

## **F2 Conversation**

Fall Semester 2013

Seanan

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## Topic 1      **Celebrities**

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

1. <b>Frenzy</b>	*Fren zy	6. <b>Reminiscent</b>	Rem i *nis cent
2. <b>Heart-throbs</b>	*Heart throbs	7. <b>Hysteria</b>	Hys *ter i a
3. <b>Die-hard</b>	*Die hard	8. <b>Phenomenon</b>	Phe *nom e non
4. <b>Glimpse</b>	*Glimpse	9. <b>Hordes</b>	*Hordes
5. <b>Red-carpet</b>	Red *car pet	10. <b>Debut</b>	*De but ( <i>Daybyou</i> )

### 2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	<b>Frenzy</b>	<i>n</i>	Great and often wild or uncontrolled activity	There is always a buying <b>frenzy</b> just before Christmas.	Similar to <i>delirium</i> , <i>fever</i>	*Fren zy v
2	<b>Heart-throbs</b>	<i>n</i>	Attractive and usually famous men	Boy band members are teenage <b>heart-throbs</b> these days.		Heart-throb <i>n</i>
3	<b>Die-hard</b>	<i>adj</i>	Very determined or loyal	The <b>die-hard</b> fans camped out all night to be first in line to buy the concert tickets.		*die·hard <i>n</i> *die hard ism <i>n</i>
4	<b>Glimpse</b>	<i>v</i>	To look at or see (something or someone) for a very short time	We <b>glimpsed</b> him through the window as his car sped past.	Similar to <i>glance</i> , <i>skim</i> , <i>peek</i>	*Glimpse <i>n</i> *Glimps er <i>n</i>
5	<b>Red-carpet</b>	<i>adj</i>	Marked by ceremonial courtesy < <i>red-carpet</i> treatment>	We got <b>red-carpet</b> treatment when we went to the restaurant. I'm not sure why, maybe we looked rich?		

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	<b>Reminiscent</b>	<i>adj</i>	Reminding you of someone or something else: similar to something else	The food was <b>reminiscent</b> of the food I had when I was a child.	Similar to <i>evocative, suggestive</i>	Rem i *nis cent ly <i>adv</i>
7	<b>Hysteria</b>	<i>n</i>	A situation in which many people behave or react in an extreme or uncontrolled way because of fear, anger, excitement etc.	A few of the children began to scream, and soon they were all caught up in the <b>hysteria</b> .	Similar to <i>frenzy, delirium, fever</i>	Hys *ter ic <i>n</i> Hys *ter i cal also hys *ter ic <i>adj</i> Hys *ter i cal ly <i>adv</i>
8	<b>Phenomenon</b>	<i>n</i>	Something (such as an interesting fact or event) that can be observed and studied and that typically is unusual or difficult to understand or explain fully	For example, we talk more loudly in cars, because of a <b>phenomenon</b> known as the Lombard effect—the speaker involuntarily raises his voice to compensate for background noise.	Similar to <i>marvel, wonder, sensation</i>	Phe *nom e na <i>pl</i> Phe *nom e nons <i>pl</i>
9	<b>Hordes</b>	<i>n</i>	A large group of people	A <b>horde</b> of tourists entered the museum.  <b>Hordes</b> of reporters were shouting questions.	Similar to <i>crowd, legion, flick, swarm</i>	
10	<b>Debut</b>	<i>adj</i>	A debut CD, appearance, novel, etc. is the first that a performer, sports player, writer, etc. makes	Her <b>debut</b> song titled “Last Train” became an instant hit with fans.	Similar to <i>first, new</i>	De but <i>n</i> De but v

### 3. Vocabulary Practice

Please ask and answer the following questions with your partner. Please use the Vocabulary in your answers. Full sentence answers please and no writing, only speaking, thanks.

