

C1 Conversation

Fall Semester 2013

Seanan

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Topic 1 **Current Events Korea**

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

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Conspiring | Con *spir ing | 6. Nebulous | *Neb u lous |
| 2. Subvert | Sub *vert | 7. Stipulated | *Stip u lated |
| 3. Sources | *Sour ces | 8. Ascertain | As cer*tain |
| 4. Treason | *Trea son | 9. File a motion | *File a *motion |
| 5. Overthrowing | *O ver throw ing | 10. Expulsion | Ex *pulsion |

2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Conspiring	<i>v</i>	To join in a secret agreement to do an unlawful or wrongful act or an act which becomes unlawful as a result of the secret agreement	He was accused of conspiring to overthrow the government.	Other words such as <i>plot, scheme, contrive, collude</i> and <i>connive</i> may be used.	Con *spire <i>v</i>
2	Subvert	<i>v</i>	To overturn or overthrow from the foundation	They conspired to subvert the government.	Other words such as <i>abase, debase</i> and <i>ruin</i> may be used. Antonyms = <i>elevate, ennoble, uplift.</i>	Sub *ver ter <i>n</i>
3	Sources	<i>n</i>	A point of origin or procurement : one that supplies information	The reporter has refused to reveal his sources .	Similar to <i>origin, root.</i>	*Source less <i>adj</i>
4	Treason	<i>n</i>	The offense of attempting by overt acts to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance or to kill or personally injure the sovereign or the sovereign's family	He is <u>guilty of</u> treason .	Similar to <i>treachery.</i> Antonyms would be <i>allegiance, fidelity, loyalty.</i>	*Trai tor <i>n</i>

5	Overthrowing	v	To cause the downfall of or destruction of (usually by force)	The overthrowing of Morsi in Syria has led to chaos and death throughout the country.	Similar to <i>bring down, defeat, topple.</i>	*Over throw <i>n</i>
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	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	Nebulous	<i>adj</i>	From Nebula meaning any of numerous clouds of gas or dust in interstellar space. (In this article Nebulous is an adjective meaning indistinct, vague, unclear. It may refer to a law or an argument that has an uncertain meaning; isn't able to be understood clearly.)	The USA has offered nebulous assurances that it will not engage in a full out war with Syria.	Similar to <i>vague, unclear, burry, indistinct, obscure, ill-defined.</i> Associate concept: <i>nebulous contract</i>	*Neb u la <i>n</i> *Neb u las / *Neb ulae <i>pl n</i> *Nebulously <i>adv</i> *Nebulousness <i>n</i>
7	Stipulated	v	To specify as a condition or requirement (as of an agreement or offer)	The rules stipulate that players must wear uniforms.		*Stip u la tor <i>n</i>
8	Ascertain	v	To find out or learn with certainty	I need to ascertain what she said is true. I should ask her friend about this.	Similar to <i>discover, find out, realize, make sure/certain</i>	As cer*tain able <i>adj</i> As cer *tain ment <i>n</i>
9	File a motion	<i>ph</i>	A motion is a formal application to a court asking a judge to issue a ruling or an order on a legal matter. It is filed by one of the parties in a case,	The defense filed a motion of dismissal, as evidence against their client was insufficient.		

			or their counsel, in order to obtain some rule or order of the court, which they think is necessary for the progress of the case.			
10	Expulsion	<i>n</i>	The act of expelling : the state of being expelled (to force out, to force to leave)	The government engaged in mass expulsions .	Similar to <i>banishment, expatriation, deportation.</i>	Ex *pul sive <i>adj</i>

3. Vocabulary Practice

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

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------|---------------|
| 1. Ascertain | _____ | a. Plot |
| 2. Subvert | _____ | b. Learn |
| 3. Stipulate | _____ | c. Infidelity |
| 4. Conspire | _____ | d. Destroy |
| 5. Treason | _____ | e. Specify |

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

Expulsion File a motion Nebulous Overthrow Sources

- I cannot reveal the origin of the story. This would be dangerous for all involved.
- The contract was a bit of a mine field, I couldn't really understand it.
- In the Arab Spring, many governments were toppled by citizens looking for change.
- The student was kicked out of school for his extreme bad behavior.
- The prosecutors asked the judge for a life sentence to be handed down to the defendant.

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

Listen to and read a report about **Current Events Korea**.

Lee to face 'unprecedented' charge*

The National Intelligence Service (NIS) is preparing for a legal battle over the case of Rep. Lee Seok-ki of the minor leftist Unified Progressive Party (UPP), who is undergoing questioning on allegations **conspiring** to **subvert** the state. According to **sources**, NIS “legal officials” are considering applying the charge of “violating the law banning one from helping an enemy to rebel against the state.” No one has yet been charged with this, but the NIS thinks that the law is broad enough to cover Lee’s actions. Lee is defended by a group of lawyers, signifying a tough court battle with the government. If found guilty, Lee could face capital punishment. Currently, it is widely believed that Lee will most likely face charges of **treason**, more specifically conspiring to subvert the state through an armed rebellion. Authorities claim that Lee was the leader of an underground anti-government organization or revolutionary organization (RO), aimed at **overthrowing** the state. They claim that Lee ordered more than 100 members to arm themselves and stage acts of sabotage as well as conduct an armed rebellion in the event of a North Korean invasion. Lee is said to continue refusing to speak during the ongoing questioning. The **nebulous** law is **stipulated** in article 93 of the Criminal Act. Analysts say the spy agency is trying to tighten its case against Lee, although there are some legal challenges for the NIS. The NIS would first have to define North Korea as a “state” and secondly confirm Lee’s link with the North in attempting to overthrow the government. The spy agency has one Supreme Court ruling on its side. A 1983 ruling has it that the court would accept the definition of North Korea being a “state” when applying charges of espionage.

Meanwhile, the NIS is also planning to question 80 other suspects including UPP Lawmakers

Kim Jae-yeon and Kim Mi-hyui to **ascertain** whether they took part in the secret meeting hosted by Lee. The NIS suspects that Lee and the others suspects may have contacted Pyongyang as part of their activities. The ruling Saenuri Party last week **filed a motion** calling for the **expulsion** of the leftist lawmaker as the NIS stepped up its investigation into the charges. Lee was formally put under arrest on Thursday after the National Assembly had approved this by an overwhelming margin of 258-14 on Wednesday.

**Accessed and taken from http://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/news/nation/2013/09/113_142444.html*

Monday Sept 9th 2013

5. Listening & Reading Practice

Please ask and answer the following questions with your partner.

