

P1 Practical Conversation

Fall Semester 2012

Seanan

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Topic 1 SOCIAL NETWORKING

1. Vocabulary (The MP3 is available online)

1. Post	* <u>P</u> ost	6. Tweet	* <u>T</u> weet
2. Status update	* <u>S</u> tat us up date	7. Browse	* <u>B</u> rowse
3. Wall	* <u>W</u> all	8. Bug	* <u>B</u> ug
4. Tagging	* <u>T</u> ag ging	9. Surf	* <u>S</u> urf
5. Trending	* <u>T</u> ren ding	10. Adware	* <u>A</u> d ware

2. Definitions and Samples (The MP3 is available online)

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Post	v	To publish (as a message) in an online forum (as an electronic bulletin board)	I posted some photos on my Facebook page yesterday.	Post is usually followed by “ <i>photos</i> ”, “ <i>message</i> ”, “ <i>information</i> ”	Post n Posting n
2	Status update	n	To update information on your life on platform, such as Facebook, MySpace...	I checked your status update yesterday. It said you had gone from being single into a relationship. Who is he?	Status update is usually preceded by “ <i>change</i> ”, “ <i>check</i> ” and “ <i>new</i> ”,...also it is common to say “ <i>S+ update + (reflexive pronoun) + status...</i> ”	Update v
3	Wall	n	Facebook - the area on a profile or page where friends and fans can post their thoughts, views, or criticisms for everyone to see.	My friend Peter is over in Ireland at the moment. Every day he posts photos of Irish food on his wall , they make me hungry.	The verbs, ‘ <i>post</i> ’ and ‘ <i>write</i> ’ are usually used before “ wall ”. We can also use “ <i>take down a post from</i> ” to say we remove info.	Wall v
4	Tagging		Facebook- Labeling photos or information with names, places...	Mark, in Seoul, is always tagging me in his photos. I usually remove the tags as I don’t want everyone to see my photo.	Usually followed by “ <i>names</i> ”, “ <i>photos</i> ”	Tag v Tag n
5	Trending	v	A word, phrase or topic that is tagged at	Photos of Lady Gaga are trending now on Twitter.	Trending can be followed by; “ <i>now</i> ”,	Trend v Trend n

			a greater rate than other tags.		<i>“on (Twitter)”</i> , <i>“topics”</i> , <i>“stories”</i> , <i>“videos”</i> ...	
6	Tweet	<i>n</i>	A post or status update made on the Twitter online message service.	President Obama wrote a Tweet on Twitter in 2011 about the death of Steve Jobs; “Rest in peace, Steve Jobs. From all of us at #Obama2012 thank you for the work you make possible every day—including ours.”	Tweet is more common in the verb form (Tweeted). We can also use; <i>“take down”</i> , <i>“remove”</i> , <i>“delete”</i> , and <i>“re-tweet”</i> to show various Tweeting actions.	Tweet v
7	Browse	<i>v</i>	To look over casually	He was browsing online yesterday when he came across an interesting story of his old school.	Can be followed by; <i>“through”</i> , <i>“over”</i> .	Browse n Browser n
8	Bug	<i>n</i>	An unexpected defect, fault, flaw, or imperfection	I installed new software in the system yesterday but it is full of bugs , so I need to take it off and replace it.		Bug v Bug n
9	Surf	<i>v</i>	To scan the offerings of (as television or the Internet) for something of interest	I usually surf online every morning, scanning through the news to see what happened in the world overnight.	Followed by <i>“online”</i> , <i>“the net”</i> .	Surfer n Surf v
10	Adware	<i>n</i>	Computer software that is provided usually for free but contains advertisements	I downloaded an Adware program from Filehippo the other day, and now I keep getting pop-ups on my computer. I should have downloaded a Freeware program.	Other terms that are similar are; <i>“Freeware”</i> (no advertisements) and <i>“Shareware”</i> (programs that can be shared legally – with or without advertisements)	

3. Vocabulary Practice (The *MP3* is available online)

A. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the opposite of each word in the left-hand column. Write the letter in the blank.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. _____ Wall | a. to take down or delete a message |
| 2. _____ Surf | b. no infections, virus-free software |
| 3. _____ Post | c. software programs with no advertising |
| 4. _____ Bug | d. to not look at websites online. |
| 5. _____ Adware | e. a non Web 2.0 space, no interactive space. |

B. Choose the word from the list that is closest in meaning to the underlined part of each sentence. Write it in the blank.

Status update Browse Tweet Trending Tagged

1. He labeled my photo yesterday on Facebook.
2. I was looking through some websites yesterday and found a great site on travel in Korea.
3. He posted a new message on his FB this morning saying that his wife just gave birth to their new born baby boy.
4. Photos of Kate Middleton are very popular right now on Twitter.
5. He wrote yesterday on Twitter that he had been accepted on the scholarship program.

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

Listen & read a conversation about **Social Networking**.

Tom	Jess, usually when I see you, you're sitting at the computer checking your e-mail. How many times a day do you check it?
Jess	I honestly don't count, but many, many times. Definitely more than twenty times a day. It's not really necessary. It's not like I have millions of e-mails coming into my account every day, but I'm very impatient and I hate waiting for responses or waiting for something that I'm expecting so I'll check my e-mail so that I can receive it as soon as it's sent. How about you? Do you check your e-mails often?
	I suppose I check once a day, and if I have any mail, it will be one or two weeks before I reply to it. I'm really bad at keeping in touch. I've got accounts at Facebook and my space and hi5, all these social networking sites, but I almost never log on and people ...I got a message the other day, a friend telling me, I'm a boring Facebooker. It's official because I haven't updated my profile in so long.
Jess	Why don't you? Is it that you haven't got enough time?
Tom	I have got so much free time. I think it's just because I'm very lazy. I take photos. I meet people. I do things. I just don't feel the need to tell everyone about it at the end of the day. My family have kind of gotten used to it now. They know that I'll get in contact they'll likely to see me in the next few months, or I'll get in contact if there's a birthday or a baby, but apart from that, I really don't keep in touch very well.
Jess	Apart from e-mail, neither do I. I did join Facebook a couple of years ago when all of my friends did and everyone was sending me links to join, and I created my

<p>profile, but to be honest, it's too much for me to have more than one thing to check that many times a day, so usually I stick to e-mail for communication. Yes, I do check it a lot, but I think if I started checking Facebook as regularly, I wouldn't have time to do the things I need to every day.</p>
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5. Phrases (The *MP3* is available online)

These *Phrasal Verbs* are very common in relation to **Computers and Social Networking**.

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Structure	Example
Act up	Not working properly		Inseparable No Object	This computer's acting up again.
Be down	Not working at all		Inseparable No Object	The system was down for about 14 hours, as KMU's technical staff worked overnight on the problem.
Run out (of)	To have no more of something	Memory	Inseparable Object (S+ run + out + of + object)	Your computer crashed because it ran out of memory .
Fire up	To start, begin something	Browser	Separable Object (S+ fire + up+ O) (S+ fire + O+ up) (S+ fire+ O (pronoun) + up	Fire up your web browser and the www will give you access to information you can't find in the local library.
Arsing around	To waste time doing nothing		Inseparable Object (S + arse around + O)	I spend my days sitting in school wishing I wasn't there, and then coming home and arsing around on the computer.