- A. Who was your favorite **debut** artist? (singer, movie star...) Why?
- B. What food for you is **reminiscent** of your childhood?
- A. What do you think about fan **hysteria** of boy bands around the world? Why?
- B. People go into a **frenzy** at sport games. Do you? Why or why not?
- A. Have you ever **glimpsed** at your Kakaotalk in Seanan's class?
- B. Who is the number one **heart-throb** in Korea right now?
- A. Were you a **die-hard** fan of anybody when you were a teenager?
- B. Have you ever had a **red-carpet** experience? If yes, where?
- A. Have you ever seen a **natural** phenomenon, like the Aurora Borealis?
- B. Why do **hordes** of people in Costco eat onions and mustard?

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

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

The British and Irish boy band One Direction created a **frenzy** in the heart of London when thousands of adoring fans turned up to see their **heart-throbs** at the premiere of their first movie, "This Is Us". Some **die-hard fans** had been camping in London's Leicester Square for three days for the chance to catch a **glimpse** of the band. The first 200 fans were guaranteed tickets for a front-row, **red-carpet** experience. Event organisers encouraged many fans to go home and watch the premiere live. They said: "We would like to remind fans that the red carpet is being streamed live all over the world, so they can get the best views from the comfort of their own homes."

The scenes in central London were **reminiscent** of the **hysteria** surrounding the Beatles in the 1960s. The movie's director, Morgan Spurlock, told reporters: "This is probably the closest I'll

get in my whole lifetime to seeing anything similar to Beatlemania....I just think it's remarkable." He added that the scenes were the same the world over: "It isn't just a British or an American **phenomenon**. Wherever they go they are chased by **hordes** of fans. We were in Mexico City and there were 5,000 people camping outside the hotel. This is such a massive global phenomenon and it's only growing." They even beat the Beatles by becoming the first UK group to have their **debut** single get to number one in the US charts.

## 5. Listening & Reading Practice

1. Do you know who One Direction are and have you ever seen this movie?
2. Who were The Beatles? Can you name any of their songs?

## 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 **Celebrities**.

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
<b>Thick-skinned</b>	Not easily angered or bothered by something	Opposite meaning is <b>thin-skinned</b>	An actor has to be <b>thick-skinned</b> in order to ignore the negative comments of the media and fans.  Mark reacts to every little criticism about him. He's too <b>thin-skinned</b> for his own good.
<b>Be crazy about</b>	To be very interested or overly enthusiastic about	Also: <b>be nuts about</b> <i>Grammar note:</i> A gerund (verb+ing) often follows these idioms.	Jo <b>is crazy about</b> old movies from the forties and fifties. Sometimes he stays up all night watching them.  Some people <b>are nuts about</b> watching dramas on

			TV, they even drive home quickly just to catch the start.
<b>Could care less for</b>	Not to have an interest in	The idiom keeps the same meaning in the negative, which serves to add emphasis.	I <b>could care less</b> for his opinion. He is an idiot!  I <b>couldn't care less</b> what song is number 1 now, I'm too old for that☹
<b>Stand out</b>	To be obvious, to be noticeable	Also: <b>stick out</b> These idioms are used when something is quite different, sometimes in a negative way, from other things around it. The phrase <b>like a sore thumb</b> can be added to <b>stick out</b> .	The little girl sitting on her father's shoulders <b>stood out</b> in the crowd of people watching the magic show.  If you wear shorts and a T-shirt to the beach on a cold, cloudy day like this, you'll <b>stick out like a sore thumb</b> .
<b>Break a leg</b>	To have good luck in the future	This idiom is generally used in a command form and is used to wish someone good luck. The meaning of the expression is opposite the meaning of the actual words.	I just heard that your acting audition is today. I hope you get the part. <b>Break a leg!</b> Kat told Mary to <b>break a leg</b> in the 20km race.