- a. What do you know about this story?
- b. What do you think the outcome of this case might be?
- c. Do you think Capital Punishment is just (right) in this case?

6. Conversation Strategies

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

Statements

In my opinion ____ Don't you think ____

It seems to me ____ According to ____

I feel ____

8. Idioms

These *Idioms* are very common and they are connected to **Current Events**.

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
Press the flesh	To shake hands with the public while campaigning for office	Connected to Politicians .	Some politicians love pressing the flesh in political campaigns, while others detest the process of meeting so many voters.
Sound bite	A statement made by a politician that is widely quoted by the media	This idiom is used when a politician makes a brief statement that the media finds interesting and uses.	The following sound bite was taken from an Irish TD's response to a question about the possibility of a tax increase: "There will be no new taxes in the budget!"
Party line	The principles of a political party that all members are expected to follow.	Used commonly with the verb "toe" (He is expected to <i>toe</i> the party line, even though he opposes their opinion.)	In the UK recently, several backbench MPs went against the party line , voting in favor of not going to war against Syria.
Grass-roots	Of or by common people	This idiom is used as an adjective phrase and refers to the efforts of citizens to affect the political process directly.	Many environmental concerns are championed by grass-roots organizations such as the Sierra Club.
Red tape	Bureaucratic paperwork caused by overregulation	This idiom often follows the verbal idiom <i>go through</i> .	I had to <i>go through</i> a lot of red tape to get a loan for my car.

9. Idiom Practice

Complete the sentences below with the correct idioms from the list. Change the form if needed.

Red tape

Party line

Grass-roots

Press the flesh

Sound bite

1. The leading candidate for mayor _____ with hundreds of supporters at the fund-raising dinner.
2. The _____ the other day from Angela Merkel caused outrage among Greek citizens.
3. Several legislators departed from the _____ and voted to increase educational spending.
4. The tea-party in the USA is a _____ republican organization.
5. Can we skip the _____ and just get on with the work at hand?

Topic 2 **Travel**

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

1. Intrepid	In *trepid	6. Die hard	*Die hard
2. Smitten	*Smit ten	7. Proponent	Pro *po nent
3. Hazard	*Hazard	8. Exemplified	Ex *emplified
4. Skepticism	*Skep ticism	9. Grit	*Grit
5. Bounds	*Bounds	10. Plainspoken	*Plain spo ken

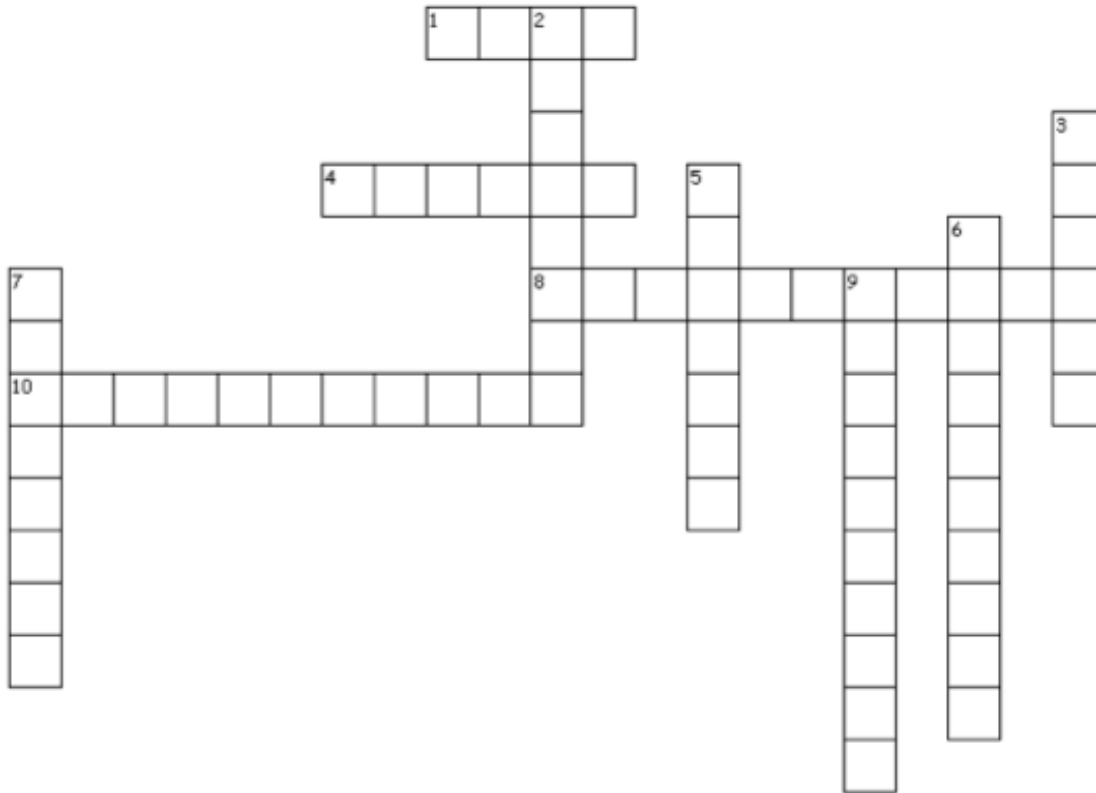
2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Intrepid	<i>adj</i>	Characterized by resolute fearlessness, fortitude, and endurance <an intrepid explorer>	Adam was an intrepid explorer who probed parts of the rain forest never previously attempted.	Synonyms would be <i>bold, courageous, fearless, brave, valiant, undaunted, lionhearted</i>	In *trepidness <i>n</i> In *trepidity <i>n</i> In *trepidly <i>adv</i>
2	Smitten	<i>v</i>	Be strongly attracted to someone or something:	<i>She was smitten with the boy</i>	Synonyms would be <i>attracted to, infatuated, taken (by), captivate</i>	Smite <i>v</i>
3	Hazard	<i>n</i>	A source of danger	The tumbledown old barn was considered a fire hazard .	Similar to <i>danger, imminence, menace, peril, pitfall</i> Is commonly used in the sport golf... a bunker is a <i>hazard</i> .	*Hazard <i>v</i> (hazard a guess)
4	Skepticism	<i>n</i>	An attitude of doubting the truth of something (such as a claim or statement)	She regarded the researcher's claims with skepticism .	Similar to <i>doubt, uncertainty, distrust, suspicion</i>	*Skep tic <i>n</i> *Skep tic al <i>adj</i>
5	Bounds	<i>n</i>	A limiting line (like a boundary) Used usually in plural form	Lady Gaga knows no bounds . She will wear anything to get attention.	Similar to <i>limits</i>	*Bound <i>n, v, adj</i>

