

## **P1 Conversation**

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[www.breakingnewsenglish.com](http://www.breakingnewsenglish.com)

[www.ello.org](http://www.ello.org)

[www.headsupenglish.com](http://www.headsupenglish.com)

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## Topic 1      **Current Events World**

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

- |             |                  |             |                   |
|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. include  | <b>in clude</b>  | 6. economic | <b>eco nom ic</b> |
| 2. gluttony | <b>glut tony</b> | 7. destroy  | <b>de stroy</b>   |
| 3. envy     | <b>en vy</b>     | 8. avoid    | <b>a void</b>     |
| 4. several  | <b>se ver al</b> | 9. realize  | <b>re al ize</b>  |
| 5. pollute  | <b>pol lute</b>  | 10. global  | <b>glob al</b>    |

### 2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	Parts of Speech
1	<b>include</b>	<i>v</i>	to have (someone or something) as part of a group or total	The price of dinner <b>includes</b> dessert.	combine consist of encompass incorporate	includable or includible <i>adj</i>
2	<b>gluttony</b>	<i>n</i>	the act or habit of eating or drinking too much	<b>Gluttony</b> is a serious failure in self-discipline.	craving greed fondness longing penchant	gluttonous <i>adj</i> gluttonously <i>adv</i> gluttonousness <i>n</i>
3	<b>envy</b>	<i>n</i>	the feeling of wanting to have what someone else has	We watched with <b>envy</b> as the yacht slid past us.	hatred malice resentment ill will	envious <i>v</i> enviously <i>adj</i> enviousness <i>n</i> enviously <i>adv</i>
4	<b>several</b>	<i>adj</i>	more than two but not very many	It took <b>several</b> days for the package to arrive.	a few a lot assorted various	several <i>pro</i>
5	<b>pollute</b>	<i>v</i>	to make (land, water, air, etc.) dirty and not safe or suitable to use	Miles of beaches were <b>polluted</b> by the oil spill.	contaminate poison taint	polluter <i>n</i> pollutive <i>adj</i> pollution <i>n</i>

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	Parts of Speech
6	<b>economic</b>	<i>adj</i>	: relating to an economy : relating to the process or system by which goods and services are produced, sold, and bought	We're looking for a more <b>economic</b> way of doing business.	commercial fiscal monetary	econ o my <i>n</i> eco nom i cal <i>adj</i> econ o mist <i>n</i>
7	<b>destroy</b>	<i>v</i>	to cause (something) to end or no longer exist : to cause the destruction of (something)	The bomb blast <b>destroyed</b> the village.	demolish devastate crush eradicate ravage ruin wipe out	de struc tion <i>n</i> de stroy er <i>n</i>
8	<b>avoid</b>	<i>v</i>	to keep yourself from doing (something) or participating in (something)	I am trying to <b>avoid</b> showing any hint of favoritism.	avert bypass dodge shun	avoid able <i>adj</i> avoid ably <i>adv</i> avoid er <i>n</i>
9	<b>realize</b>	<i>v</i>	to understand or become aware of (something)	Do you <b>realize</b> how difficult that stunt is?	comprehend get grasp understand	re al iz able <i>adj</i> re al iz er <i>n</i> re al i za tion <i>n</i>
10	<b>global</b>	<i>adj</i>	involving the entire world	English is becoming a <b>global</b> language.	international universal	glob al l y <i>adv</i> globe <i>n</i>

### 3. Vocabulary Practice

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

envy      pollute      avoid      realize      gluttony      destroy

- a. There are seven deadly sins, one of which is (            ).
- b. (            ), or jealousy, is a deadly sin, too.
- c. You shall not (            ) the Earth.
- d. The Catholic Church believes that these experiments (            ) life.
- e. Scientists should (            ) this type of research.
- f. They (            ) that modernization is required to match the global world.

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

### 4. Listening & Reading Practice

**The Article:** Answer the questions while reading to check your comprehension.

- a) What are the seven deadly sins?
- b) What new deadly sins has the Vatican added?
- c) What does the Vatican think about stem cell research?
- d) Why is the Vatican against biotechnology and genetics?
- e) Why do some priests agree with the changes?

