

Topic 5 **Countries**

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

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| 1. Un as sail able | 6. Sheer |
| 2. Vir tue | 7. Ad ja cent |
| 3. Con sent | 8. Stand point |
| 4. El i gi ble | 9. Dis par i ties |
| 5. Nee dy | 10. Vol a tile |

2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	Parts of Speech
1	Unassailable	<i>adj</i>	Not able to be doubted, attacked, or questioned	Climbing that wall is unassailable . We will have to find a way around it.	<u>Absolute</u> <u>Indisputable</u> <u>Infallible</u>	Un as sail a bil i ty <i>n</i> Un as sail able ness <i>n</i> Un as sail ably <i>adv</i>
2	Virtue	<i>n</i>	Morally good behavior or character	She is a lady of honor and virtue .	<u>Honor</u> <u>Integrity</u> <u>Ideal</u>	
3	Consent	<i>n</i>	Permission for something to happen or be done : agreement about an opinion or about something that will happen or be done	He did not give his consent for the use of his name in the advertisement. No one may use the vehicle without the consent of the owner.	<u>Authorization</u> <u>Permission</u> <u>Sanction</u>	Con sent <i>v</i> Con sent ual <i>adj</i> Con sent er <i>n</i> Con sent ing ly <i>adv</i>
4	Eligible	<i>adj</i>	Able to be chosen for something : able to do or receive something	I'd like to join but I'm not eligible yet.	<u>Fit</u> <u>Worthy</u> <u>Qualified</u>	El i gi bil i ty <i>n</i> El i gi ble <i>n</i> El i gi bly <i>adv</i>
5	Needy	<i>adj</i>	Not having enough money, food, etc., to live properly	She regularly gives money and donates clothes to the needy .	<u>Destitute</u> <u>Hard up</u> <u>Poor</u>	Need i ness <i>n</i>

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonyms	Parts of Speech
6	Sheer	<i>adj</i>	Used to emphasize the large amount, size, or degree of something : complete and total	Take a look at the sheer size of that elephant. It is huge.	<u>Utter</u> <u>Absolute</u> <u>Outright</u>	Sheer <i>v</i> Sheer <i>n</i> Sheer <i>adv</i>
7	Adjacent	<i>adj</i>	Close or near : sharing a border, wall, or point	Their house is adjacent to a wooded park.	<u>Neighboring</u> <u>Adjoining</u> <u>Nearby</u>	Adjacently <i>adv</i>
8	Standpoint	<i>n</i>	A way in which something is thought about or considered	From an economic standpoint , the policy is sound	(from my) <u>Shoes</u> <u>Viewpoint</u> <u>Perspective</u>	
9	Disparities	<i>n</i>	Differences from one thing and another	There were disparities between the evidence given by the two witnesses of the crime.	<u>Difference</u> <u>Unlike</u> <u>Non-identical</u>	Dis pa rate <i>n</i> Dis pa rate ly <i>adv</i> Dis pa rate ness <i>n</i>
10	Volatile	<i>adj</i>	Likely to become dangerous or out of control	The protests are increasing, creating a volatile situation in the capital.	<u>Capricious</u> <u>Changeable</u> <u>Uncertain</u>	Vol a tile ness <i>n</i> Vol a til i tyn

3. Vocabulary Practice

Please answer the questions below using the Vocabulary we have studied. Take turns asking and answering the questions. Full sentences for your answers please and speaking only. Thank you.

1. Have you ever seen a **volatile** situation in real life or through mass media? Explain in detail.
2. What room is **adjacent** to this room?
3. When are you **eligible** to drink in Korea?
4. Who teaches you **virtues**, parent, teachers or friends?
5. What is the **sheer** height of the highest mountain in Korea?

6. Do you think a unified Korea is assailable or **unassailable**?
7. What is your **standpoint** on taking drugs? Explain why.
8. Are there any **disparities** between males and females in the workplace in Korea?
9. Do you ever help the **needy**? Why or why not?
10. Do you think asking a woman's father for his **consent** before marrying her is correct these days?

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

*Is Patriotism a Virtue?

Patriotism is a much-contested moral sentiment. Some view love of country as an **unassailable virtue**, while others see it as a source of mindless obedience, chauvinism, and war. Our question is more particular: Do citizens have obligations to one another that go beyond the duties they have to other people in the world? And if they do, can these obligations be accounted for on the basis of **consent** alone?

