

**P1 Conversation**

Fall Semester 2015

Seanan

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## Topic 1 Crime

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

- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Bur glary      | 6. Mugged            |
| 2. Threat         | 7. Un der es ti mate |
| 3. Anx i ety      | 8. Trau ma tized     |
| 4. De pres sion   | 9. Com pul sion      |
| 5. In se cu ri ty | 10. Break down       |

### 2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	<b>Burglary</b>	<i>n</i>	act of illegally entering a building to steal things	There have been a number of <b>burglaries</b> in the neighborhood.	Similar to: <u>break-in</u> , <u>robbery</u> , <u>theft</u>	Burglar (n) Burgle (v)
2	<b>Threat</b>	<i>n</i>	possibility that something bad or harmful could happen	This is a country under the <b>threat</b> of civil war.	Like: <u>warning</u> , <u>danger</u> , <u>peril</u>	Threat (v)
3	<b>Anxiety</b>	<i>n</i>	fear or nervousness about what might happen	He's been feeling a lot of <b>anxiety</b> about his new job.	Similar to: <u>angst</u> , <u>worry</u> , <u>apprehension</u>	Anxious (adj)
4	<b>Depression</b>	<i>n</i>	a serious medical condition - a person feels very sad, hopeless, and unimportant - often is unable to live in a normal way	She has been undergoing treatment for severe <b>depression</b> .	Similar to: <u>abjection</u> , <u>abasement</u> , <u>despair</u>	Depression (n) Depressed (adj)
5	<b>Insecurity</b>	<i>n</i>	not confident about yourself or your ability to do things well : nervous and uncomfortable	Her eyes conveyed an <b>insecurity</b> along with a need.	Like: self- <u>doubt</u> , <u>uncertainty</u> , <u>anxiety</u>	Insecure (n) Insecurely (adv) Insecureness (n)

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	<b>Mugged</b>	<i>v</i>	to assault usually with intent to rob	I was <b>mugged</b> once when I was younger, someone came up on me at night with a knife and demanded money.	Similar to: <u>Robbed, held up, purse-snatched</u>	Mug (n)
7	<b>Underestimate</b>	<i>v</i>	to think of (someone or something) as being lower in ability, influence, or value than that person or thing actually is	Never <b>underestimate</b> the importance of a good education.	<i>Like:</i> <u>belittle, miscalculate, underrate</u>	Underestimate (n) Underestimation (n0)
8	<b>Traumatized</b>	<i>adj</i>	very upset, afraid, or shocked because of a bad experience	Passengers got off the airplane looking <b>traumatized</b> .	Similar to: <u>hurt, disturb, grieve.</u> <i>US English spelled with 'z' not 's'</i>	Trauma (n) Traumatisation (n)
9	<b>Compulsion</b>	<i>n</i>	a very strong desire to do something	I gave in to one of my <b>compulsions</b> and ordered the chocolate dessert.	Like: <u>urgency, need, drive</u>	
10	<b>Breakdown</b>	<i>n</i>	a physical, mental, or nervous collapse	The irretrievable <b>breakdown</b> of a marriage can be grounds for divorce.	Similar to: <u>disintegration, failure, collapse</u>	Break down (pv)

### 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. Is burglary common in Korea?
2. What is the biggest threat Korea faces these days?
3. What makes you feel anxiety?
4. Do you know anyone who suffers from depression?
5. Why do you think there is a lot of insecurity in romantic relationships?
6. What would you do if you were being mugged?
7. Have you ever underestimated the ability of another person? If yes, why?
8. A lot of people in the world today are traumatized by pictures of war online, how do you feel about these images?
9. Have you ever had a compulsion to drop out of university?
10. I have seen many breakdowns in talks between North and South Korea. Why does this keep happening?

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

A new study shows that experiencing a burglary is a serious threat to people's mental health. The survey is from the British charity Victim Support and the home security company ADT. Researchers interviewed 1,000 people who had been burgled. They found that a quarter of them suffered from anxiety or forms of depression, while a further 25 per cent felt saddened by the thought they could no longer protect their home and family. The researchers said that feelings of insecurity set in for many people after a burglary. They reported that 37 per cent of burglary victims suddenly became afraid of being mugged in the streets, something they had not feared before being burgled.