## 9. Phrasal Verbs

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

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Structure	Example
<b>Cash in on</b>	To make money by using your popularity.	<b>Fame</b>	Inseparable Object	He was given numerous offers to <b>cash in on his fame</b> , but he refused.
<b>Blow away</b>	To impress very strongly and usually favorably	<b>The competition</b>	Separable Object Blow + away + O Blow + O + away Blow + OPr + away	She <b>blew the competition away</b> at the audition. Her voice was amazing.
<b>Get into</b>	Become involved or interested in		Inseparable Object	When she was 14, she <b>got into</b> dance, later she got into theatre, then the screen.
<b>Come across</b>	The way other people see you...your attitude.		Inseparable No Object	I know she is a celebrity, but she <b>comes across</b> as a total idiot.
<b>Act up</b>	Behave badly or strangely		Inseparable No Object	Some celebrities are always in the tabloids for <b>acting up</b> in public, you know getting drunk, fighting etc...

## Topic 2 Culture

### 1. Vocabulary

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

### 2. Vocabulary Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	<b>Quirks</b>	<i>n.</i>	A strange trait/characteristic	Wearing red shoes every day is just one of her <b>quirks</b> .	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	<b>Spouse</b>	<i>n.</i>	Married person	His <b>spouse</b> was not at home at the time of the murder.	Used more in formal legal documentation.	Spou•sal <i>adj.</i>
3	<b>Immoral</b>	<i>adj.</i>	Not moral/good	It was <b>immoral</b> 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	<b>Customs</b>	<i>n.</i>	A practice common to a group/place or habit for a person	It is <b>custom</b> for the bride to wear white on her wedding day.		Cus•tom•ary <i>adj.</i> Cus•tom <i>adj.</i>
5	<b>Empathy</b>	<i>n.</i>	The action of understanding, being aware of, being sensitive to	Seanan feels <b>empathy</b> 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	<b>Impartial</b>	<i>adj.</i>	Not partial or biased. Treating all equal.	The referee was found not to be <b>impartial</b> , 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	<b>Sacred</b>	<i>adj.</i>	Highly valued and important, religious worth.	The <b>sacred</b> image of the deity was destroyed in the fire.		
8	<b>Anthropologists</b>	<i>n.</i>	People who study the history, culture of human beings and their ancestors.	<b>Anthropologists</b> 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	<b>Impeded</b>	<i>tr v.</i>	To interfere with or slow the progress of.	Seanan complained that the game rules <b>impeded</b> his success.		Im•pe•der <i>n.</i>
10	<b>Naïve</b>	<i>adj.</i>	Deficient in worldly wisdom or informed judgment, simple.	I was young and <b>naïve</b> 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. <b>Quirk</b>   | a. Prevent       |
| 2. <b>Customs</b> | b. Wrong         |
| 3. <b>Impede</b>  | c. Understanding |
| 4. <b>Immoral</b> | d. Traditions    |
| 5. <b>Empathy</b> | 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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
<b>Culture shock</b>	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> <b>culture shock</b> while in a foreign country?
<b>Greek to me</b>	If you don't understand something, it's all Greek to you.		I haven't a clue what this menu says. It's <b>all Greek to me!</b>
<b>Culture vulture</b>	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 <b>culture vulture</b> . She'll only visit places that have at least one art gallery.
<b>Dutch courage</b>	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 <b>Dutch courage</b> to go up and talk to her. She is too beautiful.
<b>A good Samaritan</b>	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 <b>good Samaritan</b> .

## 9. Phrasal Verbs

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

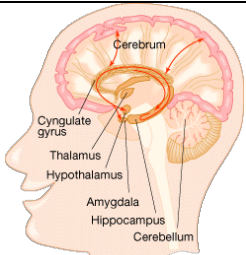

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Structure	Example
<b>Soak up</b>	To spend time experiencing, listening to, or feeling something enjoyable	<b>Culture</b> <b>Sun</b>	Soak+ up+O Soak+O+up Soak+ Opr+ up	When I travel, I really try to <b>soak up</b> the local culture.  We're having a great time, <b>soaking up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

