

## **C2 Conversation**

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Seanán

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## Topic 1 Culture

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

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

### 2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	<b>Squat</b>	<i>adj</i>	Marked by disproportionate shortness or thickness	The <a href="#">water bear</a> is in shape, rather <b>squat</b> .		*Squat <i>n</i> *Squat <i>v</i>
2	<b>Snug</b>	<i>adj</i>	Comfortably warm and well-protected; cosy	The children were <b>snug</b> 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	<b>Rasping</b>	<i>adj</i>	To make a rough, harsh sound	The metal boxes made a <b>rasping</b> sound as they were dragged across the floor.		Rasp <i>n</i> Rasp <i>v</i>
4	<b>Rump</b>	<i>n</i>	The part of the body you sit on	I slipped and fell on my <b>rump</b> .	Similar to <i>buttocks</i>	
5	<b>Drills</b>	<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 <b>drills</b> 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	<b>Coarse</b>	<i>adj</i>	Having a rough quality	The fabric varies in texture from <b>coarse</b> to fine.		*Coarse <i>adj</i>
7	<b>Spade</b>	<i>n</i>	A digging implement adapted for being pushed into the ground with the foot	You'll need a <b>spade</b> to get that out of the ground. It's pretty deep down.		*Spade <i>v</i>
8	<b>Turf</b>	<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 <b>turf</b> in before it gets too cold.		*Turf <i>n</i> *Turf <i>v</i>
9	<b>Mould</b>	<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 <b>mouldy</b> . B. Ugh, okay.	<i>Mold</i> = American Spelling 	*Mould <i>v</i> *Mould <i>n</i> *Mouldy <i>adj</i>
10	<b>Squelch</b>	<i>n</i>	A sound of or as if of semiliquid matter under suction <the <i>squelch</i> of mud>	My Converse shoes always <b>squelch</b> 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
<b>Dog-eat-dog world</b>	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 <b>dog-eat-dog world</b> out there.
<b>Inside joke</b>	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 <b>inside joke</b> .
<b>See eye to eye</b>	To agree with	Used negatively mostly, like in a relationship, or work.	We don't <b>see eye to eye</b> at all on anything. What she thinks is right, I think is wrong. It's not a great place to be in.
<b>Not make head or tail of</b>	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 <b>can't make heads or tails</b> of this grammar. I really need help!
<b>Be Greek to</b>	Not to be understood by someone	The adjective <i>all</i> and the verb <i>sounded</i> can also be used.	Thanks for trying to explain the topic, but it's <b>all Greek to</b> me.  I tried to explain Einstein's theory of relativity to my friend, but it just <b>sounded Greek to</b> 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. <b>Dog-eat-dog world</b>        | a. At odds with |
| 2. <b>Inside joke</b>              | b. Obscure      |
| 3. <b>See eye to eye</b>           | c. Harmonious   |
| 4. <b>Not make head or tail of</b> | d. Well-known   |
| 5. <b>Be Greek to</b>              | e. Dumbfounded  |

## Topic 2 **Travel**

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

- |                      |              |                        |                |
|----------------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------|
| 1. <b>Intrepid</b>   | In *trepid   | 6. <b>Die hard</b>     | *Die hard      |
| 2. <b>Smitten</b>    | *Smit ten    | 7. <b>Proponent</b>    | Pro *ponent    |
| 3. <b>Hazard</b>     | *Hazard      | 8. <b>Exemplified</b>  | Ex *emplified  |
| 4. <b>Skepticism</b> | *Skep ticism | 9. <b>Grit</b>         | *Grit          |
| 5. <b>Bounds</b>     | *Bounds      | 10. <b>Plainspoken</b> | *Plain spo ken |

