

F2 Conversation

Fall Semester 2014

Seanan

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Topic 1 **Food**

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

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|
| 1. fake | f ake | 6. similar | sim i lar |
| 2. ended up | en ded up | 7. serious | seri ous |
| 3. instead of | in stead of | 8. dye | dye |
| 4. harm | h arm | 9. tackle | tack le |
| 5. penalty | pen al ty | 10. beat | beat |

2. **Definitions and Samples**

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	Parts of Speech
1	fake	<i>adj</i>	not true or real : meant to look real or genuine but not real or genuine	He was wearing a fake mustache.	bogus counterfeit phony spurious	fake <i>n</i> fake <i>n</i>
2	ended up	<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 end up in serious trouble.	finish finish up stop wind up	
3	instead of	<i>prep</i>	in place of : as a substitute for or alternative to	She chose tea instead of coffee.	instead rather (than)	
4	harm	<i>v</i>	to cause hurt, injury, or damage to (someone or something)	The chemical leak has harmed the environment.	damage ill-treat maltreat mistreat	harm <i>er n</i> harm <i>n</i>
5	penalty	<i>n</i>	punishment for breaking a rule or law	The company was given a severe penalty for the violation.	cost discipline fine forfeiture	pen al ty <i>adj</i>

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	Parts of Speech
6	similar	<i>adj</i>	almost the same as someone or something else	You two look very similar to each other.	akin identical related comparable	sim i lar ly <i>adv</i>
7	serious	<i>adj</i>	having an important or dangerous possible result	Crime is a serious problem in this neighborhood.	somber genuine severe sincere	seriousness <i>n</i>
8	dye	<i>v</i>	to change the color of (something, such as hair or cloth) by using a dye	She had been dyeing 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	tackle	<i>v</i>	to set about dealing with something difficult	I'll tackle my homework later. We found new ways to tackle the problem.	buckle down deal with tear into dive into	tack le <i>n</i> tack le <i>v</i>
10	beat	<i>v</i>	to defeat (someone or something)	He was beaten 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. fake | a. terrible |
| 2. ended up | b. punishment |
| 3. instead of | c. imitation |
| 4. harm | d. color |
| 5. penalty | e. rather than |
| 6. similar | f. defeat |
| 7. serious | g. finished |
| 8. dye | h. alike |
| 9. tackle | i. injury |
| 10. beat | j. stop |

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

4. Listening & Reading Practice

Before we do the reading, please look at this *Headline* "**Food crime is an international problem**" Do you think the sentences *a-h* below are **True (T) or False (F)**.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| a. Food crime is worth billions of dollars. | T / F |
| b. In Britain, criminals sold horse meat but said it was beef. | T / F |
| c. Police found that criminals replaced peanut powder with almond flour. | T / F |
| d. There are currently no penalties for faking food. | T / F |
| e. Interpol said food crime and the drugs trade were similar. | T / F |
| f. Police in 33 countries reported food crime to be a problem. | T / F |
| g. Criminals tried to sell basmati rice as long-grain rice. | T / F |
| h. The British government said technology would not beat the gangs. | T / F |

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

5. **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.

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6. Conversation Strategies

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

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

7. 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 Gras

Student B

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

Fast Food

Italian Food

8. Idioms

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

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

9. Phrasal Verbs

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

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

Topic 2 **Travel**

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

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

2. **Definitions and Samples**

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	Parts of Speech
1	recommends	<i>v</i>	to suggest that someone do (something)	It is strongly recommended 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	active	<i>adj</i>	doing things that require physical movement and energy	We stay active 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	effective	<i>adj</i>	producing a result that is wanted : having an intended effect	He gave an effective 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	compared	<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 compared answers.	correlate study match measure	com par i son <i>n</i>

