

P2 Conversation

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Topic 1 **Celebrities**

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

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

2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Frenzy	<i>n</i>	Great and often wild or uncontrolled activity	There is always a buying frenzy just before Christmas.	Similar to <i>delirium</i> , <i>fever</i>	*Frenzy <i>v</i>
2	Heart-throbs	<i>n</i>	Attractive and usually famous men	Boy band members are teenage heart-throbs these days.		Heart-throb <i>n</i>
3	Die-hard	<i>adj</i>	Very determined or loyal	The die-hard 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	Glimpse	<i>v</i>	To look at or see (something or someone) for a very short time	We glimpsed him through the window as his car sped past.	Similar to <i>glance</i> , <i>skim</i> , <i>peek</i>	*Glimpse <i>n</i> *Glimpse <i>rn</i>
5	Red-carpet	<i>adj</i>	Marked by ceremonial courtesy < <i>red-carpet</i> treatment>	We got red-carpet 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	Reminiscent	<i>adj</i>	Reminding you of someone or something else: similar to something else	The food was reminiscent 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	Hysteria	<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 hysteria .	Similar to <i>frenzy, delirium, fever</i>	Hys *teric <i>n</i> Hys *terical also hys *teric <i>adj</i> Hys *terically <i>adv</i>
8	Phenomenon	<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 phenomenon 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 nap <i>l</i> Phe *nom e non <i>sp</i> <i>l</i>
9	Hordes	<i>n</i>	A large group of people	A horde of tourists entered the museum. Hordes of reporters were shouting questions.	Similar to <i>crowd, legion, flick, swarm</i>	
10	Debut	<i>adj</i>	A debut CD, appearance, novel, etc. is the first that a performer, sports player, writer, etc. makes	Her debut song titled “Last Train” became an instant hit with fans.	Similar to <i>first, new</i>	De but <i>n</i> De but <i>v</i>

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 a do: prefer, cats or dogs?
- B. Are you good at saving money?
- A. Who I smartest student in this class?
- B. What kind of job do you want in the future, if possible?

8. Idioms

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

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

			about watching dramas on TV, they even drive home quickly just to catch the start.
Could care less for	Not to have an interest in	The idiom keeps the same meaning in the negative, which serves to add emphasis.	I could care less for his opinion. He is an idiot! I couldn't care less what song is number 1 now, I'm too old for that☺
Stand out	To be obvious, to be noticeable	Also: stick out These idioms are used when something is quite different, sometimes in a negative way, from other things around it. The phrase like a sore thumb can be added to stick out .	The little girl sitting on her father's shoulders stood out 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 stick outlike a sore thumb .
Break a leg	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. Break a leg! Kat told Mary to break a leg in the 20km race.

9. Phrasal Verbs

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

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

Topic 2 **Jobs**

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

1. Commute	Com *m <u>u</u> te	6. Stimulating	*Stim u la ting
2. Shift	*Sh <u>i</u> ft	7. Thick-skinned	*Thi <u>ck</u> -skinned
3. Dull	*Du <u>l</u> l	8. Mundane	Mun *d <u>a</u> ne
4. Demanding	De *m <u>a</u> n ding	9. Drive	*D <u>r</u> ive
5. Flexitime	*Fl <u>e</u> x i time	10. Headhunt	*H <u>e</u> ad 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 everyday 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 everyday, 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.		Mundane adv Mundane ness 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 and 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)

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 (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 happy, healthy		Go home! Remember: All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

9. Phrasal Verbs

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

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Structure	Example
Beaver away	To work hard and continuously		Inseparable No Object	It is very impressive to see your staff beavering away to get the building completed on time.
Cut out for	Suit, fit, you are the right person for the job	Job This	Inseparable Object	If you enjoy travelling and working at odd hours, you are cut out for the job .
Get off	Finish work	Early	Separable Object	I am going to try and get everything done early in hopes that I might get off early .
Fall through	A plan that fails		Inseparable No Object	The employees decided not to work for him and his plan fell through .
Fill in for	To substitute, take place of, help someone	Friend	Inseparable Object	Colleen was pleased that Gwen was able to fill in for her, as Gwen was an old friend and they had worked together many times.