6. Phrase Practice (The *MP3* is available online)

Please put the correct *Phrasal Verb* into the sentence below. Please change the form of the Phrasal Verb if needed.

Act up

Be down

Run out

Fire up

Arse around

1. Will you stop _____ and get on with your work!
2. I've got to go to the store, we've _____ of eggs.
3. _____ the car, we need to get going.
4. I can't access the information, the website _____ at the moment.
5. My phone is _____ again; the screen keeps going black after I turn it on.

7. Conversation Strategies (The *MP3* is available online)

Tip: When you speak, try to use the **Coordinating Conjunctions** below; they will help you make longer sentences.

and

but

because

so

- A. Example: I went to the movie theater. I watched Avatar. I didn't like it. The story was terrible. I will not recommend it to my friends.
- B. I went to the movie theater **and** watched Avatar, **but** I didn't like it **because** the story was terrible, **so** I will not recommend it to me friends.

8. Grammar (The **MP3** is available online)

Present Simple

Tip: We use the **Present Simple** a lot when we talk about **Social Networking**.

Present Simple

Rule	Use																				
<p>S+ verb inf</p> <p>We use the Present Simple to talk about actions we do every day or states.</p> <p><i>I eat.</i> <i>She eats</i> <i>We eat</i></p> <p><i>I don't eat</i> <i>She doesn't eat</i> <i>We don't eat.</i></p> <p><i>Do you eat?</i> <i>Does she eat?</i> <i>Do they eat?</i></p> <p>Common words: adverbs of frequency- usually, sometimes, always, occasionally, seldom, never...</p>	<p>I usually go online in the morning.</p> <p>Sometimes I chat online.</p> <p>I seldom surf news websites.</p> <p>I hardly ever log on to Facebook.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Adverbs of Frequency</u></p> <table border="1"><tbody><tr><td>100%</td><td>always, constantly</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>usually, normally</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>frequently, regularly</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>often</td></tr><tr><td>50%</td><td>sometimes</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>occasionally</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>rarely, infrequently</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>seldom</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>hardly ever</td></tr><tr><td>0%</td><td>never</td></tr></tbody></table>	100%	always, constantly		usually, normally		frequently, regularly		often	50%	sometimes		occasionally		rarely, infrequently		seldom		hardly ever	0%	never
100%	always, constantly																				
	usually, normally																				
	frequently, regularly																				
	often																				
50%	sometimes																				
	occasionally																				
	rarely, infrequently																				
	seldom																				
	hardly ever																				
0%	never																				

9. Idioms (The *MP3* is available online)

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

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
Blow a fuse	To be angry	To react to a situation or person...in work, in an argument, when you can't fix a problem.	He blew a fuse yesterday when he found out his girlfriend had been cheating on him.
Cog in the machine	To be part of the whole	We use this to say how unimportant a person is, or to show that the group is more important than the self. (It in Western culture has a negative feeling)	A: If you are sick and can't go to work, will they miss you? B: Ah no, I'm just another cog in the machine , they can survive without me.
Get your wires crossed	To misunderstand something	If people get their wires cross , they misunderstand each other, especially when making arrangements.	We got our wires crossed yesterday, I thought you said the meeting was at 6pm not 5pm, my bad, sorry.
Rocket science	Easy, simple	If something is <u>not rocket science</u> , it is <u>not very complicated or difficult to understand</u> . This idiom is normally used in the negative.	It's not rocket science . Even a monkey could do the work. All I have to do is press a button every 5 minutes and that's my job.
Light years ahead	Advanced	If you are light years ahead of others, you are a long way in front of them in terms of development, success, etc.	Apple were light years ahead of their competition until recently, now they seem to be on par with other companies.

Topic 2 JOBS

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

1. Commute	Com *mute	6. Stimulating	*Stim u la ting
2. Shift	*Shift	7. Thick-skinned	*Thick-skinned
3. Dull	*Dull	8. Mundane	Mun *dane
4. Demanding	De *man ding	9. Drive	*Drive
5. Flexitime	*Flex i time	10. Headhunt	*Head hunt

2. Definitions and Samples (The *MP3* is available online)

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Commute	<i>v</i>	To travel back and forth regularly (as between a suburb and a city)	He commutes to work every day by train.		Commuter n Commute v
2	Shift	<i>n</i>	A period of work time in a factory, hospital or other place where some people work during the day and others work at night.	I had to work a double shift yesterday; I'm dead on my feet now.	Proceeded by day/morning/evening/night or 8 hour/12 hour... or double/long/short...	Shift v
3	Dull	<i>adj</i>	Boring or not interesting	Life in this small town can be very dull.		Dull adj
4	Demanding	<i>adj</i>	Needing a lot of time, ability and energy.	I have a demanding job; I never get home before 10 at night.		Demand v
5	Flexitime	<i>n</i>	A system that allows employees to choose their own times for starting and finishing work within a broad range of available hours	Yeah, I work in the International Lounge at KMU. We use flexitime there, so I was able to pick my own work schedule.		Flexitime n

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	Stimulating	<i>adj</i>	To excite to activity or growth or to greater activity	My job is very stimulating , I learn new things every day, I meet lots of people and it encourages me to do better and to work harder.		Stimulation n Stimulative adj Stimulator n Stimulatory adj
7	Thick-skinned	<i>adj</i>	Impervious to criticism	You need to be thick-skinned if you work in marketing and sales.	We use this to say that you cannot be hurt by criticism, words etc. An interesting idiomatic phrase like this would be: " <i>Sticks and stones may break my bones, but words will never hurt me</i> ".	Thick-skinned adj
8	Mundane	<i>adj</i>	Ordinary, normal, everyday – relating to the life (somewhat negative)	I have a mundane life, I go to work, eat, sleep; not much out of the blue happens, but that's okay.		Mundanely adv Mundaneness n Mundanity n
9	Drive	<i>n</i>	The energy and determination that makes you try hard to achieve something	As a KMU student she had a lot of drive and ambition; to not only get a good degree, but also to develop as a person.		Drive v Drive n
10	Headhunt	<i>v</i>	To try to persuade someone to leave their job and go to work for another company.	He was headhunted by Samsung while he was still at university.		Headhunting n

3. Vocabulary Practice (The *MP3* is available online)

A. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to each word in the left-hand column. Write the letter in the blank.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1. _____ mundane | a. travel |
| 2. _____ headhunt | b. boring |
| 3. _____ flexitime | c. employ |
| 4. _____ commute | d. changeable |
| 5. _____ dull | e. normal |

B. Choose the word from the list that is closest in meaning to the underlined part of each sentence. Write it in the blank.

thick-skinned **drive** **stimulating** **shift** **demanding**

1. You need a lot of ambition if you want to be successful in this job.
2. His lectures were so interesting; they really inspired me to continue my studies.
3. Working in a coffee shop is really difficult; sometimes the customers are so rude.
4. I had to work an 8 hour period last night.
5. You have to be pretty strong to work in this job, otherwise you won't last a day.

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

Listen & read the passage connected to **Jobs** below.