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	Die hard	<i>id</i>	Strongly or fanatically determined or devoted < <i>die-hard</i> fans>; <i>especially</i> : strongly resisting change <a <i>die-hard</i> conservative>	Old habits die hard .	Similar to <i>old-fashioned, old-school, orthodox, traditional, unprogressive</i>	*Die-hard <i>n</i> *Die hard ism <i>n</i> *Die *hard <i>adj</i>
7	Proponent	<i>n</i>	A person who argues for or supports something	The chef Jamie Oliver is a vocal proponent for the serving of healthy food in school cafeterias.	Similar to <i>advocate, backer, supporter, champion</i>	
8	Exemplified	<i>v</i>	To be a very good example of (something) : to show (something) very clearly	The city's economic growth is exemplified by the many new buildings that are currently under construction.	Similar to <i>demonstrate, illustrate</i>	Ex *emplary <i>adj</i>
9	Grit	<i>n</i>	Mental toughness and courage	Through resourcefulness and grit , the pioneers survived the winter.	Similar to <i>backbone, guts, determination, fortitude</i>	*Grit <i>n</i> *Grit <i>v</i>
10	Plainspoken	<i>adj</i>	Expressing opinions, ideas, beliefs, etc., in a simple and honest way	June is a very plainspoken woman who never hesitates to speak the unvarnished truth.	Similar to <i>candid, frank, straight</i>	

3. Vocabulary Practice

Please complete the Travel crossword below.



Across

1. It takes a lot of _____ to climb Everest.
4. Driving at night is a _____.
8. Frank, upfront
10. His actions _____ his words.

Down

2. Sir Edmond Hillary was an _____ explorer.
3. His actions know no _____.
5. He was _____ with the girl next door.
6. I don't believe
7. Unchanging
9. An advocate for

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

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

No sooner had the first **intrepid** male aviators safely returned to Earth than it seemed that women too, had been **smitten** by an urge to fly. From mere spectators, they became willing passengers and finally pilots in their own right, plotting their skills and daring line against the **hazards** of the air and the **skepticism** of their male counterparts. In doing so they enlarged the traditional **bounds** of a women's world, won for their sex a new sense of competence and achievement, and contributed handsomely to the progress of aviation.

But recognition of their abilities did not come easily. "Men do not believe us capable." the famed aviator Amelia Earhart once remarked to a friend. "Because we are women, seldom are we trusted to do an efficient job." Indeed old attitudes **died hard**: when Charles Lindbergh visited the Soviet Union in 1938 with his wife, Anne-herself a pilot and gifted **proponent** of aviation - he was astonished to discover both men and women flying in the Soviet Air Force.

Such conventional wisdom made it difficult for women to raise money for the up - to - date equipment they needed to compete on an equal basis with men. Yet they did compete, and often they triumphed finally despite the odds.

Ruth Law, whose 590 - mile flight from Chicago to Hornell, New York, set a new nonstop distance record in 1916, **exemplified** the resourcefulness and **grit** demanded of any woman who wanted to fly. And when she addressed the Aero Club of America after completing her historic journey, her **plainspoken** words testified to a universal human motivation that was unaffected by gender: "My flight was done with no expectation of reward," she declared, "just purely for the love of accomplishment."

5. Listening & Reading Practice

Please ask and answer the following questions with your partner.

1. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
(A) A Long Flight (B) Women in Aviation History
(C) Dangers Faced by Pilots (D) Women Spectators
2. According to the passage, women pilots were successful in all of the following EXCEPT
(A) challenging the conventional role of women
(B) contributing to the science of aviation
(C) winning universal recognition from men
(D) building the confidence of women
3. What can be inferred from the passage about the United States Air Force in 1938?
(A) It had no women pilots.
(B) It gave pilots handsome salaries.
(C) It had old planes that were in need of repair.
(D) It could not be trusted to do an efficient job.
4. In their efforts to compete with men, early women pilots had difficulty in
(A) addressing clubs (B) flying nonstop
(C) setting records (D) raising money
5. According to the passage, who said that flying was done with no expectation of reward?
(A) Amelia Earhart (B) Charles Lindbergh
(C) Anne Lindbergh (D) Ruth Law

6. Conversation Strategies

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

and **but** **because** **so**

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

7. Conversation Strategy Practice

In turns (Student A and Student B) ask these questions. Also, respond to your partners' questions with the words **and, but, so, because** or respond with two sentences.

- A. Can you cook?
- B. Is your hometown safe?
- A. What are your plans for tonight?
- B. Do you feel stress these days?
- A. Which do you prefer, cats or dogs?
- B. Are you good at saving money?
- A. Who is the smartest student in this class?
- B. What kind of job do you want in the future, if possible?

8. Idioms

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

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
Take a spin	To drive for pleasure, usually for a short time	Similar to <i>go for a spin, go for a ride</i>	<p>Would you like to take a spin before you decide whether to buy this car?</p> <p>We went for a spin around the block in Helen's new car.</p> <p>It was a beautiful day to go for a ride in the country.</p>
Sneak off	To leave quietly without attracting the attention of others	Used a lot when we don't want to be somewhere, especially, at a party, or a meeting.	<p>Parents have to be careful when small children sneak off and do dangerous things like play with matches.</p> <p>You mean that Beverly has already left the party? She must have sneaked off with her boyfriend!</p>
Read up on	To read about or research in detail		The Kims read up on Japanese customs before their trip to Tokyo.
Sink in	To become completely understood		The news of the accident hasn't really sunk in yet. I'm still in shock
A night owl	Someone who likes to stay awake late at night	We can use <i>early bird</i> to say we wake up early.	It's easy for Laura to be out till three in the morning. She's always been a night owl .

9. Idiom Practice

Please complete the following sentences. There is no one answer. Just try your best to make a sentence that makes sense. Thanks.

1. I _____ to take a spin _____.
2. I really _____ read up on _____ Spain.
3. He _____ a night owl. _____ bed early.
4. Learning _____ to sink in.
5. Have _____ snuck off from _____?

