

P1 Conversation

Fall Semester 2013

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Topic 1 Relationships

1. Vocabulary (The MP3 is available online)

1. Procession	Pro *ces sion	6. Unwavering	Un *wav er ing
2. Bearing	*Bear ing	7. Pen	*Pen
3. Flakes	*Flakes	8. Perched	*Perched
4. Brim	*Brim	9. Low ing	*Low ing
5. Bib	*Bib	10. Revv ing	*Revv ing

2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Procession	<i>n</i>	An organized group or line of people or vehicles that move together slowly as part of a ceremony	There was a procession of children carrying candles.	Similar to <i>parade, cortege</i>	Pro *cede v
2	Bearing	<i>v</i>	To hold up, support the weight of	The roof will not bear the strain of his weight.		Bear Bore Borne v
3	Flakes	<i>n</i>	A small thin piece of something, especially if it comes from a surface covered in layers of something.	This room needs decorating - flakes of paint keep coming off the walls. (flakes of snow, soap flakes...)		*Flake v
4	Brim	<i>n</i>	The edge or rim of a hollow vessel	The brim of the teacup was banded with gold.	Similar to <i>border, edge, rim</i>	
5	Bib	<i>n</i>	The part of a piece of clothing (such as an apron) that covers the area above a person's waist	I spilled wine on the bib of my apron as I was cooking dinner.		*Bib <i>n</i> *Bib v *Bib <i>abbr.</i>
6	Unwavering	<i>adj</i>	Not to go back and forth between choices or opinions: to be certain about what you think about something or someone	She was unwavering in her decision to press charges against the man who harassed her in public.	Similar to <i>steady, staunch, resolute, steadfast</i>	*Wav er <i>n</i> *Wav er <i>n</i>

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
7	Pen	<i>n</i>	A small enclosure for animals	The farmer isolated the sick animal in the pen , hoping the other animals would not contract the disease.		*Pen <i>n</i> *Pen <i>v</i> *Pen <i>v</i> *Pen <i>n</i>
8	Perched	<i>v</i>	To sit on or be on something high or on something from which it is easy to fall	A. Where is Tom? B. He is perched up in that tree. He says he'll get a better view of the procession from there. A. Yep, I hope he doesn't fall. It's a long way down.		*Perch <i>n</i> *Perch <i>n</i>
9	Lowing	<i>v</i>	The deep sustained sound characteristic especially of a cow	The lowing of the cattle in the morning in the low fields is something I miss about home.	Cattle Lowing Youtube	*Low <i>n</i> *Low <i>v</i> *Low <i>adj</i>
10	Revvng	<i>v</i>	To cause (an engine) to run more quickly: to increase the revolutions per minute of (a motor in a vehicle)	He revved up the engine at the lights to attract the attention of the girl walking by.		*Rev <i>n</i> *Rev <i>v</i> *Rev <i>abbr</i>

3. Vocabulary Practice

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

Student A. **Procession** **Bearing** **Flakes** **Brim** **Bib**

Student B. **Unwavering** **Pen** **Perched** **Lowng** **Revvng**

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

Listen to and read the poem.

Uncoupled by Seamus Heaney ([Video Link](#))

Who is this coming to the ash-pit
Walking tall, as if in a **procession**,
Bearing in front of her a slender pan

Withdrawn just now from underneath
The firebox, weighty, full to the **brim**
With whitish dust and **flakes** still sparkling hot

That the wind is blowing into her apron **bib**,
Into her mouth and eyes while she proceeds
Unwavering, keeping her burden horizontal still,

Hands in a tight, sore grip round the metal knob,
Proceeds until we have lost sight of her
Where the worn path turns behind the henhouse.

II

Who is this, not much higher than the cattle,
Working his way towards me through the **pen**,
His ashplant in one hand

Lifted and pointing, a stick of keel
In the other, calling to where I'm **perched**
On top of a shaky gate,

Waving and calling something I cannot hear
With all the **lowing** and roaring, lorries **revving**
At the far end of the yard, the dealers

Shouting among themselves, and now to him
So that his eyes leave mine and I know
The pain of loss before I know the term.