Anar & Seanan 3.02 seconds

S	So I mean em, you've been here, how long have you been here now?
A	Been here for three and a half year.
S	And I mean em, I guess, eh, soon to finish and then...
A	Yeah just I have, just I have one year.
S	So you are looking for jobs?
A	Yeah, just try to find a job related to my major.
S	Here, here or back home?
A	At first I'd like to have a job experience here for one year...
S	Uhh.
A	In a company and then just I'll go to Europe, not my country.
S	Really?
A	Yeah, just for 10 years I'd like to work in different countries, different level.
S	What's the, what's the field? I mean like, you know I mean like...
A	Business administration. I'd like to work in a company.
S	Uh huh.
A	Huge company like Samsung, Hyundai.
S	Yeah.
A	Because they have branches around the world,
S	Oh, okay

A	So I can find easily because of my scholarships, so I think it's going to be easy for me.
S	And your language skills are fine for that as well.
A	Yeah like 3 or 4 languages, so I think I have, I can find those kind of jobs easily related to my major.
S	But is it, I mean, you know like, when I, I guess as a teacher it's easy for me to kind of find work,
A	Yes
S	You know teaching English language and things like that
A	Well I've been teaching like students...
S	Uh huh
A	Some other languages but I cannot like, it's real difficult for me, ah, because
S	Not your
A	Patience
S	Not your area
A	Yeah, yeah, yeah, you've heard about CCAP.
S	Yeah, yeah
A	I've done like for 3 years, but I don't like it.
S	Ah okay.
A	I've tried it like loads of times. I was teaching my culture, but I didn't like it.
S	You weren't into it.
A	Impatience.
S	In terms of business administration, I mean eh, what particular interests?

A	I'd like to work in marketing or sales department
S	Ah huh
A	Or to be manager of one department
S	Ah huh
A	Because I got internship this summer at a company, I thought that like.
S	Ah, you had internship already yeah.
A	Yeah, in a company in Daegu.
S	Uh huh.
A	It was like, the sale department, I was finding customers.
S	How was that, I've never worked for a Korean company, so was that eh.
A	Ah the Koreans, it was fine, kind of new experience, kind of pushing your luck
S	Yeah, yeah
A	Because of culture, but it's okay for me, I got used to it already.
S	Ah hmm.
A	But that was quite fun, new experience, like
S	Ah hmm.
A	I've learned lots of stuff, like group projects.
S	What's the attraction with Europe, I mean 10 years in Europe is a long time.
A	Europe because now have real like after the destruction of USSR, you have have really nice market connected with Europe, so all people are going to Europe.
S	So you are thing Eastern Europe or are you think London or western, or western side.

A	Maybe it's going to be, maybe Hungary or Ukraine.
S	So more Eastern.
A	Or eh...because of Russian language and plus Turkish language.
S	Is that where, I mean is that where the emerging, the emerging markets are in Europe?
A	Yeah, because these countries they got kind of expense 20 years ago, same as my country, so the market is like, because the Western Europe is going kind of down in market, people are...
S	I mean it doesn't matter which company, as long as it's business administration.
A	Sure, well I'll try like first, Korean company, if not I'll try Turkish.
S	But in terms of like eh, you know, what they buy, what they sell; departments and things like that. It doesn't really matter to you?
A	Ah like, marketing departments.

5. Phrases (The *MP3* is available online)

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

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Structure	Example
Beaver away	To work hard and continuously		Inseparable No Object	It is very impressive to see your staff beavering away to get the building completed on time.
Cut out for	Suit, fit, you are the right person for the job	Job This	Inseparable Object	If you enjoy travelling and working at odd hours, you are cut

				out for the job.
Get off	Finish work	Early	Separable Object	I am going to try and get everything done early in hopes that I might get off early.
Fall through	A plan that fails		Inseparable No Object	The employees decided not to work for him and his plan fell through.
Fill in for	To substitute, take place of, help someone	Friend	Inseparable Object	Colleen was pleased that Gwen was able to fill in for her, as Gwen was an old friend and they had worked together many times.

6. Phrase Practice (The **MP3** is available online)

Please put the correct *Phrasal Verb* into the sentence below. Please change the form of the Phrasal Verb if needed.

fill in for **cut out** **beaver away** **get off** **fall through**

1. I checked in on him yesterday. He was busy _____ at his homework.
2. I'm not _____ for this work; I'm not physically strong enough.
3. I _____ at 6pm, then I go to the gym for a few hours before home.
4. Remember that job offer I had last week, it _____. Now I'll have to start all over again!
5. Can you _____ me tomorrow for a few hours, I have to go to the dentist after lunch?

7. Conversation Strategies (The *MP3* is available online)

Tip: Please use the following Conversation Strategies when you want to give a **Statement**; show you **Agree** or **Disagree**.

Statements

In my opinion ____ Don't you think ____

It seems to me ____ According to ____

I feel ____

Agreements

I agree. That's right/true.

You're right. That's a good point.

I think so, too.

Disagreements

I'm afraid I disagree. Maybe/Perhaps, but ____

I'm not sure I agree. I don't agree.

8. Grammar (The *MP3* is available online)

Tip: We use the **Conditional forms** to talk about real and unreal situations in the present, past and future.

Grammar	Zero Conditional			
Form	If	Condition	,	Result
	If/When	Subject + Present Simple		Subject + Present Simple
	<i>or</i>			
	Result	If	Condition	
	Subject + Present Simple	If/When	Subject + Present Simple	
Use	FACT			
	We use the so-called zero conditional when the result of the condition is always true, like a scientific fact.			
Example	If I am late for work, my boss gets angry. My boss gets angry if I am late for work.			

Grammar	First Conditional		
Form	If	Condition	Result
	If	Subject + Present Simple	Subject + Will/Won't + Base Verb Form
	<i>or</i>		
Form	Result	If	Condition
	Subject + Will/Won't + Base Verb Form	If	Subject + Present Simple
Use	POSSIBLE		
	We are talking about the future . We are thinking about a particular condition or situation in the future, and the result of this condition. There is a real possibility that this condition will happen.		
Example	If it rains, I will stay home. I will stay home if it rains.		

Also	Sometimes, we use shall, can, or may instead of will . For example: If it rains today, you can stay home.
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Grammar	Second Conditional		
Form	If	Condition	Result
	If	Subject + Past Simple	Subject + Would/ Would Not+ Base Verb Form
	<i>or</i>		
Form	Result	If	Condition
	Subject + Would/ Would Not+ Base Verb Form	If	Subject + Past Simple
Use	UNREAL POSSIBILITY OR DREAM		
	The second conditional is like the first conditional. We are still thinking about the future . We are thinking about a particular condition in the future, and the result of this condition. But there is not a real possibility that this condition will happen.		
Example	If I won the lottery, I would buy a car. I would buy a car if I won the lottery.		