Professor Paula Nicolson from the British Psychological Society warned that people and the police **underestimate** how serious a crime burglary is. Many people fail to realise it can leave people **traumatised**. She added the trauma resulted for some people in "the **compulsion** to move house, depression, anxiety, sleeplessness and even marital **breakdown**".

## 5. Reading Practice

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

Crime can affect people physically and mentally. In your country, what crimes are most common and do you think the police are doing enough to stop these crimes and also, does your society offer enough help and support for the victims?

## 6. Conversation Strategies

<p><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><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><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><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>
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## 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 = Criminals*

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

**Student B** - *Response 1 = I think they should all be locked up for years.*

**Student A** - *Opinion Question 1 = Don't you think it's better to **re-educate them and then let them out?***

**Student B** - *Response 2 = Nope, I say throw away the key!*

### Practice:

*Student A*

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

- **Underage smoking**
- **Drugs**

*Student B*

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

- **Bullying**
- **Drink Drivers**

## 8. Phrasal Verbs

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

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Example
<b>Lash out</b>	Suddenly become violent		She <b>lashed out</b> at her attacker and broke free.
<b>Carry *out*</b>	Perform a task	<b>Assault</b> <b>Attack</b>	A GBH (Grievous Bodily Harm) <b>assault</b> was <b>carried out</b> last night on campus. Police are asking students to be on the alert for anybody suspicious.
<b>Done for</b>	<u>To be likely to be punished, hurt, or killed</u>	<b>Crime</b>	A: Do you think he will be let off? B: No, I think he will be <b>done for</b> it. He is guilty in my book.
<b>Let off</b>	Not punish		The judge <b>let him off with</b> a fine, not a prison sentence, as it was his first offence.
<b>Get away</b>	Escape		The perp <b>got away with</b> €25,000.

## 9. Idioms/Phrases

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

Idioms/Phrases	Meaning	Situation	Example
<b>Get off scot-free</b>	To go unpunished, to be acquitted of a crime	UK - the phrase ' <b>scot free</b> ' comes from the 11 <sup>th</sup> century, when "scot" was a form of tax...so "scot free" was not paying tax, hence to get off scot-free, was to escape from being punished for not paying taxes.	The man was able to <b>get off scot-free</b> in the case involving his illegal transactions.

<b>Do a runner</b>	To run away from the law or commitment	British English	The criminal did not go to court, instead he <b><u>did a runner</u></b> and he is now at large.
<b>A travesty of justice</b>	A legal action that is an insult to the system of justice		The trial was a <b><u>travesty of justice</u></b> and the dead girl's family were not happy with the result.
<b>Give someone a slap on the wrist</b>	To give someone light punishment	Usually use when talking about a <i>first offence</i> .	The judge <b><u>gave the young offender a slap on the wrist.</u></b>
<b>Face the music</b>	To receive punishment or judgement for something wrong or illegal that you have done.		The young man was forced to <b><u>face the music</u></b> for the crimes that he had committed.

## Topic 2 Food

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

- |                        |                                 |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. <u>R</u> ate        | 6. <u>B</u> ac te ria           |
| 2. <u>S</u> mooth      | 7. <u>S</u> at u <u>r</u> a ted |
| 3. <u>P</u> ro tein    | 8. Ben e <u>f</u> i cial        |
| 4. <u>B</u> ond ing    | 9. Cre den tials                |
| 5. <u>P</u> o ten tial | 10. Sus tain able               |