Countries do provide more to their own people than they do to foreigners. U.S. citizens, for example, are **eligible** for many forms of public provision—public education, unemployment compensation, job training, Social Security, Medicare, welfare, food stamps, and so on—that foreigners are not. In fact, those who oppose a more generous immigration policy worry that the new entrants will take advantage of social programs American taxpayers have paid for. But this raises the question of why American taxpayers are more responsible for their own **needy** citizens than for those who live elsewhere.

Some people dislike all forms of public assistance, and would like to scale back the welfare state. Others believe we should be more generous than we are in providing foreign aid to assist people in developing countries. But almost everyone recognizes a distinction between welfare and foreign aid. And most agree that we have a special responsibility to meet the needs of our own citizens that does not extend to everyone in the world. Is this distinction morally defensible, or is it mere favoritism, a prejudice for our own kind? What, really, is the moral significance of national boundaries? In terms of **sheer** need, the billion people around the world who live on less

than a dollar a day are worse off than our poor.

Laredo, Texas, and Juarez, Mexico, are two **adjacent** towns separated by the Rio Grande. A child born in Laredo is eligible for all of the social and economic benefits of the American welfare state, and has the right to seek employment anywhere in the United States when she comes of age. A child born on the other side of the river is entitled to none of these things. Nor does she have the right to cross the river. Through no doing of their own, the two children will have very different life prospects, simply by virtue of their place of birth.

The inequality of nations complicates the case for national community. If all countries had comparable wealth, and if every person were a citizen of some country or other, the obligation to take special care of one's own people would not pose a problem—at least not from the **standpoint** of justice. But in a world with vast **disparities** between rich and poor countries, the claims of community can be in tension with the claims of equality. The **volatile** issue of immigration reflects this tension.

*Taken from Justice by Michael J. Sandel (pp. 228-230)

5. Reading Practice

With your Partner, discuss the following:

1. Do you think we need to take care of our own people first, before we help others who are not citizens? (in Korea or your country)
2. Do you think we have an obligation to help people in poorer countries?

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>Expressing conditional agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>I'd agree with you if ...</i> • <i>I'd certainly agree if you're thinking of ...</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>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:** Busan is the best city in Korea!

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

Why: Busan is wonderful. It is small and has lots of things to do
and see. I love it there.

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

Practice

Student A:

1. Daegu is the best city in Korea!
2. Fish have feelings
3. Love doesn't exist.

Student B:

1. The Earth is flat.
2. Women are smarter than men,
3. Students should have religious classes in school.

8. Phrasal Verbs

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

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Collocation	Example
Stand aside	to not involve yourself in a situation, especially one that you should be trying to prevent		The country can't stand aside and watch a genocide take place.
Patch *up*	come to terms, come to an agreement	Differences Relations	We will try to do something to patch up the differences between the two countries.
Spell out	to say or explain something very clearly because someone has not understood s/t.		The country must spell out where it stands on the issue of the nuclear programme.
Settle down	to begin to live a quieter life by getting married or staying permanently in a place	Country	After retirement I would live to settle down in the countryside .
Put *aside*	to not allow yourself to be affected by a problem, argument etc so that you can achieve something more important	Differences Divisions	It is hoped that both countries will put aside their differences and agree upon a new political future for the region.

9. Idioms

These Idioms are related to **Countries**.

Idiom	Meaning	Example
Too Many Chiefs and Not Enough Indians	this is often used to describe a company where there are too many managers and not enough people doing the actual work	The trouble with that company is that there are <u>too many chiefs and not enough Indians</u> .
Slow boat to China	we use this expression to describe something that is very slow and takes a long time.	Waiting for the architects to produce their plans was like taking the <u>slow boat to China</u> .
Pardon My French (UK)	we use this expression before or after we have said something rude, for example, a swear word.	If you'll <u>pardon my French</u> , but I think you're a %^&*!
Indian Summer (UK)	a period in late autumn when the weather is unusually warm	Much as I love this <u>Indian Summer</u> , I wish we had this warm weather in the summer rather than in October.
A Mexican Standoff	this expression is often used in a business situation when two sides cannot agree.	There appears to be <u>a Mexican Standoff</u> as neither party can agree on the terms of the merger.