Also	Sometimes, we use should, could or might instead of would . For example: If I won the lottery, I could stop working.
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Grammar	Third Conditional		
Form	If	Condition	Result
	If	Subject + Past Perfect	, Subject + Would/ Would Not+ Have + Past Participle
	<i>or</i>		
	Result	If	Condition
	Subject + Would/ Would Not+ Have + Past Participle	If	Subject + Past Perfect
Use	<p style="text-align: center;">NO POSSIBILITY & PAST REGRET</p> <p>The first conditional and second conditionals talk about the future. With the third conditional we talk about the past. We talk about a condition in the past that did not happen. That is why there is no possibility for this condition. The third conditional is also like a dream, but with no possibility of the dream coming true.</p>		
Example	<p style="text-align: center;">If I had won the lottery, I would have bought a car.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">I would have bought a car if I had won the lottery.</p>		
Also	<p style="text-align: center;">Sometimes, we use should have, could have, might have instead of would have.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">For example: If you had bought a lottery ticket, you might have won.</p>		

Grammar	Mixed Conditionals	
Form	PAST	PRESENT
	If I had won the lottery,	I would be rich now.
	PAST	FUTURE
	If Mark had gotten the job instead of Joe,	he would be moving to Shanghai.
	PRESENT	PAST
	If I were rich,	I would have bought that Porsche I saw yesterday.
	PRESENT	FUTURE
	If I were more business minded,	KMU would send me to Ireland to work on recruiting international students.
	FUTURE	PAST
	If I weren't going on my business trip next week,	I would have accepted that new assignment at work.
FUTURE	PRESENT	
If I were going to that concert tonight,	I would be very excited.	

Summary

Here is a chart to help you to visualize the *basic* English conditionals. Do not take the 50% and 10% figures too literally. They are just to help you.

probability		conditional	example	time
100%	—————	zero conditional	If I am late for work, my boss gets angry.	any time
50%	———	first conditional	If it rains, I will stay at home.	future
10%	—	second conditional	If I won the lottery, I would buy a car.	future
0%		third conditional	If I had won the lottery, I would have bought a car.	past

9. Idioms (The *MP3* is available online)

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

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
Work like a horse	Work a lot, work very hard		Janet works like a horse! She never stops!
Make short work of something	Do something quickly		I made short work of <u>the assignment</u> and moved on to the next job.
Get worked up over something	Become angry or annoyed about something		He got all worked up over <u>the last exam</u> .
Get down to work	Stop relaxing, focus on important task		Sorry, I've got to get off the phone, and get down to work .
All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.	Idiom meaning that you need to have fun in order to be a happy, healthy person		Go home! Remember: All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

Topic 3 FASHION

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

1. Bulk	*B <u>u</u> lk	6. Minimum	*M <u>i</u> n i mun
2. Capricious	Ca * <u>p</u> ri cious	7. Striking	*Str <u>i</u> k ing
3. Cumbersome	*C <u>u</u> m ber some	8. Trend	*T <u>r</u> end
4. Exotic	Ex * <u>o</u> t ic	9. Vanity	*V <u>a</u> n i ty
5. Inhibit	In * <u>h</u> i bit	10. Vulnerable	*V <u>u</u> l ner a ble

2. Definitions and Samples (The *MP3* is available online)

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Bulk	<i>n</i>	Largeness and a heavy appearance	The bulk of Kevin's athletic body was too great for one small chair, so he sat on a bench		Bulky adj
2	Capricious	<i>adj</i>	Moving unpredictably from one thing to another	Your college studies will go on too long if you make capricious jumps from one major to another.	<i>Capricious</i> comes from a Latin word meaning "goat" and implies a motion like the jumping of a goat	Capriciousness n, Capriciously adv
3	Cumbersome	<i>adj</i>	Difficult to wear or carry because of weight or shape	To make it to the top of the mountain before dark, the hikers dumped their cumbersome tent.		
4	Exotic	<i>adj</i>	Interesting or unusual because of coming from a faraway place	I walked into the restaurant and smelled the exotic aromas of Malaysian spices.		Exoticism n, Exotically adv
5	Inhibit	<i>v</i>	To discourage or to slow down	This lotion will inhibit the itching caused by mosquito bites.		Inhibition n

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	Minimum	<i>n</i>	The smallest possible amount or level	The minimum for being accepted to KMU University is a score of 60 on the test.		Minimize v, Minimum adj, Minimal adj, Minimally adv
7	Striking	<i>adj</i>	Very noticeable; easily attracting attention	Gordon had a striking new attitude after he learned self-discipline at the army academy.	<i>Striking</i> comes from a verb that means “to hit.”	Strike v, Strikingly adv
8	Trend	<i>n</i>	A movement in one direction or a widespread change in fashion	The trend among some young men is to wear their caps with the bill off to one side.		Trend v, Trendy adj
9	Vanity	<i>n</i>	An excessive concern for one’s appearance	Mark’s vanity led him to spend far too much money on haircuts and new clothes.		Vain adj
10	Vulnerable	<i>adj</i>	Exposed to possible harm	Babies and very old people are especially vulnerable to the new disease.	<i>Vulnerable</i> is often followed by a <i>to</i> phrase..	Vulnerability n, Vulnerably adv

3. Vocabulary Practice (The **MP3** is available online)

A. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the opposite of each word in the left-hand column. Write the letter in the blank.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| _____ 1. capricious | a. encourage |
| _____ 2. exotic | b. maximum |
| _____ 3. inhibit | c. ordinary |
| _____ 4. minimum | d. predictable |
| _____ 5. vulnerable | e. well protected |

B. Circle the word that best completes the sentence.

1. The (**trend / bulk**) of his sweater made him look fatter than he really was.
2. Some analysts see a relationship between fashion (**trends / vanity**) and the ups and down of the economy.
3. The outfits worn by firefighters are (**vulnerable / cumbersome**) and heavy.
4. Her necklace was especially (**cumbersome / striking**) because of the diamonds it contained.
5. (**Vanity / Bulk**) led my grandfather to dye his hair and to dress like someone 40 years younger.

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

Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned.

Bonus Structure -
It's natural for
introduces an aspect of fashion that's not bad, but it implies that an "unnatural" aspect will come next.

The fashion industry encourages people to spend far too much time and money on clothes. **It's natural for** humans to use clothing as a mark of belonging to a group and to try to keep up with style **trends**. The fashion industry exploits this natural desire and turns it into a **capricious**, impractical, and expensive rush from one style to another. For example, in one recent year, fashion did an abrupt about-face. Early in the year, fashionable outfits showed a **minimum** amount of fabric and a maximum amount of skin. By late summer, famous fashion designers were drowning people in **bulky, cumbersome** outfits that looked five sizes too big. **Vanity** **inhibits** people from looking realistically at **exotic** clothing fads. A **striking** new style catches their eye, they look at the clothes they're wearing, and they are suddenly **vulnerable** to the manipulation of the fashion industry.

5. Phrases (The *MP3* is available online)

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

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Structure	Example
Break in	To wear new shoes and the process of wearing them to make them more comfortable.	Shoes	Separable Object Break + in + O Break + O + in Break + OPr + in	Do not anticipate the need to break in shoes . If shoes do not feel comfortable straight away then they simply do not fit.
Grow into	To grow big enough to fit clothes that were larger than your size		Inseparable Object	It was a little big on him at first, but he soon grew into it and the more he wore it, the more he liked it
Hold in	To breathe in, to try to make your stomach look slimmer than it really is.	Tummies	Separable Object Hold + O + in Hold + in + O Hold + OPr + in	Look at her. She is trying to hold in her tummy for the photo.
Mark down	To reduce the price of something, like a discounted price.	Dress	Separable Object Mark + down + O Mark + O + down Mark + OPr + down	The dress was marked down more than 50 percent, from €125 to just €55.
Doll up	To dress up for an event, to put on make-up and clothes that you would not normally wear to go out, to look more attractive.		Inseparable No object	She is all dolled up like Marilyn Monroe in her new white halter dress and bright red dress.