5. Listening & Reading Practice

Please answer the following comprehension questions with your partner.

- a. What is this poem about?
- b. Why is the poem titled, “Uncoupled”?

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.

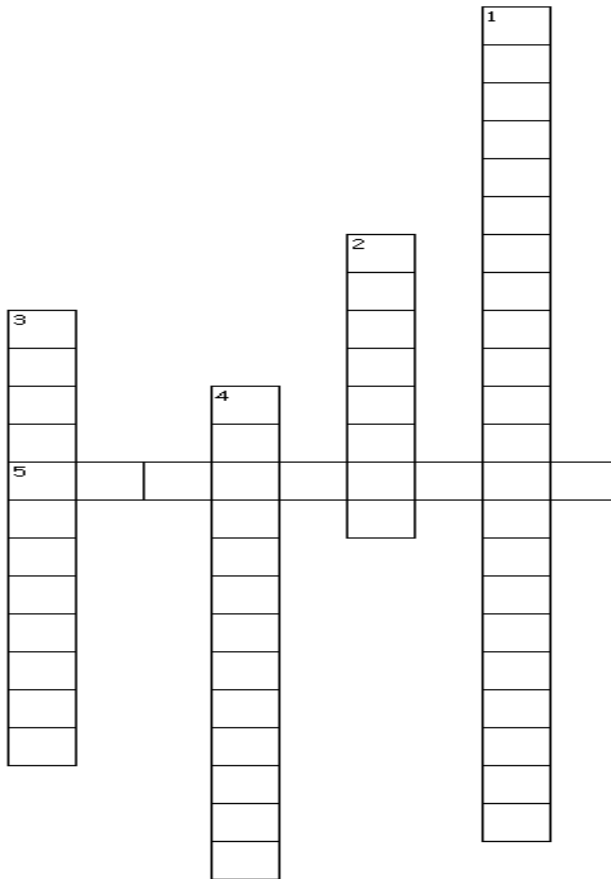
8. Idioms

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

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
Hit it off	To develop a friendly relationship quickly	The pronoun <i>it</i> cannot be substituted or replaced in any way.	Jane and Albert hit it off last night. Our set-up was a success.
Start off on the wrong foot	To have a bad start to a relationship	Opposite meaning: <i>start off on the right foot</i> The verb <i>get</i> can also be used	The first day on the job, Sujin got off on the right foot by impressing her boss with some good decision making.
Flesh and blood	One's relatives and immediate family	The idiom often is preceded by <i>one's own...</i>	I don't want to tell the police about my brother's crime because he's my own flesh and blood.
Take after	To resemble – more used when talking about similarities in personality	<i>Look like</i> – is more about similarities in physical appearance <i>Be a chip off the old block</i> is used when two people in a family share the same characteristics in personality	Did you notice how Cadhla takes after Seanan in personality, but her mother in looks? Jay is about as lazy as his father. He's just a chip off the old block .
Good together	To get along well with each other	Similar to <i>match, suit each other, go well together</i> . Or an idiomatic phrase - <i>They are like two peas in a pod</i> .	The couple are good together and nobody has ever seen them argue.

9. Idiom Practice

Please complete the puzzle below using the OPPOSITE word/phrase clues given. After, please write 5 sentences using your 5 answers. Thank you.



Across

5. different

Down

1. impressed

2. a complete disaster

3. ill suited

4. stranger

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.