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

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

Listen to and read an article about **Current Events World**

The Catholic Church says there are seven deadly sins. These **include** pride, lust, anger, **gluttony**, **envy**, greed, and laziness. The church believes that all people should try to live a life free of these seven deadly sins. The original sins were written in the sixth century. But because church officials thought a more modern list was needed for the world of today, the Vatican has added **several** new sins. You shall not **pollute** the Earth. You shall not have an abortion. These are only two examples from a longer list of sins, which include buying, selling, and using drugs, and social and **economic** wrongs. These new sins differ from other, less sinful behavior. The second in charge at the Vatican released the information on sins, modern evils, and forgiveness. He was strongly against cloning and stem cell research. The Catholic Church believes that these experiments **destroy** life, and thus they are a deadly evil. The church also believes that areas of biotechnology and genetics have unknown results, and scientists should **avoid** this type of research. Some priests welcomed the new list of sins, as they **realize** that modernization is required to match the **global** world.

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

## 6. 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>

## 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 = Pollution*

**Student A - Opinion Question 1 = *Do you think that*** pollution is a deadly sin?

**Student B - Response 1 =** No, I don't. It's wrong, but not a deadly sin.

**Student A - Opinion Question 1 = *Hmm. Don't you see that*** polluting the planet is killing the planet, so it is a sin?

**Student B - Response 2 =** Yes, it is wrong, but it is not a sin like greed.

*Student A*

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

Envy

Abortion

*Student B*

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

Drugs

Cloning

## 8. Idioms

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

Idiom	Meaning	Example
<b>the blind leading the blind</b>	uninformed and incompetent people leading other people who are similarly incapable, someone who does not understand something but tries to explain it to others	The computer teacher did not know much about computers. It was like <u>the blind leading the blind</u> when he tried to teach the students.
<b>eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth</b>	if someone does something wrong than he or she should be punished by having the same thing done to them	The citizens believe in an <u>eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth</u> . They want the criminal to be punished for killing the girl.
<b>fall from grace</b>	to stop being held in favor by others - especially because of some wrong or foolish action	The politician had a <u>fall from grace</u> after he was involved in a scandal.
<b>have the patience of a saint</b>	to be very patient	The teacher has the <u>patience of a saint</u> with her young students.
<b>hold out the olive branch</b>	to offer to end a dispute and be friendly (the olive branch is a biblical reference and a symbol of peace and reconciliation)	We decided to <u>hold out the olive branch</u> and try to stop fighting with our neighbors.

## 9. Phrasal Verbs

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

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Collocation	Example
<b>Cover up</b>	a planned effort to hide a dishonest, immoral, or illegal act or situation	scandal	Rumsfeld denies that he is trying to <b>cover up</b> the scandal at Abu Ghraib prison.
<b>Break up</b>	to cease to exist as a unified whole – break into pieces		The <b>break-up</b> of Yugoslavia has had a severe impact on the Croatian economy.
<b>Abide by</b>	to accept without objection	policy treaty decision	He stressed that the US would <b>abide by</b> the Canal Treaty timetable to hand over the canal to Panamanian rule.
<b>Build up</b>	to develop gradually by increments (step by step)	tension military	Tension is <b>building up</b> again between India and Pakistan.
<b>Cling on to</b>	to hold onto something or someone very tightly	regime power	Foreign investment has provided the regime with the money it needs to <b>cling on to</b> power, enabling it to double the size of its army.

## Topic 2 Europe

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

1. lawmakers	<b>law mak ers</b>	6. opposition	<b>op po si tion</b>
2. motion	<b>mo tion</b>	7. mature	<b>ma ture</b>
3. controversial	<b>con tro ver sial</b>	8. case	<b>case</b>
4. request	<b>re quest</b>	9. hand	<b>hand</b>
5. alleviate	<b>al le vi ate</b>	10. paediatrician	<b>pae di a tri cian</b>

### 2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	Parts of Speech
1	<b>lawmakers</b>	<i>n</i>	someone who makes laws	The state's <b>lawmaker</b> worked long into the night drafting a bill that would be acceptable to everyone.	legislator lawgiver	law ma king <i>n</i>
2	<b>motion</b>	<i>n</i>	a formal suggestion/proposal made at a meeting for something to be done.	Her <b>motion</b> was voted on.	plan project proposal	mo tion <i>v</i> mo tion al <i>adj</i> mo tion less <i>adj</i> mo tion less ly <i>adv</i> mo tion less ness <i>n</i>
3	<b>controversial</b>	<i>adj</i>	relating to or causing much discussion, disagreement, or argument: likely to produce controversy	Abortion is a highly <b>controversial</b> topic.	contentious dubious disputed questionable	con tro ver sial ism <i>n</i> con tro ver sial ist <i>n</i> con tro ver sial ly <i>adv</i> con tro ver sy <i>n</i>
4	<b>request</b>	<i>v</i>	to ask for (something) in a polite or formal way	The governor will <b>request</b> that the legislature raise taxes.	appeal apply seek demand solicit	re quest <i>n</i>