5	themselves	<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 themselves while men blame others.		
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	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	Parts of Speech
6	prescriptions	<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 prescription . (The opposite is... <i>an over the counter drug</i>)	medicine / drug formula remedy recipe	pre scribe <i>v</i>
7	health	<i>n</i>	the overall condition of someone's body or mind	He is concerned about his sister's mental health.	fitness well-being strength energy	healthy <i>adj</i> health i ly <i>adv</i> health i ness <i>n</i>
8	results	<i>n</i>	the final score or a description of who won and lost in a game, election, etc.	The investigation continued without result .	conclusion outcome decision	re sult <i>v</i> re sult ful <i>adj</i> re sult less <i>adj</i>
9	exercise	<i>n</i>	physical activity that is done in order to become stronger and healthier	Swimming is my favorite kind of exercise .	activity training workout action	ex er cise <i>v</i> ex er cis able <i>adj</i>
10	option	<i>n</i>	something that can be chosen : a choice or possibility	You have the option 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 (.).

"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 **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.

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5. Listening & Reading Practice

Briefly ask and answer the following questions with your partner. Remember to support your answers with reasons why. Thank you.

Student A:

1. Do you think ecotherapy will be effective against depression? Why/not?
2. If your doctor told you to take walks in the park, what would you think? Why?

Student B:

1. Do you consider yourself a happy person? Do you wish you could be happier?
2. If you had to guess, which age group is the least happy? Why do you think so?

6. Conversation Strategies

Delaying your Response, maybe to avoid giving an answer.

Delaying Strategies	Asking someone information
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>I can't answer that directly.</i>• <i>I'll need time to think about that.</i>• <i>That's a very interesting question, because...</i>• <i>That's a difficult question to answer, because...</i>• <i>That's a tough question to answer, because...</i>• <i>To be honest, that's a difficult question, because ...</i>• <i>That's a very good question. The reality is that ...</i>• <i>What do you mean by that?</i>• <i>What do you mean by ...?</i>• <i>Well, it depends on what you mean...</i>• <i>Well, if you ask me, it all depends on your circumstances...</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>I'd like to know</i>• <i>I'm interested in</i>• <i>Could you tell me..?</i>• <i>Could I ask about ...?</i>• <i>Do you know if...?</i>• <i>Do you know what....is?</i>• <i>Do you happen to know whether or not...?</i>• <i>Do you happen to know what.... Is?</i>

7. Conversation Strategy Practice

Using the Opinion Questions from the 1st 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 & have a short conversation with Student B.

Student A:

Eurail

Hitchhiking

Student B:

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

KTX

Space Travel

8. Idioms

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

Idiom	Meaning	Example
sail through	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 sailed through it.
fifth wheel	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 fifth wheel .
middle of the road	This term refers to anything moderate, unadventurous or inoffensive that avoids extremes and appeals to the majority of people.	He's a successful middle-of-the-road entertainer. My mother wouldn't miss a show!
take for a ride	To cheat or deceive someone.	He charged me too much. He really took me for a ride !
train of thought	A sequence of connected ideas is called a train of thought.	I lost my train of thought . Hold on a minute. Where was I? Ah yes, now I remember. He said that he would not be able to go because...