Topic 3 **Movies**

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

1. Asthma	*Asth ma	6. Devout	De *vout
2. Brutal	*Brutal	7. Seminary	*Sem i nary
3. Milieu	Mi *lieu	8. Calling	*Call ing
4. First-hand	*First - *hand	9. Shattered	*Shat tered
5. Wry	*Wry	10. Absurd	Ab *surd

2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Asthma	<i>n</i>	A physical condition that makes it difficult for someone to breathe	Asthma sufferers have great difficulty climbing stairs without gasping for breath.	Proceeded by <i>suffer from, have</i> Also we sometimes use <i>asthma attack</i>	Asth *mat ic <i>adj, n</i> Asth *mat ic al ly <i>adv</i>
2	Brutal	<i>adj</i>	Very direct and accurate in a way that is harsh or unpleasant	The movie is a brutal depiction of the war.	Similar to <i>bitter, harsh, grim</i>	*Brute <i>n</i> Bru *tal i ty <i>n</i> *Brutally <i>adv</i>
3	Milieu	<i>n</i>	The physical or social setting in which people live or in which something happens or develops	The milieu of New York city attracted a variety of young artists in the 1970s.	Similar to <i>atmosphere, context, surroundings, environment</i> . Plural can be <i>milieus</i> or <i>mileux</i>	
4	First-hand	<i>adj</i>	Coming directly from actually experiencing or seeing something	He gave a firsthand account of the battle.	A <i>second-hand</i> account means that the person did not experience or see something directly.	*First*hand <i>adv</i>
5	Wry	<i>adj</i>	Cleverly and often ironically or grimly humorous	When I asked her how she felt after winning the race, she gave me a wry <u>smile</u> and said, "Pretty tired."	Similar to <i>droll, mocking, ironic, sardonic, warped</i> .	*Wry ly <i>adv</i> *Wry ness <i>n</i>

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	Devout	<i>adj</i>	Deeply religious: devoted to a particular religion	I am Catholic, but I am not a devout Catholic. I don't go to church every Sunday.	<i>Devout</i> can also be used for: loyal to something : devoted to a particular belief, organization, person, etc. serious and sincere	De *vout ly <i>adv</i> De *vout ness <i>n</i>
7	Seminary	<i>n</i>	A school for training religious leaders (such as priests, ministers, and rabbis)	My hometown, Maynooth, has a seminary for Catholic priests.	Plural is <i>seminaries</i>	
8	Calling	<i>n</i>	A strong desire to spend your life doing a certain kind of work (such as religious work) & the work that a person does or should be doing	He had always felt a calling to help others.		
9	Shattered	<i>adj</i>	To damage (something) very badly	His dreams were shattered by their rejection.	Similar to <i>destroyed</i> , <i>devastated</i>	*Shat ter ing ly <i>adv</i>
10	Absurd	<i>adj</i>	Extremely silly, foolish, or unreasonable: completely ridiculous	The charges against him are obviously absurd .	Similar to <i>bizzare</i> , <i>crazy</i> , <i>nonsensical</i>	Ab *surd ly <i>adv</i> Ab *surd ness <i>n</i>

3. Vocabulary Practice

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

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------|----------------|
| 1. Calling | _____ | a. School |
| 2. Milieu | _____ | b. Faithful |
| 3. Wry | _____ | c. Destiny |
| 4. Seminary | _____ | d. Environment |
| 5. Devout | _____ | e. Warped |

B. Please use all the words below to have a short conversation with your partner. You have 45 seconds to think and plan and then you have 60 seconds to have ONE conversation. Please try your best to use all 5 words below. Thank you.

1. **Asthma**
2. **First-hand**
3. **Brutal**
4. **Shattered**
5. **Absurd**

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

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

Martin Scorsese

* They are some of the most honored films of this generation: Taxi Driver and Mean Streets in the 1970's; in the 80's, what many still consider the best movie about boxing ever, Raging Bull; the 1990's brought the ultimate mobster drama, Goodfellas as well as a story of Tibetan spiritualism in Kundun; and he continues in the new century with The Aviator and The Departed. The man who created those lasting film images and many more, Martin Scorsese, was born in New York in 1942. Severe **asthma** kept him from sports or other activities, so he spent much of his youth in the inviting darkness of a neighborhood cinema. "I will never forget watching

William A. Wellman's *The Public Enemy* with Jimmy Cagney when I was ten years old... in a theater on re-release," he says. "The **brutal** honesty of that film, the 'street' honesty of it, always stayed with me and that's a mark I always aim toward."

Perhaps it is not surprising that a 1931 gangster film made such an impression on the young Scorsese. It is a **milieu** that the Italian-American director has revisited often in his own films and that he says he knew **first-hand** growing up in the New York of the 1940's and '50's. "It isn't that I met them," he explains, "it was more living in a working class environment. Part of that environment was organized crime, there is no doubt about that, but it's a difficult thing to talk about because the people who were trying to live a daily life and provide for their families always get offended by this sort of thing." He says, with a **wry** smile, his old friends always complain to him about the pictures that he makes.

As a teenager from a very **devout** Roman Catholic family, Scorsese entered a **seminary** to study for the priesthood; but film turned out to be his true **calling** and he switched to New York University where he studied the craft and even taught for a while. Among his students was a young Oliver Stone.

From the beginnings of his filmmaking career in the 1970's, actors learned to respect his passion for storytelling with characters audiences can believe are real. Leonardo Di Caprio, who starred in *The Aviator* and *The Departed*, says "What I love about Mr. Scorsese's work is that he not only gives the same appreciation to the entire film and the construct of the film, but he really lets the audience engage with every character, no matter how small they are. Each character is fulfilling."

His *Departed* co-star, Matt Damon, says that the world of a Scorsese film, while not necessarily a comfortable place to be, always seems real. "In all of his films there is an authenticity that you

just can't fake. It's because he uses a lot of real people and because his actors have access to these real people to get as much understanding of the people they are playing," he explains.

"Ultimately it's a giant magic trick. We're just trying to be believable."

The world of a Scorsese film is often **shattered** by violence. The director says that comes from a reality he observed while growing up. "The violence in my own films ... I can't defend it, but I approach it the way I experienced it and I know what I saw. I was very affected by it, and I can tell you, more than the physical violence it was the emotional violence around me. It's part of what I am and who I am . . . and somehow it channels itself into the films. I see it sometimes as **absurd**, but that's just the absurdity of being alive."

