

# PRACTICAL CONVERSATION

Spring Semester

Seanán

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## Chapter 1 **Travel**

*These are some things we will look at and use in this chapter.*

*(The **MP3** is available online)*

### 1. Intro

Vocabulary/Phrases	Expressions	Grammar
<b>package tour</b>	<b>Yeah,</b>	<b>S + would like to + inf</b>
<b>backpacker</b>	<b>Oh, cool.</b>	<b>If + s + present simple, s + will/ can + inf</b>
<b>stumble upon</b>	<b>Well,</b>	<b>If + s + past simple, s+ would/ could + inf</b>
<b>by chance</b>	<b>Um, well, let's say</b>	
<b>belongings</b>	<b>Hm, it's true, but if you</b>	
<b>sit back and relax</b>	<b>Yeah...but...</b>	
	<b>Absolutely, I agree.</b>	
	<b>Yeah, that's true.</b>	
	<b>Ah,</b>	
	<b>Mm, yeah!</b>	
	<b>So,</b>	

## 2. Listening & Reading

(The **MP3** is available online)

Please Read and Listen to the following conversation to see how the above Vocabulary, Expressions and Grammar can be used.

**Todd** - American

**Simon** – Canadian

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**Todd:** So, Simon, are you still planning to take trip to Southeast Asia?

**Simon:** **Yeah**, I really like Southeast Asia so **I would like to** go there again.

**Todd:** **Oh, cool**. When you go, are you taking a tour, **packaged tour** or are you just going to go on your own like a **backpacker**?

**Simon:** **Well**, I haven't decided yet. **Ah**, both have their advantages and their disadvantages. (**Mm, yeah!**) **Um, well, let's say** with backpacking, it's cheap, and you can meet a lot of interesting people and you can sometimes **stumble upon**, really, really cool things or interesting places **by chance**.

**Todd:** **Hm, it's true, but if you** do a packaged tour, they usually have all the expertise about the area. You'll have a guide who can speak the language.

**Simon:** **Well, if I go** for a short-time, which is probably the case I think packaged tours have, are also good because you're there for a short time. Everything is provided for you and you can just enjoy fun in the sun, or culture. Basically, your mind can relax. When you're a backpacker you always have to think about everything, you know. "Can I find a place to stay?", "Is this place safe?" you know, "Are my **belongings** safe?" uh, things like that. Packaged tour you just **sit back and relax**.

**Todd:** **Yeah**, I think it's always best to take a packaged tour if you travel with somebody, **but** it's always best to do backpacking if you're going to travel alone.

**Simon:** **Absolutely, I agree. If you're** alone, in, as a backpacker, **you can meet** people. You're forced to meet people.

**Todd:** **Yeah, that's true**.

**Simon:** Ah, if you took a packaged tour alone you'd probably be one lonely person, sitting on the beach, drinking your glass of lemonade or whatever you drink and sitting there reading a book.

**Todd:** So, on your trip to Southeast Asia, are you going alone or with somebody?

**Simon:** Well, we'll see won't we.

### 3. Vocabulary/Phrases

Let's look at the Vocabulary/Phrases in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the vocabulary to put in your Speaking Page.

	Word/Phrase	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	<b>packaged tour</b>	n	A planned tour in which one fee is charged for all expenses:	I went on a <b>package tour</b> to Cebu during the summer. The flights and hotel were included in the total cost.	We use “ <i>go on a</i> ”, “ <i>do a</i> ”, “ <i>book</i> ” a package(d) tour.	Also <b>package tour</b>
2	<b>backpacker</b>	n	A person who travels, using a backpack	That <b>backpacker</b> looks lost. Let's see if he needs help with directions.	More common in <i>verb</i> form and used with “ <i>object</i> ” or “ <i>around + object</i> ”	backpack v. backpacking n.
3	<b>stumble upon</b>	p.v.	To discover or meet with accidentally or unexpectedly	They <b>stumbled upon</b> an old cottage, while hiking through a forest.	Stumble can be followed by “ <i>on</i> ”, “ <i>upon</i> ”, or “ <i>across</i> ”	stumble v. stumble n.
4	<b>by chance</b>	id.	Without plan or intent; accidentally:	I met her again <b>by chance</b> in a department store in Paris.	Usually use with, “ <i>found</i> ”, “ <i>came across</i> ”, “ <i>met</i> ”	
5	<b>belongings</b>	n.	something that belongs.	She lost all her <b>belongings</b> in the fire.	Similar words might include, “ <i>possessions</i> ”, “ <i>goods</i> ”, “ <i>personal effects</i> ”, “ <i>my stuff</i> ”	belong v.
6	<b>sit back and relax</b>	exp.	to relax	I love to just <b>sit back and relax when</b> I'm on vacation.	We can also use, “ <i>relax</i> ”, “ <i>take a break</i> ”, “ <i>chill out</i> ”, “ <i>take it easy</i> ”.	

## 4. Expressions

Now, let's look at the Expressions in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the expressions to put in your Speaking Page.

Expressions	Meaning	Use
<b>Yeah,</b>	Positive response	Are you going out? <b>Yeah,</b> at 8.
<b>Oh, cool.</b>	Surprise and Positive	I'm going to France tomorrow. <b>Oh cool!</b>
<b>Well,</b>	Not sure	<b>Well,</b> I will wait and see what happens.
<b>Um, well, let's say</b>	Not sure	<b>Um, well, let's say</b> the date wasn't exactly perfect.
<b>Hm, it's true, but if you</b>	Countering Politely	<b>Hm, it's true, but if you</b> look at it again, you might see it differently.
<b>Yeah...but...</b>	Countering Politely	<b>Yeah,</b> I see your point, <b>but</b> it was not always like that.
<b>Absolutely, I agree.</b>	Strong Agreement	That homework was really difficult. <b>Absolutely, I agree.</b>
<b>Yeah, that's true.</b>	Agreement	He did say bad things to her. <b>Yeah, that's true.</b>
<b>Ah,</b>	Understanding/Realizing	<b>Ah,</b> now I get you. Sorry I had to think about it for a while.
<b>Mm, yeah!</b>	Thinking & Accepting	I tried to call her but she didn't answer. <b>Mm, yeah!</b>
<b>So,</b>	Conclusion	<b>So,</b> I decided to take the train instead; it was cheaper.

## 5. Grammar

Let's look at the Grammar in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the Grammar to put in your Speaking Page.

Grammar Form	Rule	Use
<b>S + would like to + inf</b>	<p><b>S+ would + like+ to + inf</b></p> <p>We use would like to in 2 ways:</p> <p>1= desire, want</p> <p>2= when we cannot do something (as an excuse)</p>	<p>I would like to go to France this winter.</p> <p>I would like to go, <i>but</i> I have lots of homework.</p>
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Conditional</b>	<p><b>If + s + present simple, s + will/won't + infinitive (without to)</b></p> <p>We can use <b>can/may/might/shall</b> as well as <b>will</b>.</p> <p><u>If + s + present simple</u>,= present condition.</p> <p><u>s+ will/won't + inf.</u>= probable future result.</p> <p>We can also reverse the clauses = <b>S+will/won't + inf + if + s + present simple</b>. (Note – the comma disappears in this form)</p>	<p>If I drink a lot of soju, I will get sick.</p> <p>I will get sick if I drink a lot of soju.</p>
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Conditional</b>	<p><b>If + s + past simple, s + would + infinitive (without to)</b></p> <p>We can use <b>could/should</b> as well as <b>would</b>.</p> <p><u>If + s + past simple</u>,= present improbable condition.</p> <p><u>s+ would+ inf.</u>= probable future result.</p> <p>We can also reverse the clauses = <b>S+ would + inf + if + s + past simple</b>. (Note – the comma disappears in this form)</p> <p>Also: We use <b>were</b> instead of <b>was</b>, with <b>1<sup>st</sup> person</b>.</p>	<p>If I were a bird, I would fly to you.</p> <p>I would fly to you if I were a bird.</p>

## 6. Questions

You can choose some of these **Travel Questions** below or make some of your own. (They should be written in your Speaking Page)

(The **MP3** is available online)

1. Have you ever been abroad? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
2. Are you planning on going anywhere for your next vacation?  
Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
3. Are you afraid of going abroad alone?  
Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
4. Could you live in another country for the rest of your life?  
Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
5. Describe your best trip. Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
6. Describe your worst trip. Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
7. Have you ever been in a difficult situation while traveling?  
Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
8. Have you ever taken a package tour?  
Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
9. If you went to Europe what kind of souvenirs would you buy?  
Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
10. What countries would you like to visit? Why?  
Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
11. Where did you go on your last vacation?  
Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
12. Do you prefer active or relaxing holidays? Why?  
Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
13. If you had \$100,000, where would you go on holiday? How about if you had \$10,000? What about \$1,000?  
Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
14. If you could choose one place to go this weekend, where would it be?  
(could be anywhere in the world)  
Use reasons and examples to support your answer.

## 7. Speaking

*Please write in the Vocabulary/Phrases/Expressions/Grammar/Questions etc. you want to use in your Speaking Class.*

What vocabulary will I use in my Speaking Class?