### 2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	<b>Rate</b>	<i>n</i>	the speed at which something happens over a particular period of time	People work at different <b>rates</b> .	Like: <u>speed</u> , <u>pace</u> , <u>time</u>	Rate (v)
2	<b>Smooth</b>	<i>adj</i>	of a liquid mixture : not having any lumps :	The milkshake was <b>smooth</b> and creamy.	Similar to: <u>level</u> , <u>flowing</u> , <u>soft</u>	Smooth (adv) Smoothly (adv) Smoothness (n)
3	<b>Protein</b>	<i>n</i>	a substance found in foods (such as meat, milk, eggs, and beans) that is an important part of the human diet	You need more <b>protein</b> in your diet.		
4	<b>Bonding</b>	<i>n</i>	in chemistry the process by which atoms join together	The <b>bonding</b> of the two elements created a new material.	Like: <u>binding</u> , <u>connecting</u> , <u>fixing</u>	Bonding (n) Bond (n) Bond (v)
5	<b>Potential</b>	<i>adj</i>	capable of becoming real	Doctors are excited about the new drug's <b>potential</b> benefits.	Similar to: <u>promising</u> , <u>possible</u> , <u>probable</u>	Potential (n) Potentially (adv)

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	<b>Bacteria</b>	<i>n</i>	micro-organisms (=very small living things) that consist of a single cell. Some types of bacteria cause diseases and others cause things to decay.	Scientists discovered that the human stomach is home to a surprising variety of <b>bacteria</b> .	Similar to: <u>germs</u> , <u>microbes</u> , <u>bacilli</u>	<u>Bacterium</u> is the singular word.
7	<b>Saturated</b>	<i>adj</i>	a chemical solution that is saturated has as much of a solid substance as possible mixed in it as part of the liquid	The <b>saturated</b> fat and salt levels are so high that it is dangerous to eat this.	Like: <u>full</u> , <u>impregnated</u> , <u>permeated</u>	Saturated (adj)
8	<b>Beneficial</b>	<i>adj</i>	producing good or helpful results or effects : producing benefits	He hopes the new drug will prove <b>beneficial</b> to many people.	Like: <u>constructive</u> , <u>favorable</u> , <u>good</u>	Benefit (n) Benefit (v) Beneficially (adv) Beneficialness (n)
9	<b>Credentials</b>	<i>n</i>	abilities and experience that make someone suitable for a particular job or activity:	His <b>credentials</b> as a football coach are impressive.	Like: <u>references</u> , <u>attestation</u> , <u>abilities</u>	
10	<b>Sustainable</b>	<i>adj</i>	able to be used without being completely used up or destroyed	Wind energy is a <b>sustainable</b> resource, unlike oil or gas.	Similar to: <u>continuous</u> , <u>continual</u> , <u>viable</u>	Sustain (v) Sustainability (n) Sustainably (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. Do you think Seanan's rate of speech is too fast today?
2. Do you like smooth yoghurt or lumpy yoghurt?
3. What do you eat for protein every day?
4. What can you do to help better bonding between you and your friends?
5. What are the potential risks of smoking?
6. Are all bacteria bad?
7. Do you eat a lot of saturated fat?
8. What is beneficial for your health?
9. Do you think McDonalds has the credentials to be a healthy restaurant?
10. What kinds of sustainable energies exist in your country?

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

Scientists may have discovered something that could be very welcome news for ice cream lovers around the world. Their discovery is a new ingredient that could slow down the rate at which ice cream melts and gives the ice cream a smooth texture. It is a naturally occurring protein that keeps ice cream frozen for a longer period of time during hot weather. Research teams at two universities in Scotland found that the protein, called BsIA, slows down the melting process through a bonding of air, water and fat. Project leader professor Cait MacPhee said: "We're excited by the potential this new ingredient has for improving ice cream, both for consumers and for manufacturers."

The protein is a kind of friendly bacteria that could be used in other food to reduce levels of saturated fat and calories. The researchers say it could prove a valuable ingredient in many kinds of food and be very beneficial to food companies. It also comes with green credentials as it can be produced from sustainable raw materials. The researchers say that that ice cream made with the new ingredient could be in supermarket freezers within three to five years.

## 5. Reading Practice

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

Do you think it is important to have ice-cream that melts slower? What in your mind is needed to change about food these days?

## 6. Conversation Strategies

<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'd like to know</li><li>• I'm interested in</li><li>• Could you tell me..?</li><li>• Could I ask about ...?</li><li>• Do you know if...?</li><li>• Do you know what....is?</li><li>• Do you happen to know whether or not...?</li><li>• Do you happen to know what.... Is?</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 = **Fast food**

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

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

**Student A:** Response = Eh, hmm, I don't like it. It is unhealthy. I prefer slow food.

### Practice:

#### Student A:

Please ask Opinion Questions with the Topics below and chat with Student B.