**Taken from Voice of America by Alan Silverman Los Angeles*

<http://www.voanews.com/content/a-13-2008-01-15-voa31-66597912/555929.html>

5. Reading Practice

Summarize the Reading using the following vocabulary. Please fill in the blanks.

street	authenticity	devout	define	calling
seminary	absurd	gritty	critical	asthma

Martin Scorsese's _____, authentic portrayals of American _____ life have made him one of the country's most revered movie directors. Scorsese acquired much of the material for his films from his childhood in New York City, during which severe _____ limited his activities and gave him time to watch movies.

A _____ Catholic, Scorsese initially went into a _____ before leaving it to pursue his true _____ at New York University. The _____ of Scorsese's films helped _____ the past four decades of American cinema. Yet despite widespread _____ acclaim, Scorsese did not earn an Oscar for best director until 2007, a situation many people describe as _____.

6. Conversation Strategies

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

Excuse me. (polite)

Could I say something?

Can I say one thing?

Can I ask something?

Wait a Minute. (familiar or strong)

But _____.

Hold your horses.

What..? Who..? Why..? etc.

Stop right there.

7. Conversation Strategy Practice

Please try the following with your partner.

1. **Student A:** Ask Student B this question: What is the best city in Korea?

Student B: Give your answer and reasons why.

Student A: Interrupt Student B with a statement. (in the middle of his/her answer)

1. **Student B:** Ask Student A this question: Why didn't you answer my phone call yesterday?

Student A: Answer this question and give reasons.

Student B: Interrupt Student A with a statement. (in the middle of his/her answer)

&

Can you create 2 more situations and then interrupt each other? (No writing...just talking)

8. Idioms

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

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
Take a rain check	To postpone a meeting until a future date. (usually you do not complete the activity in the future)	Usually used in a question format (Can) or with “have to”.	A: Do you want to go out tonight? There is a great movie on in CGV. B: I'd love to, but I can't. Can I take a rain check ? I have other plans tonight. Sorry.
Spin-off	A television program, movie, book, etc., that is based on characters from another television program, movie, book, etc.		This TV show is a spin-off of the one aired last year. Some of the same actors are in it.
One-liner	A very short joke or funny remark		John is always coming out with these one-liners that just kill me.
(be) the ticket	The way, the means, the solution, the cure		A: I'm so thirsty. I need a beer. B: Yep, that's the ticket!
Prima donna	A person who thinks she or he is better than everyone else and who does not work well as part of a team or group		The actress is a temperamental prima donna .

9. Idiom Practice

Please complete the following sentences with the correct idiom. Change the form if needed.

1. He had some great _____ last night. He had me in stitches.
2. Did you see the _____ of The Wire? It was okay, but not as good as its predecessor.
3. That's _____. You need a break. Going to the mountains will do you a world of good.
4. She is such a _____. If she asks me to carry her bag one more time, I'm going to flip my lid.
5. I'd love to go, but tonight I have something on. Can I _____?

Topic 4 Sport

1. Vocabulary (The MP3 is available online)

1. Formalized	*For mal ized	6. Duffer	*Duf fer
2. Localized	*Lo cal ized	7. Joint-stock	*Joint-stock
3. Inception	In *cep tion	8. Golden Age	*Gol den Age
4. Lavish	*Lav ish	9. Soared	*Soared
5. Under-the-table	*Un der-the-*ta ble	10. Proclaimed	Pro *claimed

2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Formalized	<i>v</i>	To make an established form, custom, or rule	The company has formalized its hiring practices.		*For mal <i>adj, n</i> For mal *iz able <i>adj</i> For mal *i za tion <i>n</i> For mal *iz er <i>n</i>
2	Localized	<i>v</i>	To accumulate in or be restricted to a specific or limited area	The infection is localized in the ear. It has not spread elsewhere.		*Lo cal <i>adj, n</i> Lo cal *iz abil i ty <i>n</i> Lo cal *iz able <i>adj</i> Lo cal *i za tion <i>n</i>
3	Inception	<i>n</i>	The time at which something begins	Since its inception , the business has expanded to become a national retail chain.	Similar to <i>birth, day one, outset, launch.</i>	
4	Lavish	<i>adj</i>	Having a very rich and expensive quality and in large amounts	That was a lavish feast last night. I gorged myself. I felt like a pig but it was sumptuous.	Similar to <i>extravagant, inordinate</i>	*Lav ish ly <i>adv</i> *Lav ish ness <i>n</i> *Lav ish <i>v</i>
5	Under-the-table	<i>adj</i>	Secret and usually unlawful < <i>under-the-table payoffs</i> >	When I was a student I had a job that paid under-the-table . (<i>paid in cash to avoid paying tax</i>)		

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	Duffer	<i>n</i>	A clumsy or awkward person (<i>In sport - a person who plays with little skill</i>)	We joined the other duffers at the course.		
7	Joint-stock	<i>n</i>	Stock or capital funds of a company held jointly or in common by its owners.	Anxious investors wait for news about the South Sea Company, a joint-stock company formed in London in 1711.		
8	Golden Age	<i>n</i>	A time of great happiness, success, and achievement	The 15 th and 16 th Centuries were a Golden Age for art in Europe with Renaissance artists such as Michelangelo and Jan Van Eyck.	Similar terms would be <i>belle époque</i> and <i>renaissance</i> . The opposite would be <i>Dark Age</i> .	
9	Soared	<i>v</i>	To increase very quickly in amount or price	The nation's divorce rate has soared .	Similar to <i>climb</i> , <i>rise</i> , <i>ascend</i>	*Soar er <i>n</i>
10	Proclaimed	<i>v</i>	To say or state (something) in a public, official, or definite way : to declare or announce (something)	The magazine proclaimed him to be the best player in baseball.	Similar to <i>declare</i> , <i>announce</i> , <i>annunciate</i>	Pro *claim er <i>n</i>

3. Vocabulary Practice

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

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Soared | a. End |
| 2. Duffer | b. Taxed |
| 3. Inception | c. Nose-dive |
| 4. Under-the-table | d. Professional |
| 5. Proclaimed | e. Conceal |

B. Please complete the following sentences with the correct words.

Golden-Age Joint-stock Lavish Formalized Localized

1. The outbreak was _____, and did not affect neighboring towns.
2. We need to have the design _____ before we can go ahead with the printing.
3. Blue Ocean Management is an example of a _____ company that trades between Korea and mainly Vietnam.
4. From around 476 to 1000 A.D. Europe certainly was not in its _____.
5. Last year I went to the Irish Ambassador's residence in Seoul for dinner. It was a _____ affair.

