

F2 Conversation

Fall Semester 2015

Seanan

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Topic 1 **Gossip & Rumor**

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

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Middle of the range | 6. Horoscopes |
| 2. Basically | 7. Celebrity |
| 3. Gossip | 8. Thing |
| 4. Anything and everything | 9. Affair |
| 5. Disapprove | 10. Real |

2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Middle of the range	<i>adj</i>	of a middle or medium price, quality, etc	I drive a mid-range family car, nothing too fancy.	Shortened to: <u>mid-range</u>	
2	Basically	<i>adv</i>	used to show that a statement is expressing the most important reason for something	They basically play zone defense.	Can also be used to mean: <u>simply</u> , <u>generally</u>	Basic (adj)
3	Gossip	<i>n</i>	information about the behavior and personal lives of other people	He had been spreading gossip about his coworkers.	Similar to: <u>hearsay</u> , <u>chitchat</u> , <u>tale</u>	Gossip (v) Gossiper (n) Gossipry (n)
4	Anything and everything	<i>n</i>	all manner of things	I will eat anything and everything .		
5	Disapprove	<i>v</i>	to believe someone or something is bad or wrong : to not approve of someone or something	She married him even though her parents disapproved .	Similar to: <u>disallow</u> , <u>reject</u> , <u>refuse</u>	Disapprover (n) Disapprovingly (adv)

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	Horoscopes	<i>n</i>	a description of what is going to happen to you, based on the position of the stars and planets at the time of your birth	My horoscope said I was going to be lucky in love this month.	Related to: <u>astrology</u> , <u>prediction</u> , <u>fortune telling</u>	
7	Celebrity	<i>n</i>	a person who is famous	There were many celebrities at the party.	Shortened to: <u>Celeb (s)</u>	Celebrities (pl n)
8	Thing	<i>n</i>	a particular event, occurrence, or situation	Let's just forget about the whole thing and move on.	Similar to: <u>incident</u> , <u>story</u> , <u>situation</u>	Thing (n)
9	Affair	<i>n</i>	a secret sexual relationship between two people	The married man had an affair with his co-worker.	Similar to: <u>two-timing</u> , <u>cheating</u> , <u>infidelity</u>	Affair (n)
10	Real	<i>adj</i>	used for emphasizing that a description of someone or something is very accurate	You could tell the guy was a real nerd.	Similar to: <u>complete</u> , <u>absolute</u> , <u>entire</u>	Real (adj) Real (adv)

3. Vocabulary Practice

In groups of 3, please respond and discuss your opinions about the following questions or statements.

Please use the **underlined** word in your response and discussion.

1. What would be a **middle of the range** car in Korea and why?
2. **Basically**, what is your opinion about K-pop? Do you like it or not?
3. Do you ever **gossip** about people?
4. Is there a store in Daegu where you can find **anything and everything**? If so, where?
5. Have your parents every **disapproved** of you doing something?
6. Do you read **horoscopes**? Also, do you believe them?
7. Which **celebrity** is now all over the news? Can you tell me why?
8. What is the **thing** with 노홍철 all about?
9. Why do you think people have **affairs**?
10. Why is it **real** important to brush your teeth at night?

4. Reading and Listening (The MP3 is available online)

Okay, the newspapers in England, well, we've got quite a lot of newspapers, some of the more serious ones like The Times. Then you've got the **middle of the range**, things like the Daily Mail and the Daily Express, and then you've got the British tabloids, which we are quite famous for, and the tabloids are quite interesting. **Basically**, the tabloids are just **gossip**, and they will report **anything and everything** in great detail. Um, a lot of people kind of **disapprove** of the tabloids, but personally I find them quite interesting and entertaining. In our house, we have a tabloid newspaper, The Daily Mirror and we have the Daily Mail as well. And in the Mirror

you'll get all the gossip, and things like horoscopes, and real celebrity news like recently you've had the David Beckham thing that he's been having an affair, and that was interesting. It went into real detail, all the text messages that they sent and everything, uh, and it is kind of, it is just gossip, but then many people get the tabloids because it reports the sport in a lot of detail, so a lot of men get the, for the football scores and horse racing and everything.

5. Reading Practice

In **Pairs**, have a short discussion on the following:

- a. Do you think it is right for a tabloid newspaper or the paparazzi to hound celebrities and report on every little titbit of their lives? If yes, why? If no, why not?

6. Conversation Strategies

Countering

Countering directly (through antithesis)

- *But*
- *But who can say that ...?*
- *But why ...?*
- *But if ...*
- *But surely, ...*

Countering politely (through agreement followed by antithesis)

- *Yes, but remember that*
- *Yes, but it isn't that ...*

Countering politely (through partial agreement followed by antithesis)

- *That may be so, but ...*
- *That may be true, but ...*
- *That may be so, ...*
- *That might have been the case once, but ...*
- *Well, maybe they do, but ...*
- *You may be right about ..., but ..*
- *Maybe...But the problem is...*
- *That's a good idea, but...*
- *That's a good point, but...*
- *I'd love to, but...*
- *That would be great, except that...*
- *That may be so, but...*
- *Possibly, but...*
- *..., but what I'm concerned with is...*
- *..., but what I'm afraid of is...*
- *..., but what bothers me is ...*
- *..., but what I don't like is...*
- *..., but what I'm concerned with is...*

Countering using "after all" "at least" "even so" both for concession and antithesis

- *After all, ...*
- *At least there's ...*
- *But at least...*
- *Well, even so, ...*

7. Conversation Strategy Practice

Please use Expressions from the previous page to **Counter** something your partner says.