Topic 2 War

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

1. Gauntlet	*Gaunt let	6. Fusiliers	Fu sil *iers
2. Comrades	*Com rades	7. Bitter	*Bit ter
3. Lighter	*Ligh ter	8. Sinew	*Sin ew
4. Recount	Re *count	9. Flock	*Flock
5. Slaughtered	*Slaugh tered	10. Keepsakes	*Keep sakes

2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Gauntlet	<i>n</i>	A double file of men facing each other and armed with clubs or other weapons with which to strike at an individual who is made to run between them —used with <i>run</i>	The soldier had to keep his head down and run the gauntlet without getting hit by enemy fire.	Used with <i>run</i>	*Gaunt let <i>n</i>
2	Comrades	<i>n</i>	A close friend you have worked with, been in the military with, etc.	He enjoys spending time with his old army comrades .	Similar to <i>companion, compatriot, mate</i>	*Com rade <i>n</i> *Com rade li ness <i>n</i> *Com rade ly <i>adj</i> *Com rade ship <i>n</i>
3	Lighter	<i>n</i>	A large usually flat-bottomed barge used especially in unloading or loading ships	The lighter conveyed the men to the shore. As soon as they disembarked they were set upon by the enemy.	Similar to a <i>barge</i>	*Ligh ter <i>n</i> *Ligh ter <i>v</i>
4	Recount	<i>v</i>	To relate (tell) in detail: <i>narrate</i>	The victim recounted the story to the police, not leaving out any details.	Similar to <i>tell, recall</i>	Re *coun ter <i>n</i> Re *count <i>n</i> *Re count <i>n</i>
5	Slaughtered	<i>v</i>	The violent killing of a large number of people	The UN should intervene to stop the <i>slaughter</i> of innocent people.	Similar to <i>bloodbath, massacre, carnage</i>	*Slaugh ter er <i>n</i>

6	Fusiliers		A soldier armed with a fusil (a light flintlock musket)	The Fusiliers fought bravely at the front, making ground while sustaining heavy casualties.		
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	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
7	Bitter	<i>adj</i>	Marked by intensity or severity: accompanied by severe pain or suffering	It was a bitter war, thousands died on both sides.	Similar to <i>hard, difficult</i>	*Bit ter <i>adj</i> *Bit ter <i>n</i>
8	Sinew	<i>n</i>	Strong tissue that connects muscles to bones	The surgeon had to cut through bone and sinew to stop the infection from spreading.		*Sin ew <i>n</i>
9	Flock	<i>n</i>	A group under the guidance of a leader; <i>especially:</i> a church congregation	The priest looked down among his flock , asking them to repent for their sins.	Similar to <i>congregation, group</i>	*Flock <i>v</i>
10	Keepsakes	<i>n</i>	Something that you keep to help you remember a person, place, or event : a memento or souvenir	We were given books as keepsakes of the trip.	Similar to <i>memento, souvenir</i>	

3. Vocabulary Practice

B. Please create ONE sentence for each word from your group (A or B). No writing. Please say the sentence to your partner. Please try your best and make an understandable sentence. Thanks. Total time is 8 minutes (4 minutes each)

- | A | B |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Gauntlet | 1. Sinew |
| 2. Fusiliers | 2. Recount |
| 3. Comrades | 3. Flock |
| 4. Bitter | 4. Slaughtered |
| 5. Lighter | 5. Keepsakes |

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

Listen to and read the story.

Gallipoli April 25 1915

*James Clifford took his turn to run the **gauntlet**. He sped out of the bowels of the ship and raced down the gangway, leaping over his fallen **comrades**. Clifford was a good swimmer and as bullets were splashing into the sea all around him, he dived into the water to get to shore. Along the way, he passed a **lighter** with two navy men sitting in it. One man had his kneecap torn open by enemy fire, and the two begged Clifford for help. ‘For Christ’s sake,’ they pleaded. ‘Help us.’ As Bart Clifford – James Clifford’s son – would later **recount**, all that James Clifford could do was to push the lighter out to sea and away from the gunfire.

Clifford managed to make it to shore but was shot in the leg in the process. He joined his Dublin comrades and together they huddled behind the sandbank. Then, two and half hours later, at 8.30am, the order was given to try again. Men of the T Royal Hampshire Regiment, who had also been in the River Clyde, tried desperately to get to shore but were **slaughtered** in the process.