Topic 3 **Movies**

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

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

2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Asthma	<i>n</i>	A physical condition that makes it difficult for someone to breathe	Asthma sufferers have great difficulty climbing stairs without gasping for breath.	Proceeded by <i>suffer from, have</i> Also we sometimes use <i>asthma attack</i>	Asth *mat ic <i>adj, n</i> Asth *mat ic al ly <i>adv</i>
2	Brutal	<i>adj</i>	Very direct and accurate in a way that is harsh or unpleasant	The movie is a brutal depiction of the war.	Similar to <i>bitter, harsh, grim</i>	*Brute <i>n</i> Bru *tal ity <i>n</i> *Brutally <i>adv</i>
3	Milieu	<i>n</i>	The physical or social setting in which people live or in which something happens or develops	The milieu of New York city attracted a variety of young artists in the 1970s.	Similar to <i>atmosphere, context, surroundings, environment</i> . Plural can be <i>milieus</i> or <i>milieux</i>	
4	First-hand	<i>adj</i>	Coming directly from actually experiencing or seeing something	He gave a firsthand account of the battle.	A <i>second-hand</i> account means that the person did not experience or see something directly.	*First*hand <i>adv</i>
5	Wry	<i>adj</i>	Cleverly and often ironically or grimly humorous	When I asked her how she felt after winning the race, she gave me a wry 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	Devout	<i>adj</i>	Deeply religious: devoted to a particular religion	I am Catholic, but I am not a devout Catholic. I don't go to church every Sunday.	<i>Devout</i> can also be used for: loyal to something : devoted to a particular belief, organization, person, etc. serious and sincere	De *voutly <i>adv</i> De *vout ness <i>n</i>
7	Seminary	<i>n</i>	A school for training religious leaders (such as priests, ministers, and rabbis)	My hometown, Maynooth, has a seminary for Catholic priests.	Plural is <i>seminaries</i>	
8	Calling	<i>n</i>	A strong desire to spend your life doing a certain kind of work (such as religious work) & the work that a person does or should be doing	He had always felt acalling to help others.		
9	Shattered	<i>adj</i>	To damage (something) very badly	His dreams were shattered by their rejection.	Similar to <i>destroyed</i> , <i>devastated</i>	*Shatteringly <i>adv</i>
10	Absurd	<i>adj</i>	Extremely silly, foolish, or unreasonable: completely ridiculous	The charges against him are obviously absurd .	Similar to <i>bizarre</i> , <i>crazy</i> , <i>nonsensical</i>	Ab *surd ly <i>adv</i> Ab *surd ness <i>n</i>

3. Vocabulary Practice

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

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

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

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

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

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

Martin Scorsese

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Reading Practice

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

street **authenticity** **devout** **define** **calling**
seminary **absurd** **gritty** **critical** **asthma**

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

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

6. Conversation Strategies

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

Excuse me. (polite)

Could I say something?

Can I say one thing?

Can I ask something?

Wait a Minute. (familiar or strong)

But _____.

Hold your horses.

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

Stop right there.

7. Conversation Strategy Practice

Please try the following with your partner.

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

Student B: Give your answer and reasons why.

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

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

Student A: Answer this question and give reasons.

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

&

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

8. Idioms

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

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

9. Phrasal Verbs

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

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Structure	Example
come on	Begin, start	Film, music	Inseparable No object	We had a good chat before the film came on .
nod off	To fall asleep		Inseparable No object	I finally gave up pretending I was awake and nodded off for the duration of the film.
live up to	To fulfill expectations; to satisfy a goal or set of goals	Expectations	Inseparable object	I think the movie was quite good although it didn't live up to my expectations .
stick on	Start to watch a movie or listen to a song using a machine	Film Movie DVD Video CD	Separable Object	Shall we stick a film on ?
turn into	Made into, changed into	Book Novel Film	Separable Object	The novel was turned into a film starring Robin Williams, Glenn Close and John Lithgow

Topic 4 **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	*Pageant	9. Marring	*Mar ring
6. Faith	*Faith	10. Embraced	Em *brace

2. **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</i> <i>a torrent of abuse</i> . Similar to <i>deluge</i> Commonly used with rainfall... <i>torrential rain</i> .	Tor *rent tialadj
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 *scendv
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... <i>a deluge of rain</i>	*Del ugev
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 fuladj