9. Phrasal Verbs

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

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

Topic 3 Sport

1. Vocabulary (The MP3 is available online)

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

2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	Parts of Speech
1	cause	<i>v</i>	to make (something) happen or exist : to be the cause of (something)	He swerved and caused an accident.	bring about give rise to generate	cause <i>n</i> causer <i>n</i> causeless <i>adj</i>
2	irreversible	<i>adj</i>	impossible to change back to a previous condition or state	The crisis has done irreversible harm to the countries' relations.	permanent beyond recall changeless indelible	irreversibility <i>n</i> irreversibly <i>adv</i>
3	erode	<i>v</i>	to gradually destroy (something) or to be gradually destroyed by natural forces (such as water, wind, or ice)	Crashing waves have eroded the cliffs along the beach.	corrode destroy	erodibility <i>n</i> erodible also erodible <i>adj</i>
4	assuming	<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 assuming 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	decay	<i>n</i>	the process or result of being slowly destroyed by natural processes	The city's neighborhoods are in slow decay .	cavity rot deterioration corrosion	de cay <i>v</i> de cay er <i>n</i>
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	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	Parts of Speech
6	consume	<i>v</i>	to eat or drink (something)	She's making an effort to live more simply and consume less.	eat drink use up	con sum er <i>n</i>
7	harm	<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 harm .	abuse damage disservice	harm <i>v</i> harm er <i>n</i> harm ful <i>adj</i>
8	rinse	<i>v</i>	to wash (something) with clean water and without soap	He washed the dishes and then rinsed them thoroughly.	bathe clean wash	rinse <i>n</i>
9	flow	<i>n</i>	the amount of something that flows in a certain time	The doctor was trying to stop the flow of blood.	discharge stream progress outflow	flow <i>v</i> flow ing ly <i>adv</i>
10	levels	<i>n</i>	an amount of something	There was a high level 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. cause | a. wash |
| 2. irreversible | b. eat away at |
| 3. erode | c. cavities |
| 4. assuming | d. amounts |
| 5. decay | e. damage |
| 6. consume | f. lead to |
| 7. harm | g. circulation |
| 8. rinse | h. eat or drink |
| 9. flow | i. irreparable |
| 10. levels | j. believing |

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

4. Listening & Reading Practice

Before we do the reading, please look at this *Headline* "Energy Drinks Irreversibly Damage Teeth"
Do you think the sentences *a-h* below are **True** (T) or **False** (F).

- | | |
|--|-------|
| a. Energy drinks cause more damage to your teeth than sports drinks. | T / F |
| b. Acid in energy drinks harm the enamel of our teeth. | T / F |
| c. A doctor said teenagers know of the harm energy drinks do to teeth. | T / F |
| d. The article says energy drinks lead to people having more cavities. | T / F |
| e. Up to 50% of U.S. teens drink at least one sports drink a day. | T / F |
| f. A doctor advised us to brush our teeth straight after a sports drink. | T / F |
| g. Another doctor recommended any kind of chewing gum. | T / F |
| h. Rinsing the mouth with water helps keep acidity levels mouth. | T / F |

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

5. **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."

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6. Conversation Strategies

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

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

7. 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

8. Idioms

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

Idiom	Meaning	Example
drop the ball	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.
game plan	strategy (from the game of football)	I do not know if my boss has a <u>game plan</u> for the meeting.
in the running	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.
know the score	to know the facts about something	Do you <u>know the score</u> about homework?
neck and neck	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.

9. Phrasal Verbs

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

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Collocation	Example
Work out	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 work out in the early morning, because that’s when I have the most energy.
Work off*	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 work off the cheesecake I had last night!”
Try out for	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 try out for the school’s most competitive soccer team
Pass out	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 passed out due to dehydration
Gave *up*	To “give up” is to stop doing something, to desist.		He didn’t finish the marathon – he gave up around the 20th mile.”

Topic 4 Europe

1. Vocabulary (The MP3 is available online)

1. dedicated	ded i cat ed	6. spectacular	spec t̩ ac u lar
2. aim	aim	7. staged	st̩ aged
3. runs	r̩ uns	8. fringe	fr̩ nge
4. conducting	con duc ting	9. tattoo	tat too
5. impresario	im pre s̩ a rio	10. clashing	clash ing

2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	Parts of Speech
1	dedicated	<i>adj</i>	Devoted to a cause, ideal, or purpose	This movie is dedicated to the lives lost in WW1.	committed devoted faithful	ded i cate <i>v</i> ded i cat ed ly <i>adv</i>
2	aim	<i>n</i>	The thing you want to achieve	I started this business with the aim of making a profit.	goal aspiration objective	aim less <i>adj</i> aim less ly <i>adv</i> aim less ness <i>n</i>
3	runs	<i>v</i>	To continue	A. How long will that show run ? B. I think it runs from Dec 1st to Jan 24th.	cover extend last go on	run <i>n</i> run <i>adj</i>
4	conducting	<i>v</i>	To direct the performance of < conduct an orchestra> < conduct an opera>	He conducts the choir with great skill and emotion.	direct control manage oversee	con duc tor <i>n</i>
5	impresario	<i>n</i>	A person who organizes concerts, plays, or operas	The impresario quit the production on the final rehearsal, as the lead was drunk	director manager	