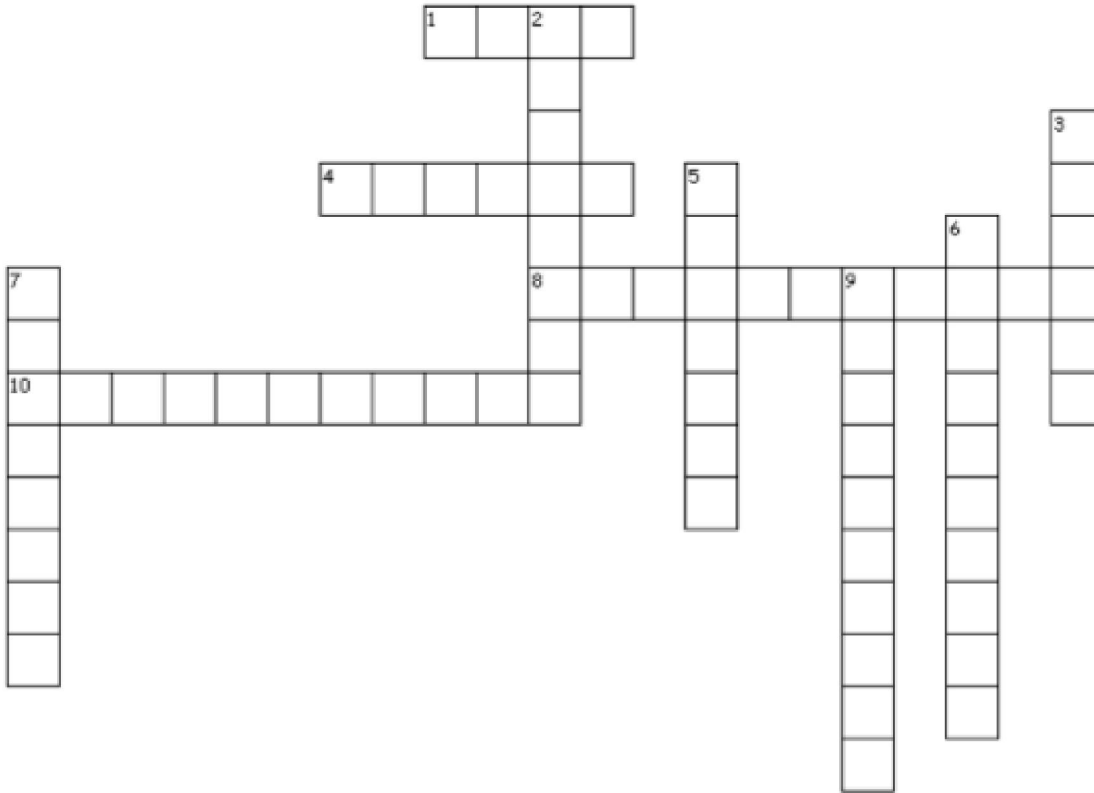
### 2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	<b>Intrepid</b>	<i>adj</i>	Characterized by resolute fearlessness, fortitude, and endurance <an intrepid explorer>	Adam was an <b>intrepid</b> 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	<b>Smitten</b>	<i>v</i>	Be strongly attracted to someone or something:	<i>She was <b>smitten</b> with the boy</i>	Synonyms would be <i>attracted to, infatuated, taken (by), captivate</i>	Smite <i>v</i>
3	<b>Hazard</b>	<i>n</i>	A source of danger	The tumbledown old barn was considered a fire <b>hazard</b> .	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	<b>Skepticism</b>	<i>n</i>	An attitude of doubting the truth of something (such as a claim or statement)	She regarded the researcher's claims with <b>skepticism</b> .	Similar to <i>doubt, uncertainty, distrust, suspicion</i>	*Skep tic <i>n</i> *Skep tic al <i>adj</i>
5	<b>Bounds</b>	<i>n</i>	A limiting line (like a boundary) Used usually in plural form	Lady Gaga knows no <b>bounds</b> . 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	<b>Die hard</b>	<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 <b>die hard</b> .	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	<b>Proponent</b>	<i>n</i>	A person who argues for or supports something	The chef Jamie Oliver is a vocal <b>proponent</b> for the serving of healthy food in school cafeterias.	Similar to <i>advocate, backer, supporter, champion</i>	
8	<b>Exemplified</b>	<i>v</i>	To be a very good example of (something) : to show (something) very clearly	The city's economic growth is <b>exemplified</b> by the many new buildings that are currently under construction.	Similar to <i>demonstrate, illustrate</i>	Ex *emplary <i>adj</i>
9	<b>Grit</b>	<i>n</i>	Mental toughness and courage	Through resourcefulness and <b>grit</b> , the pioneers survived the winter.	Similar to <i>backbone, guts, determination, fortitude</i>	*Grit <i>n</i> *Grit <i>v</i>
10	<b>Plainspoken</b>	<i>adj</i>	Expressing opinions, ideas, beliefs, etc., in a simple and honest way	June is a very <b>plainspoken</b> 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 a do: prefer, cats or dogs?  
B. Are you good at saving money?  
A. Who I 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
<b>Take a spin</b>	To drive for pleasure, usually for a short time	Similar to <i>go for a spin, go for a ride</i>	Would you like to <b>take a spin</b> before you decide whether to buy this car?  We <b>went for a spin</b> around the block in Helen's new car.  It was a beautiful day to <b>go for a ride</b> in the country.
<b>Sneak off</b>	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.	Parents have to be careful when small children <b>sneak off</b> and do dangerous things like play with matches.  You mean that Beverly has already left the party? She must have <b>sneaked off</b> with her boyfriend!
<b>Read up on</b>	To read about or research in detail		The Kims <b>read up on</b> Japanese customs before their trip to Tokyo.
<b>Sink in</b>	To become completely understood		The news of the accident hasn't really <b>sunk in</b> yet. I'm still in shock
<b>A night owl</b>	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 <b>a night owl</b> .

## 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      **Current Events World**

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

2. <b>Torrent</b>	*Tor rent	6. <b>Barely</b>	*Bare ly
3. <b>Descent</b>	De *scent	7. <b>Taunts</b>	*Taunt
4. <b>Deluge</b>	*Del uge	8. <b>Erupted</b>	E *rupt
5. <b>Pageant</b>	*Pag eant	9. <b>Marring</b>	*Mar ring
6. <b>Faith</b>	*Faith	10. <b>Embraced</b>	Em *brace

