

## **F1 Conversation**

Fall Semester 2014

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## **Index**

Topic 1	<b>Food</b>	p.3
Topic 2	<b>Travel</b>	p.12
Topic 3	<b>Sport</b>	p.21
Topic 4	<b>Movies</b>	p.30
Topic 5	<b>Culture</b>	p.38

## Topic 1 **Food**

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

1. fake	<b><u>f</u>ake</b>	6. similar	<b><u>s</u>im i lar</b>
2. ended up	<b><u>e</u>n ded up</b>	7. serious	<b><u>s</u>eri ous</b>
3. instead of	<b><u>i</u>n stead of</b>	8. dye	<b><u>d</u>ye</b>
4. harm	<b><u>h</u>arm</b>	9. tackle	<b><u>t</u>ack le</b>
5. penalty	<b><u>p</u>en al ty</b>	10. beat	<b><u>b</u>eat</b>

### 2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	Parts of Speech
1	<b>fake</b>	<i>adj</i>	not true or real : meant to look real or genuine but not real or genuine	He was wearing a <b><u>f</u>ake</b> mustache.	bogus counterfeit phony spurious	fake <i>n</i> fake <i>n</i>
2	<b>ended up</b>	<i>pv</i>	to be in a particular place or state after doing something or because of doing it	Keep on doing that and you'll <b><u>e</u>nd up</b> in serious trouble.	finish finish up stop wind up	
3	<b>instead of</b>	<i>prep</i>	in place of : as a substitute for or alternative to	She chose tea <b><u>i</u>nstead of</b> coffee.	instead rather (than)	
4	<b>harm</b>	<i>v</i>	to cause hurt, injury, or damage to (someone or something)	The chemical leak has <b><u>h</u>armed</b> the environment.	damage ill-treat maltreat mistreat	harm <i>er n</i> harm <i>n</i>
5	<b>penalty</b>	<i>n</i>	punishment for breaking a rule or law	The company was given a severe <b><u>p</u>enalty</b> for the violation.	cost discipline fine forfeiture	pen al ty <i>adj</i>

	<b>Word</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Example</b>	<b>Synonym</b>	<b>Parts of Speech</b>
6	<b>similar</b>	<i>adj</i>	almost the same as someone or something else	You two look very <b>similar</b> to each other.	akin identical related comparable	sim i lar ly <i>adv</i>
7	<b>serious</b>	<i>adj</i>	having an important or dangerous possible result	Crime is a <b>serious</b> problem in this neighborhood.	somber genuine severe sincere	seriousness <i>n</i>
8	<b>dye</b>	<i>v</i>	to change the color of (something, such as hair or cloth) by using a dye	She had been <b>dyeing</b> her hair for years.	pigment stain tint color	dye <i>n</i> dye a bil i ty <i>n</i> dye a ble <i>adj</i> dy er <i>n</i>
9	<b>tackle</b>	<i>v</i>	to set about dealing with something difficult	I'll <b>tackle</b> my homework later. We found new ways to <b>tackle</b> the problem.	buckle down deal with tear into dive into	tack le <i>n</i> tack le <i>v</i>
10	<b>beat</b>	<i>v</i>	to defeat (someone or something)	He was <b>beaten</b> in the 100 meters race last night.	baffle defeat overcome stop	beat <i>n</i> beat <i>v</i> beat <i>adj</i>

### 3. Vocabulary Practice

Please match the vocabulary on the left to the similar words on the right.

- |                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. <b>fake</b>       | a. terrible    |
| 2. <b>ended up</b>   | b. punishment  |
| 3. <b>instead of</b> | c. imitation   |
| 4. <b>harm</b>       | d. color       |
| 5. <b>penalty</b>    | e. rather than |
| 6. <b>similar</b>    | f. defeat      |
| 7. <b>serious</b>    | g. finished    |
| 8. <b>dye</b>        | h. alike       |
| 9. <b>tackle</b>     | i. injury      |
| 10. <b>beat</b>      | j. stop        |

"Online activities, the mp3 and printable handouts are available for this lesson at <http://www.breakingnewsenglish.com>"

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

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

There is a new and growing danger with the food we eat. Criminal gangs are selling billions of dollars of **fake** food to supermarkets around the world. The food could be very dangerous. In the past few years, there have been some high-profile scandals. In Britain, tons of horse meat **ended up** in products that were labeled as beef. British police recently found a product that used cheaper peanut powder **instead of** almond flour. This could seriously **harm** or kill people with peanut allergies. In 2008, six babies died in China after gangs made and sold fake milk powder.

Gangs can make a lot of money from fake food. It is also safer than selling drugs for the gangs because the penalties are lower.

The assistant director of Interpol, Michael Ellis, told the BBC that food crime is very similar to the drugs trade. He said: "In my experience, the patterns used by criminals involved in counterfeiting are very similar to those used in the dealing of drugs." He said police in 33 countries showed that food crime is a serious international problem. The police found children's candies that were dyed with a poisonous chemical, 430,000 litres of fake drinks and 22 tons of long-grain rice that was labeled as high-quality basmati rice. The British government said it was a difficult problem to tackle. It said that using technology might be the only way to beat the criminal gangs.