Example:

Student A: I think the world began with the Big Bang.

Student B: **That may be so, but** what happened before the Big Bang. I mean, how can something come out of nothing?

Student A: **That's a good point,** science cannot explain everything yet, **but** I believe there is a rational answer.

Student B: **But surely,** you don't believe that we just magically appeared out of nothing? What about God?

Student A: **I'd love to** believe in God, **but** I just don't see the logic for a God.

Student B: Huh

Practice:

Please state the following opinions to your partner. Allow your partner to Counter and then discuss further – try to argue your opinion.

Student A:

1. K-pop is the best music in the world
2. 2NE1's Dara will star in a movie soon

Student B:

1. Keimyung University is better than Seoul National University
2. Girls' Generation's Taeyeon and EXO's Baekhyun have split up!

8. Phrasal Verbs

These *Phrasal Verbs* are very common in relation to **Gossip & Rumor**.

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Example
get about/around/round	become well known; spread	news, rumors, gossip, word	The word got about that she was having an affair. The rumor got around that he was a drug dealer. Gossip soon gets round in a small neighborhood.
stir *up*	to set in motion; instigate	trouble	He stirred up trouble .
put *about*	spread gossip.		You shouldn't believe everything he puts about .
make *up*	to invent a story, poem, etc.	story	He made up a story about his ex, saying she was unkind and cheated on him.
listen to*	to give ear to, to hear	gossip	Don't listen to gossip , I mean it's all hearsay, so you can trust it!

9. Phrasal Verb Practice

In groups of 3, please respond and discuss your opinions about the following questions or statements.

Please use the **underlined** word in your response and discussion.

1. What **stories** are **getting about** at the moment on Korean celebs?
2. Do you think famous people sometimes just **stir up trouble** just to get more famous?
3. What would you do if someone was **putting about** false **rumors** about you?
4. Have you ever **made up** something about someone, to hurt them?
5. Do you **listen to gossip** or ignore it?

Topic 2 **Cosmetics**

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

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. <u>M</u> ake <u>o</u> ver | 6. <u>B</u> oost |
| 2. Con <u>t</u> es tant | 7. Self-es <u>t</u> eem |
| 3. Psy <u>ch</u> ol o gist | 8. <u>L</u> i po <u>s</u> uc tion |
| 4. <u>B</u> ul lied | 9. <u>N</u> ose <u>j</u> ob |
| 5. Self- <u>c</u> on fi dence | 10. <u>G</u> or geous |

2. **Definitions and Samples**

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Makeover	<i>n</i>	the act or process of making changes to improve the appearance or effectiveness of someone or something	The actress had a complete makeover to turn her into a glamorous star.	Similar to: <u>refashioning</u> , <u>remodeling</u> , <u>reshaping</u>	Make over (phv)
2	Contestant	<i>n</i>	a person who takes part in a contest	The winning contestants will receive a cash prize.	Like: <u>competitor</u> , <u>challenger</u> , <u>contender</u>	Contest (n) Contest (v)
3	Psychologist	<i>n</i>	someone who studies how people's minds work and how this affects their behavior	A Melbourne psychologist was suspended yesterday because of a secret 'affair of the heart'.	Similar to: <u>therapist</u> , <u>psychotherapist</u> , <u>psychoanalyst</u>	Psychology (n) Psychological (adj)
4	Bully	<i>v</i>	to frighten, hurt, or threaten (a smaller	He bullied his younger brothers.	Like: <u>intimidate</u> ,	Bully (n)

			or weaker person) : to act like a bully toward (someone)		<u>harass, push</u> <u>around</u>	
5	Self-confidence	<i>n</i>	confidence in oneself and in one's powers and abilities	Negativity is always bad for your self-confidence .	Like: <u>self-</u> <u>assurance</u>	Self-confident (adj) Self-confidently (adv)

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	Parts of Speech
6	Boost	<i>v</i>	to make bigger or greater	Here are 7 simple marketing tips to help you boost your sales and profits quickly.	Similar to: <u>advance,</u> <u>encourage,</u> <u>promote</u>	Boost (v) Boost (n) Booster (n)
7	Self-esteem	<i>n</i>	a feeling of having respect for yourself and your abilities	He has such low self- esteem after he failed his exams.	Like: <u>pride, dignity,</u> <u>self-respect</u>	
8	Liposuction	<i>n</i>	a kind of surgery that removes fat from a person's body	The trend is for liposuction or breast surgery between high school and university.	Used in connection with <i>plastic</i> and <i>cosmetic</i> <i>surgery</i>	
9	Nose job	<i>n</i>	plastic surgery on the nose usually for cosmetic purposes	Before you venture off to get that nose job , which is termed rhinoplasty, be sure you weigh all the risks and costs.	Same as: <u>rhinoplasty</u>	We can also say: <i>I got/had my nose</i> <i>done.</i>
10	Gorgeous	<i>adj</i>	very beautiful or attractive	Your baby is absolutely gorgeous!	Like: <u>beautiful,</u> <u>magnificent,</u> <u>attractive</u>	Gorgeously (adv) Gorgeousness (n)

3. Vocabulary Practice

In groups of 3, please respond and discuss your opinions about the following questions or statements.