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

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

Baseball evolved from a number of different ball-and-stick games (paddle ball, trap ball, one-old-cat, rounders, and town ball) originating in England. As early as the American Revolution, it was noted that troops played "baseball" in their free time. In 1845 Alexander Cartwright **formalized** the New York Knickerbockers' version of the game: a diamond shaped infield, with bases ninety feet apart, three strikes-you're-out, batter out on a caught ball, three outs per inning, a nine man team. The "New York Game" spread rapidly, replacing earlier **localized** forms. From its beginnings, baseball was seen as a way of satisfying the recreational needs of an increasingly urban-industrial society. At its **inception** it was played by and for wealthy gentlemen. A club might consist of 40 members. The president would appoint two captains who would choose

teams from among the members. Games were played on Monday and Thursday afternoons, with the losers often providing a **lavish** evening's entertainment for the winners.

During the 1850-70 period the game was changing, however, with increasing commercialism (charging admission), **under-the-table** payments to exceptional players, and gambling on the outcome of games. By 1868 it was said that a club would have their regular professional ten, an amateur first-nine, and their "muffins" (the gentlemanly **duffers** who once ran the game) Beginning with the first openly all-salaried team (Cincinnati's Red Stocking Club) in 1869, the 1870-1890 period saw the complete professionalization of baseball, including formation of the National Association of Professional Baseball Players in 1871. The National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs was formed in 1876, run by business-minded investors in **joint-stock** company clubs. The 1880s has been called Major League Baseball's "**Golden Age**". Profits **soared**, player's salaries rose somewhat, a season of 84 games became one of 132, a weekly periodical "The Sporting News" came into being, wooden stadiums with double-deck stands replaced open fields, and the standard refreshment became hot dogs, soda pop and peanuts. In 1900 the Western League based in the growing cities of the Midwest **proclaimed** itself as the American League.

5. Listening & Reading Practice

Please ask and answer the following questions with your partner.

1. What is the passage mainly about?
 - (A) the origins of baseball
 - (B) the commercialization of baseball
 - (C) the influence of the "New York Game" on baseball
 - (D) the development of baseball in the nineteenth century

2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) the wealthy gentlemen who first played baseball, later needed to find another recreational opportunity if they did not want to mix with others or become a “muffin”
 - (B) hot dogs would not have become as popular as they did, without the professionalism and commercialism that developed in baseball
 - (C) the “New York Game” spread rapidly because it was better formalized
 - (D) business-minded investors were only interested in profits
3. Which of the following is true of the way the game was played by wealthy gentlemen at its inception
- (A) a team might consist of 40 members
 - (B) the president would choose teams from among the members
 - (C) they didn’t play on weekends
 - (D) they might be called “duffers” if they didn’t make the first nine
4. According to the second paragraph, all of the following are true except
- (A) commercialism became more prosperous
 - (B) the clubs are smaller
 - (C) outstanding players got extra income
 - (D) people gamed on the outcome of games
5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a feature of the 1880s “Golden Age”?
- (A) wooden stadiums replaced open fields
 - (B) a weekly periodical commenced
 - (C) the National Association of Professional Baseball Players was formed
 - (D) profits soared

6. Conversation Strategies

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

What do you mean _____?

Can you give me an example _____?

Could you tell me _____?

I'd be interested to know _____.

I'd like to know _____.

You said _____. What did you mean?

Could you explain _____?

What kind of _____?

7. Conversation Strategy Practice

A: I'm going to Japan tomorrow.

B: _____ Japan?

A: Japan, you know...the place where Japanese people live?

B: Yeah, yeah, I know that, but I thought we were hanging out tomorrow.

A: I was reading about game theory last night.

B: Really? I have no idea about that. _____ about it?

A: Sure.

8. Idioms

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

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
Call the shots	To control something, to make the rules (from calling the shots in billiards or pool)	Used by a manager, leader (to suggest control)	My friend has been calling the shots in his company for several years now.
Down to the wire	At the very last moment, very close to the time when something is due (from the wire at the end of a horse race)	The last minute...as in <i>the 11th hour</i> .	The election went down to the wire but the candidate was re-elected to another term in office.
Hard to call	Hard to decide or determine something (referees in sports sometimes have to make difficult decisions)	Similar to <i>up in the air</i> .	The game was hard to call and nobody knew who was going to win.
Up to par	At an expected level or quality, at the usual level or quality (par in golf is the usual number of strokes needed to go around a golf course)		The product was not up to par and was sent back to the factory for improvement.
Test the water	To check to see if one's plan will be successful before proceeding with the plan (some swimmers like to test the water temperature before jumping in)		The company plans to test the water before they introduce their new product.

9. Idiom Practice

Please use the following idioms in ONE conversation. You have 45 seconds to plan the conversation and a further 60 seconds to speak. You should use all idioms below. The topic of your conversation should be about **Sport or Work**.

Down to the wire

Test the water

Up to par

Call the shots

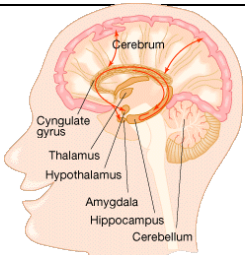
Hard to call

Topic 5 **Music**

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

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Limbic System | *Lim bic *Sys tem | 6. Adjacent | Ad *ja cent |
| 2. Intersected | In ter *sec ted | 7. Percussive | Per *cus sive |
| 3. Latecomer | *Late com er | 8. Refrains | Re *frain |
| 4. Attention span | At *ten tion span | 9. Catchy | *Cat chy |
| 5. Octaves | *Oc tave | 10. Speculate | *Spec u late |

2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Limbic System	<i>n</i>	Subcortical structures (as the hypothalamus, the hippocampus, and the amygdala) of the brain that are concerned especially with emotion and motivation	Structures in the brain's limbic system , which controls many essential human behaviors, also contribute to the production of laughter.		
2	Intersected	<i>v</i>	To meet and cross at one or more points	Line A intersects line B. A _____ B	Similar to <i>bisect</i> , <i>cross</i> , <i>cut</i>	In ter *sec tion <i>n</i>
3	Latecomer	<i>n</i>	Someone or something that has recently arrived or become involved in something	Latecomers had to park their cars far from the stadium.		
4	Attention span	<i>n</i>	The length of time during which someone is able to think about or remain interested in something	I call people who have short attention spans Goldfish.		
5	Octaves	<i>n</i>	The difference in sound between the first and eighth note on a musical scale	He sang the song an octave lower.	Octaves on a piano Youtube	