"Online activities, the mp3 and printable handouts are available for this lesson at <http://www.breakingnewsenglish.com>"

## 5. Conversation Strategies

Asking someone for their opinion about a topic—**Opinion Questions**

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Yes/No Questions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Do you believe in ...?</i></li><li>• <i>Do you think we should ...?</i></li><li>• <i>Do you think everybody should ...?</i></li><li>• <i>Do you think that...?</i></li><li>• <i>Would you consider ...?</i></li><li>• <i>Would you ever consider ...?</i></li></ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR Questions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Are you for or against ...?</i></li><li>• <i>Would you prefer...?</i></li><li>• <i>Would you rather ...?</i></li><li>• <i>What is better: - ... or ...?</i></li></ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>WH Questions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>What do you think of ...?</i></li><li>• <i>What do you think is the problem between ... and ...?</i></li><li>• <i>What do you think is the problem with ...?</i></li><li>• <i>What do you think are the causes of ...?</i></li><li>• <i>What are the advantages and disadvantages?</i></li></ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Negative Yes/No Questions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Don't they...?</i></li><li>• <i>Don't you think it's better to ...?</i></li><li>• <i>Don't you understand that ...?</i></li><li>• <i>Don't you see that ...?</i></li><li>• <i>Can't you see that ...?</i></li><li>• <i>Wouldn't it be better to ...?</i></li><li>• <i>Wouldn't it be wiser to ...?</i></li><li>• <i>Wouldn't you agree that ...?</i></li><li>• <i>Why shouldn't they?</i></li></ul>

## 6. Conversation Strategy Practice

Please look at the Topics below. Please have a short conversation using the Topic and Opinion Questions. Pick the right Opinion Questions from above and ask your partner some questions. Your partner should give a brief response.

### Example:

*Topic = Pizza*

**Student A** - *Opinion Question 1 = What do you think of **pizza**?* /

**Student B** - *Response 1 = I like it. It's tasty, fattening, but sure, what food isn't?*

**Student A** - *Opinion Question 1 = Don't you think it's better to **eat healthier food**?*

**Student B** - *Response 2 = Nope, I'm not a rabbit.*

*Student A*

Please ask Opinion Questions with the Topics below & have a short conversation with Student B.

**Indian Food**

**Foie Grais**

*Student B*

Please ask Opinion Questions with the Topics below & have a short conversation with Student A

**Fast Food**

**Italian Food**

## 7. Idioms

These *idioms* are very common and they are connected to **Food**.

Idiom	Meaning	Example
<b>as cool as a cucumber</b>	to be calm, to be not nervous or anxious	The man is <u>as cool as a cucumber</u> and never worries about anything.
<b>bad apple</b>	a bad person	The boy is a <u>bad apple</u> and he is always in some kind of trouble.
<b>cheesed off</b>	to be annoyed	I was <u>cheesed off</u> that I would not be able to go away for the weekend.
<b>grab a bite to eat</b>	to eat something (usually quickly)	I will <u>grab a bite to eat</u> after class today.
<b>in a nutshell</b>	briefly, in a few words	We went to the meeting and they told us <u>in a nutshell</u> about the plans for our company.

## 8. Phrasal Verbs

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

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Collocation	Example
<b>Whip*up*</b>	to quickly prepare something to eat	Food Snack Dinner/lunch/breakfast	They got up at 3:30, Seanan <b><u>whipped up</u></b> breakfast, and they left for the airport by 4:00.
<b>Pig out (on*)</b>	to eat a lot	Food	Some people dream of staying up late and <b><u>pigging out</u></b> on junk food.
<b>Top *off*</b>	to make something complete and satisfying	Meal	An incredible cherry pie <b><u>topped off</u></b> the meal.
<b>Pick at*</b>	to eat just a tiny bit of a meal or some kind of food.	Food	You are just <b><u>picking at</u></b> your food!
<b>Gnaw at*</b>	to chew at someone or something.	Carrot	I hear a mouse <b><u>gnawing</u></b> away <b><u>at</u></b> the wall.  The mosquitoes are <b><u>gnawing at</u></b> me something awful.

## 9. Phrasal Verb Practice

Please put the correct **Phrasal Verb** below into the story. There is only one possible answer per gap. Please change the form of the **Phrasal Verb** when necessary.

**gnaw at      pig out      pick at      whips up      top off**

Susan loves cooking and she always \_\_\_\_\_ a wonderful dinner. This explains why Tom is not so thin. He \_\_\_\_\_ every evening on a full course dinner - a roast with vegetables and a pasta side and to \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_, a big dessert which Susan picks upon the way home from school where she is a teacher. Susan is quite petite, so it is not surprising that she only \_\_\_\_\_ all the food she prepares and just \_\_\_\_\_ a carrot or some other vegetable while she listens to Tom speak about his day.

## Topic 2 **Travel**

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

1. recommends	<b>re com mends</b>	6. prescription	<b>pre scrip tions</b>
2. active	<b>ac tive</b>	7. health	<b>health</b>
3. effective	<b>ef fec tive</b>	8. results	<b>re sults</b>
4. compared	<b>com pared</b>	9. exercise	<b>ex er cise</b>
5. themselves	<b>them selves</b>	10. option	<b>op tion</b>

### 2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	Parts of Speech
1	<b>recommends</b>	<i>v</i>	to suggest that someone do (something)	It is strongly <b>recommended</b> that you change the oil in your car every 5,000 miles.	advocate suggest propose	rec om mend able <i>adj</i> rec om men da to ry <i>adj</i> rec om mend er <i>n</i>
2	<b>active</b>	<i>adj</i>	doing things that require physical movement and energy	We stay <b>active</b> during the cold winter months by hiking Apsan.	alive effective operating movable	active <i>n</i> ac tive ly <i>adv</i> ac tive ness <i>n</i>
3	<b>effective</b>	<i>adj</i>	producing a result that is wanted : having an intended effect	He gave an <b>effective</b> speech.	compelling competent efficient powerful	ef fec tive <i>adj</i> ef ec tive ness <i>n</i> ef fec tiv i ty <i>n</i>
4	<b>compared</b>	<i>v</i>	to look at (two or more things) closely to see what is similar or different about them or to decide which one is better	We each did the homework assignment, then <b>compared</b> answers.	correlate study match measure	com par i son <i>n</i>