Please use the underlined word in your response and discussion.

1. Have you ever seen someone who has had a makeover and you didn't recognise them?
2. How do you feel about the contestants on 'Let Me In'?
3. Do you think people see psychologists in Korea? Why/why not?
4. Have you ever bullied or been bullied by someone?
5. How do you build up your self-confidence?
6. How would you boost your chances of getting a job?
7. If your friend had low self-esteem, how would you help them to change this?
8. I have heard liposuction is a dangerous operation. Would you agree with this? Why?
9. Would you ever get a nose-job? If yes, what style?
10. Who do you think is gorgeous in Korean society today?

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

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

'The Swan' is a TV show on the FOX Channel in which women who are unhappy with their appearance are given cosmetic surgery makeovers. The winners of each episode then compete in a final beauty pageant. The winner of the pageant is crowned 'The Swan'. Each week two 'contestants' who have some physical and emotional problems are chosen from the general public. Several experts discuss each woman's case and decide what they need done in order to become a 'Swan'. A psychologist counsels the women for the problems they have had in their lives. For example, perhaps they have been through a

bad divorce or perhaps they have been **bullied** because of the way they look. The psychologist tries to give the women more **self-confidence** and **boost** their **self-esteem**. A cosmetic surgeon and dentist then get to work. The women get their teeth straightened and whitened. They get everything from **liposuction** and tummy tucks to **nose jobs** and cheek implants. Once the women have recovered from their surgeries, they begin a strict training regimen with a fitness instructor. This usually requires at least two hours a day in the gym. The women's diets are also strictly controlled. Finally, a make-up and hair artist helps them to look their best. During the show there are many hardships and tears, but in the end the women are usually happy with their new look. One winner of the show was DeLisa Stiles, an Army captain who served in Iraq. Stiles got cosmetic surgery and went on a diet. She got her teeth fixed. She got her hair done. She got her body and face changed. She was ultimately crowned 'The Swan' and got more than \$300,000 in cash and prizes. Unfortunately her husband divorced her during the show, but the show's producer says she has become "a **gorgeous** woman, who will be very successful in life."

5. Listening and Reading Practice

In **Pairs**, have a short discussion on the following:

- a. If you could change one part of your body, what would it be and why?
- b. Do you think cosmetic surgery will become less used or more used in the future? Why/why not?

6. Conversation Strategies

Logical Argument

Questions or conclusions based on conditions

with "if"

- *If ..., why don't they just ...?*
- *What if ...?*
- *And what happens if ...?*
- *What would happen then if ...?*
- *If that is so..., (then)*
- *That would be true if...*
- *You would be right if...*
- *That would make sense if...*
- *It'd be O.K. if ...*

Questions based on conditions with sentence

adverbials " then" and "so"

- *But if you... Then how do you go about ...?*
- *Then can you tell me what's wrong with ...?*

Expressing Cause and effect

Cause

- *The reason why... is ...*
- *The reason why ... is that ...*
- *Due to ...,...*
- *Because...,*
- *Because of...*
- *Since...,*
- *...is why...*

Result

- *For this reason,...*
- *For this reason alone, ...*
- *Owing to this, ...*
- *This is why ...*
- *That's why...*
- *This is the reason why ...*
- *Therefore*
- *So*
- *As a result*
- *Consequently, ...*
- *Thus, ...*

7. Conversation Strategy Practice

Please use Expressions from the previous page to Argue with your partner.

Example:

Student A: *Statement:* I don't think I can go on vacation with you.

Student B: *Logical Argument Question:* **But if you** can't go with me, **how** am I supposed to pay?

Student A: *Cause and Result:* **The reason why** I can't go **is that** my mom said no. **Therefore**, I can't go. Sorry.

Practice

Student A:

Statement 1: Everyone should have cosmetic surgery!

Statement 2: I don't think men should wear face cream!

Student B:

Statement 1: Drinking water is bad for your skin!

Statement 2: Daegu has the most beautiful women in Korea!

8. Phrasal Verbs

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

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Collocation	Example
Frown upon	To have a negative view or opinion about someone.	Women	Women who have cosmetic surgery in this country are not frowned upon .
Turn *back*	To reverse something, to go back in time.	Clock	Cosmetic surgery can only turn back the clock , not stop it.
Do *up*	To prepare something for use or wear	Hair Face	Her hair was done up in a neat bun at the back of her head.
Put *on*	To apply makeup to your face	Make-up	How long does it take you to put on make-up before you go out on a date?
Strut around*	To proudly walk around with good posture. (sometimes a negative sense)		Look at her strutting around as if she is a super model.

9. Phrasal Verb Practice

In groups of 3, please respond and discuss your opinions about the following questions or statements.