### 2. **Definitions and Samples**

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	<b>Torrent</b>	<i>n</i>	A large amount of something that is released suddenly	The rain came down <i>in</i> <b>torrents</b> .	Usually followed by <i>of...a torrent of abuse</i> . Similar to <i>deluge</i> Commonly used with rainfall... <i>torrential rain</i> .	Tor *rent tial <i>adj</i>
2	<b>Descent</b>	<i>n</i>	Derivation from an ancestor: <b>birth, lineage</b> <of French <i>descent</i> >	I am of Irish and Northern Irish <b>descent</b> . My father was from Ireland and my mother from Northern Ireland.	Some people would say: I'm <i>part</i> Irish and part Northern Irish.	De *scent <i>n</i> De *scend <i>v</i>
3	<b>Deluge</b>	<i>n</i>	A large amount of things that come at the same time	A <b>deluge</b> of thanks and appreciation for the returning troops was given at the ceremony.	Used also to say a lot of rain fall...a <i>deluge of rain</i>	*Del uge <i>v</i>
4	<b>Pageant</b>	<i>n</i>	Large-scale, spectacular theatrical production or procession.	They disagreed with the <b>pageant</b> judges.	Today it is commonly used for <i>Beauty Pageants</i>	
5	<b>Faith</b>	<i>n</i>	Belief in the existence of God: strong religious feelings or beliefs	Nothing is more important to her than her <b>faith</b> in God.	Similar to <i>devotion, piety, religion</i>	*Faiths <i>pl</i> *Faith ful <i>adj</i>

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	<b>Barely</b>	<i>adv</i>	Hardly or scarcely	We <b>barely</b> spoke the entire time we were in the car.	Similar to <i>just</i>	
7	<b>Taunts</b>	<i>n</i>	A sarcastic challenge or insult	The boys continually <b>taunted</b> each other.	Similar to <i>tease, bait, ride</i>	*Taunt <i>v</i>
8	<b>Erupted</b>	<i>v</i>	To become active or violent especially suddenly: break forth	A bitter dispute has <b>erupted</b> among the members of the team.	Similar to <i>spew, spurt, expel, explode</i>	E*rup tion <i>n</i> E*rup ti ble <i>adj</i> E*rup tive <i>adj</i> E*rup tive ly <i>adv</i>
9	<b>Marring</b>	<i>v</i>	To ruin the beauty or perfection of (something) to hurt or damage the good condition of (something)	A large scar <b>marred</b> his face.	Similar to <i>spoil, tarnish</i>	
10	<b>Embraced</b>	<i>v</i>	To accept (something or someone) readily or gladly	The rehabilitated criminal was <b>embraced</b> by the victim's family after many years of consideration.		Em*brace <i>v</i> Em*brace ment <i>n</i>

### 3. Vocabulary Practice

- a. With your partner please put the following 5 words into 5 separate sentences. Speaking only, no writing thank you.

**Embraced      Torrent      Barely      Taunts      Faith**

- b. In writing, please make 5 sentences out of the following 5 words. Work with your partner to help you. Thanks.

**Marring      Erupted      Descent      Deluge      Pageant**

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

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

Listen to and read a story about **Current Events World**.

##### **Newly-crowned Miss America suffers racist abuse**

\*America's newly-crowned beauty queen Nina Davuluri has been the subject of a **torrent** of racist abuse. She is the first woman of Indian **descent** to be crowned Miss America, but was greeted with a **deluge** of insults after she won the **pageant** on Sunday night. Many people left messages on Twitter questioning why a "non-American" had become Miss America. Many tweeters misidentified her as an Arab, while others said she looked like a terrorist. One tweeter said: "Well they just picked a Muslim for Miss America. That must've made Obama happy. Maybe he had a vote." Ms Davuluri was born in New York and grew up in Oklahoma and Michigan. She was raised following the Hindu **faith**. The media in India has been full of stories on the "shocking tweets". The Times of India wrote: "The tiara had **barely** been placed on her head and the customary tears of joy had just emerged when racist **taunts erupted** on social media, **marring** the moment of triumph for the first ever Miss America of Indian origin." Ms Davuluri brushed aside the negative comments and said she was not bothered what a minority of people thought. She said: "I have to rise above that. I always viewed myself as first and foremost American." She added: "I'm so happy this organization has **embraced** diversity." She added: "I'm thankful there are children watching at home who can finally relate to a new Miss America."

\*From <http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1309/130919-miss-america.html>

Sources: <http://news.sky.com/story/1142271/miss-america-faces-abuse-over-indian-descent>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-india-24122018>

<http://www.nydailynews.com/news/national/1st-america-indian-descent-slammed-arab-article-1.1457133#ixzz2f8cug1m4>

## 5. Listening & Reading Practice

From reading the story, which of the following are **True** or **False**?

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| a. Beauty queens racially abused the new Miss America at a pageant.       | T / F |
| b. The new Miss America was born in Mumbai, India.                        | T / F |
| c. On Twitter, people asked why a foreigner was now Miss America.         | T / F |
| d. Ms Davuluri grew up practicing the Islamic religion.                   | T / F |
| e. The Indian press published many stories about the abuse.               | T / F |
| f. A newspaper said the abuse began before the winner's tears had dried.  | T / F |
| g. Ms Davuluri took the negative comments to heart.                       | T / F |
| h. Ms Davuluri is happy kids get to see a different kind of Miss America. | T / F |

## 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 ____	

### Agreements

I agree.	That's right/true.
You're right.	That's a good point.
I think so, too.	

### Disagreements

I'm afraid I disagree.	Maybe/Perhaps, but ____
I'm not sure I agree.	I don't agree.

## 7. Conversation Strategy Practice

Take turns in reading the sentences from Step 1 to your partner. Please answer your partner with responses from Step 2 below. Then continue to give reasons for your opinions.

### Step 1.

- A. I feel Daegu is the best city in the world.
- B. In my opinion, winter is the best season.
- A. Don't you think girls are harder workers than boys?
- B. It seems to me you are the worst student in class.
- A. I feel Keimyung is the best university in Korea.
- B. According to Seanan, Samsung Lions are the second best team in Korea.