5	<b>themselves</b>	<i>prn</i> <i>pl</i>	used for emphasis to refer again to people, animals, or things that have already been mentioned	Research shows that women are more prone to blaming <b>themselves</b> while men blame others.		
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	<b>Word</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Example</b>	<b>Synonym</b>	<b>Parts of Speech</b>
6	<b>prescriptions</b>	<i>n</i>	a written message from a doctor that officially tells someone to use a medicine, therapy, etc.	The drug is only sold with a <b>prescription</b> . (The opposite is... <i>an over the counter drug</i> )	medicine / drug formula remedy recipe	pre scribe <i>v</i>
7	<b>health</b>	<i>n</i>	the overall condition of someone's body or mind	He is concerned about his sister's <b>mental</b> health.	fitness well-being strength energy	healthy <i>adj</i> health i ly <i>adv</i> health i ness <i>n</i>
8	<b>results</b>	<i>n</i>	the final score or a description of who won and lost in a game, election, etc.	The investigation continued without <b>result</b> .	conclusion outcome decision	re sult <i>v</i> re sult ful <i>adj</i> re sult less <i>adj</i>
9	<b>exercise</b>	<i>n</i>	physical activity that is done in order to become stronger and healthier	Swimming is my favorite kind of <b>exercise</b> .	activity training workout action	ex er cise <i>v</i> ex er cis able <i>adj</i>
10	<b>option</b>	<i>n</i>	something that can be chosen : a choice or possibility	You have the <b>option</b> of staying home or coming with us.	choice preference right	op tion <i>v</i>

### 3. Vocabulary Practice

**Fill in the Blanks:** Fill in the blank with the correct word.

**option      compared      recommends      active**  
**effective      prescriptions**

- a. The treatment (. . . . .) people to go outside.
- b. People should be (. . . . .) in a green environment.
- c. Supporters believe it is a more (. . . . .) treatment against depression.
- d. The University of Essex (. . . . .) two groups of people.
- e. Doctors wrote more than 31 million (. . . . .) last year
- f. Doctors need to understand that ecotherapy is an (. . . . .).

Activity accessed from [www.headsupenglish.com](http://www.headsupenglish.com)

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

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

Have you heard of ecotherapy? The treatment **recommends** people to go outside and be **active** in a green environment. Supporters believe it is a more **effective** treatment against depression. Perhaps someday, doctors would suggest ecotherapy in addition to drugs.

The University of Essex **compared** people who walked thirty minutes in a country park with people who walked for thirty minutes in a shopping mall. Seventy-one percent of the people who walked in the park said they felt happier. Ninety percent said they felt better about **themselves** too. On the other hand, only 45% of the people who walked in the mall felt happier. Even worse, 22% actually felt more depressed.

Recent statistics point to a huge rise in people who take anti-depressant medication.

Doctors wrote more than 31 million [prescriptions](#) last year, which is a 6% increase. Many experts are worried about the mental [health](#) of the UK.

Another study showed even more positive [results](#). Nature and [exercise](#) helped 90% of people. Therefore, doctors need to understand that ecotherapy is an [option](#) or better mental health.

Reading accessed from [www.headsupenglish.com](http://www.headsupenglish.com)

## 5. Conversation Strategies

Delaying your Response, maybe to avoid giving an answer.

### **Delaying Strategies**

- *I can't answer that directly.*
- *I'll need time to think about that.*
- *That's a very interesting question, because...*
- *That's a difficult question to answer, because...*
- *That's a tough question to answer, because...*
- *To be honest, that's a difficult question, because ...*
- *That's a very good question. The reality is that ...*
- *What do you mean by that?*
- *What do you mean by ...?*
- *Well, it depends on what you mean...*
- *Well, if you ask me, it all depends on your circumstances...*

### **Asking someone information**

- *I'd like to know*
- *I'm interested in*
- *Could you tell me..?*
- *Could I ask about ...?*
- *Do you know if...?*
- *Do you know what....is?*
- *Do you happen to know whether or not...?*
- *Do you happen to know what.... Is?*

## 6. Conversation Strategy Practice

Using the Opinion Questions from the 1<sup>st</sup> Chapter, along with general Wh Questions – Who, Where, Why, What, When, Whom, How – Can you ask your Partner questions about the following Topics? Your partner must use Delaying Strategies and follow these up with Asking more Information.

### Example:

Topic = **Package Holidays**

Student A: Opinion Question = *What do you think about **package holidays**?*

Student B: Delaying Strategy = *That's a very interesting question, because **I was just on holiday**. Could you tell me what you think?*

Student A: Response = *Eh, hmm, I don't like them. I prefer backpacking.*

### Topics:

Please ask Opinion Questions with the Topics below and have a short conversation with Student B.

#### Student A:

Eurail

Hitchhiking

#### Student B:

Please ask Opinion Questions with the Topics below and have a short conversation with Student B.

KTX

Space Travel

## 7. Idioms

These *idioms* are very common and they are connected to **Travel**.

Idiom	Meaning	Example
<b>sail through</b>	If you <i>sail through something</i> , for example an exam, you succeed in doing it without difficulty.	The English test was no problem for Pedro. He <b>sailed through</b> it.
<b>fifth wheel</b>	This refers to a person who find themselves in a situation where their presence is unnecessary and as a result they feel useless.	Everyone seemed to have a specific role except me. I felt like a <b>fifth wheel</b> .
<b>middle of the road</b>	This term refers to anything moderate, unadventurous or inoffensive that avoids extremes and appeals to the majority of people.	He's a successful <b>middle-of-the-road</b> entertainer. My mother wouldn't miss a show!
<b>take for a ride</b>	To cheat or deceive someone.	He charged me too much. He really <b>took</b> me <b>for a ride</b> !
<b>train of thought</b>	A sequence of connected ideas is called a train of thought.	I lost my <b>train of thought</b> . Hold on a minute. Where was I? Ah yes, now I remember. He said that he would not be able to go because...

## 8. Phrasal Verbs

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

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Collocation	Example
<b>Break down</b>	to stop working	car	Sometimes the heating system simply <b>breaks down</b> . Talks between the two countries <b>broke down</b> .
<b>Turn back</b>	to stop one's journey and return.		We <b>turned back</b> from the amusement park so we could go home and get the tickets we had forgotten. We <b>turned back</b> at the last minute.
<b>Hold *up*</b>	to delay someone or something		Traffic was <b>held up</b> for several hours by the accident. Sorry to <b>hold</b> you <b>up</b> , but my train was late.
<b>Speed *up*</b>	to go faster.		Please <b>speed up</b> . We are late.
<b>Drop *off*</b>	to give someone or a group a ride to some place		Can I <b>drop</b> you <b>off</b> somewhere in town? I <b>dropped off</b> the kids at the party.