After this final attempt to storm ashore, out of the 2,000 men who had taken part in the attack, only 200 were on the beach, and these men were effectively trapped behind the sandbank. Seventy percent of the two companies of Royal Munster **Fusiliers** who had charged out of the

River Clyde had fallen. From where he lay, James Clifford looked out to sea and could not believe his eyes. The water around the River Clyde was literally red – red with blood.

V Beach was finally secured the following day after **bitter** fighting. For Private James Clifford, the same day he entered the war was the same day he was wounded. He was evacuated to a hospital ship, and when he was fit to serve again, Clifford was posted to the Western Front. Then, while serving in the Loos sector in 1916, a lump of shrapnel sliced his arm nearly clean off, and with the limb dangling from a **sinew** and while completely in shock, Clifford stumbled to a dressing station. His son, Bart Clifford, remembers the story. ‘Along the way, my dad came across a man who he thought was a priest. “Father,” he asked, “Could you spare me a cigarette?”’ The man looked round and turned out to be a Protestant minister. He said, “I’m not of your **flock**, but you can certainly have a cigarette.”’ After receiving medical treatment, Clifford’s arm was ultimately amputated.

This was enough to get Clifford sent back to his native Killarney, and, seeing as he was friendly with a colonel who was one of the Earls of Kenmare, he managed to get work caddying on the Kerry golf courses. In fact, James Clifford Ford had once been a very good golfer.

However, years later, when the family home was inherited by Clifford’s elder brother, and when this brother married a fiercely nationalistic woman, Clifford was no longer allowed to speak of his First World War experiences. Worse still, his new sister-in-law binned his war medals, along with all **keepsakes** that the former soldier had to remind him of his days in uniform.

*Taken from “A Coward If I Return, A Hero If I Fall” by Neil Richards (pp.43-44)

5. Listening & Reading Practice

Please answer the following comprehension questions with your partner.

1. When was World War 1?
2. Do you know anything about World War 1? Tell your partner.

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 **War**.

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
All's fair in love and war.	In some situations, such as when you are in love or waging war, you are allowed to be deceitful in order to get what you want. (Often said as an excuse for deception.)		I cheated on the entrance exam, but I really want to get into that school, and all's fair in love and war. To get Judy to go out with him, Bob lied and told her that her boyfriend was seeing another woman. All's fair in love and war.
Have been in the wars	Someone, especially a child, who has been in the wars, has been hurt (fun)		You poor little boy, you have been in the wars!
All out war	Total war, as opposed to limited military actions or threats of war.		We are now concerned about all-out war in the Middle East.
Go to war (over someone or something)	To wage a war over someone or something. (Often an exaggeration.)		We aren't going to go to war over this, are we? Do you want to go to war over Sarah? Is she that important to you?
An act of war	An international act of warlike violence for which war is considered a suitable response. Any hostile act between two people.		To bomb a ship is an act of war. "You just broke my stereo!" yelled John. "That's an act of war! "

9. Idiom Practice

Please complete the following sentences with the correct idiom. Please change the forms if needed. Thank you.

All's fair in love and war Have been in the wars All out war

Go to war An act of war

1. The USA had considered _____ with Syria over its alleged use of chemical weapons.
2. An _____ broke out between the two states, leading to a mass exodus of refugees.
3. You realize this is _____? You kissed my girlfriend!
4. You look tired. _____ you _____?
5. She took my car, so I took her credit card. _____.

Topic 3 Current Events World

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

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

1. Definitions and Samples

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

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

2. Vocabulary Practice

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

Embraced Torrent Barely Taunts Faith

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

Marring Erupted Descent Deluge Pageant

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

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

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

Newly-crowned Miss America suffers racist abuse

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

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

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

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

<http://www.nydailynews.com/news/national/1st-america-indian-descent-slammed-arab-article-1.1457133#ixzz2f8cugIm4>

4. Listening & Reading Practice

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

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

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. Idioms

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

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

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

			We've almost finished drilling out the tooth cavity for the second filling. Hang in there!
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8. Idiom Practice