5	<b>alleviate</b>	<i>v</i>	to reduce pain or trouble of (something) : to make something less painful, difficult, or severe	I sometimes swim to <b>alleviate</b> stress.	allay assuage ease mitigate	al le vi a tion <i>n</i> al le vi a tor <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>opposition</b>	<i>n</i>	actions or opinions that show that you disagree with or disapprove of someone or something	The proposed change has met with <b>opposition</b> from the town's business leaders.	action hostility resistance struggle	op pose <i>v</i> op po si tion al <i>adj</i>
7	<b>mature</b>	<i>adj</i>	having or showing the mental and emotional qualities of an adult	His parents didn't think he was <b>mature</b> enough to live on his own.	adult grown-up sophisticated	ma ture ly <i>adv</i> ma ture <i>v</i>
8	<b>case</b>	<i>n</i>	a convincing argument	He makes a good <b>case</b> for adopting the proposal.	action argument cause claim dispute	case <i>n</i> case <i>v</i>
9	<b>hand</b>	<i>v</i>	To give something to someone	Seanan <b>handed</b> me my notebook.	give pass	hand <i>n</i>
10	<b>paediatrician</b>	<i>n</i>	A doctor who treats babies and children	The <b>paediatrician</b> noted the child had a bruise under her left arm.	children's doctor pediatrican (US)	pae di a tric <i>adj</i>

### 3. Vocabulary Practice

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

- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <b>lawmakers</b>      | a. ease              |
| 2. <b>motion</b>         | b. ask for           |
| 3. <b>controversial</b>  | c. argument          |
| 4. <b>request</b>        | d. proposal          |
| 5. <b>alleviate</b>      | e. adult             |
| 6. <b>opposition</b>     | f. children's doctor |
| 7. <b>mature</b>         | g. legislators       |
| 8. <b>case</b>           | h. give              |
| 9. <b>hand</b>           | i. objection         |
| 10. <b>paediatrician</b> | j. emotive           |

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

### 4. Listening & Reading Practice

From the following article headline, please guess if the sentences below are true or false.

*Article Headline* - "**Belgium to allow euthanasia for children**"

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| a. The voting that passed the bill was very close.                         | T / F |
| b. Belgium is the first country to allow euthanasia for children.          | T / F |
| c. Children who wish to die need their parents' approval.                  | T / F |
| d. A child can be granted euthanasia even if there are drugs to help them. | T / F |
| e. A man accused lawmakers who passed the bill of being murderers.         | T / F |
| f. A newspaper said it was too much of a responsibility for a child.       | T / F |
| g. The newspaper said kids should be allowed to vote at a younger age.     | T / F |

h. Many doctors said modern medicine made euthanasia unnecessary.

T / F

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

**5. Listening and Reading** (The *MP3* is available online)  
Listen to and read an article about **Europe**.

**Lawmakers** in Belgium have passed a bill that will allow euthanasia for terminally ill children. The bill was passed with 86 votes for the **motion**, 44 against, and 12 abstentions. It becomes the first nation to allow euthanasia for children. Belgium's **controversial** law applies only to terminally ill children who are in great pain. There are several conditions that must be met for any act of euthanasia to take place. The child must be in full possession of his/her mental skills and **request** the act themselves. It requires an adult's consent and the written approval of a medical team, who must submit a psychological report. In addition, there must be no treatment available that would **alleviate** the child's suffering and distress.

The law has created a storm of **opposition** worldwide. Opponents called it immoral and said children were not **mature** enough to make such a decision. One man present at the vote stood up and screamed "murderers" at the lawmakers. The Christian Science Monitor makes the **case** that: "In the 21st century, when parents the world over worry that children are growing up too quickly, Belgium is poised to **hand** kids one more responsibility." It adds that: "Allowing children, who aren't even old enough to drive or vote, to decide when it's time to die is one step too far." Last week, 160 Belgian **paediatricians** claimed the law was unnecessary because modern medicine could alleviate pain.

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

## 6. Conversation Strategies

Delaying your Response, maybe to avoid giving an answer.