What phrases will I use in my Speaking Class?


What discussion/ debate expressions will I use in my Speaking Class?


What grammar will I use in my Speaking Class?

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What questions will I ask in my Speaking Class?


What else will I ask/do/use in my Speaking Class?


## Chapter 2 **Movies**

*These are some things we will look at and use in this chapter.*

*(The **MP3** is available online)*

### 1. Intro

Vocabulary/Phrases	Expressions	Grammar
<b>When I was little</b>	<b>So,</b>	<b>Have you ever...</b>
<b>Back in the</b>	<b>Well,</b>	<b>Used to</b>
<b>Keep me up all night</b>	<b>Well, um,</b>	<b>Simple Past</b>
<b>Psychological aspect</b>	<b>Oh yeah.</b>	
<b>I couldn't sleep properly for a week after that</b>	<b>But ah,</b>	
<b>The one where</b>	<b>Did she?</b>	
<b>Shaky</b>	<b>Oh</b>	
<b>Take a lot of money</b>	<b>Yeah</b>	
<b>Made a lot of money</b>	<b>Oh no!</b>	
	<b>Ya, I mean,</b>	
	<b>So</b>	

## 2. Listening & Reading

(The **MP3** is available online)

Please Read and Listen to the following conversation to see how the above Vocabulary, Expressions and Grammar can be used.

**Ruth** – British

**Akane** – Canadian

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**Ruth:** **So** Akane, is there anything that you're frightened of?

**Akane:** **Well...** I'm, I'm really scared of horror movies. I never watch them, cuz they really really frighten me.

**Ruth:** Horror movies wow. **Have you ever** seen a horror movie?

**Akane:** **Well, um, when I was little** I **used to** watch them with my friends, because, **back in the** 80's, horror movies used to be really popular. Like ah "Jason", and "Freddy Cruger". (**Oh yeah**) and things like that yeah. **But ah**, they used to **keep me up at night** and I couldn't sleep.

**Ruth:** **Yeah**, my friend actually had a "Freddy Cruger" poster. It used to frighten me.

**Akane:** **Did she?**

**Ruth:** Yeah, it wasn't my favorite. So, ah, what don't you like about horror movies?

**Akane:** Well, um, I think, I think uh, I don't know, I think it's the **psychological aspect** of it. They just really make me feel scared.

**Ruth:** **Oh**. What was the last horror movie that you **watched**?

**Akane:** Um, the last one I watched was, I think it was the "Blair Witch Project".

**Ruth:** Oh I know that film, **yeah**

.

**Akane:** The first one, I saw it in the theatre with my friend. And **I couldn't sleep properly for a week after that**.

**Ruth:** **Oh no!**

**Akane:** **Ya, I mean**, I know it's stupid. A lot of people think it's a pretty stupid movie. Um, but I think it was just, just the psychological aspect of it that really made me feel scared. And uh, I think, with that movie, after people saw it, they weren't really sure whether it was real or not.

**Ruth:** Oh yeah.

**Akane:** And so there was that element as, as well.

**Ruth:** Was that the same film that I'm thinking of. **The one where** they filmed people in a forest, is that right?

**Akane:** Yeah, that's right. It was in a forest. And the whole thing was done with a camcorder. A hand held camcorder. And so, it was, a lot of it was, I think, black and white. I can't remember. And uh, and the camera was very **shaky**, and...

**Ruth:** **So** it wasn't professionally filmed?

**Akane:** Um, I guess it didn't look like it was.

**Ruth:** Right.

**Akane:** Yeah, I heard that the movie actually only took um, It didn't **take a lot of money** to film it. But it, it **made a lot of money**.

**Ruth:** Yeah, I can believe that actually, I can believe that. Well, thanks for that.

### 3. Vocabulary/Phrases

Let's look at the Vocabulary/Phrases in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the vocabulary to put in your Speaking Page.

	Word/Phrase	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	<b>When I was little</b>	ph	To talk about a time in the past	<b>When I was little</b> we used to vacation in France.	We use this to talk about any time period or place in the past, " <i>When I was in high school</i> ", " <i>When I was in the movie theatre</i> ", Shorter versions can be, " <i>In high school....</i> "	
2	<b>Back in the</b>	ph	To refer to a time period in the past, usually a certain decade, or century.	<b>Back in the</b> 90's I used to wear lipstick.	A common way you might hear this is, " <i>back in the day</i> ", this equals, when we were growing up. Commonly followed by "s + used to + inf.)	
3	<b>Keep...up all night</b>	ph	To not be able to sleep all night because of some problem	The barking dogs <b>kept me up all night</b> . I didn't sleep a wink. (I didn't sleep at all)	Transitive. Subject +keep+ object+ up all night.	
4	<b>Psychological aspect</b>	n.	Mental aspect. To do with the mind, thinking, how something affects the state of your mind	The <b>psychological aspect</b> of taking the exam made her sick the night before.	We can use " <i>physical</i> " to talk about your physical state, "The physical aspect of hiking is difficult, especially on my knees."	
5	<b>I couldn't sleep properly for a week after that</b>	ph	A common phrase emphasizing how scary something was, especially a scary movie or incident.	I saw Paranormal Activity a while ago. It was really scary. <b>I couldn't sleep properly for a week after that</b> . (after watching that)		
6	<b>The one where</b>	ph	Usually used when explaining a movie to a friend, seeing if it is the same movie you two know or reminding someone of the movie.	A: I watched Friends last night; you know " <b>The one where</b> Rachel quits her job?" B: Is that the one where Ross loses his shoe? A: Yes, that one.	We use this to talk about tv shows, movies or events.	
7	<b>Shaky</b>	adj	Tending to shake, tremble or move.	I saw "Dancer in the Dark" last night. The camera work was so <b>shaky</b> in the first 10 minutes of the film, that I got a headache.	Adjective, <i>shaky</i> , <i>shakier (than)</i> , <i>(the) shakiest</i>	Shakily adv Shakiness n
8	<b>Take a lot of money (to)</b>	ph	Something cost a lot of money to make, produce.	It <b>took a lot of money</b> to make the movie, "Lord of the Rings".	Usually followed by " <i>to make</i> ", " <i>to produce</i> ", " <i>to film</i> " when talking about movies.	

9	<b>Made a lot of money</b>	ph	To say that something has resulted in a lot of money	The movie "Avatar" <b>made a lot of money</b> , I think over 500 million dollars.	We could also use "raked it in", "Avatar raked it in, a total of 10 million dollars on the opening weekend."	
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#### 4. Expressions

*Now, let's look at the Expressions in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the expressions to put in your Speaking Page.*

Expressions	Meaning	Use
<b>So,</b>	Starting	<b>So</b> John, where shall we go today?
<b>Well,</b>	Not sure	<b>Well</b> , I will wait and see what happens.
<b>Well, um,</b>	Not sure	<b>Well, um, let's say</b> the date wasn't exactly perfect.
<b>Oh yeah.</b>	Agreement (I see)	A: The movie was scary. B: <b>Oh yeah</b> . I also felt it was too gory. (bloody)
<b>But ah,</b>	Countering directly	I liked the movie, <b>but ah</b> , it was a bit O.T.T.
<b>Did she?</b>	Surprise and disbelief?	A: She kissed him. B: <b>Did she?</b> I thought she hated him? A: I know; me too.
<b>Oh</b>	Surprise	A: I don't like horror movies. B: <b>Oh</b> , I see.
<b>Yeah</b>	Sure	A: It was funny. B: <b>Yeah</b>
<b>Oh no!</b>	Agreeing and feeling sorry	A: I lost my phone. B: <b>Oh no!</b>
<b>Ya, I mean,</b>	Agreeing and explaining	B: Was it big? A: <b>Ya, I mean</b> it was really big.
<b>So</b>	Conclusion	<b>So</b> , that was it?

## 5. Grammar

Let's look at the Grammar in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the Grammar to put in your Speaking Page.