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	Parts of Speech
6	spectacular	<i>adj</i>	Of, relating to, or being a spectacle: striking, sensational<a spectacular display of fireworks>	The autumn foliage was spectacular .	amazing astonishing breathtaking	spec tac u lar ly <i>adv</i> spec tac u lar <i>n</i>
7	staged	<i>v</i>	To produce (as a play) on a stage	The school stages two plays each year.	present perform put on	stage able <i>adj</i> stage <i>n</i>
8	fringe	<i>n</i>	Activities connected with a public event but not an official part of it	I went to a small show as part of the Fringe Festival. It was really good, not crowded at all.	edge periphery outside	fringe <i>v</i>
9	tattoo	<i>n</i>	A military event where soldiers march and perform to music	The tattoo event at the festival was amazing, the noise was so loud, but the beat was fab.	ink emblem symbol	tat too <i>n</i> tat too <i>v</i>
10	clashing	<i>v</i>	To happen at the same time	I wanted to watch the soccer game, but it clashed with my wife's drama, so I missed the game.	collide conflict	clash <i>n</i> clash er <i>n</i>

3. Vocabulary Practice

A. Please put the correct word into the sentences below. Please change the form when needed. Thank you.

Clashing

Staged

Runs

Conducting

Dedicated

1. The longest musical in Korea - Line 1 has been _____ for over 10 years.
2. My friend's father was a _____ with the Irish Symphonic Orchestra.
3. On MT, the International College at KMU _____ a song and dance competition.
4. This book is _____ to the memory of my father.
5. I note down events in my diary to avoid any _____.

B. Please connect the words on the left with the closest word/s on the right.

1. **Fringe**

A. Director

2. **Spectacular**

B. Goal

3. **Tattoo**

C. Edge

4. **Impresario**

D. Wonder

5. **Aim**

E. Marching bands

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

Listen to and read an article about **Europe** - *Summer Festivals*

The months of June, July, and August are the best months to experience some of Europe's most famous festivals. France's Festival d'Avignon (7–27 July) is known for its modern theatre productions, Switzerland has the Montreux Jazz Festival (2–17 July), while Germany has the Bayreuth Festival (25 July–28 August), **dedicated** to the operas of Wagner.

Making classical music available to everyone has always been the **aim** of the Proms, one of the biggest festivals of classical music in the world. This year's festival **runs** from 16 July to 11 September and includes over 70 concerts at London's Royal Albert Hall. The first Proms concert took place on 10 August 1895 with Henry Wood **conducting** the orchestra. Although Wood's name is usually associated with the Proms, it was the **impresario** Robert Newman who first had the idea of attracting people who didn't usually go to classical concerts. He did this by making ticket prices low and creating an informal atmosphere. In the early days people could eat, drink, smoke and walk around during the concerts. The name 'Proms' is short for 'promenade', a place where people walk. People can still buy cheap tickets and stand at the concerts although they can't eat, drink or smoke. This year's Proms started with a performance of Mahler's Eighth Symphony, also known as 'Symphony of a Thousand'. It was first performed exactly 100 years ago with more than a thousand performers on stage. It was a **spectacular** way to start the festival and to celebrate the 150th anniversary of Mahler's birth.

The Edinburgh International Festival (13 August–5 September) is Britain's biggest arts festival. In fact it's called the largest cultural event in the world. It started in 1947 to encourage the arts in Britain during the difficult years after the Second World War. While the first Festival was taking place, some other

theatre companies **staged** their own unofficial productions. The idea grew and became the Edinburgh Festival Fringe, an unofficial festival with thousands of theatre productions, concerts and comedy shows.