## 9. Phrasal Verb Practice

Phrasal verbs can be divided into three categories.

1. **Intransitive.** Verbs with no object: *They **checked in**.*
2. **Separable.** Verbs than can be separated by their object: *He **picked them up** at the hostel* or *He **picked up** John and David at the hostel.*
3. **Inseparable.** Verbs that can't be separated

1. Put the 5 **Phrasal Verbs** into the chart below. Use phrases or short sentences similar to the examples.

**Break down**

**Turn back**

**Hold up**

**Speed up**

**Drop off**

<b><u>Intransitive</u></b> <i>They <u>checked in</u>.</i>	<b><u>Separable</u></b> <i>He <u>picked them up</u>.</i>	<b><u>Inseparable</u></b> <i>They couldn't <u>get off</u> the plane.</i>

## Topic 3 Sport

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

1. cause	<b>cause</b>	6. consume	<b>con sume</b>
2. irreversible	<b>ir re vers i ble</b>	7. harm	<b>harm</b>
3. erode	<b>e rode</b>	8. rinse	<b>rinse</b>
4. assuming	<b>as sum ing</b>	9. flow	<b>flow</b>
5. decay	<b>de cay</b>	10. levels	<b>lev els</b>

### 2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	Parts of Speech
1	<b>cause</b>	<i>v</i>	to make (something) happen or exist : to be the cause of (something)	He swerved and <b>caused</b> an accident.	bring about give rise to generate	cause <i>n</i> causer <i>n</i> causeless <i>adj</i>
2	<b>irreversible</b>	<i>adj</i>	impossible to change back to a previous condition or state	The crisis has done <b>irreversible</b> harm to the countries' relations.	permanent beyond recall changeless indelible	irreversibility <i>n</i> irreversibly <i>adv</i>
3	<b>erode</b>	<i>v</i>	to gradually destroy (something) or to be gradually destroyed by natural forces (such as water, wind, or ice)	Crashing waves have <b>eroded</b> the cliffs along the beach.	corrode destroy	erodibility <i>n</i> erodible also erodible <i>adj</i>
4	<b>assuming</b>	<i>v</i>	to think that something is true or probably true without knowing that it is true	We'll be arriving around noon. That's <b>assuming</b> that our flight is on time.	guess presume believe take for granted	assumability <i>n</i> assumable <i>adj</i> assumably <i>adv</i>

5	<b>decay</b>	<i>n</i>	the process or result of being slowly destroyed by natural processes	The city's neighborhoods are in slow <b>decay</b> .	cavity rot deterioration corrosion	de cay <i>v</i> de cay er <i>n</i>
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	<b>Word</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Example</b>	<b>Synonym</b>	<b>Parts of Speech</b>
6	<b>consume</b>	<i>v</i>	to eat or drink (something)	She's making an effort to live more simply and <b>consume</b> less.	eat drink use up	con sum er <i>n</i>
7	<b>harm</b>	<i>n</i>	physical or mental damage or injury : something that causes someone or something to be hurt, broken, made less valuable or successful, etc.	She'll do anything to protect her children from <b>harm</b> .	abuse damage disservice	harm <i>v</i> harm er <i>n</i> harm ful <i>adj</i>
8	<b>rinse</b>	<i>v</i>	to wash (something) with clean water and without soap	He washed the dishes and then <b>rinsed</b> them thoroughly.	bathe clean wash	rinse <i>n</i>
9	<b>flow</b>	<i>n</i>	the amount of something that flows in a certain time	The doctor was trying to stop the <b>flow</b> of blood.	discharge stream progress outflow	flow <i>v</i> flow ing ly <i>adv</i>
10	<b>levels</b>	<i>n</i>	an amount of something	There was a high <b>level</b> of alcohol in his blood.	amount extent volume	lev el <i>v</i> lev el <i>adj</i>

### 3. Vocabulary Practice

Please match the vocabulary on the left to the similar words on the right.

- |                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. <b>cause</b>        | a. wash         |
| 2. <b>irreversible</b> | b. eat away at  |
| 3. <b>erode</b>        | c. cavities     |
| 4. <b>assuming</b>     | d. amounts      |
| 5. <b>decay</b>        | e. damage       |
| 6. <b>consume</b>      | f. lead to      |
| 7. <b>harm</b>         | g. circulation  |
| 8. <b>rinse</b>        | h. eat or drink |
| 9. <b>flow</b>         | i. irreparable  |
| 10. <b>levels</b>      | j. believing    |

"Online activities, the mp3 and printable handouts are available for this lesson at <http://www.breakingnewsenglish.com>"

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

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

A new study has found that energy drinks and sports drinks cause irreversible damage to teeth, with energy drinks being twice as damaging as sports drinks. A report recently published in the journal "General Dentistry" found that the high acidity levels in the drinks erode tooth enamel, the glossy outer layer that protects the tooth. Lead author Dr Poonam Jain said: "Young adults consume these drinks assuming that they will improve their sports performance and energy levels and that they are 'better' for them than soda....Most of these patients are shocked to learn that these drinks are essentially bathing their teeth with acid." This has led to an increase in tooth decay and the need for fillings.

The report says 30 to 50 per cent of American teenagers regularly consume sports and energy drinks, with as many as 62 per cent drinking at least one sports drink a day. It also says brushing teeth after drinking one of the drinks does more harm than good as this will spread the acid over the tooth enamel. The doctors advised people to wait at least an hour before brushing your teeth. Dr Jennifer Bone of America's Academy of General Dentistry recommended people chew sugar-free chewing gum and rinse the mouth with water after drinking the drinks. She said: "Both tactics increase saliva flow, which naturally helps to return the acidity levels in the mouth to normal."