## Topic 3 **Music**

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

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

### 2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	<b>Limbic System</b>	<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 <b>limbic system</b> , which controls many essential human behaviors, also contribute to the production of laughter.		
2	<b>Intersected</b>	<i>v</i>	To meet and cross at one or more points	Line A <b>intersects</b> line B. A 	Similar to <i>bisect</i> , <i>cross</i> , <i>cut</i>	In ter *sec tion <i>n</i>
3	<b>Latecomer</b>	<i>n</i>	Someone or something that has recently arrived or become involved in something	<b>Latecomers</b> had to park their cars far from the stadium.		
4	<b>Attention span</b>	<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 <b>attention spans</b> Goldfish.		
5	<b>Octaves</b>	<i>n</i>	The difference in sound between the first and eighth note on a musical scale	He sang the song an <b>octave</b> lower.	<a href="#">Octaves on a piano Youtube</a>	

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	<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>adjoining, bordering, nearby</i>	
7	<b>Percussive</b>	<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, <b>percussive</b> rhythm		Per *cuss ion <i>n</i> Per *cus sive ly <i>adv</i> Per *cus sive ness <i>n</i>
8	<b>Refrains</b>	<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 <b>refrain</b> .	Similar to <i>chorus</i>	Re *frain <i>v</i> Re *frain ment <i>n</i>
9	<b>Catchy</b>	<i>adj</i>	Appealing and easy to remember	I've been singing this <b>catchy</b> song all day long. It's beginning to drive me mad! <a href="#">Man on Fire Edward Sharpe Youtube</a>	<i>Catchy</i> can also mean <i>tricky</i> ...as in a <i>catchy question</i> ( a difficult question to answer)	
10	<b>Speculate</b>	<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 <b>speculate</b> .	Similar to <i>guess, assume, conjecture, suspect</i>	Spec u *la tion <i>n</i>

### 3. Vocabulary Practice

Unscramble each of the clue words.

Copy the letters in the numbered cells to other cells with the same number.

## Music

BCMILI SEYTM S        <sub>1</sub>

CEETDSITNER    <sub>3</sub>

LEOTACERM    <sub>5</sub>

NETTONTAI PSNA    <sub>4</sub>   

VATSOCE   

TEJNADCA   

ISREUSEPCV    <sub>2</sub>

NEISARFR   

HYTCAC   

CELPUATSE   

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
1	2	3	4	5

#### 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
<b>Change your tune</b>	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 <b>changed his tune</b> when he realized how much money he'd get.
<b>Swan song</b>	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 <b>swan song</b> . She is getting a bit long in the tooth.
<b>Fine-tuning</b>	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 <b>fine-tuning</b> still to be done.
<b>It takes two to tango</b>	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 <b>two to tango</b> .'
<b>Strike a chord</b>	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
<b>be into</b>	To like something	<b>music</b>	Separable Object	William <b>is</b> really <b>into</b> modern jazz music.
<b>sell out</b>	No more tickets available		Separable Object	Ricky and the band have been playing to <b>sold out</b> audiences across the country.
<b>pack out</b>	The ability to fill all the concert seats		Separable Object	He's a very popular artist. Last year he was able to <b>pack out</b> London's Albert Hall.
<b>grow out of</b>	To finish liking something and move on to something else		Inseparable Object	I <b>grew out of</b> pop music when I was 15. I then got into heavy rock music.
<b>storm into</b>	To successfully and quickly enter somewhere	<b>Charts</b>		She <b>stormed into</b> the Top Ten charts last summer with her debut single When I Lost You.