### Step 2.

#### Agree

1. I agree.
2. That's true.
3. That's a good point.
4. That's right.
5. I think so, too.

#### Disagree

1. I'm afraid I disagree.
2. I'm not sure I agree.
3. Perhaps, but...
4. I don't agree.

## 8. Idioms

These *Idioms* are very common and they are connected to **the content of our reading**.

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
<b>Put up with</b>	To tolerate, to accept unwillingly	Similar to <b>grin and bear</b>	We moved to a different picnic area because we couldn't <b>put up with</b> the noise of the crazy teenagers beside us. When the government decides to raise taxes, we generally <b>grin and bear</b> it.

<b>Hit a nerve</b>	To be a sensitive point or matter to someone		<p>When Mike’s friend commented on his still living with his parents, it really <b>hit a nerve</b>.</p> <p>I could tell that I really <b>hit a nerve</b> when I mentioned her ex-boyfriend.</p>
<b>One’s heart goes out to</b>	One expresses great sympathy for another person’s misfortune	The noun <b>heart</b> can be plural	<p>In my card to Paul after his dad’s funeral, I wrote, “My <b>heart goes out to</b> you and your family during this difficult time.”</p> <p>Every winter, <b>our hearts go out to</b> the countless unfortunate people who have no food or shelter for the night.</p>
<b>Take pride in</b>	To be proud of		<p>You can see how Jin <b>takes pride in</b> her car by the way she washes it every day.</p> <p>You can <b>take pride in</b> your accomplishments if you always do your very best.</p>
<b>Hang in there</b>	Keep trying / Don’t give up	This expression is used as a direct or indirect command when someone needs encouragement in the face of a difficult or unpleasant situation.	<p>The counselor urged the troubled teenager to <b>hang in there</b> and resolve his differences with his parents rather than run away from home.</p> <p>We’ve almost finished drilling out the tooth</p>

			cavity for the second filling. <b>Hang in there!</b>
--	--	--	--

## 9. Idiom Practice

Please try to use the following idioms in a conversation with your partner. No writing please, speaking only. You have 45 seconds to plan the chat together and then 60 seconds to complete your conversation. Thank you.

Tip: *Your conversation should be about a problem one of you has and the other person comforting you.*

**Hang in there**

**Take pride in**

**One's heart goes out**

**Hit a nerve**

**Put up with**

## Topic 4 Europe

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

1. <b>De facto</b>	De *fac to	6. <b>Speculators</b>	*Spec u la tors
2. <b>Solidarity</b>	Sol i *dar i ty	7. <b>Potential</b>	Po *ten tial
3. <b>Declaration</b>	Dec la *ra tion	8. <b>Rubble</b>	*Rub ble
4. <b>Posed</b>	*Posed	9. <b>Legitimacy</b>	Le *git i ma cy
5. <b>Vulnerable</b>	*Vul ner a ble	10. <b>Reconciliation</b>	Rec on <u>cil</u> i *a tion

### 2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	<b>De facto</b>	<i>adj</i>	An actual or real state (not formally recognized) resulting from economic or social factors rather than from laws or actions of the state	With the death of his father, he became the <b>de facto</b> head of the family.	Medieval Latin, literally, from the fact First Known Use: 1601 Similar to <i>true, real, concrete</i>	De *facto <i>adv</i>
2	<b>Solidarity</b>	<i>n</i>	A feeling of unity between people who have the same interests, goals, etc.	The vote was a <i>show of solidarity</i> .	Similar to <i>togetherness, unity, strength</i>	
3	<b>Declaration</b>	<i>n</i>	The act of making an official statement about something: the act of declaring something	The government has made a <b>declaration</b> of war on its enemies.	Similar to <i>claim, assertion, announcement</i>	De *clare <i>v</i>
4	<b>Posed</b>	<i>v</i>	To come to attention as: <i>present</i> <smoking <i>poses</i> a health risk>	The no smoking ban has <b>posed</b> a problem for many restaurant owners in Korea.	Similar to <i>presented</i>	*Pose <i>n</i>
5	<b>Vulnerable</b>	<i>adj</i>	Easily hurt or harmed physically, mentally, or emotionally :open to attack, harm, or damage	The soldiers were in a <b>vulnerable</b> position.	Similar to <i>open, susceptible, liable, sensitive</i>	*Vul ner a bil i ty <i>n</i> *Vul ner a ble ness <i>n</i> *Vul ner a bly <i>adv</i>

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	<b>Speculators</b>	<i>n</i>	Someone who invests money in ways that could produce a large profit but that also involve a lot of risk	The <b>speculators</b> dumped a lot of cash into the company, hoping for large returns at the end of the first quarter.	Similar to <i>guess, assume, suppose v Investor n</i>	*Spec u late v *Spec u la tion n
7	<b>Potential</b>	<i>adj</i>	Capable of becoming real	Doctors are excited about the new drug's <b>potential</b> benefits.  He is a <b>potential</b> candidate for president.	Similar to <i>implicit, possible</i>	Po *ten tial <i>n</i> Po *ten tial ly <i>adv</i>
8	<b>Rubble</b>	<i>n</i>	Broken pieces of stone, brick, etc., from walls or buildings that have fallen	Rescue workers managed to pull two injured people out of the <b>rubble</b> .  The earthquake reduced the whole town to <b>rubble</b> .	Similar to <i>ruins, debris, wreckage</i>	*Rub ble v
9	<b>Legitimacy</b>	<i>n</i>	The quality or state of being real, accepted, official, lawful.	The <b>legitimacy</b> of the military dictatorship was not recognized by most other nations.	Similar to <i>lawfulness, legality</i>	Le *git i mate <i>adj</i>
10	<b>Reconciliation</b>	<i>n</i>	The act of causing two people or groups to become friendly again after an argument or disagreement	Signing the trade agreement was praised as an act of <b>reconciliation</b> between the two countries.  He contacted us in hopes of a <b>reconciliation</b> .		*Rec on cile v Rec on cil i *a to ry <i>adj</i>