Grammar Form	Rule	Use
<b>Have you ever...</b>	<p>Present Perfect Simple  <b>S+ have/has +pp</b>            In this form we are looking at the question = <b>Have/has + s+ ever + pp...?</b>            We used "ever" here to mean "in all your life...up to now"            "Ever" can only come in the question form, nowhere else.  <b>Have you ever</b> eaten snake?            Yes I have.            No, I have <b>never</b> eaten snake.            (pp =past participle- eat, ate, eaten)</p>	<p><b>Have you ever</b> been to Rome?            Yes I have.            No, I have <b>never</b> been to Rome ( or "No, never")            (Note: Usually the <b>Present Perfect Simple</b> is used with the <b>Simple Past</b> – A: Have you ever been to Rome? B: Yes I have. A: Wow. What was it like? B: It was beautiful. I went there in the summer. It had lots of beautiful trees and buildings. I saw the Colosseum.)</p>
<b>Used to</b>	<p><b>S+ used to + inf.</b>            We use "used to" to talk about an action or state which has stopped or changed from the past till now.</p>	<p>I <b>used to</b> smoke when I was younger. Now I don't. (action)            I <b>used to</b> have long hair when I was in university. Now it's short. (state)</p>
<b>Simple Past</b>	<p>S+ verb (ed)            S+ verb (irregular past)</p> <p><b>I talked.</b>  <b>I didn't talk.</b>  <b>Did I talk?</b></p> <p>He <b>ate.</b>            He <b>didn't eat.</b>  <b>Did he eat?</b></p> <p>We use the <b>Simple Past</b> to talk about <i>past actions that are finished and have no connection with the present</i>. We also use it to show <i>sequences of events</i> when telling a story.</p>	<p>I <b>saw</b> a great movie last night.</p> <p>I <b>went</b> to Paris last summer. On my first day, I <b>saw</b> the Eiffel Tower. On the second day I <b>went</b> to Notre Dame; after that I <b>went</b> into a few galleries and <b>saw</b> my first Van Gogh in real life.</p>

## 6. Questions

You can choose some of these *Movie Questions* below or make some of your own. (They should be written in your *Speaking Page*)

(The *MP3* is available online)

1. Have you ever seen a .....movie? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
2. What is your all-time favorite movie?  
Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
3. Are there any kinds of movies you dislike?  
Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
4. If so, what kinds? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
5. Why do you dislike them? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
6. What was the last movie you saw?  
Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
7. What's one of your favorite movies?  
Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
8. What is the ..... movie you have ever seen?  
Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
9. What kind of movie do you like?  
Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
10. What is your favorite movie soundtrack?  
Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
11. Can you remember the name of the first movie you saw that made you cry?  
Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
12. What is your favorite classical movie?  
Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
13. Which actor or actress would be you in a movie about your life?  
Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
14. Do you think there is too much violence in movies? Does it affect children?  
Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
15. Do you think a movie has to be expensive to make to become a blockbuster?  
Why? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
16. Why do some people become famous and others don't? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.

## 7. Speaking

*Please write in the Vocabulary/Phrases/Expressions/Grammar/Questions etc. you want to use in your Speaking Class.*

What vocabulary will I use in my Speaking Class?


What phrases will I use in my Speaking Class?


What discussion/ debate expressions will I use in my Speaking Class?


What grammar will I use in my Speaking Class?

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What questions will I ask in my Speaking Class?


What else will I ask/do/use in my Speaking Class?


## Chapter 3 **Foreigners**

*These are some things we will look at and use in this chapter.*

*(The **MP3** is available online)*

### 1. Intro

Vocabulary/Phrases	Expressions	Grammar
<b>I can notice your accent</b>	<b>I'm sorry,</b>	<b>Simple Present</b>
<b>rough crowd</b>	<b>I've heard that</b>	
<b>Is that true for ... as well?</b>	<b>No, I don't think so. I think it depends on</b>	
<b>I'm from a place called...</b>	<b>OK, but for</b>	
<b>one-hour drive</b>	<b>Definitely.</b>	
<b>built up</b>	<b>Alright.</b>	
<b>once you get outside the city</b>		

## 2. Listening & Reading

Please Read and Listen to the following conversation to see how the above Vocabulary, Expressions and Grammar can be used.

(The **MP3** is available online)

**Joel** – USA  
**Ruth** – Ireland

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**Joel:** **I'm sorry**, what was your name again?

**Ruth:** My name is Ruth Archibald.

**Joel:** Ruth. OK, where are you from?

**Ruth:** I'm from Ireland.

**Joel:** Ireland. OK. **I can notice your accent** a little bit. I've never been to Ireland before. What's famous about Ireland that you can tell me about?

**Ruth:** Probably the most famous things are Guinness and whiskey, they're alcoholic drinks from

**Joel:** **I've heard that** it's a pretty **rough crowd** in Ireland too. **Is that true for women as well?**

**Ruth:** **No, I don't think so. I think it depends on** where you go in Ireland. In the capitol, yes, maybe people are a bit more rough, but in the countryside they're very friendly.

**Joel:** **OK, but for** men, so if I went to a bar in Ireland, would I be in trouble?

**Ruth:** I don't think so. I don't think so. No. No. It's really good.

**Joel:** And where are you from?

**Ruth:** **I'm from a place called** Bray, which is maybe one hours drive from the capitol of Dublin.

**Joel:** OK, **one-hours drive** so what is the geography like?

**Ruth:** It's pretty flat. There are some mountains but none of them are very high and the area around the city is very, it's very **built up** but **once you get outside the city** it's mainly countryside. There's a lot of farming and country, particularly beef and dairy products and also sheep. There's lots of sheep.

**Joel:** When are you going to be going back?

**Ruth:** I've just gone back. I went back in December for three weeks, so at the moment I have no plans to go home in the near future, but maybe sometime in September so maybe in another six or seven weeks.

**Joel:** I'm going to have to go out and visit sometime.

**Ruth:** **Definitely.** It's really good. It's a really nice place to visit.

**Joel:** **Alright.** Thanks.

**Ruth:** You're welcome.

### 3. Vocabulary/Phrases

Let's look at the Vocabulary/Phrases in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the vocabulary to put in your Speaking Page.

	Word/Phrase	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	<b>I can notice your accent</b>	ph	To recognize someone's accent by listening to it	Are you Canadian? Yes. How did you know? <b>I can notice your accent.</b>	We can use this with "pick up", "faint", "in your voice", "I can pick up a faint Canadian accent in your voice."	Accent n Accentless adj Accentuable adj Non-accent n Non-accented adj Re-accent v Well-accented adj
2	<b>rough crowd</b>	adj	To say that people are impolite, unrefined, close minded and unkind.	There was a <b>rough crowd</b> in the club last night. A fight broke out and some people got injured.	When we say that people from a city or country are rough, we mean that they are harsh, hard to get to know, insular, impolite and un-accepting of outsiders.	Roughly adv Roughness n Over-rough adj Over-roughness n Over-roughly adv
3	<b>Is that true for...as well?</b>	ph	When we want to compare one thing with another, to find out if there are similarities	I heard people from Busan don't like foreigners. <b>Is that true for</b> people from Daegu <b>as well?</b>	We can use, " <i>Is that the same for...as well?</i> "	
4	<b>I'm from a place called...</b>	ph	To say where you grew up.	<b>I'm from a place called</b> Maynooth, about 30 minutes west of Dublin.	We can use, " <i>area</i> ", " <i>town</i> ", instead of " <i>place</i> "	
5	<b>one-hours drive</b>	ph	To say how far one place is from another in terms of driving time.	Tours is <b>one-hours drive</b> from Paris.	We usually use " <i>from</i> ", " <i>away</i> ", " <i>outside</i> " after the phrase.	
6	<b>built up</b>	adj	To describe a place which has lots of housing, an urban setting	I live in a very <b>built up</b> area of Daegu.	Used with " <i>area</i> ", " <i>part of (the) ....</i> ".	
7	<b>once you get outside the city</b>	ph	To talk about leaving the city for the countryside	<b>Once you get outside the city</b> , you'll notice that the air is fresher.	Usually used to say that the countryside is better than the city. " <i>Once you get outside the city, the traffic will be lighter</i> ". " <i>Once you get outside the city, you'll feel more relaxed.</i> "	

## 4. Expressions

Now, let's look at the Expressions in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the expressions to put in your Speaking Page.

Expressions	Meaning	Use
<b>I'm sorry,</b>	Forgotten something	<b>I'm sorry</b> , what did you say?
<b>I've heard that</b>	Saying you know, understand something	<b>I've heard that</b> you like Jazz. Do you want to go to a concert later?
<b>No, I don't think so. I think it depends on</b>	Disagreeing and Suggesting	A: I heard all foreigners like Mc Donald's. B: <b>No, I don't think so. I think it depends on</b> the individual foreigner.
<b>OK, but for</b>	Agreeing and Countering	A: Women like a nice looking restaurant. B: <b>Ok, but for</b> men, we are more interested in the food than the decoration.
<b>Definitely.</b>	Total agreement	A: Do you want an ice-cream? B: <b>Definitely.</b> It's so hot today.
<b>Alright.</b>	Accepting. Taking someone else's word for it.	A: I'm telling you. He is a liar. B: <b>Alright.</b>

## 5. Grammar

Let's look at the Grammar in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the Grammar to put in your Speaking Page.

Grammar Form	Rule	Use
<b>Simple Present</b>	<b>S+ verb (inf) + s/es in third person</b>  <b>I eat.</b> <b>I don't eat.</b> <b>Do I eat?</b>  <b>He eats.</b> <b>He doesn't eat?</b> <b>Does he eat?</b>  <b>I am kind.</b> <b>He is kind</b> <b>She is kind.</b> <b>We are kind.</b> <b>They are kind.</b>  In this Chapter we are looking at The Simple Present as a fact or generalization.	Irish people <b>are</b> friendly. Americans <b>are</b> strong-willed. These <b>are</b> stereo-types.