- GMO food
- Snacking

#### Student B:

Please ask Opinion Questions with the Topics below and chat with Student B.

- Vegetarians
- Fasting

## 8. Phrasal Verbs

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

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Example
<b>Work up</b>	caused me to become something	<b>appetite</b>	All that exercise has <b>worked up</b> my <b>appetite</b> . I'm starving.
<b>Tuck in</b>	start eating		Don't wait for us. Just <b>tuck in</b> !
<b>Splash out on</b>	To pay a lot of money for something	<b>meal</b>	On their first date, he <b>splashed out on</b> an expensive <b>meal</b> .
<b>knock back</b>	Finish a drink quickly	<b>beer</b>	He <b>knocked back</b> his <b>beer</b> and left.
<b>polish off</b>	To consume all of something	<b>bottle</b>	We sat at the table and talked as we <b>polished off</b> the <b>bottle</b> of wine.

## 9. Idioms/Phrases

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

Idioms/Phrases	Meaning	Situation	Example
<b>All your eggs in one basket</b>	If you put all your eggs in one basket, you risk everything at once, instead of trying to spread the risk.	This is often used as a <i>negative imperative</i> .	Don't put <b>all your eggs in one basket</b> .
<b>Banana Republic</b>	Banana republic is a term used for small countries that are dependent on a single crop or resource and governed badly by a corrupt elite.		Guatemala in the 1950s was seen as a <b>banana republic</b> , with a corrupt government and a high dependency on coffee, sugar cane and bananas.
<b>Breadwinner</b>	Used to describe the person that earns the most money.		I am the <b>breadwinner</b> in my family; I am the only one who <b>brings home the bacon</b> .

<b>Best thing since sliced bread</b>	If something is the best thing since sliced bread, it is excellent.	The <i>greatest thing since sliced bread</i> , is also used	That party we had the other night was the <u>best thing since sliced bread.</u>
<b>Apple of your eye</b>	Someone that is very special to you is the 'apple of your' eye.		My wife is the <u>apple of my eye.</u>

Topic 3 **War**

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

- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Gri <u>p</u> s      | 6. Ir <u>r</u> a tio nal |
| 2. Sp <u>a</u> te      | 7. Lu <u>s</u> t         |
| 3. Co <u>n</u> flicts  | 8. Ap <u>p</u> eals      |
| 4. Pie <u>c</u> e meal | 9. Sta <u>n</u> ce       |
| 5. Ma <u>s</u> sa cres | 10. Con <u>v</u> er sion |

**2. Definitions and Samples**

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	<b>Grips</b>	<i>n</i>	power or control	He has been doing all he can to maintain his <b>grip</b> on the company's finances.	Similar to: <u>constraint</u> , <u>grasp</u> , <u>restraint</u>	Grip (v)
2	<b>Spate</b>	<i>n</i>	a large number of things that appear or happen in a short period of time	A <b>spate</b> of books on the subject have come out recently.	Similar to: <u>deluge</u> , <u>flood</u> , <u>flurry</u>	
3	<b>Conflicts</b>	<i>n</i>	an extended struggle for power	The armed <b>conflict</b> last two years.	Like: <u>fight</u> , <u>warfare</u> , <u>battle</u>	Conflict (v)
4	<b>Piecemeal</b>	<i>adj</i>	done or made in a gradual way in a series of separate steps	They've done <b>piecemeal</b> repairs in the past, but the bridge now needs major reconstruction.	Similar to: <u>bit by bit</u> , <u>gradual</u> , <u>step by step</u>	Piecemeal (adv)
5	<b>Massacres</b>	<i>n</i>	the violent and cruel killing of a large number of people	The <b>massacre</b> left thousands dead, and displaced many more.	Similar to: <u>bloodbath</u> , <u>slaughter</u> , <u>carnage</u>	Massacre (v) Massacre (n)