Other festivals also take place in Edinburgh around the same time, making the Edinburgh Festival a collection of independent festivals. Apart from the 'official' festival with its classical and contemporary theatre, opera, music, dance, and visual arts, there's the **Fringe**, the Edinburgh Military **Tattoo**, the Edinburgh Jazz and Blues Festival, and the Edinburgh International Book Festival. The Edinburgh International Film Festival also used to take place in August but it moved to June to avoid **clashing** with the other festivals. Edinburgh can be a busy place during the Festival, which is why many people who live in the city go away in August.

Reading accessed from www.headsupenglish.com

5. **Reading Practice**

From your memory of the article, can you take turns asking and answering the questions below. Thank you.

1. Who started the Proms?
2. What did he want to do?
3. What could you do in the original Proms but can't do today?
4. What happened during the first Edinburgh Festival?
5. What's the Fringe?
6. Why do some local people leave Edinburgh at Festival time?

6. Conversation Strategies

Giving your **Opinion** about a topic

<p style="text-align: center;">Expressing a strong opinion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>In my opinion, ...</i>• <i>In my view, ...</i>• <i>In my reckoning, ...</i>• <i>I strongly believe in ...</i>• <i>I definitely think that ...</i>• <i>Well, if you ask me, ...</i>• <i>Well, I think ...</i>• <i>I believe</i>• <i>I strongly believe</i>• <i>I have a reason to believe</i>• <i>I'm sure that...</i>• <i>I'm pretty sure that...</i>	<p style="text-align: center;">Expressing a strong value (It's/ They're + value adjective)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>It's a nonsense to ...</i>• <i>... It's a scandal, because ...</i>• <i>It's perfect for ...</i>• <i>It's wrong... Likewise, ...</i>• <i>They're ideal ...</i>		
<p>Expressing certainty</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="vertical-align: top;"><ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>According to government statistics, ...</i>• <i>Actually, ...</i>• <i>In fact, ...</i>• <i>Clearly,</i>• <i>Obviously, ...</i></td><td style="vertical-align: top;"><ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>People have always ...</i>• <i>People just won't continue to ...</i>• <i>Without doubt, ...</i>• <i>There's no doubt that</i>• <i>Undoubtedly</i>• <i>Surely</i></td></tr></table>		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>According to government statistics, ...</i>• <i>Actually, ...</i>• <i>In fact, ...</i>• <i>Clearly,</i>• <i>Obviously, ...</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>People have always ...</i>• <i>People just won't continue to ...</i>• <i>Without doubt, ...</i>• <i>There's no doubt that</i>• <i>Undoubtedly</i>• <i>Surely</i>
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7. 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.

8. Idioms

These *idioms* are very common and they are connected to **Festivals / Concerts / Shows ...**

Idiom	Meaning	Example
number	a song or musical and dance scene	I can guarantee that at least eight of these numbers will be show stoppers.
to steal the show	to win the greatest applause and to be better than all the other performers	G Dragon stole the show last night when he sang his number one song.
show stopper	a song or number that provokes such a strong reaction from the audience it stops the show	Her third song was a real show stopper . It was amazing to listen to.
to run the show	to take charge of any event or activity, not necessarily connected with entertainment or showbiz.	Don't worry. She'll organise everything while you're away. She's quite capable of running the show .
on the stage	working as an actor or actress in the theatre	I'd love to be on the stage . I've always wanted to be in showbiz.

9. Phrasal Verbs

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

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Collocation	Example
Kick *off*	Start, begin	game / match show event	The festival will kick off on Tuesday with a spectacular fireworks display.
Crowd around	Describes when people surround someone or something, especially because they want to see what is happening.	stage scene accident	Thousands of fans crowded around the stage to see their favorite singer.
Set *up*	To organize and get ready for a show/event (one you will participate in)	gear stage	We need to get there early to set up our gear for the concert.
Queue up	To wait in line	movie theater	We had to queue up for hours to get tickets to the show.
Look forward to	To anticipate a future event	concert	I am really looking forward to seeing the Cure play at the Ansan Rock Festival this summer.