### 3. Vocabulary Practice

Please complete the following **Cloze Test** alone and then after check with your partner. Please use the hints to help you. Please read aloud your answers. Thank you.

At present Syria is possibly considering a cease-fire (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (announcement). However, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (guessers) have suggested that internal fighting between interested parties will (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (present) many problems. The (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (legality) of the current government is also being questioned, as the country is divided on this matter. Indeed the political situation is quite (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (in danger). There is (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (possible) for further disaster, without (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (agreement). What Syria needs is (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (unity) and the abolishment of this (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (real) regime. Out of the (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (debris), there may be light ahead.

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

Listen to and about **Europe**.

‘Europe will not be made all at once, or according to a single plan. It will be built through concrete achievements which first create a **de facto solidarity**’. So said Robert Schuman in his famous **Declaration**, launching the European integration project on 9 May 1950. Sixty years on, his words are as true as ever. The solidarity between Europe’s peoples and nations must constantly be adapted to deal with new challenges **posed** by a changing world. Completion of the single market in the early 1990s was a great achievement, but it was not enough. To make the market work effectively, the euro had to be invented – making its appearance in 1999. To manage the euro and ensure price stability, the European Central Bank was set up: but the financial crisis of 2008-09 and the debt crisis of 2010 showed that the euro is **vulnerable** to

attack by global **speculators**. What is needed, in addition to the ECB, is coordination of national economic policies – a much closer coordination than currently provided by the Eurogroup. So, will the EU soon be laying plans for genuinely shared economic governance? Jean Monnet, the great architect of European integration, concluded his 1976 memoirs with these words: ‘The sovereign nations of the past can no longer solve the problems of the present: they cannot ensure their own progress or control their own future. And the Community itself is only a stage on the way to the organized world of tomorrow’. Given today’s global economy, should we already regard the European Union as no longer politically relevant? Or should we rather be asking how to unleash the full **potential** of half a billion Europeans who share the same values and interests? The European Union will soon have more than 30 member states, with very different histories, languages and cultures. Can such a diverse family of nations form a common political ‘public sphere’? Can its citizens develop a shared sense of ‘being European’ while remaining deeply attached to their country, their region and their local community? Perhaps they can, if today’s member states follow the example of the very first European Community – the ECSC – which was born from the **ruddle** of the Second World War. Its moral **legitimacy** was based on **reconciliation** and consolidating the peace between former enemies. It adhered to the principle that all member states, whether large or small, had equal rights and respected minorities.

## 5. Listening & Reading Practice

- a. Take turns summarizing chronologically in 60 seconds the content of this reading.

Speaking only.

## 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 **the content of our reading**.

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
<b>Pull together</b>	To work together for a common purpose		Daegu residents <b>pulled together</b> to rebuild the community after the devastating typhoon.  If we <b>pull together</b> , we can accomplish the task in half the time.
<b>Give and take</b>	Cooperation through compromise	This idiom is often preceded by <i>a matter of</i> .	When asked about the negotiations between governments over the situation in Syria, the mediator replied, "It is simply a matter of <b>give and take</b> ."  A relationship generally succeeds because each partner shares in the spirit of <b>give and take</b> .
<b>Bear fruit</b>	To bring good results	<b>Bear, Bore , Borne (Born)</b>	Despite the shaky start, Matt's determination to succeed with his book <b>bore fruit</b> in the end when publishers took his book on.
<b>Be at stake</b>	To be considered at risk, to be seriously involved		A lot <b>is at stake</b> in the merger. If it succeeds, I understand the combined company would be one of the wealthiest in the world.

<b>Call the shots</b>	To be the person who makes the decision or choice		Don't look to me for a decision on that issue. It's Jane who's <b>calling the shots</b> .
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## 9. Idiom Practice

Please use the idioms in your spoken answers to the following questions. Work with your partner, taking turns to ask and answer.

- A. Who usually **calls the shots** in your family? Why?
- B. Do you think there should be **give and take** in a relationship? Why or why not?
- A. What **is at stake** if North Korea attacks South Korea?
- B. Do you think your hard study of English will **bear fruit** for you in the future?
- A. When was the last time you **pulled together** with someone to complete a problem or task?