	<b>Word</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Example</b>	<b>Usage Tips</b>	<b>Parts of Speech</b>
6	<b>Irrational</b>	<i>adj</i>	not based on reason, good judgement, or clear thinking	He became <b>irrational</b> as the fever got worse.	Like: <u>illogical</u> , <u>senseless</u> , <u>crazy</u>	Irrationality ( <i>n</i> ) Irrationally ( <i>adv</i> )
7	<b>Lust</b>	<i>v</i>	A strong desire for something	He was driven by a <b>lust</b> for power.	Like: <u>covet</u> , <u>crave</u> , <u>yearn</u>	Lust ( <i>n</i> )
8	<b>Appeals</b>	<i>v</i>	A serious request for help, support...	The mayor made an <b>appeal</b> to the people of the city to stay calm.	Like: <u>call</u> , <u>plea</u> , <u>petition</u>	Appeal ( <i>n</i> ) Appealability ( <i>n</i> ) Appealable ( <i>adj</i> ) Appealer ( <i>n</i> )
9	<b>Stance</b>	<i>n</i>	A publicly stated opinion	He took an anti-war <b>stance</b> .	Like: <u>position</u> , <u>attitude</u> , <u>viewpoint</u>	Stance ( <i>n</i> )
10	<b>Conversion</b>	<i>n</i>	The act or process of changing from one form, state etc... to another	The company is undergoing a <b>conversion</b> to a new computer system.	Similar to: <u>change</u> , <u>alteration</u> , <u>adaptation</u>	Convert ( <i>v</i> )

### 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 has a grip on your family's finances at home?
2. Have you ever had a spate with your best friend? If yes, what happened?
3. Can you tell me about a conflict in the world today?
4. What do you think of the piecemeal attempts to re-unite South and North Korea? Are they too slow or too fast?
5. Have there been any massacres in your country's history? When and what were they?
6. Who is more irrational; girls or boys?
7. What is the difference between lust and love?
8. Have you ever appealed for a grade change from your professor?
9. What is your stance on gay marriage?
10. What is the conversion rate of the Won to the Euro?

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

Pope Francis has announced that the world is pretty much in the grips of its third world war. The leader of the Roman Catholic Church said the spate of conflicts being fought around the world were effectively a "piecemeal" third world war. Speaking at a World War I memorial in Italy, the Pontiff stated: "War is madness. Even today, after the second failure of another world war, perhaps one can speak of a third war - one fought piecemeal, with crimes, massacres and destruction." He added: "War is irrational. Its only plan is to bring destruction. It seeks to grow by destroying." He said the motives behind countries or groups going to war were "greed, intolerance, the lust for power".

Pope Francis has made a number of repeated appeals for an end to the conflicts around the world. He has

focused on those in Gaza, Iraq, Syria, Ukraine and many parts of Africa. Despite his anti-war **stance**, he has stated the use of force would be legitimate to stop "unjust aggression" by the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. He called on all people to have a "**conversion** of heart" and stop putting selfish aims above those of humanity as a whole. Francis compared the pointless loss of life in WWI to what is happening globally today. He said: "For each one of the fallen of this senseless massacre, for all the victims of the mindless wars, in every age, humanity needs to weep, and this is the time to weep."

## 5. Reading Practice

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

1. Do you think humans are naturally aggressive and intolerant?
2. Many wars are based on religion. Can religious leaders stop them?
3. Are wars a failure of the United Nations?

## 6. Conversation Strategies

Presenting the most important point	Presenting a number of arguments
<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>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, ...</i></li> <li>• <i>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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>First of all, ...</i></li> <li>• <i>Firstly, ...</i></li> <li>• <i>Well, firstly ...</i></li> <li>• <i>To begin with, ...</i></li> <li>• <i>I'd start by ...</i></li> <li>• <i>For a start, ...</i></li> <li>• <i>There're two points here. Firstly, ...</i></li> <li>• <i>Secondly, ...</i></li> <li>• <i>There are two problems here....</i></li> <li>• <i>Moreover...</i></li> <li>• <i>You also have to consider</i></li> </ul>

## 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 = **ISIS**

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

**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 are well-organized, but the most important thing is that they are crazy. In addition, they do not represent true Islam.*