Please use the **underlined** word in your response and discussion.

1. When you see beggars on the street, do you **frown upon** them? Why or why not?
2. Are you happy in your skin, or do you try to **turn back** the clock by using skin products?
3. How long does it take you to **put on** your make-up and **do up** your hair in the morning?
4. Seanan thinks young people today **strut around** a lot compared to when he was growing up. Do you think he is right, or just old? ^

Topic 3 **Jobs**

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

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Fair <u>share</u> | 6. Par <u>ent</u> hood |
| 2. <u>Rare</u> | 7. Keep <u>up</u> with |
| 3. <u>Breed</u> | 8. Un a <u>ware</u> |
| 4. <u>Life</u> styles | 9. <u>Tend</u> |
| 5. <u>Rough</u> ly | 10. Au to <u>mat</u> i cal ly |

2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Fair share	<i>adj</i> +n	Equal amount	We've all had our fair share of problems recently with the economic cutbacks.	Usually followed by: <u>problems...</u> used frequently in a negative sense.	
2	Rare	<i>adj</i>	seldom occurring or found	The Book of Wealth, written in 1898, is an extremely rare book.	Similar to: <u>uncommon, limited, scarce</u>	Rare (adj) Rareness (n)
3	Breed	<i>n</i>	A kind of person	He is a new breed of athlete; tall, muscular and intelligent.	Similar to: <u>type, variety, brand</u>	Breed (n) Breeder (n)
4	Lifestyles	<i>n</i>	A particular way of living: the way a person lives or a group of people live	She envied the lavish lifestyles of wealthy people.	Similar to: <u>behaviour, way of living, conduct</u>	Lifestyle (adj)
5	Roughly	<i>adv</i>	not exactly but close in number, quality, meaning etc.	It was roughly 10 Euros, give or take.	Similar to: <u>approximately, around, about</u>	Roughly (adv) Rough (adj) Rough (n) Rough (adv)

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	Parenthood	<i>n</i>	the state of being a mothr or father	Parenthood is a difficult task requiring great commitment.	Similar in a way to: <u>parentage</u> and can be split up into <u>motherhood</u> and <u>fatherhood</u>	
7	Keep up with	<i>phr v</i>	To remain in contact with, to remain aware of something	In order to expand your vocabulary, spend some time looking over news and current affairs websites to keep up with the latest developments.	Similar to: <u>match</u> , <u>meet</u> , <u>balance</u>	
8	Unaware	<i>adj</i>	not realizing that something exists or is happening	Jo seemed unaware that there was anyone else in the room.	Adverbs frequently used with unaware are: <u>blissfully</u> , <u>completely</u> , <u>entirely</u> , <u>quite</u> , <u>totally</u> , <u>wholly</u> .	Unaware of / Unaware that
9	Tend	<i>v</i>	to usually do a particular thing	He tends to exaggerate.	Similar to: <u>gravitate</u> , <u>lean</u> , <u>favor</u>	Tend bar (phr)
10	Automatically	<i>adv</i>	without conscious thought or intention, especially because of habit	I just automatically said yes.	Similar to: <u>naturally</u> , <u>unquestionably</u> , <u>unintentionally</u>	Automatic (adj) Automatic (n)

3. Vocabulary Practice

In groups of 3, please respond and discuss your opinions about the following questions or statements.

Please use the underlined word in your response and discussion.

1. Who in the news has had their fair share of problems recently?
2. What animal do you think will be rare to see in the future?
3. Are Daegu people a different breed from Seoul people? Why/why not?
4. What do you think about the lifestyles of the rich and famous?
5. Can you tell me roughly how far the Moon is from the Earth?
6. Do you think parenthood is easy or difficult? Why/ why not?
7. Do you keep up with the latest fashions? If yes, what is fashionable now?
8. Are young people unaware of the dangers of smoking in Korea? If not, why do they still smoke?
9. Some foreigners when they travel tend to hit Mc Donalds on their first day, why do you think they tend to do this?
10. Do you automatically look at your cellphone every few minutes? If yes, are you addicted?:(

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

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

New research suggests that husbands do not do their fair share of work around the house. A study from the Ohio State University says that men who do an equal share of housework are a rare breed. Researchers looked at the lifestyles of 182 working couples who became first-time parents. Both partners worked roughly the same amount of hours in full-time jobs. The research team found that men did less housework after the baby was born, even though both mothers and fathers worked the same number of hours outside the home. During the first few

weeks of **parenthood**, fathers did an average of five hours a week less housework, although they spent this time helping to look after the baby.

It is a different story for mothers. Becoming a parent added about 21 hours per week to the amount of work she did, even with her full-time job. Most of their extra work was spent looking after her baby. The researchers explained why new fathers did not **keep up with** the extra work after a child was born. They said that most men were simply **unaware** that the mother was doing so much more work. Another reason is that after a baby is born, fathers **tend** to follow what happened in their own homes when they were younger. They **automatically** accept and follow the 'traditional' roles of the mother looking after the baby and the father working, even though the mother is also working the same number of hours in her job.

5. Listening & Reading Practice

In **Pairs**, have a short discussion on the following:

I am not sure I agree with this reading fully...what about you? Do you think moms work harder at home than dads? What about your home, who puts in the most hours (cooking, cleaning, taking care of kids etc.)