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

## 7. 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 = **Euthanasia**

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

Student B: Delaying Strategy = *That's a very interesting question, because **I read a story about this yesterday**. Could you tell me what you think?*

Student A: Response = *Eh, hmm, I think it the patient is terminally ill and in a great deal of pain, then it's okay*

### Topics:

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

#### Student A:

Same sex marriage

Drugs

#### Student B:

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

Abortion

Cloning

## 8. Idioms

These *idioms* are very common and they are connected to **Medical Health**.

Idiom	Meaning	Example
<b>alive and kicking</b>	To be well and healthy	My aunt is ninety years old and she is very much <b>alive and kicking</b> .
<b>rub salt in someone's wound</b>	To deliberately make someone's unhappiness or shame or misfortune worse	Seanan <b>rubbed salt in my wound</b> when he continued to criticize me for my mistake.
<b>pale/green around the gills</b>	To look sick	You are looking a bit <b>pale/green around the gills today</b> . Are you okay?
<b>take a turn for the worse</b>	To become sicker/ worse	The situation in Syria <b>took a turn for the worse</b> yesterday as more bombs were dropped on civilians.
<b>flare up / flare-up</b>	To begin again suddenly (an illness or disease) : a sudden worsening of a health condition	The rash <b>flared up</b> again as soon as she used the new soap. Violence <b>flared up</b> again in Ukraine, with a number of people wounded.

## 9. Phrasal Verbs

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

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Collocation	Example
<b>Soak up</b>	To spend time experiencing, listening to, or feeling something enjoyable	culture sun	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	culture	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	culture name (country, city...)	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	culture work study	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	friends the News current events trends	I do make a point of <b>keeping up with</b> current trends in society. It's just part of who I am.

## Topic 3      **Sport**

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

- |              |                  |               |                     |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. common    | <b>com mon</b>   | 6. improving  | <b>im prov ing</b>  |
| 2. took part | <b>took part</b> | 7. progress   | <b>pro gress</b>    |
| 3. survey    | <b>sur vey</b>   | 8. tackling   | <b>tack ling</b>    |
| 4. answered  | <b>an swered</b> | 9. pick       | <b>pick</b>         |
| 5. comments  | <b>com ments</b> | 10. mentality | <b>men tal i ty</b> |

### 2. **Definitions and Samples**

	<b>Word</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Example</b>	<b>Synonym</b>	<b>Parts of Speech</b>
1	<b>common</b>	<i>adj</i>	occurring or appearing frequently: not rare	Electric windows are a <b>common</b> feature in new cars.	accepted commonplace everyday familiar	com mon <i>n</i>
2	<b>took part</b>	<i>pv</i>	to participate in something	Bill refused to <b>take part</b> in the game.	join share participate	
3	<b>survey</b>	<i>n</i>	an activity in which many people are asked a question or a series of questions to gather information about what most people do or think about something	We conducted an opinion <b>survey</b> on the issue and found that most people agree.	analysis audit check sample study	sur vey <i>v</i>
4	<b>answered</b>	<i>v</i>	To say or write something when someone asks you a	He <b>answered</b> only three of the test questions correctly.	responded acknowledged said	an swer <i>n</i> an swer er <i>n</i>

			question: to give an answer to a quest.			
5	<b>comments</b>	<i>n</i>	A spoken or written statement that expresses an opinion about someone or something	The most frequent <b>comment</b> was that the service was slow.	statement of opinion explanation judgment	com ment <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>improving</b>	<i>v</i>	getting better	Her writing has <b>improved</b> since the beginning of the school year.	developing bettering correcting repairing	im prove ment <i>n</i>
7	<b>progress</b>	<i>n</i>	the process of improving or developing something over a period of time	The project showed slow but steady <b>progress</b> .	development advance headway movement	pro gress <i>v</i>
8	<b>tackling</b>	<i>v</i>	to set about dealing with ( <i>tackle</i> the problem)	I'll <b>tackle</b> my homework later.	make an effort deal with engage in work on	tack le <i>n</i> tack le <i>v</i> tack ler <i>n</i>
9	<b>pick</b>	<i>v</i>	to choose or select something or someone	I'll <b>pick</b> the small one; I'm not that hungry.	choose select prize	pick <i>n</i> pick <i>v</i>
10	<b>mentality</b>	<i>n</i>	a particular way of thinking	I don't think he has the <b>mentality</b> of a kid, he is never serious.	attitude mind mindset character	men tal <i>adj</i>

### 3. Vocabulary Practice

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

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <b>common</b>     | a. steps forward   |
| 2. <b>took part</b>  | b. replied to      |
| 3. <b>survey</b>     | c. remarks         |
| 4. <b>answered</b>   | d. widespread      |
| 5. <b>comments</b>   | e. choose          |
| 6. <b>improving</b>  | f. questionnaire   |
| 7. <b>progress</b>   | g. challenging     |
| 8. <b>tackling</b>   | h. way of thinking |
| 9. <b>pick</b>       | i. participated    |
| 10. <b>mentality</b> | j. getting better  |

"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**.