"Online activities, the mp3 and printable handouts are available for this lesson at <http://www.breakingnewsenglish.com>"

## 5. Conversation Strategies

Presenting arguments, giving your own opinion and developing this opinion.

<p><b>Presenting the most important point</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>The main thing is...</i></li><li>• <i>The most important thing is...</i></li><li>• <i>Primarily</i></li><li>• <i>Most importantly,</i></li></ul>	<p><b>Presenting a number of arguments</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>First of all, ...</i></li><li>• <i>Firstly, ...</i></li><li>• <i>Well, firstly ...</i></li><li>• <i>To begin with, ...</i></li><li>• <i>I'd start by ...</i></li><li>• <i>For a start, ...</i></li><li>• <i>There're two points here. Firstly, ...</i></li><li>• <i>Secondly, ...</i></li><li>• <i>There are two problems here....</i></li><li>• <i>Moreover...</i></li><li>• <i>You also have to consider</i></li></ul>
<p><b>Adding an argument</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Also, ....</i></li><li>• <i>Again, that depends on ...</i></li><li>• <i>In addition, ... What's more, ...</i></li><li>• <i>I might add that...</i></li><li>• <i>Perhaps I should also mention...</i></li><li>• <i>Not to mention the fact that ...</i></li><li>• <i>Plus the fact that...</i></li><li>• <i>Not only that, but...</i></li></ul>	

## 6. Conversation Strategy Practice

Please use the Topics and Presenting Arguments language below to have a short conversation. Look at the **Example** for some help.

### Example:

Topic = **Arsenal's chances this season**

**Student A:** Opinion Question = *What do you think about Arsenal's chances this season?*

*Student B:* Delaying Strategy = *Hmm, that's a difficult question to answer.*

**Student A:** Response: *I know, but I'd like to hear your opinion.*

*Student B:* Presenting Arguments = *Okay, well first of all, I think they will do okay, maybe finish fourth. The most important thing is that they get a Champions league spot. In addition, they need to buy some central defenders if they are going to challenge for the title.*

### Topics:

Please ask Opinion Questions with the Topics below & have a short conversation with Student B.

#### Student A:

Kim Yuna

Steroids

#### Student B:

Please ask Opinion Questions with the Topics below & have a short conversation with Student A.

Manchester Utd.

Short Track

## 7. Idioms

These *idioms* are very common and they are connected to **Sport**.

Idiom	Meaning	Example
<b>drop the ball</b>	to make an error or mistake, to handle things badly	The government <u>dropped the ball</u> with its decision to expand the airport runway without consulting the local residents.
<b>game plan</b>	strategy (from the game of football)	I do not know if my boss has a <u>game plan</u> for the meeting.
<b>in the running</b>	a candidate for something (from horse racing when two horses have a chance of winning a race)	The man is <u>in the running</u> for a job on the city school board.
<b>know the score</b>	to know the facts about something	Do you <u>know the score</u> about homework?
<b>neck and neck</b>	exactly even (in a horse race the horses sometimes run neck and neck)	The two candidates were <u>neck and neck</u> in the election until the last ballots were counted. The two horses were <u>running neck and neck</u> in the race.

## 8. Phrasal Verbs

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

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Collocation	Example
<b>Work out</b>	to exercise. It can also be used as a noun (one word): “That was a great workout! I’m gonna be sore tomorrow!” (sore = your muscles are hurting)		I like to <b>work out</b> in the early morning, because that’s when I have the most energy.
<b>Work off*</b>	describes doing exercise to lose the weight or extra calories you gained by eating food	Food Breakfast/lunch/dinner	Time to go to the gym – I need to <b>work off</b> the cheesecake I had last night!”
<b>Try out for</b>	to demonstrate your abilities so that the team’s manager can evaluate you and decide if you are good enough to join the team	Team	My daughter is going to <b>try out for</b> the school’s most competitive soccer team
<b>Pass out</b>	To pass out is to lose consciousness (you can also say “black out”). When a person who has passed out begins to wake up, you can use another phrasal verb: “I think he’s coming around.”		The football player <b>passed out</b> due to dehydration
<b>Gave *up*</b>	To “give up” is to stop doing something, to desist.		He didn’t finish the marathon – he <b>gave up</b> around the 20th mile.”

## 9. Phrasal Verb Practice

Please ask your Partner the following questions. Please give full answers using the **Phrasal Verbs**. Thank you.

### Student A:

1. How often do you **work out**?
2. Have you ever **passed out**?
3. Have you ever **given up** on something?

### Student B:

1. After Chuseok, how do you **work off** the food?
2. Have you ever **tried out for** a team? If so, were you successful?

## Topic 4 **Movies**

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

- |              |                           |                     |                                  |
|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. ever      | <b><u>ev er</u></b>       | 6. duo              | <b><u>du o</u></b>               |
| 2. team up   | <b><u>team up</u></b>     | 7. worldwide        | <b><u>world wide</u></b>         |
| 3. expecting | <b><u>ex pect ing</u></b> | 8. brought together | <b><u>brought to geth er</u></b> |
| 4. give away | <b><u>give a way</u></b>  | 9. beyond           | <b><u>be yond</u></b>            |
| 5. script    | <b><u>script</u></b>      | 10. worried         | <b><u>wor ried</u></b>           |

### 2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	Parts of Speech
1	<b>ever</b>	<i>adv</i>	at any time	She's doing fine and is as pretty as <b><u>ever</u></b> .	always consistently constantly	
2	<b>team up</b>	<i>pv</i>	Come together as a team to achieve a common goal	He <b><u>teamed up</u></b> <u>with</u> the band to produce the album.	ally combine join	
3	<b>expecting</b>	<i>v</i>	to think that something will probably or certainly happen	I'm <b><u>expecting</u></b> a phone call.	predict await foresee hope	ex pect able <i>adj</i> ex pect ably <i>adv</i> ex pect ed ly <i>adv</i> ex pect ed ness <i>n</i>
4	<b>give away</b>	<i>pv</i>	to disclose/tell some secret information	The teacher <b><u>gave away</u></b> the answers to the test in exchange for bribes.	reveal disclose divulge	
5	<b>script</b>	<i>n</i>	the written text of a movie, stage play, screenplay, or broadcast	The actors were asked by the director to follow the <b><u>script</u></b> closely.	writing manuscript	script <i>v</i>