How about you? Do you help your parents? What do you do around the house?

6. Conversation Strategies

Clarification

Asking someone to repeat

- *Pardon me?*
- *Pardon?*
- *Excuse me?*
- *Sorry?*
- *I'm sorry?*
- *I beg your pardon?*
- *Could you say that again?*
- *Would you repeat that please?*
- *Would you mind repeating that please?*
- *Sorry, what did you say?*
- *Sorry, what was that?*
- *What's that again?*

When you can't follow the logical progression in someone's argument

- *You lost me there.*
- *I'm lost.*
- *I'm not following.*
- *I don't follow.*
- *I didn't get that.*

Asking for clarification through short Yes/No Questions inviting illustration or example.

- *And are they right?*
- *Does that make it ok?*
- *Can you be a bit more specific?*
- *Are you saying that ...?*
- *Are we talking about ...?*

Clarification through "What" or "How" Questions inviting illustration or example.

- *What's wrong with that?*
- *What's wrong with ...?*
- *What do you mean? What do you mean by ...?*
- *What are you trying to say?*
- *In what way?*
- *How do you mean?*
- *Why do you say that?.*
- *Why is that*
- *Why not?*
- *Can you explain why ...?*
- *Why do you think that?*

Giving clarification / Reiteration through reference to subject

- *I'm talking about ...*
- *I'm saying that ...*
- *What I'm saying is that ...*
- *The whole point of this is that...*
- *That's what this discussion's about.*
- *I'm talking about ...*

Giving clarification after misunderstanding

- *What I mean is... What I meant is...*
- *What I'm saying is...*
- *What I'm trying to say is...*
- *Don't get me wrong...*
- *Don't misunderstand me...*
- *Let me put it another way, ...*
- *That's not what I said...*
- *That's not what I meant*
- *What I said was...*
- *What I really said/mean/meant...*
- *You must have misunderstood me...*
- *Let's get it straight...*

7. Conversation Strategy Practice

Please use Expressions from the previous page to **Clarify** something with your partner.

Example:

Student A: I'm planning to go to blah blah on my next vacation.

Student B: **Sorry, would you mind repeating that please?**

Student A: I'm planning to go to blah blah on my next vacation.

Student B: **Sorry, you lost me there. Are you saying** you're planning to go to Ireland next vacation?

Student A: No, no, **you must have misunderstood me. What I'm saying is** I'm planning to go to Iceland on my next vacation.

Practice

Student A:

Say these sentences to Student B. Then clarify them. Then ask your partner to clarify their sentences.

1. After you *blah blah*, I want you to help me.
2. *Blah blah* is my favorite sport.
3. If you *blah blah*, don't forget to *blah blah*.

Student B:

Say these sentences to Student A. Then clarify them. Then ask your partner to clarify their sentences.

1. I always eat *blah blah* for lunch.
2. I think you look like *blah blah*.
3. My best friend told me to *blah blah*.

8. Phrasal Verb

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

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Collocation	Example
Hold *down*	To succeed in keeping a job	job	There must be something wrong with him. He can't seem to hold down a job .
Wrap up*	to spend so much time doing something or thinking about it that you do not notice anything else	work	Often we get so wrapped up in work that we take no time to appreciate the world around us.
Slog*out*	work really hard	guts	I have slogged my guts out for this firm and this is the thanks I get.
Plough through*	to finish something that takes a long time and is difficult or boring to finish	work	I've got a lot of work to plough through .
Plod along	to progress at a very slow steady rate		He's not very ambitious. He just plods along and collects his wages at the end of the week.

9. Phrasal Verb Practice

In groups of 3, please respond and discuss your opinions about the following questions or statements.

Please use the **underlined** word in your response and discussion.

1. Have you ever had a part-time job that was hard to **hold down**? If yes, why?
2. Do you ever get **wrapped up** in your study so much that you forget the time?
3. Have you ever **slogged** your guts **out** at something? Like exercise, study, work...
4. Do you think it's better to **plough through** your homework or take your time with it?
5. Are you someone who **plods along** in life or are you driven?

Topic 4 **Money**

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

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Re <u>port</u> | 6. Ge <u>n</u> erous |
| 2. Li <u>k</u> ely | 7. Sig <u>nif</u> icantly |
| 3. Che <u>a</u> t | 8. Po <u>r</u> tions |
| 4. We <u>l</u> fare | 9. Be <u>n</u> efits |
| 5. Go <u>a</u> ls | 10. Co <u>o</u> pe <u>r</u> ation |