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	Adjacent	<i>adj</i>	Close or near : sharing a border, wall, or point	Their house is adjacent to a wooded park	Similar to <i>adjoining</i> , <i>bordering</i> , <i>nearby</i>	
7	Percussive	<i>adj</i>	Of or relating to a percussion instrument (such as drums, cymbals, or xylophones) or to the sounds that a percussion instrument makes	The song had a punchy, percussive rhythm		Per *cuss ion <i>n</i> Per *cus sive ly <i>adv</i> Per *cus sive ness <i>n</i>
8	Refrains	<i>n</i>	A phrase or verse that is repeated regularly in a poem or song	I didn't know the verses of the song, so I only sang on the refrain .	Similar to <i>chorus</i>	Re *frain <i>v</i> Re *frain ment <i>n</i>
9	Catchy	<i>adj</i>	Appealing and easy to remember	I've been singing this catchy song all day long. It's beginning to drive me mad! Man on Fire Edward Sharpe Youtube	<i>Catchy</i> can also mean <i>tricky</i> ...as in a <i>catchy question</i> (a difficult question to answer)	
10	Speculate	<i>v</i>	To think about something and make guesses about it : to form ideas or theories about something usually when there are many things not known about it	We don't know what happened—we can only speculate .	Similar to <i>guess</i> , <i>assume</i> , <i>conjecture</i> , <i>suspect</i>	Spec u *la tion <i>n</i>

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

Listen to and read an article about **Music**.

Music can bring us to tears or to our feet, drive us into battle or lull us to sleep. Music is indeed remarkable in its power over all humankind, and perhaps for that very reason, no human culture on earth has ever lived without it. From discoveries made in France and Slovenia even Neanderthal man, as long as 53,000 years ago, had developed surprisingly sophisticated, sweet-sounding flutes carved from animal bones. It is perhaps then, no accident that music should *strike* such *a chord* with the **limbic system**—an ancient part of our brain, evolutionarily speaking, and **one** that we share with much of the animal kingdom. Some researchers even propose that music came into this world long before the human race ever did. For example, the fact that whale and human music have so much in common even though our evolutionary paths have not **intersected** for nearly 60 million years suggests that music may predate humans. They assert that rather than being the inventors of music, we are **latecomers** to the musical scene.

Humpback whale composers employ many of the same tricks that human songwriters do. In addition to using similar rhythms, humpbacks keep musical phrases to a few seconds, creating themes out of several phrases before singing the next one. Whale songs in general are no longer than symphony movements, perhaps because they have a similar **attention span**. Even though they can sing over a range of seven **octaves**, the whales typically sing in key, spreading **adjacent** notes no farther apart than a scale. They mix **percussive** and pure tones in pretty much the same ratios as human composers – and follow their ABA form, in which a theme is presented, elaborated on and then revisited in a slightly modified form. Perhaps most amazing, humpback whale songs include repeating **refrains** that rhyme. It has been suggested that whales might use rhymes for exactly the same reasons that we do: as devices to help them remember. Whale songs

can also be rather **catchy**. When a few humpbacks from the Indian Ocean strayed into the Pacific, some of the whales they met there quickly changed their tunes – singing the new whales’ songs within three short years. Some scientists are even tempted to **speculate** that a universal music awaits discovery.

5. Listening & Reading Practice

Please ask and answer the following questions with your partner.

1. Why did the author write the passage?

- (A) To describe the music for some animals, including humans
- (B) To illustrate the importance of music to whales
- (C) To show that music is not a human or even modern invention
- (D) To suggest that music is independent of life forms that use it

2. The word “**one**” in line 7 can be replaced by

- (A) the chord
- (B) the left brain
- (C) the right brain
- (D) the limbic system

4. According to the passage, which of the following is true of humpback whales?

- (A) their tunes are distinctively different from human tunes
- (B) they can sing over a range of seven octaves
- (C) they do not use rhyme, unlike humans
- (D) whale songs of a particular group cannot be learned by other whales

6. Conversation Strategies

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

Correcting Someone

Are you sure?

Actually, I think you mean _____.

Actually, _____.

Don't you mean _____?

Excuse me, but _____?

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

7. Conversation Strategy Practice

Take turns reading these sentences to your partner. Please correct what you hear.

- A. There are 35 countries in the European Union.
- B. Berlin is in East Germany
- A. Seanan is English.
- B. I always eat breakfast at 7 p.m.
- A. I'm hungry for something salty, like ice-cream.
- B. My sister just had a birthday. He's 15 years old.

&

Now create two more false sentences and say them to your partner.

1. _____

2. _____

8. Idioms

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

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
Change your tune	If someone changes their ideas or the way they talk about them, they change their tune.		He was against the idea to start with, but he soon changed his tune when he realized how much money he'd get.
Swan song	A swan song is a final act before dying or ending something	This term derived from the <u>legend</u> that, while they are <u>mute</u> during the rest of their lives, swans sing beautifully and mournfully just before they die.	I think next week's concert will be her swan song . She is getting a bit long in the tooth.
Fine-tuning	Small adjustments to improve something or to get it working are called fine tuning.		A. Is the musical ready yet? B. Not yet. There's a lot of fine-tuning still to be done.
It takes two to tango	This idiom is used to suggest that when things go wrong, both sides are involved and neither side is completely innocent.	This is the 1952 song the idiom originates from <u>Two to Tango</u> (also Tango is a South American dance)	A. 'She blames Tracy for stealing her husband.' B. 'Well, it takes two to tango .'
Strike a chord	If strikes a chord, it is familiar to you, reminds you of something or is connected to you somehow.		Seanan? That name strikes a chord. Ah yes, he is my teacher!

9. Idiom Practice

Please complete the following sentences with the correct idiom. Change the form if needed.

Change your tune **Swan song**
Fine-tuning **It takes two to tango** **Strike a chord**

1. The brakes work fine. It just needs a little _____ then I can take it out on the road.
2. I know _____, but I didn't do anything wrong, I swear.
3. That song really _____ with me. The minute I heard it, it reminded me of my time in Spain.
4. You _____. Only the other day, you were in favor of bombing Syria.
5. There are rumors that the gig on Sunday will be our _____, but this is all rubbish. We are not breaking up!