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

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

Hang in there

Take pride in

One's heart goes out

Hit a nerve

Put up with

Topic 4 **Jobs**

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

1. Commute	Com *mute	6. Stimulating	*Stim u la ting
2. Shift	*Shift	7. Thick-skinned	*Thick-skinned
3. Dull	*Dull	8. Mundane	Mun *dane
4. Demanding	De *man ding	9. Drive	*Drive
5. Flexitime	*Flex i time	10. Headhunt	*Head hunt

2. Definitions and Samples (The *MP3* is available online)

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Commute	<i>v</i>	To travel back and forth regularly (as between a suburb and a city)	He commutes to work every day by train.		Commuter n Commute v
2	Shift	<i>n</i>	A period of work time in a factory, hospital or other place where some people work during the day and others work at night.	I had to work a double shift yesterday; I'm dead on my feet now.	Proceeded by day/morning/evening/night or 8 hour/12 hour... or double/long/short...	Shift v
3	Dull	<i>adj</i>	Boring or not interesting	Life in this small town can be very dull.		Dull adj
4	Demanding	<i>adj</i>	Needing a lot of time, ability and energy.	I have a demanding job; I never get home before 10 at night.		Demand v
5	Flexitime	<i>n</i>	A system that allows employees to choose their own times for starting and finishing work within a broad range of available hours	Yeah, I work in the International Lounge at KMU. We use flexitime there, so I was able to pick my own work schedule.		Flexitime n

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	Stimulating	<i>adj</i>	To excite to activity or growth or to greater activity	My job is very stimulating , I learn new things every day, I meet lots of people and it encourages me to do better and to work harder.		Stimulation n Stimulative adj Stimulator n Stimulatory adj
7	Thick-skinned	<i>adj</i>	Impervious to criticism	You need to be thick-skinned if you work in marketing and sales.	We use this to say that you cannot be hurt by criticism, words etc. An interesting idiomatic phrase like this would be: " <i>Sticks and stones may break my bones, but words will never hurt me</i> ".	Thick-skinned adj
8	Mundane	<i>adj</i>	Ordinary, normal, everyday – relating to the life (somewhat negative)	I have a mundane life, I go to work, eat, sleep; not much out of the blue happens, but that's okay.		Mundanely adv Mundaneness n Mundanity n
9	Drive	<i>n</i>	The energy and determination that makes you try hard to achieve something	As a KMU student she had a lot of drive and ambition; to not only get a good degree, but also to develop as a person.		Drive v Drive n
10	Headhunt	<i>v</i>	To try to persuade someone to leave their job ad go to work for another company.	He was headhunted by Samsung while he was still at university.		Headhunting n

3. Vocabulary Practice (The *MP3* is available online)

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. _____ mundane | a. travel |
| 2. _____ headhunt | b. boring |
| 3. _____ flexitime | c. employ |
| 4. _____ commute | d. changeable |
| 5. _____ dull | e. normal |

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

thick-skinned **drive** **stimulating** **shift** **demanding**

1. You need a lot of ambition if you want to be successful in this job.
2. His lectures were so interesting; they really inspired me to continue my studies.
3. Working in a coffee shop is really difficult; sometimes the customers are so rude.
4. I had to work an 8 hour period last night.
5. You have to be pretty strong to work in this job, otherwise you won't last a day.

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

Listen & read the passage connected to **Jobs** below.

Anar & Seanan 3.02 seconds

S	So I mean em, you've been here, how long have you been here now?
A	Been here for three and a half year.
S	And I mean em, I guess, eh, soon to finish and then...
A	Yeah just I have, just I have one year.
S	So you are looking for jobs?
A	Yeah, just try to find a job related to my major.
S	Here, here or back home?
A	At first I'd like to have a job experience here for one year...
S	Uhh.
A	In a company and then just I'll go to Europe, not my country.
S	Really?
A	Yeah, just for 10 years I'd like to work in different countries, different level.
S	What's the, what's the field? I mean like, you know I mean like...
A	Business administration. I'd like to work in a company.
S	Uh huh.
A	Huge company like Samsung, Hyundai.
S	Yeah.

