

F1 Conversation

Fall Semester 2013

Seanan

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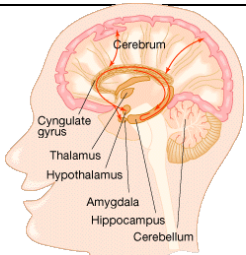
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Topic 1 **Music**

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. Phrasal Verbs

These *Phrasal Verbs* are very common in relation to the **Music**.

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Structure	Example
be into	To like something	music	Separable Object	William is really into modern jazz music.
sell out	No more tickets available		Separable Object	Ricky and the band have been playing to sold out audiences across the country.
pack out	The ability to fill all the concert seats		Separable Object	He's a very popular artist. Last year he was able to pack out London's Albert Hall.
grow out of	To finish liking something and move on to something else		Inseparable Object	I grew out of pop music when I was 15. I then got into heavy rock music.
storm into	To successfully and quickly enter somewhere	Charts		She stormed into the Top Ten charts last summer with her debut single When I Lost You.

Topic 2 **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 ally <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. Phrasal Verbs

These *Phrasal Verbs* are very common in relation to the **Movies**.

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Structure	Example
come on	Begin, start	Film, music	Inseparable No object	We had a good chat before the film came on .
nod off	To fall asleep		Inseparable No object	I finally gave up pretending I was awake and noded off for the duration of the film.
live up to	To fulfill expectations; to satisfy a goal or set of goals	Expectations	Inseparable object	I think the movie was quite good although it didn't live up to my expectations .

stick on	Start to watch a movie or listen to a song using a machine	Film Movie DVD Video CD	Separable Object	Shall we stick a film on ?
turn into	Made into, changed into	Book Novel Film	Separable Object	The novel was turned into a film starring Robin Williams, Glenn Close and John Lithgow

Topic 3 **FUTURE**

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

1. Scenario	Sce *nar i o	6. Shortsighted	Short *sight ed
2. Prediction	Pre *dic tion	7. Foretell	Fore *tell
3. Anxious	*Anx ious	8. Wary	*War y
4. Optimistic	Op ti *mis tic	9. Prophecy	*Proph e cy
5. Envision	En *vi sion	10. Likelihood	*Like li hood

2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Scenario	<i>n</i>	a sequence of events especially when imagined; <i>especially</i>	The most likely scenario is that you will fail your course because you have done no work.		
2	Prediction	<i>n</i>	Something that is declared or indicated in advance; <i>especially</i> : foretold on the basis of observation, experience, or scientific reason	Journalists have begun making predictions about the winner of the coming election		Predict v Predictable adj
3	Anxious	<i>adj</i>	Characterized by extreme uneasiness of mind or brooding fear about something in the future.	People are anxious about the future.		Anxiously adv Anxiousness n Anxiety n
4	Optimistic	<i>adj</i>	To be positive about actions and events or to anticipate the best possible outcome	She was optimistic about the future, believing that things would only get better.		Optimism n Optimist n Optimistically adv
5	Envision	<i>v</i>	To picture (imagine something) to oneself	She envisioned a better life for herself.		

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	Shortsighted	<i>adj</i>	Lacking foresight, lacking the ability to see what will happen next.	Some politicians are very shortsighted , they only think about 4 years from, not 50 years from now.		Shortsightedly adv Shortsightedness n
7	Foretell	<i>v</i>	To tell beforehand, predict	We cannot foretell the future, or can we?		Foreteller n
8	Wary	<i>adj</i>	Careful and cautious especially in detecting and escaping danger	People are increasingly wary about the future, especially when it comes to money.		Warily adv Wariness n
9	Prophecy	<i>n</i>	A prediction of something to come	Most of the prophecies of Nostradamus have come true.		Prophet n
10	Likelihood	n	Probability	There is a strong likelihood that it will rain tonight.		

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. _____ wary | a. relaxed |
| 2. _____ envision | b. the present |
| 3. _____ prophecy | c. no imagination |
| 4. _____ anxious | d. pessimistic |
| 5. _____ optimistic | e. sure |

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

prediction foretell envision scenario likelihood

- In all probability, I won't be able to make it out this weekend.
- Imagine this situation, if you won the lottery, what would you do?