Players from England's professional football leagues have told a campaign group that racism and homophobia are **common** in the game. Over 200 professionals playing in the Premier League, and the three divisions below it, **took part** in a **survey** conducted by the campaigners Kick It Out. The organization said both racism and homophobia were everywhere in English football. Over

half of those who [answered](#) the survey said they regularly see racism and homophobia. A quarter said they have had racist or homophobic [comments](#) from fans or other players. One in five said they have seen it from their own teammates. Many players said there should be better policing at football matches.

Kick It Out said things were [improving](#) but progress was too slow. It said many players complained about the slow [progress](#). Its website said: "During the 2012/13 season, a number of players publicly displayed their discontent at what they believed to be a lack of progress in [tackling](#) racism and discrimination across the game." Former Premier League player Paul Mortimer said there was less racism and homophobia now than there was in the 1980s and 1990s. He said: "If you [pick](#) any club in the country, any stadium or any training ground, everything in a club has moved on. But some of the discriminatory vocabulary used is from a bygone era. This kind of [mentality](#) is still in the dark ages. It has to move on."

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

### 5. **Listening & Reading Practice**

Please ask and answer these comprehension questions with your partner.

1. Who did professional players talk to about racism and homophobia?
2. How many players answered the survey?
3. Where in English football did the players see discrimination?
4. How many of the players said they regularly saw discrimination?
5. What did the players say needed to be better at football matches?
6. What did the players say about the speed of progress?

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

## 6. 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.... 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>	

## 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:

#### Student A:

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

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
<b>drop the ball</b>	to make an error or mistake, to handle things badly	The government <b>dropped the ball</b> 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 <b>game plan</b> 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 <b>in the running</b> for a job on the city school board.
<b>know the score</b>	to know the facts about something	Do you <b>know the score</b> about homework?
<b>neck and neck</b>	exactly even (in a horse race the horses sometimes run neck and neck)	The two candidates were <b>neck and neck</b> in the election until the last ballots were counted.  The two horses were <b>running neck and neck</b> in the race.

## 9. 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		The football player <b>passed out</b> due to dehydration

	<p>passed out begins to wake up, you can use another phrasal verb: “I think he’s coming around.”</p>		
<b>Gave *up*</b>	<p>To “give up” is to stop doing something, to desist.</p>		<p>He didn’t finish the marathon – he <b><u>gave up</u></b> around the 20th mile.”</p>

## Topic 4      **Drugs**

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

1. legalise	<b>le gal ise</b>	6. guarantee	<b>guar an tee</b>
2. trade	<b>trade</b>	7. limits	<b>lim its</b>
3. total	<b>to tal</b>	8. purposes	<b>pur poses</b>
4. disrupt	<b>dis rupt</b>	9. endorse	<b>en dorse</b>
5. legislation	<b>leg is la tion</b>	10. perverse	<b>per verse</b>

### 2. **Definitions and Samples**

	<b>Word</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Example</b>	<b>Synonym</b>	<b>Parts of Speech</b>
1	<b>legalise</b>	<i>v</i>	to make something legal	They wanted to <b>legalise</b> gambling in their city.	legalize (Amr) approve authorize permit	le gal i za tion <i>n</i> le gal iz er <i>n</i>
2	<b>trade</b>	<i>n</i>	the activity or process of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services	<b>Trade</b> accounts for half of our gross national product.	business commerce exchange	trade <i>v</i> trade <i>adj</i>
3	<b>total</b>	<i>adj</i>	complete or absolute	What was the <b>total</b> amount of the bill?	absolute entire full outright	to tal <i>v</i> to tal <i>n</i>
4	<b>disrupt</b>	<i>v</i>	to cause (something) to be unable to continue in the normal way: to interrupt the normal progress or activity of someth.	The barking dogs <b>disrupted</b> my sleep.	disturb rattle agitate	dis rupt er <i>n</i> dis rup tion <i>n</i> dis rup tive <i>adj</i> dis rup tive ly <i>adv</i> dis rup tive ness <i>n</i>