## 6. Questions

You can choose some of these **Questions on Foreigners** below or make some of your own. (They should be written in your *Speaking Page*)

(The **MP3** is available online)

1. What are some good things to ask a foreigner you just met? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
2. What are some things you shouldn't ask foreigner you just met? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
3. What are some ways to overcome being nervous about meeting foreigners? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
4. How do you know if you can trust a foreigner that you meet here? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
5. Do you use the term "Westerner"? If so why? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
6. When people from other countries think about your culture, what do they usually think of? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
7. What has surprised you when you've met people from other countries? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
8. Are there many people of different cultures in your country? Are you friends with any? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
9. Have you ever felt confused by the actions of someone from another culture? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
10. Would you ever consider marrying or dating someone from another culture? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
11. Would you ever consider living permanently in a country other than your home country? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
12. If a group of people just came to your country from overseas, what advice would you give them? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.

## 7. Speaking

Please write in the Vocabulary/Phrases/Expressions/Grammar/Questions etc. you want to use in your *Speaking Class*.

What vocabulary will I use in my Speaking Class?


What phrases will I use in my Speaking Class?


What discussion/debate expressions will I use in my Speaking Class?


What grammar will I use in my Speaking Class?

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What questions will I ask in my Speaking Class?


What else will I ask/do/use in my Speaking Class?


## Chapter 4 **Shopping**

*These are some things we will look at and use in this chapter.*

*(The **MP3** is available online)*

### 1. Intro

Vocabulary/Phrases	Expressions	Grammar
<b>in the mood</b>	<b>So,</b>	<b>enjoy</b>
<b>try to stay hip</b>	<b>Definitely.</b>	<b>love/like</b>
<b>a bargain shopper</b>	<b>So I guess when you</b>	
<b>I try to be (but)</b>	<b>For example what</b>	
<b>saved up to buy</b>	<b>Wow, that's</b>	
<b>purchase</b>	<b>Mm.</b>	
<b>tops</b>	<b>So how come you don't</b>	
<b>trying...on.</b>	<b>Right. Right.</b>	
<b>you never know if</b>		
<b>fit</b>		

## 2. Listening & Reading

Please Read and Listen to the following conversation to see how the above Vocabulary, Expressions and Grammar can be used.

(The **MP3** is available online)

**Todd** – USA

**Rebecca** – Australia

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**Todd:** **So**, Rebecca, talking about shopping, is shopping something you **enjoy** doing?

**Rebecca:** Yes, when I'm **in the mood** for it. **Definitely**.

**Todd:** **So I guess when you** talk about shopping, we talk about clothes shopping, mainly right, so how often do you go clothes shopping?

**Rebecca:** Not very often. Maybe once every three months. It depends on my money. If I have the money.

**Todd:** Do you usually follow the fashions? **Try to stay hip**, and you know?

**Rebecca:** No, because sometimes the fashions aren't comfortable. I prefer comfortable clothing.

**Todd:** So are you **a bargain shopper**?

**Rebecca:** **I try to be** but if there is something that I really, really like, I will save up and buy it.

**Todd:** **For example what** is something you **saved up to buy**?

**Rebecca:** I saved up to buy a really nice black jacket and I've had that now for two years so it was definitely a good **purchase**.

**Todd:** And you bought this in Australia?

**Rebecca:** Yeah, it wasn't during the sale, so...

**Todd:** So how much did it cost?

**Rebecca:** I think it was about two hundred dollars, three hundred dollars. Yeah, so it was quite expensive for me.

**Todd:** **Wow, that** is a lot.

**Rebecca:** **Mm**.

**Todd:** Have you ever bought any clothes online?

**Rebecca:** No, I haven't but my friends have and my friends have bought shoes and dresses and **tops** and, yeah, they really **love** shopping online.

**Todd:** Now, they have no problems? Everything is OK?

**Rebecca:** Everything is OK. They haven't had any problems at all.

**Todd:** **So how come you don't** shop online?

**Rebecca:** I think I prefer the contact with sales people and seeing dresses and clothes and **trying** them **on**. **You never know if** they're going to **fit** or not.

**Todd:** **Right. Right.**

### 3. Vocabulary/Phrases

Let's look at the Vocabulary/Phrases in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the vocabulary to put in your Speaking Page.

	Word/Phrase	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	<b>in the mood</b>	id	Feel like doing something or having something	A: I'm <b>in the mood</b> for a movie. Do you wanna go? B: Sure	Opposite is " <i>not in the mood</i> ". We usually use " <i>for</i> " after. We could also use, " <i>I'm up for a movie</i> ", or, " <i>I fancy a movie</i> ", or " <i>I feel like a movie.</i> " or " <i>I'd kill for an ice-cream right now.</i> "	
2	<b>try to stay hip</b>	id	Try to be very fashionable, trendy	A: Do you <b>try to stay hip</b> ? B: Ah, no. I never really keep in touch with what is trendy these days.	" <i>hip</i> " is a little old, today we would use, " <i>trendy</i> " or " <i>chic</i> ", " <i>contemporary</i> ", " <i>current</i> ", " <i>hot</i> ", " <i>cool</i> ".	
3	<b>a bargain shopper</b>	adj	Someone who likes shopping for bargains (cheap deals)	My dad is <b>a bargain shopper</b> . He always looks around before he buys anything.	We can say " <i>bargain hunter</i> " as well, or " <i>always on the look out for cheap deals.</i> "	
4	<b>I try to be (but)</b>	ph	To say that you want to be or behave in some way, but it is difficult.	<b>I try to be</b> nice, <u>but</u> it is not always possible, especially when people bump into me on the street.		
5	<b>saved up to buy</b>	ph	To save money to purchase something ( usually saving over a long period of time)	<b>I saved up to buy</b> a new car. It took me over 2 years to get the money together.	When we just use " <i>save</i> " without " <i>to</i> " or " <i>for</i> ", it usually means we are saving in general with no fixed purchase in mind.	
6	<b>purchase</b>	v	To buy	<b>I purchased</b> this coat in E-mart.	Synonyms of " <i>get</i> ", " <i>obtain</i> ", " <i>procure</i> "	Purchaser n Miss-purchase v Non-purchase n Pre-purchase n v Un-purchased adj
7	<b>tops</b>	n	A woman's upper outer garment – blouse, t-shirt...	My girlfriend got a new <b>top</b> yesterday. It goes well with her jeans and shoes.	We can use, " <i>blouse</i> ", " <i>T-shirt</i> ", " <i>Sweat-shirt</i> ", to be more particular of the style of <i>top</i> .	
8	<b>trying...on.</b>	pv	To test by wearing before purchasing	A: Can I <b>try</b> these <b>on</b> ? B: Sure. The fitting room is over there. A: Thanks.		

9	<b>you never know if</b>	ph	Never sure about something	<b>You never know if it</b> is going to rain or not in Ireland, so it's always handy to have an umbrella with you.	Followed by <i>s+be verb(ing) or (be+adj) + or not</i> . You never know if he is telling the truth or not.	
10	<b>fit</b>	v	The proper size for someone	These jeans don't <b>fit</b> me. They are a bit long. Maybe I could get them <u>taken up</u> .	We can use " <i>suit</i> ", " <i>becomes</i> ", to talk about the clothes matching your body or style or personality.	Irregular verb Fit, fit, fit Fittable adj Un-fittable adj

## 4. Expressions

Now, let's look at the Expressions in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the expressions to put in your Speaking Page.

Expressions	Meaning	Use
<b>So,</b>	Starting	<b>So</b> John, where shall we go today?
<b>Definitely.</b>	Totally agree	B: So you like shopping? A: <b>Definitely.</b>
<b>So I guess when you</b>	Trying to understand	A: Do you study English? B: Yes I do. A: <b>So I guess when you</b> study, you use a book?
<b>For example what</b>	Asking for clarification	A: I love clothes. B: <b>For example what</b> kind of clothes? A: Skirts and shoes.
<b>Wow, that's</b>	Surprise	<b>Wow, that's</b> nice to hear. Thanks.
<b>Mm.</b>	Thinking if it's true or not.	A: You spend too much money on fashion! B: <b>Mm.</b>
<b>So how come you don't</b>	Trying to understand why not	A: <b>So how come you don't</b> drive to work? B: Ah I prefer the subway, its cheaper and less hassle.
<b>Right. Right.</b>	Agreeing	A: I think its about time I went home. B: <b>Right. Right.</b>

## 5. Grammar

Let's look at the Grammar in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the Grammar to put in your Speaking Page.

Grammar Form	Rule	Use
<b>enjoy</b>	<b>S+ enjoy+verb (ing)</b> <i>Enjoy=like</i> We use this form when we talk about something we do for pleasure, like hobbies.	I <b>enjoy talking</b> to friends. I <b>enjoy swimming</b> .
<b>love/like</b>	<b>S+ love/like+ verb (ing)</b> We use this form when we talk about something we do for pleasure, like hobbies.  <b>S+ love/like+ to + inf</b> We use this form when we talk about something we think is good or right to do, or it is a habit. <i>Love is stronger than like.</i>	I <b>love/like cooking</b> and <b>reading</b> books.  I <b>like to do</b> the washing up immediately after the meal. We <b>like to eat</b> out every Sunday.