## Topic 5      **FOOD**

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

- |                       |                 |                      |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. <b>Nation</b>      | *Na tion        | 6. <b>Associated</b> | As *so ci a ted |
| 2. <b>Obese</b>       | O *bese         | 7. <b>Fed up</b>     | *Fed up         |
| 3. <b>Adolescent</b>  | Ad o *les cent  | 8. <b>Sue</b>        | *Sue            |
| 4. <b>Rare</b>        | *Rare           | 9. <b>Joints</b>     | *Joints         |
| 5. <b>Preventable</b> | Pre *ven ta ble | 10. <b>Frivolous</b> | *Friv o lous    |

### 2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	<b>Nation</b>	n.	A community of people composed of one or more nationalities and possessing a more or less defined territory and government.	It's one of the richest <b>nations</b> in the world.	Similar to <i>country</i> , <i>sovereignty</i>	Na tion *al i ty <i>n</i> *Na tion al <i>n</i>
2	<b>Obese</b>	Adj.	Having excessive body fat.	This department provides medical treatment for <b>obese</b> patients.	Can be used as <i>morbidly obese</i> – dangerously overweight...could cause death.	O *be si ty <i>n</i>
3	<b>Adolescent</b>	n.	One who is in the period of life from puberty to maturity terminating legally at the age of majority.	Their children are now <b>adolescents</b> .	Similar to <i>young</i> , <i>immature</i> , <i>youthful</i> . Opposite is <i>adult</i> , <i>mature</i> , <i>grown-up</i> .	Ad o *les cence <i>n</i>
4	<b>Rare</b>	Adj.	Seldom occurring or found.	Meeting someone while hiking in Ireland is <b>rare</b> .	Similar to <i>unusual</i> , <i>uncommon</i> , <i>seldom</i> .	*Rare <i>adj</i> (cooking)
5	<b>Preventable</b>	Adj.	Something that can be kept from happening or existing.	The death could have been <b>preventable</b> , if the driver had been wearing a seatbelt.		Pre *vent <i>v</i> Pre *vent a bil i ty <i>n</i> Pre *vent er <i>n</i>

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	<b>Associated</b>	v.	To bring together or into relationship in any of various intangible ways (as in memory or imagination)	I no longer wish to be <b>associated</b> with people like him.		As so ci *ate n
7	<b>Fed up</b>	Adj.	Tired, or disgusted beyond endurance	We've had one delay after another, and I'm starting to feel pretty <b>fed up</b> .	Similar to <i>bored, weary, sick and tired, jaded.</i>	
8	<b>Sue</b>	v.	To seek justice or right from (a person) by legal process; <i>specifically</i> : to bring an action against	He is <b>suing</b> the doctor who performed the unnecessary surgery.	We can use: <i>take action against, or bring someone to court over something.</i>	*Su er n
9	<b>Joints</b>	n.	Shabby or disreputable places of entertainment	I'm not going down to that <b>joint</b> again. The last time I was there they ripped me off.		*Joint n
10	<b>Frivolous</b>	Adj.	Having no <i>sound</i> (real) basis (as in fact or law) <a <i>frivolous</i> lawsuit>	Judges are getting sick of people bringing <b>frivolous</b> lawsuits.	Similar to <i>foolish, inconsequential, unimportant.</i>	*Friv o lous ly adv *Friv o lous ness n

### 3. Vocabulary Practice

A. Please put the correct word into the sentences below. Thank you.

**Associated**

**Sue**

**Fed up**

**Rare**

**Nation**

- I'm \_\_\_\_\_ with this job. I work late, get paid pittance. What the hell am I doing here?
- This coffee is too hot. It burnt my lip. I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ you over this!
- Lung cancer is \_\_\_\_\_ with smoking.
- It's \_\_\_\_\_ to see young people getting up for seniors on the subway

nowadays.

5. The founders of the \_\_\_\_\_ held the belief that all citizens are equal and have the same rights to freedom and education.

B. Please match the words on the right with the vocabulary on the left. Thank you.

- |                             |                 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. <b>Joints</b> _____      | a. very chubby  |
| 2. <b>Frivolous</b> _____   | b. stoppable    |
| 3. <b>Obese</b> _____       | c. young person |
| 4. <b>Adolescent</b> _____  | d. silly        |
| 5. <b>Preventable</b> _____ | e. places       |

**4. Reading and Video** ([Video Link](#) is available online)

*Super Size Me*

Morgan:

Everything's bigger in America! We've got the biggest cars, the biggest houses, the biggest companies, the biggest food, and, finally, the biggest people. America has now become the fattest **nation** in the world. Congratulations! Nearly 100 million Americans are today either overweight or **obese**. That's more than 60% of all U.S. adults. Since 1980 the total number of overweight and obese Americans has doubled, with twice as many overweight children and three times as many overweight **adolescents**. The fattest state in America? Mississippi - where one in four people are obese. I grew up in West Virginia, currently the third-fattest state in America. When I was growing up, my mother cooked dinner every single day. Almost all my memories of her are in the kitchen. And we never ate out, only on those few, **rare** special occasions. Today, families do it all the time, and they're paying for it - not only with their wallets, but with their waistlines. Obesity is now second only to smoking as a major cause of **preventable** death in

America, with more than 400,000 deaths per year **associated** with related illnesses. In 2002 a few Americans got **fed up** with being overweight and did what we do best. They **sued** the bastards, taking aim at the fast-food companies and blaming them for their obesity and illnesses, a lawsuit was filed in New York on behalf of two teenage girls. One who was 14 years old, 4' 10", and 170 pounds, the other, 19 years old, 5' 6", and 270 pounds.