	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 *ruption <i>n</i> E *ruptible <i>adj</i> E *ruptive <i>adj</i> E *ruptively <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>

3. Vocabulary Practice

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

Embraced Torrent Barely Taunts Faith

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

Marring Erupted Descent Deluge Pageant

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

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

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

Newly-crowned Miss America suffers racist abuse

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

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

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

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

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

5. Listening & Reading Practice

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

- | | |
|--|-------|
| a. Beauty queens racially abused the new Miss America at a pageant. | T / F |
| b. The new Miss America was born in Mumbai, India. | T / F |
| c. On Twitter, people asked why a foreigner was now Miss America. | T / F |
| d. MsDavuluri 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. MsDavuluri took the negative comments to heart. | T / F |
| h. MsDavuluri is happy kids get to see a different kind of Miss America. | T / F |

6. Conversation Strategies

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

Statements

In my opinion ____	Don't you think ____
It seems to me ____	According to ____
I feel ____	

Agreements

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

Disagreements

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

7. Conversation Strategy Practice

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

Step 1.

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

Step 2.

Agree

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

Disagree

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

8. Idioms

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

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
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.

<p>Hit a nerve</p>	<p>To be a sensitive point or matter to someone</p>		<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>
<p>One’s heart goes out to</p>	<p>One expresses great sympathy for another person’s misfortune</p>	<p>The noun heart can be plural</p>	<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>
<p>Take pride in</p>	<p>To be proud of</p>		<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>
<p>Hang in there</p>	<p>Keep trying / Don’t give up</p>	<p>This expression is used as a direct or indirect command when someone needs encouragement in the face of a difficult or unpleasant situation.</p>	<p>The counselor urged the troubled teenager to hang in there and resolve his differences with his parents rather than run away from home.</p> <p>We’ve almost finished</p>

			drilling out the tooth cavity for the second filling. Hang in there!
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9. Phrasal Verbs

These *Phrasal Verbs* are very common in relation to the **content of our Reading**.

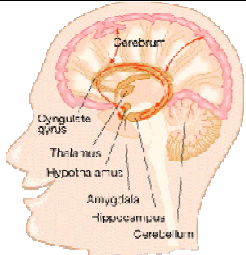
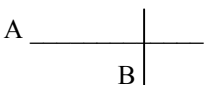
Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Structure	Example
Take a stand against	To take a position in opposition to someone or something; to oppose or resist someone or something.		Inseparable Object	The CEO was forced to take a stand against the board because of its wasteful spending.
Stand up for	to support, side with, or defend		Inseparable Object	Defending people, supporting people, standing up for people, well it's about time I stand up for myself, support myself.
Fend off		Criticism Attacks	Separable Object	The president has fended off criticism about the tactics he used to raise money for his own re-election.
Boil down to			Inseparable Object	A lot of this boils down to lack of education.
Get over	To overcome or master (a problem)			I think people need to get over this issue. It's 2013 not 1913.

Topic 5 **Music**

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

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

2. Definitions and Samples

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Listening & Reading Practice

Please ask and answer the following questions with your partner.

1. Why did the author write the passage?

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

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

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

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

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

6. Conversation Strategies

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

Correcting Someone

Are you sure?

Actually, I think you mean _____.

Actually, _____.

Don't you mean _____?

Excuse me, but _____?

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

7. Conversation Strategy Practice

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

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

&

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

1. _____

2. _____

8. Idioms

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

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

9. Phrasal Verbs

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

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

Topic 6 Money

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

1. Distill	Dis *till	6. Merchant	*Mer chant
2. Entrepreneurial	*En tre pre neuri al	7. Proportionately	Pro *portion ate ly
3. Extract	Ex *tract	8. Prototype	*Pro to type
4. Haggle	*Hag gle	9. Reward	Re *ward
5. Intrepid	In *trepid	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>darak</i> from a paste of palm berries. Most students are confused by her lectures, but Joe can always distill her main idea.		Distill *ation <i>n</i> , Dis *tillery <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.		*Entrepreneur <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 *traction <i>n</i> , Ex *tractor <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>).	*Merchandise <i>v</i> , *Merchant <i>n</i> , *Mercantile <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.		*Shuttle <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. 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.

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: 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. Phrasal Verbs

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

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

The End. Well done^^