3. I went to a fortune-teller last weekend and she predicted my future.
4. I believe you will marry soon.
5. Can you picture us sitting on a beach, drinking beer and doing nothing?

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

Listen & read a conversation about the **Future**.

Margaret & Seanan

3.08 seconds

M	When students ask that question to you, what is, what is, or said that statement, what is my, what is your future dream.
S	Ah yeah like.
M	What is it, I mean, what are you supposed to answer? I mean, to me, I never asked that question when I was in college.
S	Yeah
M	What is your future dream, I lived by, that was what I was doing, I was a student.
S	Yeah, yeah.
M	And after I was a student, I was gonna get a job of some of some kind.
S	Uh.
M	I didn't, didn't function in this world of my future dream.
S	Well I don't do it, 'cause like for me my dreams are in the past, you know like...
M	Yeah.
S	If I think of the physicality of like you know, If I'm dreaming about something, it's already in the past and I've already done it and so I don't really have a future dream.
M	Yeah I mean I guess, there are, I have goals.
S	Yeah.
M	Which I think is what they mean by that, that statement, my future dream is, I think they may mean goal, but some of them are really dreamlike.
S	Yeah.
M	You know the, the romantic marriage, the perfect romantic marriage to the perfect romantic guy.
S	Oh the guy, and I'm going to get married next year, do you have a boyfriend, no.
M	Yeah, em the perfect job at Samsung.
S	Yeah.
M	You know international of course and you just go, that's not realistic and when

	is, what is your real goal?
S	Well, see I ...
M	It's just that question makes me crazy.
S	Well I mean like, do people sit in a coffee shop and daydream about working in an office in Samsung? Do you know, is that it, or is it like you know okay, my goal is I wanna work in this company, and I wanna make good money and I wanna have a family, you know like...
M	Yes.
S	To me these are not, I mean a dream to me sometimes is, is, is em eh hard to achieve.
M	Sure.
S	Sometimes. But a goal is not. You know I think working in Samsung is not hard to achieve, it's not impossible to achieve, but a dream to me is like you know, sitting on a horse, flying around the moon or something like that you know
M	Ah I think a dream to me, maybe something more realistic.
S	Yeah.
M	But yeah.
S	Yeah.
M	It's difficult to obtain.
S	But I mean, I don't know who said it, but the idea that you know a dream is a plan unfulfilled or something like that you know and eh to make it become a reality you've just got to work your ass off and get it done.
M	But see, I don't know, I guess that's what I don't, I hate that question or that statement.
S	Hmm.
M	That student's always present.
S	Yeah.
M	I hate that, it's like because, I can't, I don't live in that future dream world.
S	Hmm.
M	I've never lived in that future dream world, like I yeah, the future dream that I would own homes in 7 countries, well yeah that's a dream.
S	Yeah.
M	Um eh and it's not gonna happen.
S	And it's like you know, is it a dream, is it a wish, is it a desire?
M	I'm gonna marry George Clooney.
S	Yeah.
M	Also, not gonna happen.
S	You never know.
M	I'm pretty sure it's not gonna happen.

S	That's because he doesn't want to get married.
M	Yeah.
S	But.
M	That's it, that's the one, that's the barrier between me and George Clooney.
S	If you went over there and stalked him for many, many years, I'm sure...
M	Then he might marry me.
S	You know, he might. no it is weird, 'cause I mean as I said earlier, like I don't know, if I dream about something it's already in the past, you now. I don't...
M	Yeah.
S	I don't really have a future, I don't really think about it, you know, too busy in the present doing stuff.

5. Listening & Reading Practice

With your partner, please read aloud the listening script, when you are finished, swap your role and read one more time. Thank you.

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.
- 6. I agree.

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 **Future**.