6. Phrase Practice (The *MP3* is available online)

Please put the correct *Phrasal Verb* into the sentence below. Please change the form of the Phrasal Verb if needed.

doll up mark down break in grow into hold in

1. It's going to take another few months for me to _____ this old hand-me-down sweater from my mom.
2. Why are you all _____? Have you got a date?
3. Look at that guy trying to _____ his tummy for the photo; he looks funny!
4. I got this dress dirt-cheap yesterday. It was _____ 60%.
5. These new shoes are killing me; my ankles are really sore. It will take a week or two for me to _____ them _____.

7. Conversation Strategies (The *MP3* is available online)

Tip: Please use the following Conversation Strategies when you want to **Summarize**.

Summarizing

In other words, ____.

In summary ____.

You mean ____.

To sum up ____.

It sounds like ____.

In conclusion ____.

What you're saying is (that) ____.

Do you know what grammar structures can follow each Conversation Strategy above?

8. Grammar (The **MP3** is available online)

Present Perfect Simple

Rule	Use
<p>S+ have/has +pp</p> <p>We use the Present Perfect Simple in 3 ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Action started in past and continues now. 2. Action started in past, finished, but the result of the action affects now. 3. 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. <p>We use short single action verbs, not verbs that show a long time or repetition. The Present Perfect Simple always connects the past to the present in some way.</p> <p>Common Words: for, since, yet, already, still, before, just</p>	<p>Use</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I have been in class for 30 minutes. (Class is not finished yet, I am still in class now) 2. I have lost my wallet. (action started and finished sometime in the past, now the result is I have no money) 3. I have been 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) <p>For = whole duration Since = start of duration Yet = Negative and Question Already = Positive Still = Negative</p>

Ever / Never

Rule	Use
<p>In this form we are looking at the question =Have/has + s+ ever + pp...?</p> <p>We used "ever" here to mean "in all your life...up to now"</p> <p>"Ever" can only come in the question form, nowhere else.</p> <p>Have you ever eaten snake? Yes I have. No, I have never eaten snake. (pp =past participle- eat, ate, eaten)</p>	<p>Have you ever been to Rome? Yes I have. No, I have never been to Rome (or "No, never")</p> <p>(Note: Usually the Present Perfect Simple is used with the Simple Past–</p> <p>A: Have you ever been to Rome? B: Yes I have. \</p> <p>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>

9. Idioms (The *MP3* is available online)

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

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
Fashion victim	An impolite way of saying that someone buys too many fashionable clothes		She's a total fashion victim . That's the third pair of shoes she's bought this week.
Like it's going out of fashion	If you use something like it's going out of fashion, you use large amounts of it very quickly		Jane spends money like it's going out of fashion .
Buckle down	To make a big effort to do something, to give one's complete attention or effort to do something		Seanan told me to buckle down and get on with my work the other day.
Below the belt	To behave in an unfair and cowardly way.		He told me I was fat yesterday. That was a bit below the belt .
Keep one's shirt on	To keep from losing one's temper or from getting excited, to be calm or patient		Keep your shirt on , it's only a date, it's not like you're getting married or anything.

Topic 4 SCIENCE

1. Vocabulary (The MP3 is available online)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Accuracy | * <u>A</u> c cu ra cy | 6. Integrally | In * <u>t</u> eg ra lly |
| 2. Adjacent | Ad * <u>j</u> a cent | 7. Overlap | O ver * <u>l</u> ap |
| 3. Compress | Com * <u>p</u> ress | 8. Retain | Re * <u>t</u> ain |
| 4. Feasibly | * <u>F</u> ea si bly | 9. Seep | * <u>S</u> eep |
| 5. Gut | * <u>G</u> ut | 10. Structure | * <u>S</u> truc ture |

2. Definitions and Samples (The MP3 is available online)

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Accuracy	<i>n</i>	Precision; exactness	The research department checks all our articles for accuracy of facts, before we print them.	Accuracy is often followed by “ <i>of</i> ”.	Accurate adj, Accurately adv
2	Adjacent	<i>adj</i>	Next to	Even though the villages are adjacent to each other, their residents speak differently.	Adjacency is often followed by “ <i>to</i> ”.	Adjacency n
3	Compress	<i>v.</i>	To press together	To make the foundation stronger, they compressed the soil before pouring the concrete.		Compression n, Compressed adj
4	Feasibly	<i>adv</i>	Practically; in a way that can work	Scientists can’t feasibly bring energy from deep ocean currents to where it is needed - on land.		Feasibility n, Feasible adj
5	Gut	<i>v</i>	To empty or hollow out	In order to remodel the house, we must first gut it and throw away all the old fixtures.	Gut also means ‘ <i>the stomach of an animal</i> ’ ;this verb makes an image, that the inside of a building is like the inside of an animal.	Gut n, Gutted adj

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	Integrally	<i>adv</i>	In a whole or complete manner	Writing and spelling are taught integrally as part of the reading program.		Integrate v, Integrity n, Integral n, Integral adj
7	Overlap	<i>v</i>	To lie over part of something; to have elements in common	One of the two assistants will likely get fired, since most of their duties in the office overlap .		Overlap n
8	Retain	<i>v</i>	To keep or hold	The rain fell so heavily that the banks of the river could not retain all the water.		Retainer n, Retention n
9	Seep	<i>v</i>	To pass slowly for a long time, as a liquid or gas might	As the containers rusted, the toxic waste seeped into the ground.	Seep is often followed by “into” or “through”.	
10	Structure	<i>n</i>	Something constructed, such as a building	Most companies have a social structure that can’t be understood by outsiders.		Structure v, Structural adj, Structurally adv

3. Vocabulary Practice (The *MP3* is available online)

A. Complete each sentence by filling in the blank with the best word from the list. Change the form of the word if necessary. Use each word only once.

accuracy adjacent feasibly integrally structure

1. She had no idea how they could _____ take a big vacation and remodel their house in the same year.

2. Daily meditation is used _____ with medication and massage as part of the recovery plan.

3. The rival politicians were raised in _____ counties.
4. If you build a _____ next to this river, you must be sure it is safe against floods.
5. Once he ran for public office, he understood the importance of checking public statements for _____.

B. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the opposite of each word in the left-hand column. Write the letter in the blank.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| _____ 1. seep | (a) fill |
| _____ 2. gut | (b) separate |
| _____ 3. retain | (c) stay contained |
| _____ 4. compress | (d) loosen |
| _____ 5. overlap | (e) throw away |

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

Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

Organic products from ancient life are an **integral** part of the Earth's resources, offering scientists a more **accurate** picture of ancient life-forms. One key to ancient life comes in the form of petrified matter. Petrification is a process that slowly turns the remains of a living object into stone. In this process, minerals **seep** into a mass of organic matter. After the organic matter has been replaced, a mineral version of the living object is left.

Petrification often occurs in trees that are found **adjacent** to rivers, floodable areas, and volcanoes, which provide the mud or ash that initially covers the organic matter. Some pieces of petrified wood **retain** the original cellular **structure** of the wood and the grain can be easily seen. **Today**, it is **feasible** to petrify wood in a simple laboratory process.