5	<b>legislation</b>	<i>n</i>	a law or set of laws made by a government	They passed new state <b>legislation</b> this week.	act bill charter ruling statute	leg is late <i>v</i> leg is la tor <i>n</i> leg is la tive <i>adj</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>guarantee</b>	<i>n</i>	an assurance for the fulfillment of a condition	The washer comes with a <b>guarantee</b> against major defects.	assurance certificate promise pledge	guar an tee <i>v</i>
7	<b>limits</b>	<i>v</i>	to stop (someone) from having or doing more: to place a limit on (someone)	He tried to <b>limit</b> the damage to his reputation by blaming other people.	curb cap lessen reduce	lim it <i>n</i> lim i ta tion <i>n</i>
8	<b>purposes</b>	<i>n</i>	the reason why something is done or used: the aim or intention of something	The <b>purpose</b> of the new resort is to attract more tourists.	intent idea objective aim	pur pose <i>v</i>
9	<b>endorse</b>	<i>v</i>	to publicly or officially say that you support or approve of (someone or something)	We do not <b>endorse</b> their position.	advocate affirm approve back	en dors able <i>adj</i> en dors ee <i>n</i> en dors er <i>n</i> en dors ment <i>n</i>
10	<b>perverse</b>	<i>adj</i>	wrong or different in a way that others feel is strange or offensive	She has a <b>perverse</b> fascination with death.	contradictory wicked abnormal	per verse ly <i>adv</i> per verse ness <i>n</i> per ver si ty <i>n</i>

### 3. Vocabulary Practice

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

- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. <b>legalise</b>    | a. business      |
| 2. <b>trade</b>       | b. contrary      |
| 3. <b>total</b>       | c. upset         |
| 4. <b>disrupt</b>     | d. assurance     |
| 5. <b>legislation</b> | e. law           |
| 6. <b>guarantee</b>   | f. restricts     |
| 7. <b>limits</b>      | g. decriminalise |
| 8. <b>purposes</b>    | h. backed        |
| 9. <b>endorsed</b>    | i. complete      |
| 10. <b>perverse</b>   | j. grounds       |

"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 **Drugs**.

Uruguay has become the first country in the world to **legalise** the marijuana **trade**, from the drug's production to its distribution. This means it is the only nation where the government has **total** control of the commercialisation of marijuana (also known as cannabis). Uruguay's President Jose Mujica said his goal is to try and **disrupt** the activities of drug traffickers and

possibly put them out of business altogether. He hopes that his legalisation, together with the close monitoring of marijuana sales by the state, will reduce dependence on the drug and drug-related crime. Mr Mujica said he was well aware that the new **legislation** was "an experiment," which had no **guarantee** of being successful.

The legalisation has fallen foul of an international treaty on drug control. Uruguay is a signatory to the 1961 Convention on Narcotic Drugs. The Convention **limits** the use of cannabis "to medical and scientific **purposes**". The president of the International Narcotics Control Board, Raymond Yans, said he was "surprised" that Uruguay had "knowingly decided to break the universally agreed and internationally **endorsed** legal provisions of the treaty". He warned the move could backfire, saying: "It will not protect young people, but rather have the **perverse** effect of encouraging early experimentation, lowering the age of first use, and thus contributing to...earlier onset of addiction and other disorders."

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

## 5. **Listening & Reading Practice**

Please take turns asking and answering the following questions related to the reading.

- a) What did you think when you read the article?
- b) What springs to mind when you hear the word 'drug'?
- c) What do you think of Uruguay's actions?

- d) What view does your government take on drugs?
- e) How do narcotic drugs affect your country?
- f) Do you think other countries will copy Uruguay?