The unthinkable had suddenly become reality. People were suing the golden arches for selling them food that most of us know isn't good for you to begin with yet each day, one in four Americans visits a fast-food restaurant. And this hunger for fast food isn't just in America. It's happening on a global basis. McDonald's alone operates more than 30,000 **joints** in over 100 countries on 6 continents and feeds more than 46 million people worldwide every day. That's more than the entire population of Spain. In the United States alone, McDonald's accounts for 43% of the total fast-food market. They're everywhere -- Walmarts, airports, rest stops, gas stations, train stations, shopping malls, department stores, amusement parks, even hospitals. That's right -- hospitals. At least you're close when the coronary kicks in. Lawyers for McDonald's called the suits "**frivolous**", stating that the dangers of its food are universally known and that these kids can't show that their weight problems and health woes were caused solely by their McDiets. The judge states, however, that if lawyers for the teens can show that McDonald's intends for people to eat its food for every meal of every day and that doing so would be unreasonably dangerous, they may be able to state a claim. Are the food companies solely to blame for this epidemic? Where does personal responsibility stop and corporate responsibility begin? Is fast food really that bad for you? I mean, what would happen if I ate nothing but McDonalds for 30 days straight? Would I suddenly be on the fast track to becoming an obese American? Would it be unreasonably dangerous? Let's find out. I'm ready. Super-size me.

## 5. Reading Practice

Please fill in the gaps based on your memory of the reading and video. Thanks.

1. America is the \_\_\_\_\_ nation in the world.
2. More than \_\_\_\_\_ % of adults in the US are obese.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the fattest state in the US.
4. The two main causes for deaths in America are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. McDonald's is spread over the world and feeds more than \_\_\_\_\_ million people  
□ worldwide a day.
6. McDonald's accounts for \_\_\_\_\_ % of the fast food market in the US.
7. In the US you can find McDonald's everywhere: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_.

## 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 **Food**.

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
<b>Can't stomach</b> (someone or something)	To dislike or hate someone or something	This is used quite strongly when we want to say we hate or dislike someone/something.	I <b>cannot stomach</b> the idea of meeting my old girlfriend.
<b>Make one's mouth water</b>	To make someone hungry, to make someone want to eat or drink something		The restaurant is wonderful and when I see the menu it <b>makes my mouth water</b> .
<b>Have a sweet tooth</b>	To have a desire to eat sweet foods		I <b>have a sweet tooth</b> and I love chocolate.
<b>Have a lot on one's plate</b>	To have a lot of things to do or deal with		I <b>have a lot on my plate</b> this week and I am very busy.
<b>Either a feast or a famine</b>	Either too much or not enough of something		I usually have too much free time or too little free time. It is <b>either a feast or a famine</b> .



## Topic 6 Countries

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

- |                        |                  |                       |                 |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. <b>Unassailable</b> | Un as *sail able | 6. <b>Sheer</b>       | *Sheer          |
| 2. <b>Virtue</b>       | *Vir tue         | 7. <b>Adjacent</b>    | Ad *ja cent     |
| 3. <b>Consent</b>      | Con *sent        | 8. <b>Standpoint</b>  | *Stand point    |
| 4. <b>Eligible</b>     | *El i gi ble     | 9. <b>Disparities</b> | Dis *par i ties |
| 5. <b>Needy</b>        | *Nee dy          | 10. <b>Volatile</b>   | *Vol a tile     |

### 2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	<b>Unassailable</b>	<i>adj</i>	Not able to be doubted, attacked, or questioned	Climbing that wall is <b>unassailable</b> . We will have to find a way around it.	Similar to impossible, untouchable	Un as *sail abil i tyn Un as *sail able nessn Un as *sail ablyadv
2	<b>Virtue</b>	<i>n</i>	Morally good behavior or character	She is a lady of honor and <b>virtue</b> .	Similar to <i>grace</i> , <i>excellence</i>	
3	<b>Consent</b>	<i>n</i>	Permission for something to happen or be done  : agreement about an opinion or about something that will happen or be done	He did not give his <b>consent</b> for the use of his name in the advertisement.  No one may use the vehicle without the <b>consent</b> of the owner.	Similar to <i>authorization</i> , <i>permission</i> , <i>sanction</i>	Con *sent v Con *sentual adj Con *sent ern Con *sent ing lyadv
4	<b>Eligible</b>	<i>adj</i>	Able to be chosen for something : able to do or receive something	I'd like to join but I'm not <b>eligible</b> yet.		*El i gi bil i ty n *El i gi ble n *El i gi bly adv
5	<b>Needy</b>	<i>adj</i>	Not having enough money, food, etc., to live properly	She is a generous soul who regularly gives money and donates clothes to help the <b>needy</b> .	Similar to <i>destitute</i> , <i>hard up</i> , <i>poor</i> , <i>poverty-stricken</i> , <i>penniless</i>	*Need i ness n

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	<b>Sheer</b>	<i>adj</i>	Used to emphasize the large amount, size, or degree of something : complete and total	Take a look at the <b>sheer</b> size of that elephant. It is huge.		*Sheer <i>v</i> *Sheer <i>n</i>
7	<b>Adjacent</b>	<i>adj</i>	Close or near : sharing a border, wall, or point	Their house is <b>adjacent</b> to a wooded park.	Similar to <i>neighboring, adjoining, nearby, bordering</i>	
8	<b>Standpoint</b>	<i>n</i>	A way in which something is thought about or considered	From an economic <b>standpoint</b> , the policy is sound	Similar ( <i>from my ) shoes, viewpoint, perspective</i>	
9	<b>Disparities</b>	<i>n</i>	Differences from one thing and another	There were <b>disparities</b> between the evidence given by the two witnesses of the crime.	Similar to <i>difference, unlike, non-identical</i>	*Dis pa rate <i>n</i> *Dis pa rate ly <i>adv</i> *Dis pa rate ness <i>n</i>
10	<b>Volatile</b>	<i>adj</i>	Likely to become dangerous or out of control	The protests are increasing, creating a <b>volatile</b> situation in the capital.	Similar to <i>capricious, changeable, uncertain, unsteady, unpredictable</i>	*Vol a tile ness <i>n</i> Vol a *til i ty <i>n</i>

### 3. Vocabulary Practice

Please answer the questions below using the Vocabulary we have studied. Take turns asking and answering the questions. Full sentences for your answers please and speaking only. Thank you.