A	Because they have branches around the world,
S	Oh, okay
A	So I can find easily because of my scholarships, so I think it's going to be easy for me.
S	And your language skills are fine for that as well.
A	Yeah like 3 or 4 languages, so I think I have, I can find those kind of jobs easily related to my major.
S	But is it, I mean, you know like, when I, I guess as a teacher it's easy for me to kind of find work,
A	Yes
S	You know teaching English language and things like that
A	Well I've been teaching like students...
S	Uh huh
A	Some other languages but I cannot like, it's real difficult for me, ah, because
S	Not your
A	Patience
S	Not your area
A	Yeah, yeah, yeah, you've heard about CCAP.
S	Yeah, yeah
A	I've done like for 3 years, but I don't like it.
S	Ah okay.
A	I've tried it like loads of times. I was teaching my culture, but I didn't like it.

S	You weren't into it.
A	Impatience.
S	In terms of business administration, I mean eh, what particular interests?
A	I'd like to work in marketing or sales department
S	Ah huh
A	Or to be manager of one department
S	Ah huh
A	Because I got internship this summer at a company, I thought that like.
S	Ah, you had internship already yeah.
A	Yeah, in a company in Daegu.
S	Uh huh.
A	It was like, the sale department, I was finding customers.
S	How was that, I've never worked for a Korean company, so was that eh.
A	Ah the Koreans, it was fine, kind of new experience, kind of pushing your luck
S	Yeah, yeah
A	Because of culture, but it's okay for me, I got used to it already.
S	Ah hmm.
A	But that was quite fun, new experience, like
S	Ah hmm.
A	I've learned lots of stuff, like group projects.
S	What's the attraction with Europe, I mean 10 years in Europe is a long time.
A	Europe because now have real like after the destruction of USSR, you have

	have really nice market connected with Europe, so all people are going to Europe.
S	So you are thing Eastern Europe or are you think London or western, or western side.
A	Maybe it's going to be, maybe Hungary or Ukraine.
S	So more Eastern.
A	Or eh...because of Russian language and plus Turkish language.
S	Is that where, I mean is that where the emerging, the emerging markets are in Europe?
A	Yeah, because these countries they got kind of expense 20 years ago, same as my country, so the market is like, because the Western Europe is going kind of down in market, people are...
S	I mean it doesn't matter which company, as long as it's business administration.
A	Sure, well I'll try like first, Korean company, if not I'll try Turkish.
S	But in terms of like eh, you know, what they buy, what they sell; departments and things like that. It doesn't really matter to you?
A	Ah like, marketing departments.

5. Listening and Reading Practice

Please answer the following questions with your partner.

1. Why does Anar want to work in Europe?
2. Did Anar enjoy his CCAP experience?

6. Conversation Strategies (The *MP3* is available online)

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

and but because so

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

7. Conversation Strategy Practice

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

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

8. Idioms (The *MP3* is available online)

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

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
Work like a horse	Work a lot, work very hard		Janet works like a horse! She never stops!
Make short work of something	Do something quickly		I made short work of <u>the assignment</u> and moved on to the next job.
Get worked up over something	Become angry or annoyed about something		He got all worked up over <u>the last exam.</u>
Get down to work	Stop relaxing, focus on important task		Sorry, I've got to get off the phone, and get down to work.
All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.	Idiom meaning that you need to have fun in order to be a happy, healthy person		Go home! Remember: All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

9. Idiom Practice

Please have a short (60 seconds) conversation about work. Please try to use all the Idioms below in your conversation. You have 45 seconds to plan your chat. No writing though please. Thanks.

1. **Work like a horse**
2. **Make short work of something**
3. **Get worked up over something**
4. **Get down to work**
5. **All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.**

Topic 5 **Future**

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

1. Scenario	See *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 (The **MP3** is available online)

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

1. In all probability, I won't be able to make it out this weekend. _____
2. 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.
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5. Listening and Reading Practice

Please read and answer these questions while listening to the reading.