	<b>Word</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Example</b>	<b>Synonym</b>	<b>Parts of Speech</b>
6	<b>duo</b>	<i>n</i>	two people who perform together, are usually seen together, or are associated with each other	The comedy <b>duo</b> will perform tonight.	pair couple doublet	
7	<b>worldwide</b>	<i>adv</i>	throughout the world	Psy is popular <b>worldwide</b> .	international global extensive	world wide <i>adj</i>
8	<b>brought together</b>	<i>pv</i>	to create a situation in which people meet and do something together, especially when they would not usually do so	The event <b>brought together</b> politicians, business leaders, and academics.	gather amass collect accrue	
9	<b>beyond</b>	<i>pre</i>	outside the limits or range of (something) : more than (something)	We cannot see all the planets <b>beyond</b> our solar system.	out of reach out of range farther	beyond <i>adv</i> beyond <i>n</i>
10	<b>worried</b>	<i>v</i>	to think about problems or fears : to feel or show fear and concern because you think that something bad has happened or could happen	When they didn't call after two hours, we began to <b>worry</b> .	anxious troubled concerned distressed	wor ry <i>n</i> wor ried ly <i>adv</i> wor ri er <i>n</i> wor ry ing ly <i>adv</i>

### 3. Vocabulary Practice

Please match the vocabulary on the left to the similar words on the right.

- |                            |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. <b>ever</b>             | a. looking for   |
| 2. <b>team up</b>          | b. reveal        |
| 3. <b>expecting</b>        | c. concerned     |
| 4. <b>give away</b>        | d. greater than  |
| 5. <b>script</b>           | e. in history    |
| 6. <b>duo</b>              | f. united        |
| 7. <b>worldwide</b>        | g. screenplay    |
| 8. <b>brought together</b> | h. globally      |
| 9. <b>beyond</b>           | i. pair          |
| 10. <b>worried</b>         | j. work together |

"Online activities, the mp3 and printable handouts are available for this lesson at <http://www.breakingnewsenglish.com>"

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

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

Superman and Batman will be in the same film together for the first time **ever**. The movie will be in cinemas in the summer of 2015. Zack Snyder, the director of the latest Superman movie "Man Of Steel," told reporters the news on Saturday. He said many fans of the two superheroes would be happy that the two characters are going to **team up**. Henry Cavill, who starred in "Man Of Steel," will play Superman again in the new film. The producers don't yet know which actor will play Batman. Moviegoers are **expecting** an action-packed adventure that will be like no other superhero film. Mr Snyder said he could not **give away** any secrets about the story because

the script hasn't been written yet. The movie company Warner Bros. hopes the Superman-Batman duo will be as successful as the 2012 film "The Avengers". That movie made \$1.5 billion worldwide and successfully brought together the main characters owned by Marvel Comics. Warner Bros. and DC Comics (the owners of Superman and Batman) have spent many years trying to agree to the new film. Snyder told reporters just how great he thought the new movie would be, saying: "Let's face it, it's beyond mythological to have Superman and our new Batman facing off, since they are the greatest superheroes in the world." However, some fans are worried about the new movie. They think the story needs to be extra-special to be successful.

"Online activities, the mp3 and printable handouts are available for this lesson at <http://www.breakingnewsenglish.com>"

## 5. Conversation Strategies

### Giving your opinion about a topic

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Expressing a strong opinion</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>In my opinion, ...</i></li><li>• <i>In my view, ...</i></li><li>• <i>In my reckoning, ...</i></li><li>• <i>I strongly believe in ...</i></li><li>• <i>I definitely think that ...</i></li><li>• <i>Well, if you ask me, ...</i></li><li>• <i>Well, I think ...</i></li><li>• <i>I believe</i></li><li>• <i>I strongly believe</i></li><li>• <i>I have a reason to believe</i></li><li>• <i>I'm sure that...</i></li><li>• <i>I'm pretty sure that...</i></li></ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Expressing a strong value ( It's/ They're + value adjective)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>It's a nonsense to ...</i></li><li>• <i>... It's a scandal, because ...</i></li><li>• <i>It's perfect for ...</i></li><li>• <i>It's wrong... Likewise, ...</i></li><li>• <i>They're ideal ...</i></li></ul>		
<p><b>Expressing certainty</b></p> <table border="0"><tbody><tr><td data-bbox="272 1413 906 1892"><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>According to government statistics, ...</i></li><li>• <i>Actually, ...</i></li><li>• <i>In fact, ...</i></li><li>• <i>Clearly,</i></li><li>• <i>Obviously, ...</i></li></ul></td><td data-bbox="906 1413 1445 1892"><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>People have always ...</i></li><li>• <i>People just won't continue to ...</i></li><li>• <i>Without doubt, ...</i></li><li>• <i>There's no doubt that ....</i></li><li>• <i>Undoubtedly</i></li><li>• <i>Surely</i></li></ul></td></tr></tbody></table>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>According to government statistics, ...</i></li><li>• <i>Actually, ...</i></li><li>• <i>In fact, ...</i></li><li>• <i>Clearly,</i></li><li>• <i>Obviously, ...</i></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>People have always ...</i></li><li>• <i>People just won't continue to ...</i></li><li>• <i>Without doubt, ...</i></li><li>• <i>There's no doubt that ....</i></li><li>• <i>Undoubtedly</i></li><li>• <i>Surely</i></li></ul>
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## 6. Conversation Strategy Practice

With your partner, can you give your Opinions to the following controversial statements, using the Conversation Strategies above (Expressing Opinion, Values and Certainty)

### **Student A**

Please read these statements to your partner and ask him/her for an Opinion.