Fossils are another way that ancient life is preserved. Most fossils include an animal's hard parts, such as teeth and bones. One type of fossil, called a trace fossil, may also include

Bonus Structure -
In this context, **Today** means 'at present; at this time in history.'

eggs, tooth marks, contents of the **guts**, and fossil excrement. Some products from ancient life offer us more than scientific knowledge. One such product is coal, a solid fuel of plant origin. It develops over millions of years, during which swamp vegetation is submerged in water, depleted of oxygen, and covered by layers and layers of sand and mud. These **overlapping** layers settle with the Earth's movements and are **compressed** over time.

5. Extra Phrases (The *MP3* is available online)

These *Phrasal Verbs* are very common in relation to **Science and Ancient Life**.

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Structure	Example
Date back	When something was first made, produced.	century	Inseparable No Object	This coin dates back to the 5 th Century
Dig up	To find something through digging and searching	remains fossil artifact	Separable Object dig + up + O dig + O + up dig + OPr + up	This fossil was dug up in the west of Ireland.
Come across	To find something by accident	remains fossil artifact	Inseparable Object Come + across + O	The hikers came across the remains while they were out hiking.
Pull out	To open and look at something	records	Separable Object pull + out + O pull + O + out pull + OPr + out	If we pull out the records we can clearly see that this man was born on the 5 th of July 1954.
Bring back	To return something to its original condition, through restoration	original state	Separable Object bring + back + O bring + O + back bring = OPr + back	We have brought these coins back to their original state . Now we can clearly see the depiction of King Edward on the face of the coins.

6. Phrasal Verb Practice (The *MP3* is available online)

Please put the correct *Phrasal Verb* into the sentence below. Please change the form of the Phrasal Verb if needed.

dig up

date back

come across

bring back

pull out

1. The painting by Van Dyke will be on show to the public today after it was _____ to its original state following fire damage.
2. When I was a teenager I _____ an old axe in my back garden. I thought it was worth something, but it turned out to be of little value.
3. The dentist _____ my dental records to see what procedures I had taken in the past.
4. The oldest book I have _____ to the 1860's.
5. I _____ an old photo of my father and mother when I was back in Ireland and I showed it to my fiancé.

7. Conversation Strategies (The *MP3* is available online)

Please use the following Conversation Strategies when you want to give **Correct Someone**.

Correcting Someone

Are you sure?

Actually, I think you mean _____.

Actually, _____.

Don't you mean _____?

Excuse me, but _____?

But, actually, _____ is _____, isn't it?

8. Grammar (The **MP3** is available online)

Present Perfect Continuous

Rule	Use
<p>S+ have/has +been + verb ing</p> <p>We use the Present Perfect Continuous in 2 ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Action started in past and continues now. 2. Action started in past, finished, but the result of the action affects now. <p>We use verbs that show a long time or repetition.</p> <p>Common Words: for, since, just</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I have been waiting for him for 30 minutes. (I started waiting for him 30 minutes ago and I am still waiting) 2. A. Why are you so red? B. I've been running. (action started and finished sometime in the past, now the result is I have a red face)

9. Idioms (The **MP3** is available online)

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

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
On the same wavelength	If people are on the same wavelength, they have the same ideas and opinions about something.		A: Do you know what I mean? B: Sure, we are on the same wavelength . Don't worry, I got you.
Don't push my buttons!	This can be said to someone who is starting to annoy you.		Look, don't push my buttons today; I'm not in the mood.
Cutting edge	the most forward part of a trend; the leading part of a trend		Cloning is at the cutting edge of modern day science.
To have something down to a science	to be able to manage all the details of doing something very well		After a couple of months you'll have our class down to a science .
Reinvent the wheel	to waste one's time doing something that has already been done satisfactorily.		Just copy it from the book; you don't have to reinvent the wheel .

Topic 5 COSMETICS

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

1. Anesthesia	An es *the sia	6. Implant	*Im plant
2. Augment	Aug *ment	7. Inject	In *ject
3. Certifiably	Cer ti *fi ab ly	8. Obese	O *bese
4. Complication	Com pli *ca tion	9. Procedure	Pro *ce dure
5. Cure	*Cure	10. Scar	*Scar

2. Definitions and Samples (The *MP3* is available online)

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Anesthesia	<i>n</i>	Techniques for reducing sensation and feeling, especially to control pain	The Civil War was the first American war when anesthesia was widely used in surgery on soldiers.	<i>Anesthesia</i> and <i>anesthetic</i> are often used interchangeably.	Anesthetic n,
2	Augment	<i>v</i>	To make bigger or better by adding to	In some types of popular cosmetic surgery people augment parts of their bodies. The college augmented its course offerings because students complained that there were too few choices.		Augmentation n
3	Certifiably	<i>adv</i>	In a manner that is officially recognized	He couldn't be institutionalized until he was declared certifiably insane.		Certify v, Certification n, Certificate n, Certifiable adj
4	Complication	<i>n</i>	A factor that makes something more difficult or complex	The surgeons could not easily stop the bleeding because of complications related to the patient's diabetes.		Complicate v
5	Cure	<i>v</i>	To restore to health	They say laughter can help cure many illnesses.		Cure n

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	Implant		To set in firmly; to insert in the body surgically	The actress had cheek implants to make her face look fuller.		Implantation n
7	Inject		To insert a liquid by means of a syringe	The doctor used a needle to inject the medicine slowly into her arm.		Injection n
8	Obese		Excessively overweight	More Americans are obese now because U.S. culture encourages overeating and discourages exercise.		Obesity n
9	Procedure		A specific way of performing or doing something	The flight attendant explained the emergency evacuation procedure .		Proceed v, Procedural adj
10	Scar		A mark on the skin left after a wound has healed; a lasting sign of damage, either mental or physical	The surgery was successful, but it left a large scar across her abdomen.		Scar v

3. Vocabulary Practice (The *MP3* is available online)

A. For each word, choose the word or phrase that has the most similar meaning. Write the letter of your choice on the line.

1. **scar**

(a) bandage (b) mark (c) shine (d) cover

2. **augment**

a) take away (b) discuss (c) use (d) add to

3. **complication**

(a) added difficulty (b) improved performance
(c) method of training (d) prediction about results

4. obese

- (a) attractive (b) healthy (c) very overweight (d) high

5. cure

- (a) heal (b) study (c) diagnose (d) tie up

B. Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

1. The (*procedure / scar*) to prepare for the surgery took four hours.
2. Only seriously (*certifiable / obese*) people should get their stomachs surgically reduced.
3. He almost died during the operation because the doctors did not give him the right kind of (*anesthesia / complication*).
4. Doctors are now able to (*cure / implant*) many types of sickness that were usually fatal in the past.
5. Before (*augmenting / injecting*) a painkiller, the dentist rubbed cloves on the woman's gums to numb.

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

Listen & read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned.

Since 1992, the number of cosmetic surgery **procedures** has risen 175 percent in the United States. Two of the most popular are liposuction and breast **augmentation**. In liposuction, the doctor inserts a small tube into the skin that sucks fat from the body. And while it may sound easy, it isn't. Liposuction is so painful that people are often given **anesthesia**. **What's more**, liposuction is not really a **cure** for **obesity**. Rather, it should be used when diet and exercise do not reduce fat in certain "trouble spots."

Bonus Structure—
What's more
means "in
addition;
even more
importantly."

Another common cosmetic procedure is breast augmentation. In this procedure, an **implant** is

inserted through the armpit, making the breasts appear larger. Breast augmentation usually leaves only a small **scar**. Some common **complications** include the effects of anesthesia, infection, swelling, redness, bleeding, and pain. To reduce these risks, consumers are advised to be sure that their surgeon is board-**certified**.