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

## 6. 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>
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### **Expressing certainty**

- *According to government statistics, ...*
- *Actually, ...*
- *In fact, ...*
- *Clearly,*
- *Obviously, ...*
- *People have always ...*
- *People just won't continue to ...*
- *Without doubt, ...*
- *There's no doubt that ....*
- *Undoubtedly*
- *Surely*

## **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 **Drugs**.

Idiom	Meaning	Example
<b>Hit the bottle</b>	to try to counteract feelings of sadness by consuming alcohol - in the hopes of becoming so inebriated that the cause of the sadness is forgotten	Seanan's <b>hitting the bottle</b> again. He's been hitting the booze for a week now.
<b>Fall off the wagon</b>	to begin drinking alcohol after a period of abstinence	Six months later he <b>fell off the wagon</b> in spectacular fashion with a three-day drinking spree.
<b>Smoke like a chimney</b>	to smoke very many cigarettes (or other tobacco products)	My gran <b>smoked like a chimney</b> when she was alive. I think she went through 80 cigarettes a day.
<b>On the wagon</b>	to be in the process of not drinking alcohol usually due to an addiction problem	Jim's old drinking buddies complained that he was no fun when he went <b>on the wagon</b> .
<b>Drown your sorrows</b>	to try to counteract feelings of sadness by consuming alcohol - in the hopes of becoming so inebriated that the cause of the sadness is forgotten	Man, so he left you because he was "too busy" and one week later he's dating someone else? Listen, forget him. Let's get you out to a bar to <b>drown your sorrows</b> .

## 9. Phrasal Verbs

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

<b>Phrasal Verb</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Collocation</b>	<b>Example</b>
<b>Wean *off*</b>	To slowly stop using or doing something	drugs / sweets / breast-milk	I'm trying to <b><u>wean</u></b> the kids <b><u>off</u></b> sweets, by pretending that vegetables are new sweets.
<b>Throw *away*</b>	To discard something, not care for it anymore.	life	John is <b><u>throwing away</u></b> his life with that crap.
<b>Stay off*</b>	To not do something, that you used to do.	drugs cigarettes alcohol	It's hard to <b><u>stay off</u></b> cigarettes, once you've just given up.
<b>Come down (off*)</b>	A feeling/state when a drug is getting weaker in your system.	drugs high	I've heard that <b><u>coming down off</u></b> your high when you take drugs is a really negative depressing feeling.
<b>Shoot up</b>	To inject a narcotic substance into your bloodstream.	heroin / cocaine /...	I used to live in a street in Spain where I would see addicts <b><u>shooting up</u></b> everyday.

## Topic 5 History

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

- |              |                    |               |                      |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1. momentous | <b>mo men tous</b> | 6. eagerly    | <b>ea ger ly</b>     |
| 2. arms      | <b>arms</b>        | 7. legitimate | <b>le git i mate</b> |
| 3. brutal    | <b>bru tal</b>     | 8. imperative | <b>im per a tive</b> |
| 4. magnitude | <b>mag ni tude</b> | 9. just       | <b>just</b>          |
| 5. seize     | <b>seize</b>       | 10.era        | <b>era</b>           |

### 2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	Parts of Speech
1	<b>momentous</b>	<i>adj</i>	very important, having great or lasting importance	My college graduation was a <b>momentous</b> day in my life.	important meaningful notable pivotal	mo men tous ly <i>adv</i> mo men tous ness <i>n</i>
2	<b>arms</b>	<i>n</i>	a means (as a weapon) of offense and defense especially a firearm	At least 30 former Guantanamo Bay detainees have been killed or recaptured after taking up <b>arms</b> against allied forces.	accouterments armaments firearms guns	arm <i>n</i> arm <i>v</i> armed <i>adj</i>
3	<b>brutal</b>	<i>adj</i>	extremely cruel or harsh	All wars are <b>brutal</b> .	barbarous callous ferocious harsh	bru tal ly <i>adv</i> bru tal i ty <i>n</i> brute <i>n</i>
4	<b>magnitude</b>	<i>n</i>	the size, extent or importance of something	The <b>magnitude</b> of the decision taken by the government to go to war cannot be overstated.	importance significance weight degree	
5	<b>seize</b>	<i>v</i>	To take hold of (clutch, grasp)	He <b>seized</b> the chance to present his ideas to his boss.	catch snatch clench	

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	Parts of Speech
6	<b>eagerly</b>	<i>adv</i>	very excited and interested: feeling a strong and impatient desire to do something or for something	She waited <b>eagerly</b> for the movie to start.	anxiously ardently earnestly impatiently	ea ger <i>adj</i> ea ger ness <i>n</i>
7	<b>legitimate</b>	<i>adj</i>	real, accepted, or official	There's no <b>legitimate</b> reason for prescribing this medication to a child.	authentic valid legal real	le git i mate ly <i>adv</i> le git i mate v le git i ma tion <i>n</i>
8	<b>imperative</b>	<i>adj</i>	very important	It is <b>imperative</b> that you call her today.	necessary critical crucial essential	im per a tive ly <i>adv</i> im per a tive ness <i>n</i> im per a tive <i>n</i>
9	<b>just</b>	<i>adj</i>	agreeing with what is considered morally right or good	Was it a <b>just</b> cause for war?	ethical apt good right	just ly <i>adv</i> just ness <i>n</i> just <i>adv</i>
10	<b>era</b>	<i>n</i>	a period of time that is associated with a particular quality, event, person, etc.	His death marks the end of an <b>era</b> .	age cycle generation epoch	