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
One's future looks bright	One has a promising future.		Tom's <i>future looks bright</i> and he will do well if he keeps working hard.
A taste of things to come	An example in the present of what might follow in the future		The economic crisis in Europe might be a taste of things to come in Korea.
Take a rain check	Something that you say when you cannot accept someone's invitation to do something but you would like to do it another time	Usually followed by "on"	I'll <i>take a rain check</i> on that drink tonight, if that's all right. I have to go home.
Time will tell	Something will become known in the course of time.		Who knows what the future will bring? Only <i>time will tell</i> .
Get ahead of oneself	(for someone) to do or say something sooner than it ought to be done so that the proper explanation or preparations have not been made		When he bought a house for his future wife, he <i>got ahead of himself</i> , as he hadn't even got a girlfriend.

9. Phrasal Verbs

These *Phrasal Verbs* are very common in relation to the **Future**.

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Structure	Example
Draw up	To prepare a draft or version of...	Proposal	Separable Object Draw + up + O Draw + O + up Draw + OPr + up	We are going to have to draw up a proposal for tomorrow's meeting with the bank
Lay by	To store for future use		Separable Object Lay + by + O Lay + O + by Lay + OPr + by	Ever since the last hurricane caught them unprepared, they have laid by emergency supplies
Wind up	To arrive in a place, situation, or condition at the end or as a result of a course of action		Inseparable No Object	At the end of our travels we winded up in Paris, not a bad place to end up.
Mull over	To think about something, contemplate		Separable Object Mull + over + O Mull + O + over Mull + OPr + over	He mulled over the paperwork, trying to come to a decision.
Become of	Future possible result		Inseparable Object Become + of + O	A: What do you think will become of her? B: I have no idea, but I hope she has a long happy life.

Topic 4 **Countries & Culture**

1. Vocabulary

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Quirks | *Quirk | 6. Impartial | Im *par tial |
| 2. Spouse | *Spouse | 7. Sarced | *Sa cred |
| 3. Immoral | Im *mor al | 8. Anthropologists | An thro *pol o gists |
| 4. Customs | *Cus toms | 9. Impeded | Im *pede |
| 5. Empathy | *Em pa thy | 10. Naïve | Na *ive |

2. Vocabulary Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Quirks	<i>n.</i>	A strange trait/characteristic	Wearing red shoes every day is just one of her quirks .	Used usually in a fun way to talk about a persons behaviors.	Quirk•i•ly <i>adv.</i> Quirk•i•ness <i>n.</i> Quirk•ish <i>adj.</i> Quir•ky <i>adj.</i>
2	Spouse	<i>n.</i>	Married person	His spouse was not at home at the time of the murder.	Used more in formal legal documentation.	Spou•sal <i>adj.</i>
3	Immoral	<i>adj.</i>	Not moral/good	It was immoral of her to tell lies like that.	We use this to mean someone who has bad values.	Im•mor•al•ly <i>adv.</i>
4	Customs	<i>n.</i>	A practice common to a group/place or habit for a person	It is custom for the bride to wear white on her wedding day.		Cus•tom•ary <i>adj.</i> Cus•tom <i>adj.</i>
5	Empathy	<i>n.</i>	The action of understanding, being aware of, being sensitive to	Seanan feels empathy with his students, knowing how difficult English is.	Different from sympathy, which means sorrow.	Em•pa•thize <i>v.</i> Em•pa•the•tic <i>adj.</i>

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	Impartial	<i>adj.</i>	Not partial or biased. Treating all equal.	The referee was found not to be impartial , after taking bribes from the home team.	Used when talking about judgement.	Im•par•tial•i•ty <i>n.</i> Im•par•tial•ly <i>adv.</i>
7	Sacred	<i>adj.</i>	Highly valued and important, religious worth.	The sacred image of the deity was destroyed in the fire.		
8	Anthropologists	<i>n.</i>	People who study the history, culture of human beings and their ancestors.	Anthropologists examine, analyze, report on, and compare different cultures and how they grow, develop, and interact.		An•thro•pol•o•gy <i>n.</i> An•thro•po•log•i•cal <i>adj.</i> An•thro•po•log•i•cal•ly <i>adv.</i>
9	Impeded	<i>tr v.</i>	To interfere with or slow the progress of.	Seanan complained that the game rules impeded his success.		Im•pe•der <i>n.</i>
10	Naïve	<i>adj.</i>	Deficient in worldly wisdom or informed judgment, simple.	I was young and naïve at the time, and I didn't think anything bad could happen to me.	French <i>naïve</i> , feminine of <i>naïf</i> , from Old French, inborn, natural.	Na•ive•ty <i>n.</i>