## 6. Questions

You can choose some of these **Shopping Questions** below or make some of your own.  
(They should be written in your Speaking Page)

(The **MP3** is available online)

1. Do you enjoy shopping? Why? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
2. Do you ever buy second-hand things? ("used things") Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
3. Do you haggle when you shop? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
4. What kind of things do you often shop for? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
5. What kinds of things are you saving your money for? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
6. What's the most expensive thing you have ever bought? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
7. What's your favorite shopping area or store? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
8. Where did you buy \_\_\_? (your shoes / your watch / etc.) Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
9. When you buy something, do you "shop around" and go to many stores to compare prices? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
10. When you buy something, what is most important to you: price, quality, fashion trend, status/image? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
11. What do you like spending money on? What don't you like spending on? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
12. What would you love to buy but you can't afford? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
13. What is the next "big" thing you are going to buy? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.

## 7. Speaking

Please write in the Vocabulary/Phrases/Expressions/Grammar/Questions etc. you want to use in your Speaking Class.

What vocabulary will I use in my Speaking Class?


What phrases will I use in my Speaking Class?


What discussion/ debate expressions will I use in my Speaking Class?


What grammar will I use in my Speaking Class?

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What questions will I ask in my Speaking Class?


What else will I ask/do/use in my Speaking Class?


## Chapter 5 **Jobs**

In this Chapter we will look at:

1. Top 10 Interviewer Questions & Sample Answers
  2. 10 Interview Questions
- 

### **1. Top 10 Interviewer Questions & Sample Answers**

*(The **MP3** is available online)*

1. Tell me about yourself.

**Example:** I'd like to start by saying that I believe I am the best candidate for this job. The reason I say this is because I have the right skills, training, education and personality needed to fulfill this position. I have experience in this field already. In my previous position I undertook similar work and found it to be most interesting and my ex employer valued my work highly. Along with this I think my personality best suits this work...

2. Why should I hire you?

**Example:** You should hire me because I am the best person for the job. I realize that there are likely other candidates who also have the ability to do this job. Yet I bring an additional quality that makes me the best person for the job--my passion for excellence. I am passionately committed to producing truly world class results. For example . . .

3. What is your long-range objective?

**Example:** Within five years, I would like to become the very best accountant your company has on staff. I want to work toward becoming the expert that others rely upon. And in doing so, I feel I'll be fully prepared to take on any greater responsibilities which might be presented in the long term. For example, here is what I'm presently doing to prepare myself . . .

4. How has your education prepared you for your career?

**Example:** My education has focused on not only the learning the fundamentals, but also on the practical application of the information learned within those classes. For example, I played a lead role in a class project where we gathered and analyzed best practice data from this industry. Let me tell you more about the results . . .

5. Are you a team player?

**Example:** Yes, I'm very much a team player. In fact, I've had opportunities in my work, school and athletics to develop my skills as a team player. For example, on a recent project . . .

6. Have you ever had a conflict with a boss or professor? How was it resolved?

**Example:** Yes, I have had conflicts in the past. Never major ones, but there have been disagreements that needed to be resolved. I've found that when conflict occurs, it helps to fully understand the other person's perspective, so I take time to listen to their point of view, then I seek to work out a collaborative solution. For example . . .

7. What is your greatest weakness?

**Example:** I have had trouble in the past with planning and prioritization. However, I'm now taking steps to correct this. I just started using a pocket planner . . . then show them your planner and how you are using it.

8. If I were to ask your professors to describe you, what would they say?

**Example:** I believe she would say I'm a very energetic person, that I'm results oriented and one of the best people she has ever worked with. Actually, I know she would say that, because those are her very words. May I show you her letter of recommendation?

9. What qualities do you feel a successful manager should have?

**Example:** The key quality in a successful manager should be leadership--the ability to be the visionary for the people who are working under them; the person who can set the course and direction for subordinates. The highest calling of a true leader is inspiring others to reach the highest of their abilities. I'd like to tell you about a person whom I consider to be a true leader . . .

10. If you had to live your life over again, what one thing would you change?

**Example:** Although I'm overall very happy with where I'm at in my life, the one aspect I likely would have changed would be focusing earlier on my chosen career. I had a great internship this past year and look forward to more experience in the field. I simply wish I would have focused here earlier. For example, I learned on my recent internship . . . then provide examples.

## 2. 10 Interview Questions

*(The MP3 is available online)*

1. What are the company's strengths and weaknesses compared to its competition?
2. How important do upper management consider the function of this department/position?
3. Could you explain your organizational structure?
4. What are the day-to-day responsibilities of this job?
5. What are some of the skills and abilities necessary for someone to succeed in this job?
6. What kind of work can I expect to be doing the first year?
7. How much guidance or assistance is made available to individuals in developing career goals?
8. Can you describe an ideal employee?
9. What is the company's policy on providing seminars, workshops, and training so employees can keep up their skills or acquire new ones?
10. Who will review my performance? How often?

## Chapter 6 Love

*These are some things we will look at and use in this chapter.*

### 1. Intro

*(The **MP3** is available online)*

Vocabulary/Phrases	Expressions	Grammar
<b>got a crush on her</b>	<b>Hey,</b>	<b>should</b>
<b>ask her out</b>	<b>yo!</b>	
<b>Assuming she will say yes.</b>	<b>What's up,</b>	
<b>get to know her more</b>	<b>Oooh!</b>	
<b>(be) offensive to women.</b>	<b>Uuurr!</b>	
<b>I'm totally broke</b>	<b>Ah, come on!</b>	
<b>a date-date</b>	<b>I don't know.</b>	
	<b>Hold on.</b>	
	<b>Wait, wait, wait one second.</b>	
	<b>Oh, that's great because</b>	

## 2. Listening & Reading

(The **MP3** is available online)

Please Read and Listen to the following conversation to see how the above Vocabulary, Expressions and Grammar can be used.

George – USA

Crystal – USA

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**George:** **Hey**, Crystal, I need some advice **yo!**

**Crystal:** **What's up**, George?

**George:** So, there's this like red-headed girl in class and I kind of **got a crush on her** but ...

**Crystal:** **Oooh!**

**George:** **Uuurr!** But, yeah, I don't know, you know, how to **ask her out**. I don't even know if she knows my name, but yeah...

**Crystal:** **Ah, come on!**

**George:** You got any advice?

**Crystal:** I would personally just be natural and just go straight-forward?

**George:** Go straight-forward and ...

**George:** How I do that?

**Crystal:** **I don't know**. For my personal advice I think you **should** just go straight forward and say "Hi, my name is George" and give her an appearance.

**George:** **Hold on**. I'm gonna write this down.

**Crystal:** OK. And next step is "If you are free" oh, you always have to check if she's either married, or if she's a lesbian, or if she is single.

**George:** OK.

**Crystal:** So, number three is what you're looking for.

**George:** OK, number three.

**Crystal:** So, if she is single, just say, hey, how about we go out for a cup of coffee or something.

**George:** OK, coffee.

**Crystal:** And, yeah, that's how you get her.

**George:** So, yeah, what if she doesn't like coffee though? I mean, what else could we do on a date? **Assuming she will say yes.** What's fun to do on a date anyway?

**Crystal:** Fun to do on a date! It's just the fact that you're being with her and just try to **get to know her more.**

**George:** **Wait, wait, wait one second.** Do I need to pay for this?

**Crystal:** I don't think you should pay on the first date. I think sometimes that can be **offensive to women.**

**George:** **Oh, that's great because I'm totally broke.**

**Crystal:** I think you should just ask her casually, not like **a date-date**, just say, "Hey, I would like to know you a little bit more, and just go out for a small little drink, like go to that new cafe that's open, like a lot of girls think that place is so cute. I think you should take her there.

**George:** But I think cafes are boring.

**Crystal:** Cafe's are boring. Men! Women don't think so. This is the point. Write it down.

### 3. Vocabulary/Phrases

Let's look at the Vocabulary/Phrases in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the vocabulary to put in your Speaking Page.

	Word/Phrase	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	<b>got a crush on her</b>	id	To like or be in love with someone who does not know that you like him/her	A: You know Jill <b>has a crush on you?</b> B: What? A: Come on, everyone knows. You can't be that blind!	Used with "have", or "have got".	
2	<b>ask her out</b>	pv	To ask someone out on a date	I like Suzanne. Why don' you <b>ask her out?</b>	Transitive. If the object is a pronoun, it must come after ask and before out	
3	<b>Assuming she will say yes.</b>	ph	This means, we are taking for granted that she will agree. She might not agree, we don't know.	A: Ok <b>assuming she will say yes</b> , where will I bring her? B: Hm, a coffee shop?		
4	<b>get to know her more</b>	id	To become more familiar with another person.	I'll need to <b>get to know her more</b> first, before I ask her out.		
5	<b>(be) offensive to women.</b>	ph	Something is degrading to the female sex	This movie <b>is offensive to women</b> . It treats women like objects.		
6	<b>I'm totally broke</b>	slg	To have no money	I'm totally broke after the weekend. Why did I drink so much?	We can use other words here, "skint", "strapped for cash", "stone broke", "tapped out".	
7	<b>a date-date</b>	id	A real date	It's not like <b>a date-date</b> . We are just having coffee.		