1. Does Margaret have a future dream?
2. What is the difference between a dream and a goal according to Margaret?

6. Conversation Strategies (The *MP3* is available online)

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)
2. **Student B:** Ask Student A this question: Why didn't you answer my phone call yesterday?
Student A: Answer this question and give reasons.
Student B: Interrupt Student A with a statement. (in the middle of his/her answer)
 &
 Can you create 2 more situations and then interrupt each other? (No writing...just talking)

8. Idioms

These *Idioms* are very common and they are connected to the **Future**.

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
One's future looks bright	One has a promising future.		Tom's future looks bright 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 take a rain check 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 time will tell .
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 got ahead of himself , as he hadn't even got a girlfriend.

9. Idiom Practice

Please use the correct Idiom, which could match the statements or questions below.

One's future looks bright

A taste of things to come

Take a rain check

Time will tell **Get ahead of oneself**

- Do you think you will pass this course? _____
- Do you want to come out tonight? _____
- Congrats on the job! _____
- We made a lot of money this month! _____
- I am a good singer. Maybe I can sing on TV? _____

Topic 6 **Money**

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

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

2. **Definitions and Samples**

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Distill	<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 distill an alcoholic drink called <i>arak</i> from a paste of palm berries. Most students are confused by her lectures, but Joe can always distill her main idea.		Dis till *a tion <i>n</i> , Dis *till er y <i>n</i>
2	Entrepreneurial	<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 entrepreneurial enough to see the business possibilities in the new machines.		*En tre pre neur <i>n</i>
3	Extract	<i>v</i>	To take out	International mining companies came to the Malay Peninsula to extract the region's massive tin deposits.		Ex *trac tion <i>n</i> , Ex *trac tor <i>n</i>

4	Haggle	<i>v</i>	To argue back and forth about a price	The customer and the shopkeeper haggled 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	Intrepid	<i>adj</i>	Fearless	For nearly 200 years, only the most intrepid colonists would cross the Appalachian Mountains.		
6	Merchant	<i>n</i>	A person who makes a living by selling things	The spice merchants 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	Proportionately	<i>adv</i>	In an amount appropriate to each of several recipients	The food aid was distributed proportionately per family, with larger families receiving more.		proportion <i>n</i> , proportionate <i>adj</i> , proportionally <i>adv</i>
8	Prototype	<i>n</i>	The first one made of a machine or system	The airplane manufacturer uses robots to test every prototype , just in case there is a problem with the design.		
9	Reward	<i>n</i>	Something one gets for having done well	The greatest reward 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	Shuttle		To move back and forth often between two places	The small jet shuttles between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore nearly every two hours.		*Shut tle <i>n</i>
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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. Haggle | a. brave |
| _____ | 2. Intrepid | b. in appropriate amounts |
| _____ | 3. Extract | c. argue about price |
| _____ | 4. Entrepreneurial | d. take out |
| _____ | 5. Proportionately | e. business – oriented |

B. Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

- To avoid disease, many people drink only (*distilled / extracted*) water, which has been boiled to evaporation and then recondensed on a cold surface.
- Most business travelers do not find it exciting to (*haggle / shuttle*) between one location and another.
- According to the laws in this state, tobacco can be sold only by certain licensed (*merchants / entrepreneurs*) at special tobacco stores.
- 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: 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 in relation to **Money**.

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

9. Idiom Practice

Please match the correct Idiom with the underlined part of each sentence.

Bet on the wrong horse **As poor as a church mouse**
Born with a silver spoon in one's mouth **Dirt cheap** **Strapped for cash**

1. Look at that girl over there. She is penniless. _____
2. I bought this TV for a song. _____
3. I'm skint at the moment. Could you lend me some money? _____
4. He is rich. He has never had to go without. _____
5. I picked the loser there. I should have listened to you. _____

The End. Well done^^