## Topic 4 **Movies**

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

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

### 2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	<b>Asthma</b>	<i>n</i>	A physical condition that makes it difficult for someone to breathe	<b>Asthma</b> sufferers have great difficulty climbing stairs without gasping for breath.	Proceeded by <i>suffer from, have</i> Also we sometimes use <i>asthma attack</i>	Asth *mat ic <i>adj, n</i> Asth *mat ic al ly <i>adv</i>
2	<b>Brutal</b>	<i>adj</i>	Very direct and accurate in a way that is harsh or unpleasant	The movie is a <b>brutal</b> 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	<b>Milieu</b>	<i>n</i>	The physical or social setting in which people live or in which something happens or develops	The <b>milieu</b> 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	<b>First-hand</b>	<i>adj</i>	Coming directly from actually experiencing or seeing something	He gave a <b>firsthand</b> 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	<b>Wry</b>	<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 <b>wry</b> smile 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	<b>Devout</b>	<i>adj</i>	Deeply religious: devoted to a particular religion	I am Catholic, but I am not a <b>devout</b> 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	<b>Seminary</b>	<i>n</i>	A school for training religious leaders (such as priests, ministers, and rabbis)	My hometown, Maynooth, has a <b>seminary</b> for Catholic priests.	Plural is <i>seminaries</i>	
8	<b>Calling</b>	<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 <b>calling</b> to help others.		
9	<b>Shattered</b>	<i>adj</i>	To damage (something) very badly	His dreams were <b>shattered</b> by their rejection.	Similar to <i>destroyed</i> , <i>devastated</i>	*Shat ter ing ly <i>adv</i>
10	<b>Absurd</b>	<i>adj</i>	Extremely silly, foolish, or unreasonable: completely ridiculous	The charges against him are obviously <b>absurd</b> .	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. <b>Calling</b>  | _____ | a. School      |
| 2. <b>Milieu</b>   | _____ | b. Faithful    |
| 3. <b>Wry</b>      | _____ | c. Destiny     |
| 4. <b>Seminary</b> | _____ | d. Environment |
| 5. <b>Devout</b>   | _____ | 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
<b>Take a rain check</b>	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”.	<b>A:</b> Do you want to go out tonight? There is a great movie on in CGV. <b>B:</b> I'd love to, but I can't. Can I <b>take a rain check</b> ? I have other plans tonight. Sorry.
<b>Spin-off</b>	A television program, movie, book, etc., that is based on characters from another television program, movie, book, etc.		This TV show is a <b>spin-off</b> of the one aired last year. Some of the same actors are in it.
<b>One-liner</b>	A very short joke or funny remark		John is always coming out with these <b>one-liners</b> that just kill me.
<b>(be) the ticket</b>	The way, the means, the solution, the cure		<b>A:</b> I'm so thirsty. I need a beer. <b>B:</b> Yep, that's <b>the ticket!</b>
<b>Prima donna</b>	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 <b>prima donna</b> .

## 9. Phrasal Verbs

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

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

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

## Topic 5 Money

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

1. <b>Distill</b>	Dis *till	6. <b>Merchant</b>	*Mer chant
2. <b>Entrepreneurial</b>	*En tre pre neu ri al	7. <b>Proportionately</b>	Pro *por tion ate ly
3. <b>Extract</b>	Ex *tract	8. <b>Prototype</b>	*Pro to type
4. <b>Haggle</b>	*Hag gle	9. <b>Reward</b>	Re *ward
5. <b>Intrepid</b>	In *tre pid	10. <b>Shuttle</b>	*Shut tle

### 2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	<b>Distill</b>	<i>v</i>	To remove one liquid from a mixture of liquids by boiling; to get something valuable from a confusing mix of ideas	The forest peoples of Southeast Asia <b>distill</b> an alcoholic drink called <i>arak</i> from a paste of palm berries.  Most students are confused by her lectures, but Joe can always <b>distill</b> her main idea.		Dis till *a tion <i>n</i> , Dis *till er y <i>n</i>
2	<b>Entrepreneurial</b>	<i>adj</i>	Able to create business opportunities from a wide variety of circumstances	Many engineers of the 1970s made great computers, but only a few were <b>entrepreneurial</b> enough to see the business possibilities in the new machines.		*En tre pre neur <i>n</i>
3	<b>Extract</b>	<i>v</i>	To take out	International mining companies came to the Malay Peninsula to <b>extract</b> the region's massive tin deposits.		Ex *trac tion <i>n</i> , Ex *trac tor <i>n</i>