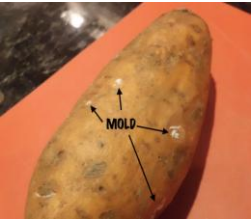
Topic 6 Culture

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

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Squat | *Squat | 6. Coarse | *Coarse |
| 2. Snug | *Snug | 7. Spade | *Spade |
| 3. Rasping | *Rasp ing | 8. Turf | *Turf |
| 4. Rump | *Rump | 9. Mould | *Mould |
| 5. Drills | *Drills | 10. Squelch | *Squelch (<i>Skwellch</i>) |

2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Squat	<i>adj</i>	Marked by disproportionate shortness or thickness	The water bear is in shape, rather squat .		*Squat <i>n</i> *Squat <i>v</i>
2	Snug	<i>adj</i>	Comfortably warm and well-protected; cosy	The children were snug in bed during the blizzard.	A common idiomatic expression – “ <i>As snug as a bug in a rug.</i> ”	*Snug <i>v</i> *Snug <i>gle</i> (up) <i>v</i>
3	Rasping	<i>v</i>	To make a rough, harsh sound	The metal boxes made a rasping sound as they were dragged across the floor.		Rasp <i>n</i>
4	Rump	<i>n</i>	The part of the body you sit on	I slipped and fell on my rump .	Similar to <i>buttocks</i>	
5	Drills	<i>n</i>	A shallow furrow or trench into which seed is sown	When I was a kid we were told not to walk along the drills in the farm in case we trampled on the vegetables growing underfoot.		*Drill <i>n</i> *Drill <i>v</i>

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	Coarse	<i>adj</i>	Having a rough quality	The fabric varies in texture from coarse to fine.		*Coarse <i>adj</i>
7	Spade	<i>n</i>	A digging implement adapted for being pushed into the ground with the foot	You'll need a spade to get that out of the ground. It's pretty deep down.		*Spade <i>v</i>
8	Turf	<i>n</i>	A piece of peat dried for fuel (Peat is partially carbonized vegetable tissue formed by partial decomposition in water of various plants)	The winter is coming. We need to get the turf in before it gets too cold.		*Turf <i>n</i> *Turf <i>v</i>
9	Mould	<i>n</i>	A superficial often woolly growth produced especially on damp or decaying organic matter or on living organisms by a fungus	A. Can you throw out the cheese? B. Why? A. It's gone mouldy . B. Ugh, okay.	<i>Mold</i> = American Spelling 	*Mould <i>v</i> *Mould <i>n</i> *Mouldy <i>adj</i>
10	Squelch	<i>n</i>	A sound of or as if of semiliquid matter under suction <the <i>squelch</i> of mud>	My Converse shoes always squelch in the rain. They are not waterproof.		*Squelch <i>v</i>

3. Vocabulary Practice

A. Please create ONE sentence for each word. Say the sentence to your partner. No writing. Please try your best and make an understandable sentence. Thanks. Total time is 4 minutes (2 minutes each)

Student A. **Coarse** **Spade** **Turf** **Mould** **Squelch**

Student B. **Squat** **Snug** **Rasping** **Rump** **Drills**

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

Listen to and read the poem.

Digging by Seamus Heaney ([YouTube Link](#))

Between my finger and my thumb
The **squat** pen rests; **snug** as a gun.

Under my window, a clean **rasping** sound
When the spade sinks into gravelly ground:
My father, digging. I look down

Till his straining **rump** among the flowerbeds
Bends low, comes up twenty years away
Stooping in rhythm through potato **drills**
Where he was digging.

The **coarse** boot nestled on the lug, the shaft
Against the inside knee was levered firmly.
He rooted out tall tops, buried the bright edge deep
To scatter new potatoes that we picked,
Loving their cool hardness in our hands.

By God, the old man could handle a **spade**.
Just like his old man.

My grandfather cut more **turf** in a day
Than any other man on Toner's bog.
Once I carried him milk in a bottle
Corked sloppily with paper. He straightened up
To drink it, then fell to right away
Nicking and slicing neatly, heaving sods
Over his shoulder, going down and down
For the good turf. Digging.

The cold smell of potato **mould**, the **squelch** and slap
Of soggy peat, the curt cuts of an edge
Through living roots awaken in my head.
But I've no spade to follow men like them.

Between my finger and my thumb
The squat pen rests.
I'll dig with it.

5. Listening & Reading Practice

Please answer the following comprehension questions with your partner.

- a. What is this poem about?
- b. What is the generational difference between the writer and his father?
- c. This poem looks at aspects of Irish Culture (or way of life) when the poet was growing up. Do you know a poem from your country similar to “Digging”? If yes, please talk about it briefly with your partner.

6. Conversation Strategies

Summarizing

In other words, _____.

In summary _____.

You mean _____.

To sum up _____.

It sounds like _____.

In conclusion _____.

What you're saying is (that) _____.

7. Conversation Strategy Practice

Take turns with your partner. One partner secretly chooses a topic and describes it. The other partner listens with her/his eyes closed and then summarizes, using a *summarizer*.

Tell about...

a problem in your country.

your favorite movie star.

a time you did something bad.

a time you were tired.

a time you were afraid.

your favorite singer.

8. Idioms

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

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
Dog-eat-dog world	A very competitive and sometimes unfair world	This idiom can be used when people resort to almost any means to achieve their goals.	I heard that Steve Jobs stole the mouse idea from Xerox. It's a dog-eat-dog world out there.
Inside joke	A joke that is understood or meant to be understood only by certain people who are in the know about the details		I couldn't understand why they were laughing at me. It must have been an inside joke .
See eye to eye	To agree with	Used negatively mostly, like in a relationship, or work.	We don't see eye to eye at all on anything. What she thinks is right, I think is wrong. It's not a great place to be in.
Not make head or tail of	Cannot understand at all	This idiom is always used with <i>can</i> or <i>could</i> . The nouns <i>head</i> and <i>tail</i> are often made plural.	I can't make heads or tails of this grammar. I really need help!
Be Greek to	Not to be understood by someone	The adjective <i>all</i> and the verb <i>sound</i> can also be used.	Thanks for trying to explain the topic, but it's all Greek to me. I tried to explain Einstein's theory of relativity to my friend, but it just sounded Greek to him.

9. Idiom Practice

Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the opposite of each idiom in the left-hand column. Write the letter in the blank. Be careful, some are similar.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Dog-eat-dog world | a. At odds with |
| 2. Inside joke | b. Obscure |
| 3. See eye to eye | c. Harmonious |
| 4. Not make head or tail of | d. Well-known |
| 5. Be Greek to | e. Dumbfounded |

The End
Well done!!