3. Vocabulary Practice

a. Please match the words on the left with their synonym on the right.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Quirk | a. Prevent |
| 2. Customs | b. Wrong |
| 3. Impede | c. Understanding |
| 4. Immoral | d. Traditions |
| 5. Empathy | e. Strange |

b. Please put the correct word below into the blank.

Anthropologists **Spouses** **Naïve** **Sacred** **Impartial**

1. Employees and their _____ are covered by this health plan.
2. A judge needs to be _____ when considered the facts of a case.
3. The natives were fearful of entering the burial grounds, as they were _____ sites.
4. If you're _____ enough to believe him, you'll believe anyone.
5. The _____ discovered that the tribe had learned how to speak English from trading with explorers in the early 19th century.

4. Listening & Reading (MP3 is available to download online)

We all consider ourselves unique individuals. We all have our own opinions, preferences, habits and quirks. In fact, we are unique individuals. We do have our own opinions, preferences, habits and **quirks**, yet most of us share a large number of feelings, beliefs, and habits with other members of our society. These things we share, these characteristics, many of which we take for granted and never think about, make up what anthropologists call culture. When we compare ourselves with people in other societies, we become especially aware of cultural similarities and differences. For example, many societies in the world think it is perfectly normal, correct and

even desirable, for a man to have more than one wife at a time. In our society, we do not allow this kind of marriage. However, it is perfectly legal, normal and acceptable for a man or a woman to marry a series of **spouses**, as long as he or she is not married to more than one person at a time. Each of us may have a different opinion about whether or not we want to get married, or if we do marry, what kind of person we consider an ideal partner. But hardly anyone in our society would question why we can't be married to more than one person at a time. In addition, newly married couples in many societies around the world live with, or very near, one set of in-laws. In Irish society, most newly married couples do not live near their parents or in-laws, in fact they try very hard to live far away and separate from them.

These are just two examples of how things that are normal in one society, something members of that society would not think about, are considered strange in another society. They are just two examples of what the idea of culture is.

Cultural Relativity

In any society, people usually believe that their own usual behaviors and attitudes are correct and that people who do not share those behaviors and attitudes are **immoral** or inferior. However, our own **customs** and ideas may appear strange and awful to someone from another culture. A Hindu in India, for example, would consider our custom of eating beef both primitive and disgusting. In his culture, the cow is a **sacred** animal and may not be eaten. Even our most everyday activities might seem completely ridiculous when seen from the perspective of a foreign culture. Consider what a person from a culture that does not have dentists or regular dental care might think about the time, expense and ritual that we go through to visit the dentist, or who he may think of as the "holy mouth man." To understand and appreciate the behaviors of another society an observer must become knowledgeable with that society's culture and reasons for its customs. In the case of the dentist, we highly value dental care and are willing to spend time and money to keep our teeth and mouth healthy. To us going to the dentist is neither strange nor disgusting. It is our habit and custom.

The attitude of **anthropologists** that a society's customs and ideas must be understood in relation to the society as a whole and not compared to another society is called *cultural relativity*. Since this attitude promotes **empathy** and understanding, it is *humanistic*; because it requires **impartial** observation and involves trying to explain customs, the attitude is *scientific*.

Usually, cultural relativity is **impeded** or blocked by two different, but common, attitudes. The first attitude is a negative evaluation, which usually results in ethnocentrism. The second attitude is a positive evaluation, which often takes the form of a **naïve** desire for the simple life of the “noble savage.”