4	<b>Haggle</b>	<i>v</i>	To argue back and forth about a price	The customer and the shopkeeper <b>haggled</b> over the silver plate for more than an hour.	<i>Haggle</i> is often followed by a phrase with <i>over</i> or <i>about</i> .	*Haggler <i>n</i>
5	<b>Intrepid</b>	<i>adj</i>	Fearless	For nearly 200 years, only the most <b>intrepid</b> colonists would cross the Appalachian Mountains.		
6	<b>Merchant</b>	<i>n</i>	A person who makes a living by selling things	The spice <b>merchants</b> of the eastern markets charged top prices to the Dutch and British sailors, who had come too far to sail away without buying.	The word <i>merchant</i> might be preceded by another noun telling what the merchant sells (e.g., <i>spice merchant</i> or <i>wine merchant</i> ).	*Merchant <i>v</i> , *Merchant <i>n</i> , *Merchant <i>adj</i>
7	<b>Proportionately</b>	<i>adv</i>	In an amount appropriate to each of several recipients	The food aid was distributed <b>proportionately</b> per family, with larger families receiving more.		proportion <i>n</i> , proportionate <i>adj</i> , proportionally <i>adv</i>
8	<b>Prototype</b>	<i>n</i>	The first one made of a machine or system	The airplane manufacturer uses robots to test every <b>prototype</b> , just in case there is a problem with the design.		
9	<b>Reward</b>	<i>n</i>	Something one gets for having done well	The greatest <b>reward</b> of being a parent is to see your child make a wise decision.	Reward might be followed by an <i>of</i> or <i>for</i> phrase naming what one has done well.	Re *ward <i>v</i>
10	<b>Shuttle</b>		To move back and	The small jet <b>shuttles</b>		*Shuttle <i>n</i>

			forth often between two places	between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore nearly every two hours.		
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### 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. <b>Haggle</b>          | a. brave                  |
| _____ | 2. <b>Intrepid</b>        | b. in appropriate amounts |
| _____ | 3. <b>Extract</b>         | c. argue about price      |
| _____ | 4. <b>Entrepreneurial</b> | d. take out               |
| _____ | 5. <b>Proportionately</b> | e. business – oriented    |

B. Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

1. To avoid disease, many people drink only (*distilled / extracted*) water, which has been boiled to evaporation and then recondensed on a cold surface.

2. Most business travelers do not find it exciting to (*haggle / shuttle*) between one location and another.

3. According to the laws in this state, tobacco can be sold only by certain licensed (*merchants / entrepreneurs*) at special tobacco stores.

4. One early (*reward / prototype*) of the computer was called ENIAC and was as big as an average-sized laboratory.

5. The children were punished (*intrepidly / proportionately*), with the leader getting a longer sentence than the followers.

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

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

Tomatoes, potatoes, and hot peppers, all originally from South or Central America, are among several plants that have **disproportionately** influenced cooking around the world. This happened only after a few **intrepid** eaters got beyond common fears about potatoes, tomatoes, and other products. **Entrepreneurial** hunters for new food products hardly knew what they were **haggling** for when they tried to **extract** from foreign markets, goods that would sell well at home. **Shuttling** between Europe and exotic lands, Italians, Spaniards, and Britons in particular brought back food **prototypes** that were not obviously good things to eat—cinnamon bark, cousins of the dreaded nightshade (tomatoes), and even the pollen from a crocus flower (saffron).

As a glance at international cookbooks will show, many creative **merchants** were well **rewarded** not just with financial success, but with culture-changing influence.

*Bonus Structure—*  
**As a glance at**  
*introduces evidence for the author's claim.*

#### 5. Reading Practice

1. According to this reading, why did merchants have “*culture-changing influence*”?
  - a. They found new ways to get from one country to another.
  - b. Many of the plants they sold were poisonous and killed off some populations.
  - c. They made it possible for cultures to develop new dishes.
  - d. They spread European cooking habits around the world.