### 3. Vocabulary Practice

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

- |                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| a. <b>momentous</b>  | significance |
| b. <b>arms</b>       | valid        |
| c. <b>brutal</b>     | anxiously    |
| d. <b>magnitude</b>  | fair         |
| e. <b>seize</b>      | weapons      |
| f. <b>eagerly</b>    | necessity    |
| g. <b>legitimate</b> | embrace      |
| h. <b>imperative</b> | pivotal      |
| i. <b>just</b>       | age          |
| j. <b>era</b>        | cruel        |

"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 **History**.

In a **momentous** decision, the IRA has formally announced it will lay down its **arms** and stop its armed struggle against Britain. The step effectively ends thirty-five years of bloody and **brutal** violence from one of Europe's best-organized paramilitary groups. For over three decades, the IRA bombed the British mainland, often in bars and shopping markets, and killed British soldiers in Northern Ireland. Tony Blair welcomed the bold initiative as a moment in history of "unprecedented **magnitude**". Sinn Fein president Gerry Adams said it presented an unparalleled challenge and opportunity. He said: "There is an enormous responsibility on us to **seize** this moment and to make Irish freedom a reality."

A former IRA prisoner read the statement the world had been **eagerly** awaiting. It stated: “All IRA units have been ordered to dump arms. All volunteers have been instructed to assist the development of purely political and democratic programs through exclusively peaceful means. Volunteers must not engage in any other activities whatsoever.” The statement declared that the armed struggle had been a **legitimate** one and that the goal was still of a united Ireland and “to end British rule”. The declaration also stated that: “There is a compelling **imperative** on all sides to build a **just** and lasting peace.” Mr. Adams greeted the declaration by saying: “This is the **era** of the nation builders.”

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

### 5. **Listening & Reading Practice**

In pairs, talk about the momentous events that have helped shape your country's history. What was the most important decision taken? What recent decisions have been taken? What would have happened to your country had those decisions not been made? Who are the important decision makers (alive or dead) in your country's history?

## 6. 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>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>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>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>

## 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 **History**.

Idiom	Meaning	Example
<b>ancient history</b>	someone or something from so long ago as to be completely forgotten or no longer important, as a former relationship.	Bob? I never think about Bob anymore. He's <b>ancient history</b> .
<b>(the) rest is history</b>	Everyone knows the rest of the story I am referring to.	Bob: Hey, what happened between you and Sue? Bill: Finally we realized that we could never get along, and <b>the rest is history</b> .
<b>happy is the country which has no history</b>	Since history tends to record only violent, unfortunate, or tumultuous events, a country with no history would be a country lucky enough to have no such unhappy events to record.	The history of our country is so full of greed, violence, and dishonesty: <b>happy is the country which has no history</b> .
<b>go down in history</b>	To be recorded in a particular way	I think that, in the end, this will <b>go down in history</b> as a very important project.  Usage notes: sometimes used <b>in</b> the form <i>go down in the annals of history</i> or <i>go down in the history books</i> :  He hopes to <b>go down in the history books</b> as a man of vision who brought the country together.
<b>I'm history</b>	Goodbye, I am leaving	<b>I'm history</b> . See you tomorrow.

## 9. Phrasal Verbs

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

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Collocation	Example
<b>date back</b>	When something was first made, produced.	century	Dorchester has a rich history <b><u>dating back</u></b> to Roman times.
<b>look (back) into</b>	To investigate something	history	When politicians <b><u>look back into</u></b> history they should learn from past mistakes.
<b>delve into</b>	To examine something carefully	past	The police <b><u>delved into</u></b> my past to see what crimes I had committed.
<b>cover *up*</b>	To hide the truth	story	The government <b><u>covered up</u></b> the accident by saying that it was a training exercise.
<b>make *up*</b>	To invent or create	story	The government <b><u>made up</u></b> the story to appease the masses.

The End☺