Topic 5 **Jobs**

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

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. commute | com <u>mu</u>te | 6. stimulating | st<u>i</u>m u la ting |
| 2. shift | sh<u>i</u>ft | 7. thick-skinned | th<u>i</u>ck-skinned |
| 3. dull | du<u>ll</u> | 8. mundane | mun <u>da</u>ne |
| 4. demanding | de ma<u>n</u> ding | 9. drive | dr<u>i</u>ve |
| 5. flexitime | flex i <u>ti</u>me | 10. headhunt | hea<u>d</u> hunt |

2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	Parts of Speech
1	commute	<i>v</i>	To travel back and forth regularly (as between a suburb and a city)	He commutes to work every day by train.	drive go back and forth	com mu ter <i>n</i> com mute <i>n</i>
2	shift	<i>n</i>	A period of work time in a factory, hospital etc... 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.	period spell stint time	shift <i>v</i> shift able <i>adj</i>
3	dull	<i>adj</i>	Boring or not interesting	Life in this small town can be very dull .	boring grim tedious	dull <i>adj</i> dull <i>v</i> dull ness <i>n</i>
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.	difficult hard onerous taxing	demand <i>v</i> de man ding ly <i>adv</i> de man ding ness <i>n</i>
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	

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	Parts of Speech
6	stimulating	<i>adj</i>	To excite to activity or growth or to greater activity	My job is very stimulating , I learn new things every day, I meet lots of people and it encourages me to do better and to work harder.	exciting appealing challenging inspiring	stim u late <i>v</i> stim u la tion <i>n</i> stim u la tive <i>adj</i> stim u la tor <i>n</i> stim u la tor y <i>adj</i>
7	thick-skinned	<i>adj</i>	Impervious to criticism	You need to be thick-skinned if you work in marketing and sales.	impervious unruffled	
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.	banal day-to-day everyday humdrum normal	mun dane ly <i>adv</i> mun dane ness <i>n</i> mun dan i ty <i>n</i>
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.	effort push momentum	drive <i>v</i> drive <i>n</i>
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.	recruit	head hunt ing <i>n</i> head hunt er <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. _____ 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 & Reading Practice**

Please answer the following questions with your partner. Thank you.

1. What type of job is Anar looking for?
2. Why does he want to go to Europe?
3. Have you ever had an internship or job? If yes, what was it?
4. What type of job do you want to have in the future?

6. Conversation Strategies

Agreeing or Disagreeing about an Statement

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

7. 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.

8. Idioms

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

Idiom	Meaning	Example
Work like a horse	Work a lot, work very hard	Janet <u>works like a horse</u> ! She never stops!
Make short work of something	Do something quickly	I <u>made short work of</u> the assignment and moved on to the next job.
Get worked up over something	Become angry or annoyed about s/t	He <u>got all worked up over</u> the last exam.
Get down to work	Stop relaxing, focus on important task	Sorry, I've got to get off the phone, and <u>get down to work</u> .
All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.	Idiom meaning you need to have fun to be happy & healthy	Go home! Remember: <u>All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.</u>

9. Phrasal Verbs

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

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Example
Beaver away	To work hard and continuously		It is very impressive to see your staff <u>beavering away</u> .
Cut out for*	You are the right person for the job	job this	If you enjoy travelling and working at odd hours, you are <u>cut out for</u> the job .
Get off*	Finish work	early	I am going to try and get everything done to <u>get off</u> early.
Fall through	A plan that fails		The employees decided not to work for him and his plan <u>fell through</u> .
Fill in for*	To substitute, take place of, help someone	friend	Colleen was pleased that Gwen was able to <u>fill in for</u> her, as Gwen was an old friend and they had worked together many times.

The End