### **Practice:**

*Student A:*

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

- **USA Army**
- **Syria**

*Student B:*

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

- **Israel**
- **North Korea**

## 8. Phrasal Verbs

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

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Example
<b>Be over</b>	Finished, ended	<b>War</b>	Do you remember when George Bush declared the <b>war</b> in Iraq <b>was over</b> , a bit premature I remember.
<b>Break out</b>	Something has started	<b>Fighting</b>	<b>Fighting</b> has <b>broken out</b> in Darfur adding to the already catastrophic humanitarian problems there.
<b>Live through*</b>	To live during an event	<b>War</b>	My grandfather <b>lived through</b> both World <b>Wars</b> .
<b>Spark *off *</b>	Something started an event off	<b>Clashes / incident</b>	<b>Clashes</b> between police and youths have <b>sparked off</b> major flashpoints across the city, causing extensive damage to private property.
<b>Spill over</b>	Overflow from one thing to another	<b>Fighting</b>	<b>Fighting</b> has <b>spilled over</b> onto the streets, a number of innocent bystanders have been injured in the crossfire

## 9. Idioms/Phrases

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

Idioms/Phrases	Meaning	Situation	Example
<b>All's fair in love and war.</b>	In some situations, such as when you are in love or waging war, you are allowed to be deceitful in order to get what you want.	Often said as an excuse for deception.	I cheated on the entrance exam, but I really want to get into that school, and <b><u>all's fair in love and war.</u></b>  To get Judy to go out with him, Bob lied and told her that her

			boyfriend was seeing another woman. <u>All's fair in love and war.</u>
<b>Have been in the wars</b>	Someone, especially a child, who has been in the wars, has been hurt (fun)		You poor little boy, you <u>have been in the wars!</u>
<b>All out war</b>	Total war, as opposed to limited military actions or threats of war.		We are now concerned about <u>all-out war</u> in the Middle East.
<b>Go to war</b> (over someone or something)	To wage a war over someone or something.	(Often an exaggeration.)	We aren't going to <u>go to war</u> over this, are we?  Do you want to <u>go to war</u> over Sarah? Is she that important to you?
<b>An act of war</b>	An international act of warlike violence for which war is considered a suitable response.  Any hostile act between two people.		To bomb a ship is <u>an act of war.</u>  "You just broke my stereo!" yelled John. "That's <u>an act of war!</u> "

Topic 4 **Social Problems**

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

- |                                    |                          |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <u>Stu</u> dy                   | 6. In <u>ev</u> i ta ble |
| 2. <u>Bul</u> lied                 | 7. <u>Con</u> se quences |
| 3. <u>Li</u> ke ly                 | 8. In a <u>bil</u> i ty  |
| 4. <u>Harm</u>                     | 9. <u>Fo</u> cus         |
| 5. <u>Ri</u> te of <u>pas</u> sage | 10. <u>You</u> th        |

**2. Definitions and Samples**

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	<b>Study</b>	<i>n</i>	a careful investigation or examination of something	The <b>study</b> revealed that Irish people do indeed drink like fish.	Similar to: <u>investigation</u> , <u>research</u> , <u>inspection</u>	Study (n) Study (v)
2	<b>Bullied</b>	<i>v</i>	to frighten, hurt, or threaten (a smaller or weaker person) :	A group of girls were <b>bullying</b> [=picking on] her at the playground.	Similar to: <u>harass</u> , <u>coerce</u> , <u>persecute</u>	Bully (n) Plural = bullies (n) (v)
3	<b>Likely</b>	<i>adv</i>	with little doubt, in all probability	He'll very <b>likely</b> be late.	Like: <u>probably</u> , <u>presumably</u> , <u>doubtlessly</u>	Likely (adj)
4	<b>Harm</b>	<i>v</i>	to cause hurt, injury or damage to someone or something	He wouldn't <b>harm</b> a fly.	Like: <u>injure</u> , <u>abuse</u> , <u>hurt</u>	Harm (n) Harmer (n) Harmless (adj)
5	<b>Rite of passage</b>	<i>n</i>	a ritual associated with a crisis or a change of status (as marriage, illness, or death) for an individual	The young boy had to undergo a <b>rite of passage</b> to be a man.	Similar to: <u>baptism</u> , <u>initiation</u> , <u>rite de passage</u>	

