i>Exams (Mid Term & Finals - 10% each)</i>	20%

Attendance 10%

You will lose 1% every time you are absent from class, unless you tell me in advance.

Participation 20%

You will be graded on how much you speak, how often. You will be graded on your classroom attitude, to your work, your fellow students and to your teacher.

Book (Preparation = 1 Class) 10%

You will be graded on completing the book written tasks, either alone or with a partner.

Topics (Speaking= 1 Class) 40%

Topics (8 Topics) will be chosen by the class and I will upload a PDF book with the topics, choices, vocabulary, questions, homework etc. at the end of Week Two. I will grade all parts of your speaking (use of vocabulary, question asking, responses, pronunciation, continuing the conversation, communication of ideas & listening, completion of tasks & activities etc...)

Exams (Mid Term & Finals) 20%

Both exams will be taken in my office on the day of your exam. You will take the exams in pairs. All exams are oral only.

Rules

Cellphones: Please have cell phones on silent mode. Please do not send text messages in class.

Mirrors: Please do not use your mirror in class.

I will take 1% off your grade every time you break the rules.

Syllabus

Week 1 & 2 = Looking at Natural Conversation (Listening/Reading/Examining Structures)

Week 3/4/5 etc...Regular classes which will be divided into two parts.

Part 1 = 1 class = Book Work (Conversation Strategies)

Part 2 = 1 class = Topics (Online PDF, which will be uploaded end of Week Two for you to download)

Thank you and all the best this semester, Seanan.