*A woman's place is in the home.*

*Murderers should be executed.*

### **Student B**

Please read these statements to your partner and ask him/her for an Opinion.

*Soft drugs like marijuana should be legalized.*

*You will be happier if you stay unmarried.*

## 7. Idioms

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

Idiom	Meaning	Example
<b>bomb</b>	a movie that is not popular and makes little money	Even though the studio spent \$50 million on that movie, it was a <b>bomb</b> .
<b>flick</b>	a movie	Do you want to catch a <b>flick</b> tonight?
<b>(give st) Two thumbs up</b>	to show that you thought a movie was excellent	A: Did you enjoy the movie Inception? B: For sure! I gave it <b>two thumbs up</b> . A: Okay, maybe I'll go see it then.
<b>mind-blowing</b>	overwhelmingly amazing or impressive	Going to that museum was a <b>mind-blowing</b> experience.
<b>gripping</b>	very interesting	The last book I read was so <b>gripping</b> that I couldn't put it down.

## 8. Phrasal Verbs

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

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Collocation	Example
<b>walked out</b>	To leave suddenly, often as a signal of disapproval.	movie theatre cinema	I <b>walked out</b> after 20 minutes. The movie was so boring.
<b>packed out</b>	Fill a venue	Theater Venue Gig	The movie theater was <b>packed out</b> last night.
<b>let *down*</b>	To fail to meet the expectations of; disappoint.		That movie really <b>let me down</b> . I thought it would've been better.
<b>rise above</b>	to be better than other things of the same type		This film clearly <b>risers above</b> his last attempt.
<b>come out</b>	To be issued or brought out:	Movie Book	The movie is going to <b>come out</b> next month. I hope it's good.

## 9. Phrasal Verb Practice

Please match the correct **Phrasal Verb** below to the underlined **synonym** in the reading. Thank you.

- (A) rise above
- (B) walked out
- (C) come out
- (D) let down
- (E) packed out

That movie was **jam-packed** ( ..... ) last night. It was pretty scary. I saw a few people **leave** ( ..... ). I thought it was great, it certainly **surpassed** ( ..... ) his other films. I definitely wasn't **disillusioned** ( ..... ). I can't wait for the sequel to **be released** ( ..... ).

## Topic 5 Culture

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

1. deport	<b>de port</b>	6.insensitive	<b>in sen si tive</b>
2. seated	<b>seat ed</b>	7.upset	<b>up set</b>
3. currently	<b>cur rent ly</b>	8. trouble	<b>trou ble</b>
4. disrespectful	<b>dis re spect ful</b>	9.prison	<b>pris on</b>
5. deep	<b>deep</b>	10. warns	<b>warns</b>

### 2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	Parts of Speech
1	<b>deport</b>	<i>v</i>	to force (a person who is not a citizen) to leave a country	Thousands of immigrants had been illegally <b>deported</b> .	dismiss exile expatriate expel	de por ta tion <i>n</i>
2	<b>seated</b>	<i>v</i>	to give (a person) a place to sit	She was <b>seated</b> next to a boy she didn't like.	arranged located placed settled	seat <i>n</i>
3	<b>currently</b>	<i>adv</i>	happening or existing now : belonging to or existing in the present time	I am <b>currently</b> working at Keimyung University in Daegu.	presently right now	cur rent <i>adj</i> cur rent ness <i>n</i> cur rent <i>n</i>
4	<b>disrespectful</b>	<i>adj</i>	to say or do something that shows a lack of respect for (someone or something)	She was very <b>disrespectful</b> to the teacher.	contemptuous impolite bad-mannered ill-mannered	dis re spect n dis re spect v dis re spect ful <i>adj</i> dis re spect ful ly <i>adv</i> dis re spect ful ness <i>n</i>

5	<b>deep</b>	<i>adj</i>	characterized by profundity of feeling or quality	The city has a <b>deep</b> history.	profound serious vast huge	deep <i>adv</i> deep <i>n</i> deep ly <i>adv</i> deep ness <i>n</i>
---	-------------	------------	---	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	--

	<b>Word</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Example</b>	<b>Synonym</b>	<b>Parts of Speech</b>
6	<b>insensitive</b>	<i>adj</i>	Showing that you do not know or care about the feelings of other people	He's just a rude, <b>insensitive</b> jerk.	indifferent callous crass unkind	in sen si tive ly <i>adv</i> in sen si tive ness <i>n</i> in sen si tiv i ty <i>n</i>
7	<b>upset</b>	<i>v</i>	to make (someone) unhappy, worried etc...	Don't <b>upset</b> yourself over it.	agitated disturbed blue hurt	up set <i>n</i> up set <i>adj</i> up set ter <i>n</i>
8	<b>trouble</b>	<i>n</i>	A situation that is difficult or has a lot of problems	He is always getting in <b>trouble</b> at school.	predicament danger difficulty dilemma	trou ble <i>v</i> trou bler <i>n</i> trou ble some <i>adj</i>
9	<b>prison</b>	<i>n</i>	A building where people are kept as punishment for a crime or while they are waiting to go to court	He was sent to <b>prison</b> for 5 years.	jail lockup penitentiary confinement	prison <i>v</i>
10	<b>warns</b>	<i>v</i>	To tell (someone) about possible danger or trouble	I <b>warned</b> him to be careful, but he didn't listen to me.	advise alert caution	warn ing <i>n</i> warn er <i>n</i>

### 3. Vocabulary Practice

Please match the vocabulary on the left to the similar words on the right.