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	<b>Inevitable</b>	<i>adj</i>	sure to happen	Getting wet is <b>inevitable</b> if you are going to try to give your dog a bath.	Like: <u>certain</u> , <u>impending</u> , <u>imminent</u>	Inevitability (n) Inevitableness (n) Inevitably (adv)
7	<b>Consequences</b>	<i>n</i>	Something that happens as a result of a particular action or set of conditions	The slightest error can have serious <b>consequences</b> .	Like: <u>results</u> , <u>importance</u> , <u>ramifications</u>	In consequence (n) Consequently (adv)
8	<b>Inability</b>	<i>n</i>	The condition of not being able to do something; lack of ability	She has shown an <b>inability</b> to concentrate.	Like: <u>ineptitude</u> , <u>lack</u> , <u>weakness</u>	Opposite = ability (n)
9	<b>Focus</b>	<i>v</i>	to direct your attention or effort at something specific	She has an amazing ability to <b>focus</b> for hours at a time.	Like: <u>concentrate</u> , <u>fixate</u> , <u>direct</u>	Focus (n)
10	<b>Youth</b>	<i>n</i>	A teenage boy or young man	Four <b>youths</b> are suspected of starting the fire.	Like: <u>teens</u> , <u>adolescents</u> , <u>juvenile</u>	Plural = youths

### 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 study you read?
2. Were you ever bullied in school?
3. Who is likely to win the Premiership this season?
4. Do you think passive smoking can harm you?
5. In the past in your country, did boys or girls go through a rite of passage?
6. Can you tell me three things that are inevitable in life?
7. What are the consequences of not speaking in this class?
8. Do you have any inabilities, like you can't swim, or roll your tongue?
9. How long can you focus on your study before you look at your phone?
10. Are the youth in Korea getting more aggressive in today's society?

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

A new study says that children who are bullied by other kids could have mental health problems when they are adults. The study found that bullied children are more likely to suffer from depression and anxiety in adulthood than children who suffered child abuse. Researchers found that the children who experienced only bullying were 1.6 times more likely than those who experienced only child abuse to have mental health problems or to have tried to harm themselves. Researcher Dr Dieter Wolke said society often thinks bullying is a normal part of childhood. He said: "Being bullied is not a harmless rite of passage or an inevitable part of growing up; it has serious long-term consequences."

Bullying is a big problem around the world. In Britain, about 16,000 children stay at home and do not go to school because they are often bullied. Their exam results suffer and so do their chances

of going to university or getting good jobs. Bullied children may also suffer from other problems. They can have serious illnesses, an **inability** to **focus** on one thing for a long time, poor social skills, and have trouble holding down a job or staying in a relationship. Catherine Bradshaw, an expert on **youth** violence, said parents and schools needed to do more about recognising and preventing bullying. She said parents needed to teach their children how to communicate well with other children.

## 5. Reading Practice

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

1. Should bullied children go to the police and get the bully arrested?
2. What mental health problems might bullied children have?

## 6. Conversation Strategies

<p><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><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...</i></li> <li>• <i>Likewise, ...</i></li> <li>• <i>They're ideal ...</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Expressing certainty</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>According to government statistics, ...</i></li> <li>• <i>People have always ...</i></li> <li>• <i>Actually, ...</i></li> <li>• <i>People just won't continue to ...</i></li> <li>• <i>In fact, ...</i></li> <li>• <i>Without doubt, ...</i></li> <li>• <i>Clearly,</i></li> <li>• <i>There's no doubt that ....</i></li> <li>• <i>Obviously, ...</i></li> <li>• <i>Undoubtedly</i></li> <li>• <i>Surely</i></li> </ul>
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## 7. Conversation Strategy Practice

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

### Student A

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

- A woman's place is in the home.
- Murderers should be executed.

### Student B

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

- Soft drugs like marijuana should be legalized.
- You will be happier if you stay unmarried.

## 8. Phrasal Verbs

These *Phrasal Verbs* are very common in relation to **Social Problems**.