Ethnocentrism

A person who only thinks of himself and his wants and needs is generally not very good at dealing with other people. We call such people egocentric. A person who judges other cultures only in terms of his own culture is similarly called ethnocentric. Not only are such people ill equipped to do anthropological work, but they may be unable to recognize elements that make up their own culture. As a result, they may not be able to recognize and solve issues and problems in their own culture. Ethnocentrism, then, gets in the way of our understanding the customs of other people and, at the same time, keeps us from having insight into our own culture.

The “Noble Savage”

When you first become aware of a new culture, especially a culture that is not as hi-tech or industrial as ours, life in that culture may seem to be simple, sensible, and easy. However, living in that culture might not be so wonderful. It is easy to be romantic about other cultures when you don't know a lot about them.

5. Reading Practice

1. Many people think that life would be so simple if we didn't live in this busy, urban, industrial society. They feel that life would be better if they lived a simple farmer's life. What idea is this an example of?
 - a. *Cultural Relativity*
 - b. *Ethnocentrism*
 - c. *The Noble Savage*
2. Do you have any experience with cultural relativity? Have you ever learned something about another culture that made you become more understanding to that culture?
Please state your answer with your partner (45 seconds each)

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 **Countries & Culture**.

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
Culture shock	A condition of disorientation affecting someone who is suddenly exposed to an unfamiliar culture or way of life or set of attitudes	Used with – <i>experience, have</i>	Have you ever <i>experienced</i> culture shock while in a foreign country?
Greek to me	If you don't understand something, it's all Greek to you.		I haven't a clue what this menu says. It's all Greek to me!
Culture vulture	someone who is very keen to see and experience art, theatre, literature, music etc.	Humorous (funny) idiom, a bit negative actually.	She's a bit of a culture vulture . She'll only visit places that have at least one art gallery.
Dutch courage	Dutch courage is the reckless bravery caused by drinking too much.	Used when you need a lot of courage to do something (as in if I had a drink I could get courage)	I think I need a bit of Dutch courage to go up and talk to her. She is too beautiful.
A good Samaritan	A good Samaritan is a person who helps others in need.		Look at that kid helping the old woman cross the road. He is such a good Samaritan .

9. Phrasal Verbs

These Phrasal Verbs are very common in relation to **Countries & Culture**.

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Structure	Example
Soak up	To spend time experiencing, listening to, or feeling something enjoyable	Culture Sun	Soak+ up+O Soak+O+up Soak+ Opr+ up	When I travel, I really try to soak up the local culture. We're having a great time, soaking up the sun.
Tap into	To understand and express something such as people's beliefs or attitudes	Culture	Tap+into+O	As a foreigner, even though I am married to a Korean, it is difficult to tap into Korean culture sometimes, especially when it comes to understanding Korean people.
Grow up in	To be raised or brought up in a place or situation	Culture Name (Country, City...)	Grow+up+in+O	I grew up in a liberal culture, despite my father being quite conservative.
Dive into	To do something in a very enthusiastic way	Culture Work Study	Dive+ into+ O	I love diving into a new culture, meeting its people, tasting new foods and trying the language.
Keep up with	To remain in contact with	Friends The News Current Events Trends	Keep+up+with+O	I do make a point of keeping up with current trends in society. It's just part of who I am.