## 4. Expressions

Now, let's look at the Expressions in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the expressions to put in your Speaking Page.

Expressions	Meaning	Use
<b>Hey,</b> <b>yo!</b>	Greeting. Very informal.	<b>Hey!</b> Long time no see! <b>Yo!</b> Long time no see!
<b>What's up,</b>	Greeting. Very informal	A: <b>What's up?</b> B: Not much and you? A: Ah, just chillin.
<b>Oooh!</b>	Teasing	I like Tessa. <b>Oooh!</b> You like Tessa, you like Tessa! Uuurr!
<b>Uuurr!</b>	Anger	<b>Uuurr,</b> I don't like her. Ok? Got it?
<b>Ah, come on!</b>	Disbelief. Really?	A: What will I do if she says yes? B: <b>Ah, come on!</b> I'm not your babysitter. A: Oh, ok, sorry.
<b>I don't know.</b>	Expressing no idea sarcastically	A: What should I do? B: <b>I don't know.</b> You know, you really piss me off. Can't you think for yourself? A: Huh?
<b>Hold on.</b>	Wait	A: <b>Hold on</b> a moment. What did you say? B: I said we have a test tomorrow. A: Oh, no!
<b>Wait, wait, wait one second.</b>	Wait please, too fast.	A: <b>Wait, wait, wait one second.</b> What did you say? Can you repeat that?
<b>Oh, that's great because</b>	Responding to good news.	A: We get paid tomorrow. B: <b>Oh, that's great because</b> I'm almost broke.

## 5. Grammar

Let's look at the Grammar in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the Grammar to put in your Speaking Page.

Grammar Form	Rule	Use
Modal Verbs <b>should</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Modal verbs do not take "-s" in the third person.</li> <li>2. You use "not" to make modal verbs negative, even in Simple Present and Simple Past.</li> <li>3. Modal verbs are followed by infinitive without to.</li> </ol> <p>Some common modal verbs are:</p> <p>Can            Could            May            Might            Must            Ought to (exception)            Shall            Should            Will            Would</p> <p>We use <b>should</b> for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recommendation</li> <li>2. Obligation</li> <li>3. Expectation</li> </ol>	<p><b>1. Present:</b> People with high cholesterol <b>should eat</b> low-fat foods.  <b>Past:</b> Frank <b>should have eaten</b> low-fat foods. That might have prevented his heart attack.  <b>Future:</b> You really <b>should</b> start eating better.</p> <p><b>2. I should be</b> at work before 9:00.</p> <p><b>3. Present:</b> Susan <b>should be</b> in New York by now.  <b>Past:</b> Susan <b>should have arrived</b> in New York last week. Let's call her and see what she is up to.  <b>Future:</b> Susan <b>should be</b> in New York by next week. Her new job starts on Monday.</p>

## 6. Questions

You can choose some of these *Love Questions* below or make some of your own. (They should be written in your Speaking Page)

(The *MP3* is available online)

1. Have you ever had a crush on someone? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
2. At what age do you want to get married? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
3. At what age did you get married? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
4. Describe a perfect date. Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
5. Describe the appearance of the person you would like to date? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
6. Describe the character of the person you would like to date? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
7. Do women usually work after getting married in your country? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
8. Do you "go Dutch" when dating? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
9. Do older girls/boys have a problem dating younger girls/boys? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
10. Do younger girls/boys have a problem dating older girls/boys? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
11. Do you believe in love at first sight? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
12. Have you ever been on a blind date? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
13. Do you have a boyfriend/girlfriend? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
14. Where did you meet him/her? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
15. What does he/she look like? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
16. Do you think it is okay for a couple to live together before getting married? Why or Why not? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
17. Do you think it is okay to marry someone of a different race? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
18. Do you think it is okay to marry someone with a different religion? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
19. Do you think people change after getting married? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
20. Is there a such thing as a perfect relationship for you? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
21. Do you think that it is good for children to have parents from two different countries? Why? Why not? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
22. How would you feel if your boyfriend liked to keep company with a female friend when you're not there? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
23. How would you feel if your girlfriend liked to keep company with a male friend when you're not there? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.

## 7. Speaking

*Please write in the Vocabulary/Phrases/Expressions/Grammar/Questions etc. you want to use in your Speaking Class.*

What vocabulary will I use in my Speaking Class?


What phrases will I use in my Speaking Class?


What discussion/ debate expressions will I use in my Speaking Class?


What grammar will I use in my Speaking Class?

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What questions will I ask in my Speaking Class?


What else will I ask/do/use in my Speaking Class?


## Chapter 7 **Food**

*These are some things we will look at and use in this chapter.*

*(The **MP3** is available online)*

### 1. Intro

Vocabulary/Phrases	Expressions	Grammar
<b>gran</b>	<b>OK, so let's start out with</b>	<b>Present Perfect Simple</b>
<b>filling</b>	<b>Actually, where I'm from in</b>	<b>Used to</b>
<b>dry</b>	<b>Oh, man, yeah.</b>	<b>Simple Present</b>
<b>I'm not a fan.</b>	<b>Yeah. Oh, you don't have</b>	
<b>a cosmopolitan mix</b>	<b>Right, so when you</b>	
<b>the national dish</b>	<b>I don't know to be honest.</b>	
<b>shepard's pie.</b>	<b>No. Really.</b>	
<b>crave</b>	<b>Speaking of...,</b>	
<b>sandwich spread.</b>	<b>You got to be kidding.</b>	
<b>You have it with...</b>	<b>Right. How come it's not</b>	
<b>diced</b>	<b>I do like it but, I don't know.</b>	
<b>chopped</b>	<b>Um, kind of,</b>	
<b>vegemite</b>	<b>Not really, no, no.</b>	
<b>marmite</b>	<b>Ah, that's right.</b>	
	<b>OK, cool.</b>	

## 2. Listening & Reading

(The **MP3** is available online)

Please Read and Listen to the following conversation to see how the above Vocabulary, Expressions and Grammar can be used.

**Todd** = American

**Phil** = British

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**Todd:** So, Phil, I thought we'd talk about food.

**Phil:** OK, yeah. Food is one of my favorite subjects.

**Todd:** **OK, so let's start out with** fruit. OK, what's your favorite fruit?

**Phil:** My favorite fruit is raspberry, which you can't get in Japan.

**Todd:** Oh, raspberry.

**Phil:** Oh, well, you can get it in Japan but it's really expensive.

**Todd:** I love raspberries. **Actually, where I'm from in** the states, we have loads of raspberries for free.

**Phil:** My **gran used to** have them in her garden so when I was kid, it was always someone picking the raspberries and like vanilla ice cream and raspberries together.

**Todd:** **Oh, man, yeah.** My grandmother, actually, she used to make raspberry cobbler.

**Phil:** Cobbler?

**Todd:** **Yeah. Oh, you don't have** cobbler. You probably have a different name for it in England. It's like a pie, but it's really sweet. You take the blackberries or raspberries, and it's the **filling** and a pie crust over it. It's a pie. They call it cobbler, so..... Actually, speaking of British food, what's a scone?

**Phil:** A scone is basically a really kind of dried cake, kind or really dried kind of cake material but it's got little bits of raisins in it.

**Todd:** **Right, so when you** go to Starbuck's and they have the little triangle things, is that a scone?

**Phil:** **I don't know to be honest.** I don't go to Starbuck's very often.

**Todd:** Right.

**Phil:** I don't recommend them, they're really, really, really **dry**. Generally you eat them with cream and tea, but **I'm not a fan**.

**Todd:** **No. Really.**

**Phil:** Highly overrated.

**Todd:** **Speaking of** British food, what's your favorite British food?

**Phil:** Fish n' Chips I suppose.

**Todd:** **You got to be kidding,** Fish n' Chips?

**Phil:** Fish... British food basically is just **a cosmopolitan mix** of foreign stuff combined with together, like the most popular food now, **the national dish**, is curry.

**Todd:** **Right. How come it's not** fish n' chips?

**Phil:** I don't know. Just because maybe people are going a bit more healthy or just because it's different, and curry's the most eaten food now.

**Todd:** Right. Actually, I lived in England for about a year and I loved **shepard's pie**.

**Phil:** Shepard's pie or cottage pie is very similar, yeah.

**Todd:** Yeah, right.

**Phil:** **I do like it but, I don't know.** I just don't eat it that often.

**Todd:** No, really. OK, actually now that we're both living in Japan, are there are British foods that you **crave**?

**Phil:** **Um, kind of,** something called Branston pickle, which is basically, it's kind of **sandwich spread. You have it with** cheese, or with like meat, and you put it on, it's like **diced** vegetables, but really thinly **chopped** and it's got a special sauce. It's just really nice. I really miss it.

**Todd:** Wow. What's it called?

**Phil:** Branston pickle.

**Todd:** Branston pickle?

**Phil:** Yeah.

**Todd:** Is it like **vegemite**?

**Phil:** **Not really, no, no.** It's kind of actually lumps of vegetables within in. We have something similar to veggiemite called **marmite**.