5. Phrases (The **MP3** is available online)

These *Phrasal Verbs* are very common in relation to **Cosmetic Surgery**.

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Structure	Example
Frown upon	To have a negative view or opinion about someone.	Women	Inseparable No object	Women who have cosmetic surgery in this country are not frowned upon .
Turn back	To reverse something, to go back in time.	Clock	Separable Object Turn + back + O Turn + O + back Turn + OPr + back	Cosmetic surgery can only turn back the clock , not stop it.
Show off	To flaunt or be proud of something you have and show it to everyone.	Figure	Separable Object Show + off + O Show + O + off Show + OPr + off	The movie star showed off her new figure after spending 6 months in the gym.
Put on	To apply make-up to your face	Make-up	Separable Object Put + on + O Put + O + on Put + OPr + on	How long does it take you to put on make-up before you go out on a date?
Strut around	To proudly walk around with good posture. (sometimes a negative sense)		Inseparable No Object	Look at her strutting around as if she is a super model.

6. Phrase Practice (The *MP3* is available online)

Please put the correct *Phrasal Verb* into the sentence below. Please change the form of the Phrasal Verb if needed.

put on strut around turn back frown upon show off

1. She is always _____. She acts like a peacock.
2. I saw Sarah the other day _____ downtown like she hadn't a care in the world.
3. Did you _____ any make-up today. You do know we are going out tonight?
4. Chewing gum with your mouth open is _____ in my country.
5. I wish I could _____ the clock and fix what happened yesterday, but I can't.

7. Conversation Strategies (The *MP3* is available online)

Tip: Please use the following Conversation Strategies when you want to **Understand a Word**.

What does _____ mean?

How do you spell that?

Does it have a synonym or antonym?

Is there another form of the word?

Can you give me an example?

What kind of word is it, a noun or a verb?

8. Grammar (The **MP3** is available online)

Tip: Sometimes when we talk about **Cosmetic Surgery**, we use **Modal Verbs** to talk about getting it or not getting it done.

Should

Rule	Use
<p>We use “should” for :</p> <p>1 = Recommendation 2 = Obligation 3 = Expectation</p> <p>All Modal Verbs follow these 3 rules:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Modal verbs do not take S in the 3rd <u>person</u>.2. We use “not” to make the Modal Verbs negative, even in Simple Present and Simple Past.3. Modal Verbs <u>are followed</u> by infinitive <u>without to</u>. <p><i>Some common modal verbs are:</i></p> <p>Can Could May Might Must Ought to (an exception) Shall Should Will Would</p>	<p>1 = People with high cholesterol should eat low-fat foods. 2 = I should be at work before 9am. 3 = The post should be here soon, It’s almost noon.</p>

9. Idioms (The *MP3* is available online)

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

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
Beauty is only skin deep	Something that you say which means a person's character is more important than their appearance		Look at that girl over there; she is gorgeous. Yeah, but what is she like, you know, beauty is only skin deep .
Beauty is in the eye of the beholder	Something that you say which means that each person has their own opinion about what or who is beautiful		A: What do you think of Bob's car? B: Oh it's pretty ugly. A: Yeah I know, but he likes it. I guess beauty is in the eye of the beholder .
Not going to win any beauty contests	Homely, ugly		With a face like that, she is not going to win any beauty contests . She has a face for the radio.
Somebody's beauty sleep	the sleep that someone needs in order to feel healthy and look attractive		I'm going to bed early. I need to some beauty sleep . I have a big day tomorrow.
Age before beauty	A jokingly and slightly rude way of encouraging someone to go ahead of oneself; a comical, teasing, and slightly grudging way of indicating that someone else should or can go first.		(<i>Going out the door</i>) A: Ah, you go first. B: Ah, no it's okay. Age before beauty you know. A: Haha, funny guy.

Topic 6 FUTURE

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

1. Scenario	Sce *nar i o	6. Shortsighted	Short *sight ed
2. Prediction	Pre *dic tion	7. Foretell	Fore *tell
3. Anxious	*Anx ious	8. Wary	*War y
4. Optimistic	Op ti *mis tic	9. Prophecy	*Proph e cy
5. Envision	En *vi_ sion	10. Likelihood	*Like li hood

2. Definitions and Samples (The *MP3* is available online)

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Scenario	<i>n</i>	a sequence of events especially when imagined; <i>especially</i>	The most likely scenario is that you will fail your course because you have done no work.		
2	Prediction	<i>n</i>	Something that is declared or indicated in advance; <i>especially</i> : foretold on the basis of observation, experience, or scientific reason	Journalists have begun making predictions about the winner of the coming election		Predict v Predictable adj
3	Anxious	<i>adj</i>	Characterized by extreme uneasiness of mind or brooding fear about something in the future.	People are anxious about the future.		Anxiously adv Anxiousness n Anxiety n
4	Optimistic	<i>adj</i>	To be positive about actions and events or to anticipate the best possible outcome	She was optimistic about the future, believing that things would only get better.		Optimism n Optimist n Optimistically adv
5	Envision	<i>v</i>	To picture (imagine something) to oneself	She envisioned a better life for herself.		

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	Shortsighted	<i>adj</i>	Lacking foresight, lacking the ability to see what will happen next.	Some politicians are very shortsighted , they only think about 4 years from, not 50 years from now.		Shortsightedly adv Shortsightedness n
7	Foretell	<i>v</i>	To tell beforehand, predict	We cannot foretell the future, or can we?		Foreteller n
8	Wary	<i>adj</i>	Careful and cautious especially in detecting and escaping danger	People are increasingly wary about the future, especially when it comes to money.		Warily adv Wariness n
9	Prophecy	<i>n</i>	A prediction of something to come	Most of the prophecies of Nostradamus have come true.		Prophet n
10	Likelihood	n	Probability	There is a strong likelihood that it will rain tonight.		

3. Vocabulary Practice (The **MP3** is available online)

A. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the opposite of each word in the left-hand column. Write the letter in the blank.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. _____ wary | a. relaxed |
| 2. _____ envision | b. the present |
| 3. _____ prophecy | c. no imagination |
| 4. _____ anxious | d. pessimistic |
| 5. _____ optimistic | e. sure |

B. Choose the word from the list that is closest in meaning to the underlined part of each sentence. Write it in the blank.

prediction foretell envision scenario likelihood

- In all probability, I won't be able to make it out this weekend.
- Imagine this situation, if you won the lottery, what would you do?

3. I went to a fortune-teller last weekend and she predicted my future.
4. I believe you will marry soon.
5. Can you picture us sitting on a beach, drinking beer and doing nothing?

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

Listen & read a conversation about the **Future**.