2. Cinnamon, tomatoes, and saffron are mentioned to make the point that \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a. many of the new plants merchants introduced were from Asia
- b. some strange-looking foods from odd sources were eventually accepted
- c. nightshade was unfairly dreaded by Europeans
- d. nearly every part of a plant can be turned into a kind of food

## 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 in relation to **Money**.

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
<b>As poor as a church mouse</b>	Very poor		The young mother is <b>as poor as a church mouse</b> and she has little money to feed her family
<b>Bet on the wrong horse</b>	To base one's plans on a wrong guess about the results of something		We are <b>betting on the wrong horse</b> if we continue to support the other candidate for mayor.
<b>Born with a silver spoon in one's mouth</b>	To be born to wealth and comfort, to be born rich		The new student in our class was <b>born with a silver spoon in his mouth</b> and has had an easy life.
<b>Dirt cheap</b>	Extremely cheap		The land was <b>dirt cheap</b> when we bought it.
<b>Strapped for cash</b>	To have little or no money available		I am <b>strapped for cash</b> at the moment so I will not be able to go on a holiday.

## 9. Phrasal Verbs

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

	Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Rule	Collocation	Example
1	<b>Set up</b>	To start something, establish.	Seperable + Object	<b>Business / meeting</b>	Apple was <b>set up</b> in 1976.
2	<b>Drum up</b>	To attract interest in an activity you are doing.	Seperable + Object	<b>Interest</b>	Proprietors try to <b>drum up interest</b> in their restaurants by giving fliers out to people on the streets.
3	<b>Break off</b>	To end a relationship.	Seperable + Object	<b>Ties / communication</b>	The USA has <b>broken off</b> all <b>ties</b> with North Korea over its policy on Nuclear energy.
4	<b>Hash out</b>	To discuss something and try to come to a solution.	Seperable + Object	<b>Plans / details</b>	I will meet you tomorrow and <b>hash out</b> the <b>plans</b> for the upcoming meeting with our buyers next week.
5	<b>Head off</b>	To stop something or someone before it or they achieves its goal.	Seperable + Object		The German government is trying to <b>head off</b> Samsung from selling its Galaxy Tab in Germany because of alleged copyright infringements.

## 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 <i>tyn</i> Un as *sail able ness <i>n</i> Un as *sail ably <i>adv</i>
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 *sensual adj Con *sent ern Con *sent ing ly <i>adv</i>
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 <i>n</i> *El i gi ble <i>n</i> *El i gi bly <i>adv</i>
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 <i>n</i>

	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

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.

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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 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 <i>not</i> <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 <i>against</i> .	The students <b>took a stand</b> <i>against</i> the university, demanding the lowering of fees.

## 9. Phrasal verbs

These Phrasal Verbs are common in relation to **Countries**.

	Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Rule	Collocation	Example
1	<b>Open up</b>	To make available	Separable Object	<b>Markets</b> <b>Heart</b>	Vietnam has enjoyed some of the fastest economic growth rates in Asia over the past decade, following the decision to <b>open up</b> the country to foreign investment.
2	<b>Get about</b>	Visit many places	Inseparable No object		I <b>get about</b> a lot with my job- last years I visited eleven countries.
3	<b>Believe in</b>	To have faith, trust in something, someone	Inseparable Object	<b>Pronoun</b>	I <b>believe in</b> my country. I think it is a wonderful place to grow up in.
4	<b>Steep in</b>	To be full of something	Inseparable Object	<b>History</b>	My country is <b>steeped in</b> history. It goes back over 3,000 years.
5	<b>Grow up in</b>	To be born and live in a place	Inseparable Object	<b>Country</b> <b>City</b>	I <b>grew up in</b> France. It was a beautiful time. Now I live in Germany. It's nice here too.

The End  
Well done!!