**Todd:** **Ah, that's right.**

**Phil:** But the taste is actually stronger.

**Todd:** **OK, cool.**

### 3. Vocabulary/Phrases

Let's look at the Vocabulary/Phrases in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the vocabulary to put in your Speaking Page.

	Word/Phrase	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	<b>gran</b>	n	grandmother	My <b>gran</b> used to make strawberry jam when I was little.	We have various names for grandmother,, "granny", "nan", "grandma"	
2	<b>filling</b>	n	The contents of something	I loved the <b>filling</b> in the cake. It was blueberry jam. Mmmm.		
3	<b>dry</b>	adj	Without moisture	The chicken was so <b>dry</b> I had to drown it in gravy.	The opposite would be "juicy", "moist"	Dry n
4	<b>I'm not a fan.</b>	ph	To say something is not your favorite	<b>I'm not a fan of</b> fish soup. It makes my stomach upset.	We can also use, "I'm not taken with...", or "it's not my cup of tea", "I'm not into..."	
5	<b>a cosmopolitan mix</b>	adj	Belonging to all the world, not limited to just one part of the world	Irish food is <b>a cosmopolitan mix</b> foods from Asia, Europe, and the USA.	We use cosmopolitan to say that something is <i>worldly, cultured, broad minded, a blend of everything.</i>	Cosmopolitan n
6	<b>the national dish</b>	n	A food a country is famous for	Pasta is <b>the national dish</b> of Italy.		
7	<b>shepard's pie.</b>	n	A pie made from beef and potatoes and vegetables.	My mom would cook <b>shepard's pie</b> every Saturday for dinner. It was great!		
8	<b>crave</b>	v	To hunger for, to want	I suddenly have a <b>craving</b> for chocolate. I must get some.	Use "yearn for", "a hunger for" We can say, "I <i>crave sweets</i> ", or "I <i>have a craving for sweets</i> "	
9	<b>sandwich spread.</b>	n	A substance you spread on bread to make a sandwich.	I had no time so I just used a sandwich spread instead of making something complex.		
10	<b>You have it with...</b>	ph	Combined with	Well <b>you can have it with</b> pepper sauce. It tastes really good.		
11	<b>diced</b>	adj	Chopped up into fine cubes.	First, <b>dice</b> the onions then add salt.	We can used " <b>chop up</b> "	
12	<b>chopped</b>	adj	Cut in a downward motion	I <b>chopped</b> up the carrot and added it to the soup.		
13	<b>vegemite</b>	n	An Australian vegetable extract used as a sandwich spread	I think Australians love putting <b>vegemite</b> on their sandwiches.		
14	<b>marmite</b>	n	A British yeast and vegetable extract used as a sandwich spread	I hate <b>marmite</b> , it just has a weird dry taste to it.		

## 4. Expressions

Now, let's look at the Expressions in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the expressions to put in your Speaking Page.

Expressions	Meaning	Use
<b>OK, so let's start out with</b>	Beginning	<b>Ok, let's start out with</b> this question. Why do you like cooking?
<b>Actually, where I'm from in</b>	Giving more information	<b>Actually, where I'm from</b> , we don't have Soju.
<b>Oh, man, yeah.</b>	Absolutely yes	I used to eat Sugar Puffs for breakfast. Do you remember them? <b>Oh, man, yeah.</b>
<b>Yeah. Oh, you don't have</b>	Realizing something is different	<b>Yeah, oh, you don't have</b> that do you. Sorry I forgot you're not Irish.
<b>Right, so when you</b>	Ok, and	<b>Right, so when you</b> add the salt, what do you do next?
<b>I don't know to be honest.</b>	No opinion/idea	A: Did you forget to lock the door? B: <b>I don't know to be honest.</b> Maybe.
<b>No. Really.</b>	Yes, sure	A: Yeah, it's not cool, no. B: <b>No. Really.</b>
<b>Speaking of...,</b>	Reference	<b>Speaking of</b> John, where is he?
<b>You got to be kidding.</b>	No way Incredulous	You won the lottery. <b>You've got to be kidding.</b> No way! Really?
<b>Right. How come it's not</b>	I see, but why?	Right. <b>How come it's not</b> working? I put in the batteries.
<b>I do like it but, I don't know.</b>	Saying yes but not positive	Don't you like Soju? <b>I do like it but, I don't know.</b> It's a bit too strong.
<b>Um, kind of,</b>	Agreeing in part	A: I think the answer is wrong. Don't you agree? B: <b>Um, kind of,</b> but do you really think so?
<b>Not really, no, no.</b>	Politely disagreeing	A: Are you upset? B: <b>Not really, no, no.</b>
<b>Ah, that's right.</b>	Thinking and agreeing	A: Yeah, I can't go to school tomorrow, I have to go to the dentist, remember? B: <b>Ah, that's right.</b> You told me last week.
<b>OK, cool.</b>	Agreement	A: So, I'll meet you at 6 at exit 12. B: <b>Ok, cool.</b>

## 5. Grammar

Let's look at the Grammar in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the Grammar to put in your Speaking Page.

Grammar Form	Rule	Use
<b>Present Perfect Simple</b>	<p>Present Perfect Simple  <b>S+ have/has +pp</b>            We use the Present Perfect Simple in 3 ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Action started in past and continues now.</li> <li>2. Action started in past, finished, but the result of the action affects now.</li> <li>1. Action started and finished in the past, but the experience of that action still remains with us until now, and can be recollected at any moment.</li> </ol> <p>We use short single action verbs, not verbs that show a long time or repetition.</p> <p>The Present Perfect Simple always connects the past to the present in some way.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. I <b>have been</b> in class for 30 minutes. (Class is not finished yet, I am still in class now)</li> <li>2. I <b>have lost</b> my wallet. ( action started and finished sometime in the past, now the result is I have no money)</li> <li>3. I <b>have been</b> to Seoul. (Action started and finished sometime in the past, it is part of my memory and I can remember my time there now if I think about it)</li> </ol>
<b>Used to</b>	<p><b>S+ used to + inf.</b>            We use “<b>used to</b>” to talk about an action or state which has stopped or changed from the past till now.</p>	<p>I <b>used to</b> smoke when I was younger. Now I don't. (action)            I <b>used to</b> have long hair when I was in university. Now it's short. (state)</p>
<b>Simple Present</b>	<p><b>S+ verb (inf) + s/es in third person</b></p> <p><b>I eat.</b>  <b>I don't eat.</b>  <b>Do I eat?</b></p> <p><b>He eats.</b>  <b>He doesn't eat?</b>  <b>Does he eat?</b></p> <p><b>I am kind.</b>  <b>He is kind</b>  <b>She is kind.</b>  <b>We are kind.</b>  <b>They are kind.</b></p> <p>In this Chapter we are looking at The Simple Present as a fact or generalization.</p>	<p>I go to KMU.            My major <i>is</i> Economics.            I live <i>on</i> dorm.</p>

## 6. Questions

You can choose some of these *Food Questions* below or make some of your own. (They should be written in your *Speaking Page*)

1. Are there any foods that you wouldn't eat as a child that you eat now? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
2. Are you concerned about your daily calorie intake when choosing something to eat? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
3. Can you cook well? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
4. Do you ever skip breakfast? If so, how often and why? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
5. Do you have a favorite bar or cafe? If so, where is it? Why do you like it? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
6. Do you like to eat junk food? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
7. Have you ever been on a diet? If so, how long did you stay on it? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
8. Have you ever eaten dog meat? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
9. How much do you eat when you are sad or happy? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
10. Is there any food that you really dislike to eat? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
11. What are some foods that are considered unhealthy? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
12. What are some foods that you know are healthy for your body? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
13. What country's food do you like the most? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
14. What do you think of Thai food? Chinese food? English food? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
15. What foods have you tasted which you will never forget for the rest of your life? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
16. What is the most unusual thing you've ever eaten. Did it taste good or bad? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
17. What is the strangest thing you have ever eaten? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
18. Have you ever had pot-luck? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
19. What differences do you notice in the preparation of American/British/Australian and Chinese/Japanese/Korean foods? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
20. Do you think that food defines a culture? If so, how? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
21. Are there any foods that bring back special memories for you? What are they? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.

## 7. Speaking

Please write in the Vocabulary/Phrases/Expressions/Grammar/Questions etc. you want to use in your *Speaking Class*.

What vocabulary will I use in my Speaking Class?


What phrases will I use in my Speaking Class?


What discussion/debate expressions will I use in my Speaking Class?


What grammar will I use in my Speaking Class?

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What questions will I ask in my Speaking Class?


What else will I ask/do/use in my Speaking Class?


## Chapter 8 **Sports**

*These are some things we will look at and use in this chapter.*

*(The **MP3** is available online)*

### 1. Intro

Vocabulary/Phrases	Expressions	Grammar
<b>rugby</b>	<b>I was born and raised in</b>	<b>S + verb + ing</b>
<b>pace</b>	<b>go back and forth</b>	<b>S + verb +to +inf</b>
<b>cricket</b>	<b>I'm not a big sports fan</b>	
<b>snooker</b>	<b>Well, in terms of</b>	
<b>dunk</b>	<b>I'm not so keen on</b>	
<b>motor-reflexes</b>		
<b>competitive sports</b>		

## 2. Listening & Reading

(The **Mp3** is available online)

Please Read and Listen to the following people to see how the above Vocabulary, Expressions and Grammar can be used.