1. Have you ever seen a **volatile** situation in real life or through mass media? Explain in detail.
2. What room is **adjacent** to this room?
3. When are you **eligible** to drink in Korea?
4. Who teaches you **virtues**, parent, teachers or friends?
5. What is the **sheer** height of the highest mountain in Korea?
6. Do you think a unified Korea is assailable or **unassailable**?
7. What is your **standpoint** on taking drugs? Explain why.
8. Are there any **disparities** between males and females in the workplace in Korea?
9. Do you ever help the **needy**? Why or why not?
10. Do you think asking a woman's father for his **consent** before marrying her is correct these days?

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

\*Is Patriotism a Virtue?

Patriotism is a much-contested moral sentiment. Some view love of country as an **unassailable virtue**, while others see it as a source of mindless obedience, chauvinism, and war. Our question is more particular: Do citizens have obligations to one another that go beyond the duties they have to other people in the world? And if they do, can these obligations be accounted for on the basis of **consent** alone?

Countries do provide more to their own people than they do to foreigners. U.S. citizens, for example, are **eligible** for many forms of public provision—public education, unemployment compensation, job training, Social Security, Medicare, welfare, food stamps, and so on—that foreigners are not. In fact, those who oppose a more generous immigration policy worry that the new entrants will take advantage of social programs American taxpayers have paid for. But this raises the question of why American taxpayers are more responsible for their own **needy** citizens than for those who live elsewhere.

Some people dislike all forms of public assistance, and would like to scale back the welfare state. Others believe we should be more generous than we are in providing foreign aid to assist people in developing countries. But almost everyone recognizes a distinction between welfare and foreign aid. And most agree that we have a special responsibility to meet the needs of our own citizens that does not extend to everyone in the world. Is this distinction morally defensible, or is it mere favoritism, a prejudice for our own kind? What, really, is the moral significance of national boundaries? In terms of **sheer** need, the billion people around the world who live on less than a dollar a day are worse off than our poor.

Laredo, Texas, and Juarez, Mexico, are two **adjacent** towns separated by the Rio Grande. A child born in Laredo is eligible for all of the social and economic benefits of the American welfare state, and has the right to seek employment anywhere in the United States when she comes of age. A child born on the other side of the river is entitled to none of these things. Nor does she have the right to cross the river. Through no doing of their own, the two children will have very different life prospects, simply by virtue of their place of birth.

The inequality of nations complicates the case for national community. If all countries had comparable wealth, and if every person were a citizen of some country or other, the obligation to take special care of one's own people would not pose a problem—at least not from the **standpoint** of justice. But in a world with vast **disparities** between rich and poor countries, the claims of community can be in tension with the claims of equality. The **volatile** issue of immigration reflects this tension.

\*Taken from Justice by Michael J. Sandel (pp. 228-230)

## 5. Reading & Listening Practice

Please discuss the following questions with your partner. Thank you.

1. What does the underlined phrase scale back mean in the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph?
2. Do you think Korea helps its own citizens more than foreigners living here and more than foreigners living in other countries? Explain why.

## 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.

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## 8. Idioms

These Idioms are related to **the content of our reading**.

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
<b>Be in favor of</b>	To approve of, to support		All of you who <b>are in favor of</b> the proposal, please raise your hands.
<b>Lose sleep over</b>	Not to be able to sleep well because of something	Adjectives such as <i>any</i> , <i>much</i> , <i>a lot of</i> can be added before the noun	A. Are you worried about the exam results tomorrow. B. No, I'm not going to <b>lose sleep over</b> it.
<b>Food for thought</b>	Something that is well worth considering		I think you should go to the presentation next Monday. It might be interesting. <b>Food for thought anyway!</b>

<b>Beat around the bush</b>	To not deal directly with a problem	In the negative, this idiom means that a problem is directly addressed.	Sarah <b>beat around the bush</b> and offered one excuse after another for not being able to make my party.  Let's <u>not</u> <b>beat around the bush</b> . You can't stand it here, and I love it. So why don't you leave and I'll stay?
<b>Take a stand</b>	To defend and assert one's point of view	This idiom is often followed by a prepositional phrase with <b>against</b> .	The students <b>took a stand against</b> the university, demanding the lowering of fees.

## 9. Idiom Practice

Please create questions (Writing) using the Idioms below, then ask your partner the questions (Speaking). Please give full sentence answers to all the questions (Speaking)

### 1. Beat around the bush

1.....?

### 2. Take a stand

2.....?

### 3. Food for thought

3.....?

### 4. Sleep over

4.....?

### 5. Be in favor of

5.....?

The End. Well done!!!