- |                         |               |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1. <b>deport</b>        | a. great      |
| 2. <b>seated</b>        | b. uncaring   |
| 3. <b>currently</b>     | c. anger      |
| 4. <b>disrespectful</b> | d. presently  |
| 5. <b>deep</b>          | e. return     |
| 6. <b>insensitive</b>   | f. cautions   |
| 7. <b>upset</b>         | g. sitting    |
| 8. <b>trouble</b>       | h. rude       |
| 9. <b>prison</b>        | i. jail       |
| 10. <b>warns</b>        | j. difficulty |

"Online activities, the mp3 and printable handouts are available for this lesson at <http://www.breakingnewsenglish.com>"

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

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

Sri Lanka will **deport** a British tourist for having a tattoo on her arm of the Buddha **seated** on a lotus flower. Naomi Coleman, 37, was arrested at Sri Lanka's international airport on Monday. She is **currently** at a centre in the airport waiting for a flight back to the U.K. Airport officials told Ms Coleman that her tattoo was **disrespectful** to Sri Lankan culture. A police spokesman said she was arrested for "hurting others' religious feelings". Most Sri Lankans are Buddhist and have **deep** respect for images and statues of Buddha. They would think anyone with a Buddha tattoo is culturally **insensitive**. Coleman said she practised Buddhism and did not think her tattoo would **upset** anyone.

This is not the first time that tourists have got in trouble for misunderstanding Sri Lankan culture. Another Briton was deported last year because he spoke disrespectfully when passport officials asked him about a Buddha tattoo on his arm. According to the BBC, three French tourists got prison sentences for kissing a Buddha statue. Britain's Independent newspaper reports that in 2010, R&B star Akon was told he could not get a visa to visit Sri Lanka because of a video for his song Sexy Chick. The video showed a pool party in front of a statue of Buddha. A British government website warns people who visit Sri Lanka not to pose for photos in front of statues of the Buddha.

"Online activities, the mp3 and printable handouts are available for this lesson at <http://www.breakingnewsenglish.com>"

## 5. Conversation Strategies

### Agreeing or Disagreeing about an Statement

<p><b>Agreeing</b> <b>Expressing complete agreement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Exactly!</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Precisely!</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Totally!</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Absolutely!</i></li> <li>▪ <i>That's right!</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Correct!</i></li> <li>▪ <i>You're right!</i></li> <li>▪ <i>You're so right!</i></li> <li>▪ <i>That's so true!</i></li> <li>▪ <i>I couldn't agree with you more!</i></li> <li>▪ <i>I'm with you on that</i></li> <li>▪ <i>That's just what I was thinking!</i></li> <li>▪ <i>That's exactly what I think.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>That's a good point.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>That's just how I see it.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>My feelings exactly.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>I'll say!</i></li> <li>▪ <i>You can say that again!</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Disagreeing</b> <b>Expressing complete disagreement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>I don't think so!</i></li> <li>▪ <i>I disagree</i></li> <li>▪ <i>I disagree entirely.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>I'm afraid I can't agree.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>I'm afraid you're wrong</i></li> <li>▪ <i>On the contrary!</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Definitely not!</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Rubbish!</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Nonsense!</i></li> <li>▪ <i>That's ridiculous!</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Never in a million years!</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>Agreeing in part</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Yes, perhaps, however ...</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Well, yes, but ...</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Yes, in a way, however ...</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Hmm, possibly, but ...</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Yes, I agree up to a point, however ...</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Well, you have a point there, but ...</i></li> <li>▪ <i>There's something there, I suppose, however...</i></li> <li>▪ <i>I guess you could be right, but ...</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Yes, I suppose so, however ...</i></li> <li>▪ <i>That's worth thinking about, but ...</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Using irony to express disagreement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Come off it!</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Come on!</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Do you really think so?</i></li> <li>▪ <i>What!</i></li> <li>▪ <i>You can't actually mean that!</i></li> <li>▪ <i>You can't be serious!</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Are you pulling my leg?</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Are you kidding?</i></li> <li>▪ <i>You must be kidding!</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Dismissing an argument as irrelevant or improbable.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>That isn't the point.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>That's highly debatable.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>That's highly unlikely.</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>Expressing conditional agreement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>I'd agree with you if ...</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>I'd certainly agree if you're thinking of ...</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>Disagreeing diplomatically (through doubt)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>I wonder whether that's the case.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Hmmm, I'm not sure about that..</i></li> <li>▪ <i>I'm not sure (that) it works like that.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>I'm not so sure about that.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>I'm not so certain</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Well, I'm not sure whether you can really...</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Well, I don't know...</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Well, it depends...</i></li> <li>▪ <i>I'm inclined to disagree with that...</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Disagreeing in part ( appeal to logic )</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Not necessarily</i></li> <li>▪ <i>That doesn't necessarily follow.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>That's not necessarily true</i></li> <li>▪ <i>That isn't strictly true.</i></li> </ul>

## 6. Conversation Strategy Practice

Please use Expressions from the previous page to **Agree** or **Disagree** with your partner. After you Agree or Disagree, please say why.

*Example:*

**Student A:** *Statement:* Daegu is the best city in Korea!

**Student B:** *Expression:* My feelings exactly!

*Why:* Daegu is wonderful. It is small and has lots of things to do and see. I love it here.

**Student A:** *Response:* Totally! That's exactly what I think.

*Activity:*

**Student A:**

1. A woman's place is in the home!
2. Teachers are always right.
3. Money is more important than love.
4. ....

**Student B:**

1. Love can last forever.
2. Men are smarter than women.
3. Students should have religious classes in school.
4. ....

## 7. Idioms

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

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

## 8. Phrasal Verbs

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

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

## 9. Phrasal Verb Practice

Please put the correct **Phrasal Verb** below into the story. There is only one possible answer per gap. Please change the form of the **Phrasal Verb** when necessary.

**Dive into**

**Grow up in**

**Keep up with**

**Soak up**

**Tap into**

I ..... Maynooth, a small town outside Dublin. Maynooth is a university town, filled with students, bars, restaurants and green spaces. I left Maynooth when I was about 20 years old, to move to Dublin to study and teach. I loved Dublin. I ..... my work and study there. I also ..... the night culture, meeting friends and going out. It was very easy to ..... the city, learning all about its history and people. Even though I am thousands of miles away, I still ..... my Dublin friends via Skype or Facebook.

The End