2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Report	<i>n</i>	document that gives information about a particular subject	He gave a detailed report on the subject.	Can be used in connection to business, the news, weather or a project.	Report (v)
2	Likely	<i>adv</i>	without much doubt	“Will it rain tomorrow?” “Most likely .”	Similar to: <u>probably</u> , <u>possibly</u> , <u>reasonable</u>	Likely (adj)
3	Cheat	<i>v</i>	to break a rule or law usually to gain an advantage at something	I had to cheat in order to solve the puzzle.	Similar to: <u>con</u> , <u>defraud</u> , <u>dupe</u>	Cheat (n)
4	Welfare	<i>n</i>	a government program for poor or unemployed people that helps pay for their food, housing, medical costs, etc.	He wants to do away with welfare .	Like: <u>benefit</u> , <u>health</u> , <u>prosperity</u>	Welfare (n)
5	Goals	<i>n</i>	something that you	We all share a common	Similar to: <u>aim</u> ,	Goal (n)

		are trying to do or achieve	goal.	<u>objective, target</u>	
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	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	Generous	<i>adj</i>	freely giving or sharing money and other valuable things	He was generous with both his time and money.	Like: <u>giving, big-hearted, charitable</u>	generously (adv) generousness (n) generosity (n)
7	Significantly	<i>adv</i>	in a way that is large or important enough to be noticed or have an effect	Another store sold the game for a significantly lower price.	Like: <u>fairly, very, somewhat</u>	Significant (adj) Significance (n)
8	Portions	<i>n</i>	a part of a larger amount, area, etc.	A portion of the donations will be given to the orphanage.	Like: <u>share, cut, allocation</u>	Portion (v)
9	Benefits	<i>n</i>	a good or helpful result or effect	There are many financial benefits to owning your own home.	Like: <u>advantages, profits, gains</u>	Benefit (v) Benefiter (n) Beneficial (adj)
10	Cooperation	<i>n</i>	a situation in which people work together to do something	The report cited a lack of cooperation between state and local officials.	Similar to: <u>mutual effort, collaboration, partnership</u>	Cooperate (v)

3. Vocabulary Practice

In groups of 3, please respond and discuss your opinions about the following questions or statements.

Please use the underlined word in your response and discussion.

1. What was the last report you wrote about? Can you tell me about it?
2. How many people are likely to get an A in this class? Are you one of them? Why/why not?
3. Have you ever cheated on an exam? If yes, why? If no, why not?
4. Do you think the Korean government does enough for the welfare of the unemployed?
5. Can you tell me three goals you have in life?
6. Who are more generous with donating money, rich people or poor people? Why?
7. Why is Gangnam in Seoul significantly more expensive than other places in Korea?
8. Have you ever complained about portions you were served in a restaurant? If yes, what happened?
9. What are three benefits of going to Keimyung University?
10. Do you think there should be greater cooperation between students and teachers in class? If yes, why? If no, why not?

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

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

A researcher has made a report that says having a lot of money makes you a bad person.

Professor Paul Piff spent ten years looking at the personalities of rich people and found that their behaviour was very different to the behaviour of poor people. Dr Piff said rich people are more likely to break rules, not follow the law, and not care about other people. He also said wealthy people cheat more at games and are less likely to help other people. Professor Piff told the BBC that: "Wealth makes you more [worried about] your own interests, your own desires, your own

welfare." He added that rich people think their own **goals** and needs are the most important thing in their life.

Professor Piff also found that poorer people are more generous than rich people. The poor give a higher percentage of their money to help others than the rich. He said poorer people give one-and-a-half times as much as richer people. He said: "The wealthier you are, the less **generous** you are. You give **significantly** smaller **portions** away to [other people]." However, he did say that rich people could change their behaviour and become nicer and more generous. He said rich people can help others more if you tell them that giving and helping is a good thing. He said: "Reminding people of the **benefits** of **cooperation**, or the advantages of community, causes wealthier individuals to be just as [giving] as poor people."

5. Listening & Reading Practice

In **Pairs**, have a short discussion on the following:

1. If you were rich, would you give money away?
2. Do you give money away now? Why or why not?

6. Conversation Strategies

Illustrating a point

- *For example, ...*
- *For instance, ...*
- *Take for example ...*
- *A classic example of this is...*
- *A classic example of this would be...*
- *To illustrate my point...*
- *Let me give you an example...*
- *Just as an example, let me ...*

Expressing solutions and alternatives

- *The solution is to ... Then you will ...*
- *The best way to ... is ...*
- *To ..., you really have to ...*
- *There are many choices. You can ...*
You can ...
- *Alternatively, ...*
- *Instead, ...*
- *The alternative is...*

Interrupting

Polite interruption

- *Sorry, but...*
- *May I say something?*
- *May I add something?*
- *May I ask a question?*
- *I'd like to say something about that*

Holding the floor

- *Hold on*
- *Hold on a second*
- *Yes, I was about to mention that.*
- *Well, I was about to come to th.t*
- *Sorry, I haven't finished yet*
- *... I haven't made my point yet*
- *... I'm about to make my point*
- *... I'm almost done*
- *... If you could just give me a second*
- *... If you let me finish, I'll tell you!*
- *Please let me finish*
- *Could you wait until I'm done?*
- *I'm talking here!*
- *Would you let me finish?*
- *Would you hold on a second?*

When two people start speaking at the same time

- *Please*
- *Go ahead*
- *You first*
- *Please, I can wait*
- *It wasn't all that relevant*
- *It wasn't important*
- *Never mind*

7. Conversation Strategy Practice

Please use Expressions from the previous page to *Illustrate* to and *Interrupt* someone. (Groups of 3)

Example:

Student A		Student B		Student C	
Tell about a time when you went on a date.					
1	Let me tell you about my last date.	2	Hold on a second , when was this?	5	Sorry, may I ask a question?
3	This was last week.	4	Oh, I see.	7	Where was the date?
6	Sure.	10	Was he a nice guy?	9	Nice.
8	It was at East Gate. We went for pasta, then a coffee.	15	Hold on , why are you still with him?	12	Sweet! My boyfriend never pays for everything.
11	Yeah, he was nice. For example , he paid for everything.	17	Ah, okay.	14	Yeah, it's annoying, but...
13	Really?			16	Well I was about to mention that he does pay for the food, I get the coffees.