Topic 5 **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 |

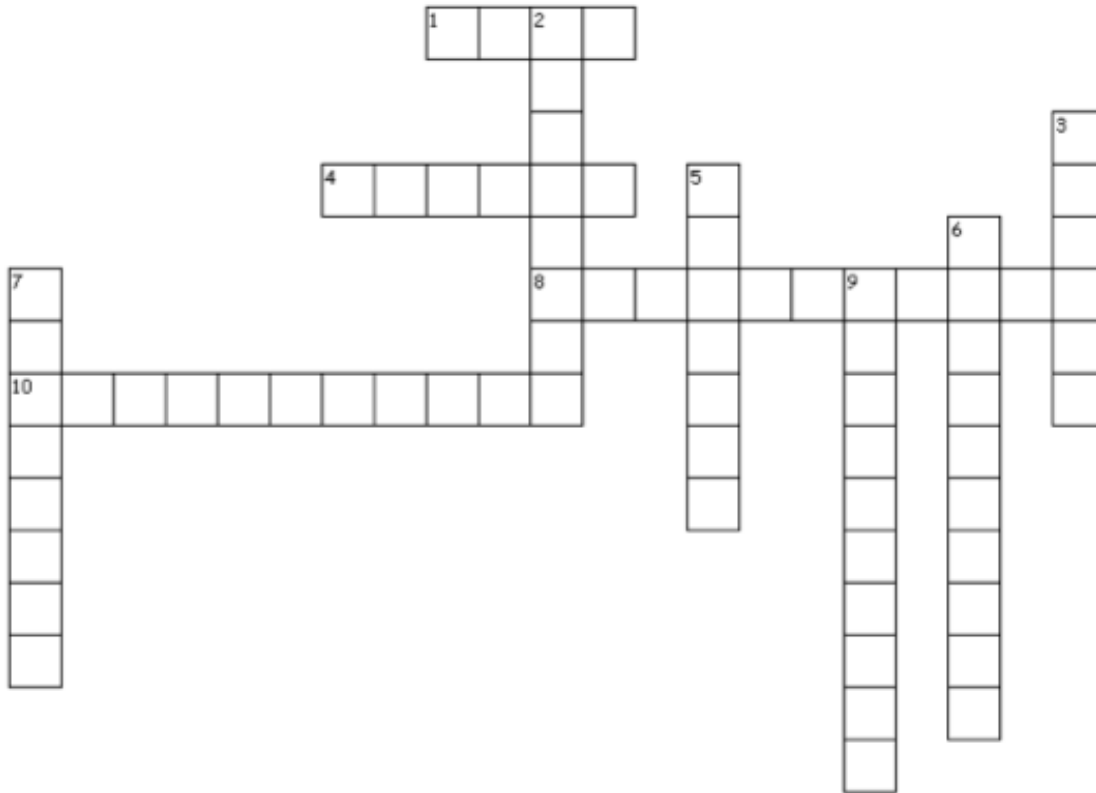
2. Definitions and Samples

	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>	Would you like to take a spin before you decide whether to buy this car? We went for a spin around the block in Helen's new car. It was a beautiful day to go for a ride in the country.
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.	Parents have to be careful when small children sneak off and do dangerous things like play with matches. You mean that Beverly has already left the party? She must have sneaked off with her boyfriend!
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. Phrasal Verbs

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

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Structure	Example
Stop over	Stay at a place for one night or a few nights on the way to somewhere else		Inseparable No Object	They stopped over in Singapore for one night on the way to Australia
Bring back	To remember, to be reminded of	Memories	Separable Object	Looking at the photos brought back a lot of memories of my visit to the place.
Get in	arrive	Plane	Inseparable No Object	What time does your plane get in ?
Ask around	To ask several people for information or advice		Inseparable No Object	I'll ask around and see if there's a room free somewhere.
Look around	To explore what is near you, in your area		Inseparable No object	I'll look around tomorrow. I'm too tired now to move.

Topic 6 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. Phrasal Verbs

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

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Structure	Example
Gear up	Getting ready for something that is going to happen soon.		Inseparable No Object	Millions of fans are gearing up to watch England's crucial World Cup quarter-final against Brazil.
Ease through	To win with comparative ease and move into the next round of the competition		Inseparable No Object	Martina Hingis eased through to the Wimbledon third round on Wednesday after beating Jing-Qian Yi 6-4, 6-1.
Crash out	To lose at a game		Inseparable No Object	England crashed out of the World Cup after a 2-1 defeat to Brazil.
Chuck away	Throw away, as if you don't need something	Points	Separable Object Chuck + away + O Chuck + O + away Chuck + OPr + away	We were bitterly disappointed not to have won and it was another two points chucked away in the end.
Come through	Produce a result		Inseparable No Object	I hope Arsenal will come through this season and win the league.

The End
Well done!!