### Aki / Japan



I like rugby. I like watching rugby. There's a lot of actions. There are a lot of nice looking guys, you know, nice movements, also the pace of the games goes fast, so a lot of scoring, and I enjoy it.

### Matthew / England



Well, **I was born and raised in** England, so I enjoy English sports, **cricket** and soccer. I played rugby when I was young, but I also like things like **snooker** as well if I'm going to play any sport at all, it's probably going to be something like snooker.

### Chris / England



I love playing rugby. I can't do it very often and usually when I do it I end up hurt for a week but it's a good kind of pain, and I like team games very much, so rugby is a good game to play for that.

### Lindsay / United States



**I love to play** tennis. I think it's a really fun sport but I actually don't like to watch it. I think it's pretty boring to watch and I love to watch basketball. I think it's so cool to watch the ball **go back and forth**. It's very fast paced, and I love watching the players **dunk**, but I hate to play basketball 'cause I have really bad **motor-reflexes** and I can't dunk.

**Lori / Canada**



**I'm not a big sports fan.** I have to say I don't really enjoy team sports or organized sports, but for myself I enjoy swimming, especially in the ocean and something I can do by myself, like yoga.

**Eoin / England**



What sports do I like to play? **Well, in terms of** exercising, I like to cycle. **I'm not so keen on competitive sports** anymore though I used to play soccer - football - quite a lot. In terms of watching sports, I really like watching football - soccer.

### 3. Vocabulary/Phrases

Let's look at the Vocabulary/Phrases in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the vocabulary to put in your Speaking Page.

	Word/Phrase	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tip	Parts of Speech
1	<b>rugby</b>	n	a football game in which play with an oval ball. You cannot pass the ball forward.	I didn't play soccer when I was in school, I played <b>rugby</b> instead.	<i>Rugby</i> School, Rugby, England First Known Use: 1864	rugger (informal) n.
2	<b>pace</b>	n	rate of movement; <i>especially</i> : an established rate of locomotion	The <b>pace</b> of the story was slow. He walked at a slow <b>pace</b> .	Commonly used with an adverb in front – <i>fast, slow</i> .	pace v.
3	<b>cricket</b>	n	a game played with a ball and bat by two sides of usually 11 players each on a large field centering upon two wickets each defended by a batsman	Are you watching the 20/20 <b>Cricket</b> World Cup?	First Known Use: 1598	cricket v. cricket n. (insect) cricket (expression) – as in –“That's not cricket!” = That is not good behavior.
4	<b>snooker</b>	n	a variation of pool played with 15 red balls and 6 variously colored balls	I would always play <b>snooker</b> with my dad after church on Sundays when I was younger.	First Known Use: 1889	Snooker v. (= trick)
5	<b>dunk</b>	v	to throw (a basketball) into the basket from above the rim	He could <b>dunk</b> when he was 16. He was that tall!		dunk v. (to dip something in liquid)
6	<b>motor-reflexes</b>	n	a reflected action or movement	I can never hit a base ball, my <b>motor reflexes</b> are terrible.		
7	<b>competitive sports</b>	n	relating to, characterized by, or based on competition	I love playing <b>competitive sports</b> , especially soccer. I like the challenge it gives me.	The opposite would be a <i>non-competitive sport</i> .	Compete v. Competition n. Competitively adv. Competitiveness n.

## 4. Expressions

Now let's look at the Expressions in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the expressions to put in your Speaking Page.

Expression	Meaning	Use
<b>I was born and raised in</b>	To be brought up in a particular country or area, such as Ireland/Korea/Dublin/Daegu/the city/the countryside...	We use this to emphasize where we are from and it is sometimes followed by a reason. <i>*I was born and raised in Ireland, <u>so</u> I love Irish sports.</i>
<b>go back and forth</b>	Move in one direction and then into the opposite direction.	Sometimes we use this about sport or travel or thoughts. <i>*The ball was <b>going back and forth</b> over the net.</i> <i>*The taxi driver got lost yesterday. He kept <b>going back and forth</b>. It was really annoying.</i> <i>*Have you decided yet? No, I am kind of <b>going back and forth</b> on the issue.</i>
<b>I'm not a big sports fan</b>	To not like or enjoy something/someone.	We use this in 2 ways. <i>*I'm not a <b>big</b> movie fan.</i> <i>*I'm not a <b>big fan</b> of movies.</i>
<b>Well, in terms of</b>	regarding something; concerning something.	We use this to relate to something or someone. <i>*I don't know what to do <b>in terms of</b> my homework. I have no time to even open a book.</i>
<b>I'm not so keen on</b>	Not enthusiastic about something/someone	<i>*Would you like some coffee? Oh, <b>I'm not so keen on</b> coffee. Have you got some tea? Thanks.</i> <i>* <b>He is not so keen on</b> moving to Seoul. You know his girlfriend lives in Daegu.</i>

## 5. Grammar

Let's look at the Grammar in a bit more detail. Please choose some of the Grammar to put in your Speaking Page.

Verbs + -ing	
like	
love	
adore	
enjoy	doing
prefer	cooking
hate	sightseeing
can't stand	
don't mind	
finish	
look forward to	

**Note**  
Like, love, adore, prefer, hate are sometimes used with **to** but **-ing** is more usual and more general in meaning.  
*I like cooking.*  
*I like to cook* beef on Sundays.

Verbs + to + infinitive	
agree	
choose	
dare	
decide	
expect	
forget	
help	to do
hope	
learn	
manage	to come
need	
offer	to cook
promise	
refuse	
seem	
want	
would like	
would love	
would prefer	
would hate	

**Notes**  
1 **Help** and **dare** can be used without **to**.  
*We helped tidy the kitchen.*  
*They didn't dare disagree with him.*  
2 **Have to** for obligation  
*I have to wear a uniform.*  
3 **Used to** for past habits.  
*I used to smoke but I gave up last year.*

Verbs + somebody + to + infinitive		
advise		
allow		
ask		
beg		
encourage		
expect		
help	me	to do
need		
invite	him	to go
order		
remind	them	to come
tell		
want	someone	
warn (+ not)		
would like		
would love		
would prefer		
would hate		

Verbs + somebody + infinitive (no to)		
let	her	
make	us	do
help		

**Notes**  
1 **To** is used with **make** in the passive.  
*We were made to work hard.*  
2 **Let** cannot be used in the passive.  
**Allowed to** is used instead.  
*She was allowed to leave.*

Verbs + -ing or to + infinitive (with no change in meaning)	
begin	
start	raining
continue	to rain

Verbs + -ing or to + infinitive (with a change in meaning)	
remember	doing
stop	to do
try	

**Notes**  
1 **I remember posting the letter.**  
= I have a memory now of a past action: *posting the letter.*  
**I remembered to post the letter.**  
= I reminded myself to post the letter.  
2 **I stopped smoking.**  
= I gave up the habit.  
**I stopped to smoke.**  
= I stopped doing something else in order to have a cigarette.  
3 **I tried to sleep.**  
= I wanted to sleep but it was difficult.  
**I tried counting sheep and taking sleeping pills.**  
= these were possible ways of getting to sleep.

## 6. Questions

*You can choose some of these **Sports Questions** below or make some of your own. (They should be written in your Speaking Page)*

1. Do you play any sports?
2. Are you a member of any sports team? If not, have you ever been?
3. Are you good at sports?
  - A. What sports are you good at?
4. Did your high school have a good baseball team?
5. Do you ever listen to baseball games on the radio?
6. Do you think athletes earn enough money, not enough money or too much money?
7. Do you think everybody should practice sports?
8. Do you think playing sports helps people work better as a team at work?
9. Do you think that parents are too involved in their children's sports activities?
10. Have you ever been skiing?
11. Have you ever been to a soccer game? An America football game? A baseball game?
12. Have you ever played golf?
13. Have you ever been to watch a professional sporting event?
14. Have you ever tried snow boarding?
15. How often do you exercise?
16. Is it good that professional sports are so commercial nowadays?
17. What is the most dangerous sport?
18. What is the most expensive sport?
19. What new sports would you like to try?
20. What sports do you like to watch on TV?
21. Which sport would you not let your child play? Why?
22. Who do you think is the best all around athlete in the world? In your country?
23. Does it bother you that people gamble on sporting events?

## 7. Speaking

Please write in the Vocabulary/Phrases/Expressions/Grammar/Questions etc. you want to use in your Speaking Class.

What vocabulary will I use in my Speaking Class?


What phrases will I use in my Speaking Class?


What discussion/ debate expressions will I use in my Speaking Class?


What grammar will I use in my Speaking Class?

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What questions will I ask in my Speaking Class?


What else will I ask/do/use in my Speaking Class?