Practice

Please practice a conversation similar to above using expressions for *Illustrating* and *Interrupting*.

1st = Student A – Start with the situation below and have a short conversation with Student B & C

2nd = Student B - Start with the situation below and have a short conversation with Student A & C

3rd = Student C - Start with the situation below and have a short conversation with Student A & B

Student A	Student B	Student C
Tell about a time when you won or found some money.	Tell about a time when someone was angry with you	Tell about what you did yesterday from noon to night.

8. Phrasal Verbs

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

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Collocation	Example
Write *off*	to eliminate (an asset) from the books : enter as a loss or expense	Debt Money	Many people think that the World Bank should write off the debts of developing countries.
Siphon *off*	To embezzle or steal something little by little over a period of time	Millions	He appeared in court last year, as part of an ongoing investigation into whether he siphoned off millions of euros from the World Cup.
Rake *in*	To win, earn or gain something in abundance	Cash Money	That movie will rake in a lot of cash .
Pay *off*	To pay what is owed to someone	Debts Loan	I've paid off all my debts .
Fork *out*	To distribute or supply something, especially money	Fees Money Cash	The government forks out millions of Euros a year on healthcare.

9. Phrasal Verb Practice

In groups of 3, please respond and discuss your opinions about the following questions or statements. Please use the **underlined** word in your response and discussion.

1. If your friend owed you a lot of money, would you ever **write it off**?
2. Has there been anybody in the news recently who has **siphoned off** money from somewhere? Either in Korea or abroad?
3. Which type of movies **rake in** a lot of cash in Korea?
4. Do you have any debts to **pay off**?
5. What was the most expensive thing you have ever **forked out** for?

Topic 5 **Sport**

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

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. <u>A</u> n a lysed | 6. Ad o <u>l</u> es cent |
| 2. Con <u>d</u> uct ed | 7. <u>A</u> ll- <u>c</u> ause mor <u>t</u> al i ty |
| 3. Ri <u>s</u> k | 8. Crit i cal |
| 4. <u>H</u> ead | 9. Pre <u>v</u> en tion |
| 5. Lon <u>g</u> ev i ty | 10. <u>A</u> p pli ca ble |

2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Analysed	<i>v</i>	To study something closely and carefully	The data was recorded and analyzed by computer.	The American spelling is <u>Analyzed</u> with a 'z' Similar to: <u>investigate, figure out, study</u>	Analysis (n) Analysability (n) Analysable (adj) Analyser (n)
2	Conducted	<i>v</i>	to direct or take part in the operation or management of (a business, an experiment...)	The magazine conducted a survey.	Similar to: <u>control, direct, manage</u>	Conduct (v) Conduct (n) Conductor (n)
3	Risk	<i>n</i>	the possibility that something bad or unpleasant (such as an injury or a loss) will happen	All investments have an element of risk .	Like: <u>danger, peril, hazard</u>	Risk (v) Risky (adj) Riskless (adj) At risk (phr)
4	Head	<i>adj</i>	Leader or chief of something	As the head of the company, he had a lot of stress.	Similar to: <u>aim, first, leading</u>	Head (n) Head (v)

5	Longevity	<i>n</i>	Long life, that fact of living many years	His longevity was remarkable considering he had been so sick when he was a child.	Similar to: <u>endurability</u> , <u>endurance</u> , <u>long life</u>
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	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	Adolescent	<i>n</i>	a young person who is developing into an adult: a young person who is going through adolescence	Their children are now adolescents .	Like: <u>juvenile</u> , <u>teenager</u> , <u>minor</u>	Adolescence (n)
7	All-cause mortality	<i>n</i>	dying from any cause	All-cause mortality is defined as death from any cause within 30 days after admission to hospital.	<u>Mortality</u> = fatality, death <u>Immortality</u> = live forever	Mortal (adj) Immortal (adj)
8	Critical	<i>adj</i>	extremely important	It is critical that you follow the instructions exactly	Similar to: <u>crucial</u> , <u>serious</u> , <u>vital</u>	Critical (adj) Critically (adv)
9	Prevention	<i>n</i>	the act or practice of stopping something bad from happening: the act of preventing something	Exercise and diet play a role in the prevention of heart disease.	Similar to: <u>stop</u> , <u>halt</u> , <u>block</u>	Prevent (v) Preventable (adj)
10	Applicable	<i>adj</i>	able to be applied to or used in a particular situation	Is that information applicable in this case?	Similar to: <u>germane</u> , <u>pertinent</u> , <u>relevant</u>	Applicability (n)

3. Vocabulary Practice

In groups of 3, please respond and discuss your opinions about the following questions or statements.