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Example
Take *out* on		anger	When I was a teenager I <b>took out</b> my <b>anger on</b> my sister mostly.
Act out			I use to go on demonstrations to <b>act out</b> against the government.
Grow up			I <b>grew up</b> on an estate.
Grow out of *		clothes	When I was about 15 I <b>grew out of</b> all my <b>clothes</b> .
Get into *			I <b>got into</b> rock music when I went to university.

## 9. Idioms/Phrases

These Idioms are very common and they are connected to **(Social) Problems**.

Idioms/Phrases	Meaning	Situation	Example
<b>Set alarm bells ringing</b>	If something <u>sets the alarm bells ringing</u> , it makes you begin to worry, because it shows that there may be a problem.		<u>Alarm bells started to ring</u> when my old neighbour didn't open his shutters all day and didn't answer his phone
<b>Dodge a bullet</b>	If you <u>dodge a bullet</u> , you narrowly avoid a very serious problem or a disaster.	Especially concerning relationships	I <u>dodged a bullet</u> when I missed the plane. It crashed just after take-off.
<b>Elephant in the room</b>	A problem that no one wants to discuss, but is so obvious that it cannot be ignored.		Let's face it, his work is unsatisfactory. It's an <u>elephant in the room</u> that we need to discuss.
<b>Go pear-shaped</b>	If a plan or project <u>goes pear-shaped</u> , it either goes wrong or it produces an undesirable result.		Jane organised a treasure hunt in the park for the kids but it all <u>went pear-shaped</u> and everyone was disappointed.
<b>Pass the buck</b>	If you say someone is <u>passing the buck</u> , you are accusing them of not taking responsibility for a problem, letting others deal with it instead.		Whenever a customer comes to complain, she always finds a way of looking busy - a great way of <u>passing the buck!</u>

## Topic 5 Jobs

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

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Fair share | 6. Parenthood     |
| 2. Rare       | 7. Keep up with   |
| 3. Breed      | 8. Unaware        |
| 4. Lifestyles | 9. Tend           |
| 5. Roughly    | 10. Automatically |

### 2. Definitions and Samples

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

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	<b>Parenthood</b>	<i>n</i>	the state of being a mother or father	<b>Parenthood</b> 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	<b>Keep up with</b>	<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 <b>keep up with</b> the latest developments.	Similar to: <u>match</u> , <u>meet</u> , <u>balance</u>	
8	<b>Unaware</b>	<i>adj</i>	not realizing that something exists or is happening	Jo seemed <b>unaware</b> 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	<b>Tend</b>	<i>v</i>	to usually do a particular thing	He <b>tends</b> to exaggerate.	Similar to: <u>gravitate</u> , <u>lean</u> , <u>favor</u>	Tend bar (phr)
10	<b>Automatically</b>	<i>adv</i>	without conscious thought or intention, especially because of habit	I just <b>automatically</b> 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 Donald's 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

### 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,</i></li> <li>• <i>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></li> <li>• <i>I'd certainly agree if you're thinking of ...</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Dismissing an argument as irrelevant or improbable.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>That isn't the point.</i></li> <li>• <i>That's highly debatable.</i></li> <li>• <i>That's highly unlikely.</i></li> </ul> <p><b>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:**     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 **Jobs**.

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

## 9. Idioms

These **Idioms** sometimes either relate to **Jobs** or contain the word **Job**.

Idioms/Phrases	Meaning	Situation	Example
<b>Jobs for the boys</b>	Work that is given to a friend or family member	Used negatively, similar to: <u>the old boy's network</u>	That company operates a <b>jobs for the boys</b> policy, I could never get in.
<b>Devil of a job</b>	The most difficult task		We had a <b>devil of a job</b> finding a hotel for the night.
<b>Lie down on the job</b>	To not work as hard on something as you should		He was accused of <b>lying down on the job</b> .
<b>Between jobs</b>	Unemployed	A nicer way of saying you are unemployed.	I am <b>between jobs</b> at the moment.
<b>Do the job</b>	If something does the job, it is suitable for a particular purpose	Something not someone does the job. Similar to: <u>does the trick</u>	I need to cut this, ah, this knife will <b>do the job</b> .