Please use the **underlined** word in your response and discussion.

1. Are you good at **analysing** people?
2. Have you ever **conducted** a meeting? What was it like?
3. What is the biggest **risk** you have ever taken?
4. Who is the **head** in your family?
5. Korean people have great **longevity**, why is this?
6. When you were an **adolescent**, did you argue with your parents a lot?
7. The **mortality** rates in Korea from stomach cancer are pretty high. Why is this?
8. Exercising is **critical** for your health. Do you agree?
9. What is the best way to **prevent** your English from getting worse?
10. Do you think being tall is **applicable** to being a flight attendant?

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

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

A new study has revealed the importance of exercise for teenage girls. Researchers **analysed** data from a study **conducted** in Shanghai on 75,000 women aged between 40 to 70. The team discovered that women who exercised regularly as a teenager were healthier than those who hadn't. The researchers concluded that teenage girls who did a maximum of 80 minutes exercise a week had a 16 per cent lower **risk** of dying from cancer and other diseases. This percentage went down to 13 for women who exercised more than 80 minutes a week as teenagers. The researchers said that in general, women would live longer if they did just 15 minutes of exercise a day in their teens.

Head researcher Dr Sarah Nechuta said that even if women in their twenties, thirties and forties did not work out, doing exercise as a teen would increase **longevity**. She said: "In women, **adolescent** exercise participation, regardless of adult exercise, was associated with reduced risk of cancer and **all-cause mortality**." She added: "Our results support the importance of promoting exercise participation in adolescence to reduce mortality in later life and highlight the **critical** need for the initiation of disease

prevention early in life." Dr Nechuta said that although the findings were based on data on women in China, the benefits of exercising during the teen years could be **applicable** to all women anywhere in the world.

5. Listening & Reading Practice

In **Pairs**, have a short discussion on the following:

1. The reading says that exercising for teenage girls helps them live longer. Do you think this is true? Also, nowadays, do you exercise? If yes, what do you do and how often. If not, why not?

6. Conversation Strategies

Specific cases

- *In that case*
- *In that respect*
- *If you are talking about...,then...*
- *As far as that goes...*
- *On that point...*

Exceptions

- *There are exceptions, of course...*
- *One should mention, of course...*
- *An exception to that is...*
- *This does include...*
- *Except of course...*
- *One exception is...*
- *Another exception is...*

Getting back to the point

- *Anyway*
- *In any case,...*
- *To return to...*
- *Returning back to...*
- *To get back to the point...*
- *Let's get back to the point...*
- *Where was I?*
- *What were we talking about?*

Generalizations

- *Generally...*
- *In general, ...*
- *As a rule,...*
- *Usually,*
- *Typically,*
- *By and large,*
- *On average,*
- *Generally speaking,*
- *Speaking in general terms,...*

Conclusions

- *To make a long story short,...*
- *So in short,...*
- *So you see...*
- *So, finally,...*
- *So,...*
- *All in all,...*
- *In the end,...*
- *To conclude,...*
- *To sum up,...*
- *To summarize,...*
- *Summing up, ...*
- *To put it simply,...*
- *To put it in a few words, ...*
- *In a nutshell,...*
- *In brief, ...*
- *To be brief,...*

7. Conversation Strategy Practice

Please use Expressions from the previous page to **Discuss** something with your partner.

Example:

Student A: I love Spring.

Student B: **If you're talking about** Cherry Blossoms, then sure, me too. **On that point I agree**, but I prefer Winter. I like the cold.

Student A: **By and large** Winter is too cold in Daegu though.

Student B: Yes it is, but **I should mention, of course** that I love winter hiking.

Student A: Ah I see. I am not a hiker. **All in all** I like Spring best.

Practice

Please practice conversations similar to above using expressions for *Specific Cases, Exceptions, Getting back to the Point, Generalizations and Conclusions*.

Please ask a question or say the statement below to your partner and develop a conversation.

Student A:

1. I think money is evil.
2. Movie stars get paid too much.

Student B:

1. We should give more money to the poor.
2. University fees should be abolished.

8. Phrasal Verbs

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

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Collocation	Example
Work out	To exercise		Skipping is an excellent way to work out .
Take *up*	To start up a sport or hobby	Sport, tennis, soccer...	The children have taken up tennis and they're really enjoying it.
Warm up	To do physical activity before you play a sport, instrument...		I hadn't warmed up properly and there was a sharp pain from my stiff knees once we started.
Kick off	Start, begin something	Match, game	The first match will kick off right after the opening ceremony.
Rule *out*	To make impossible	Injury	His knee operation will rule him out of rugby for up to six months.

9. Phrasal Verb Practice

In groups of 3, please respond and discuss your opinions about the following questions or statements.

Please use the **underlined** word in your response and discussion.

1. Have you ever **worked out** in a gym? If yes, did you like it?
2. What hobbies would you like to **take up**?
3. What is the best way to **warm up** before your English class?
4. What do soccer captains do with the referee before **kick-off**?
5. If you wanted to get a dog in the future, but your **spouse** ruled it **out**, what would you do?

The End☺