Margaret & Seanan

3.08 seconds

M	When students ask that question to you, what is, what is, or said that statement, what is my, what is your future dream.
S	Ah yeah like.
M	What is it, I mean, what are you supposed to answer? I mean, to me, I never asked that question when I was in college.
S	Yeah
M	What is your future dream, I lived by, that was what I was doing, I was a student.
S	Yeah, yeah.
M	And after I was a student, I was gonna get a job of some of some kind.
S	Uh.
M	I didn't, didn't function in this world of my future dream.
S	Well I don't do it, 'cause like for me my dreams are in the past, you know like...
M	Yeah.
S	If I think of the physicality of like you know, If I'm dreaming about something,

	it's already in the past and I've already done it and so I don't really have a future dream.
M	Yeah I mean I guess, there are, I have goals.
S	Yeah.
M	Which I think is what they mean by that, that statement, my future dream is, I think they may mean goal, but some of them are really dreamlike.
S	Yeah.
M	You know the, the romantic marriage, the perfect romantic marriage to the perfect romantic guy.
S	Oh the guy, and I'm going to get married next year, do you have a boyfriend, no.
M	Yeah, em the perfect job at Samsung.
S	Yeah.
M	You know international of course and you just go, that's not realistic and when is, what is your real goal?
S	Well, see I ...
M	It's just that question makes me crazy.
S	Well I mean like, do people sit in a coffee shop and daydream about working in an office in Samsung? Do you know, is that it, or is it like you know okay, my goal is I wanna work in this company, and I wanna make good money and I wanna have a family, you know like...
M	Yes.
S	To me these are not, I mean a dream to me sometimes is, is, is em eh hard to achieve.

M	Sure.
S	Sometimes. But a goal is not. You know I think working in Samsung is not hard to achieve, it's not impossible to achieve, but a dream to me is like you know, sitting on a horse, flying around the moon or something like that you know
M	Ah I think a dream to me, maybe something more realistic.
S	Yeah.
M	But yeah.
S	Yeah.
M	It's difficult to obtain.
S	But I mean, I don't know who said it, but the idea that you know a dream is a plan unfulfilled or something like that you know and eh to make it become a reality you've just got to work your ass off and get it done.
M	But see, I don't know, I guess that's what I don't, I hate that question or that statement.
S	Hmm.
M	That student's always present.
S	Yeah.
M	I hate that, it's like because, I can't, I don't live in that future dream world.
S	Hmm.
M	I've never lived in that future dream world, like I yeah, the future dream that I would own homes in 7 countries, well yeah that's a dream.
S	Yeah.
M	Um eh and it's not gonna happen.

S	And it's like you know, is it a dream, is it a wish, is it a desire?
M	I'm gonna marry George Clooney.
S	Yeah.
M	Also, not gonna happen.
S	You never know.
M	I'm pretty sure it's not gonna happen.
S	That's because he doesn't want to get married.
M	Yeah.
S	But.
M	That's it, that's the one, that's the barrier between me and George Clooney.
S	If you went over there and stalked him for many, many years, I'm sure...
M	Then he might marry me.
S	You know, he might. no it is weird, 'cause I mean as I said earlier, like I don't know, if I dream about something it's already in the past, you now. I don't...
M	Yeah.
S	I don't really have a future, I don't really think about it, you know, too busy in the present doing stuff.

5. Phrases (The *MP3* is available online)

These *Phrasal Verbs* are very common in relation to the **Future**.

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Structure	Example
Draw up	To prepare a draft or version of...	Proposal	Separable Object Draw + up + O Draw + O + up Draw + OPr + up	We are going to have to draw up a proposal for tomorrow's meeting with the bank
Lay by	To store for future use		Separable Object Lay + by + O Lay + O + by Lay + OPr + by	Ever since the last hurricane caught them unprepared, they have laid by emergency supplies
Wind up	To arrive in a place, situation, or condition at the end or as a result of a course of action		Inseparable No Object	At the end of our travels we winded up in Paris, not a bad place to end up.
Mull over	To think about something, contemplate		Separable Object Mull + over + O Mull + O + over Mull + OPr + over	He mulled over the paperwork, trying to come to a decision.
Become of	Future possible result		Inseparable Object Become + of + O	A: What do you think will become of her? B: I have no idea, but I hope she has a long happy life.

6. Phrase Practice (The *MP3* is available online)

Please put the correct *Phrasal Verb* into the sentence below. Please change the form of the Phrasal Verb if needed.

draw up become of wind up lay by mull over

1. How did we _____ here? This is not on the map.
2. I will _____ some money for the future, my little nest egg.
3. I can't decide now, let me _____ it for a while.
4. Can you _____ a staff schedule for next week? Thanks.
5. He's been arrested again. He is only 14. I don't know what is going to _____ him.

7. Conversation Strategies (The *MP3* is available online)

Tip: Sometimes when we can't think of the word we need, we have to be creative with our English to **Find the Right Word**.

The word I'm looking for ...

What do you/we call _____?

What's it (called)?

It's used for _____.

You see it _____.

It looks like _____.

It's a thingamajig

8. Grammar (The **MP3** is available online)

Tip: We use **Will** and **Be Going To** to talk about **Future** plans.

Rule	Use
<p>Will S + will/won't + infinitive</p> <p>Be going to S + am/is/are +going + to + infinitive</p>	<p>Spontaneous Decisions <i>What will I eat? I don't know, maybe I'll eat some chicken.</i></p> <p>Independent Plans <i>I am going to go out tonight.</i></p> <p><i>Tip:</i> If you have made plans with other people, we use the Present Continuous to talk about them.</p> <p><i>I am having dinner with my family tonight.</i></p>

Tip: We use **Will** and **Be Going To** to talk about **Future** predictions.

Rule	Use
<p>Will S + will/won't + infinitive</p> <p>Be going to S + am/is/are +going + to + infinitive</p>	<p>Predictions We use Will when we <u>have no evidence</u> in the present about what will happen in the future. It <u>is</u> a guess.</p> <p><i>I think it will rain tonight.</i></p> <p>Predictions We use Be Going To when we <u>have evidence</u> in the present about what will happen in the future. It is <u>not</u> a guess.</p> <p><i>It is going to rain tonight.</i></p>

9. Idioms (The *MP3* is available online)

These *Idioms* are very common and they are connected to the **Future**.

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
One's future looks bright	One has a promising future.		Tom's future looks bright and he will do well if he keeps working hard.
A taste of things to come	An example in the present of what might follow in the future		The economic crisis in Europe might be a taste of things to come in Korea.
Take a rain check	Something that you say when you cannot accept someone's invitation to do something but you would like to do it another time	Usually followed by "on"	I'll take a rain check on that drink tonight, if that's all right. I have to go home.
Time will tell	Something will become known in the course of time.		Who knows what the future will bring? Only time will tell .
Get ahead of oneself	(for someone) to do or say something sooner than it ought to be done so that the proper explanation or preparations have not been made		When he bought a house for his future wife, he got ahead of himself , as he hadn't even got a girlfriend.

Topic 7 **HEALTH**

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

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Aggravate | * <u>A</u> g gra vate | 6. Persist | Per * <u>s</u> ist |
| 2. Decrepit | De * <u>c</u> rep it | 7. Prognosis | Prog * <u>n</u> o_sis |
| 3. Disease | Di * <u>s</u> ease | 8. Terminal | * <u>T</u> er min al |
| 4. Fatally | * <u>F</u> a tal ly | 9. Vein | * <u>V</u> ein |
| 5. Forensics | For * <u>e</u> n sics | 10. Wound | * <u>W</u> ound |

2. Definitions and Samples (The *MP3* is available online)

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Aggravate	<i>v</i>	To make worse; to anger or intensify	Running will aggravate your sore knees.		Aggravation n
2	Decrepit	<i>adj</i>	Weakened or worn out because of age, illness, or excessive use	The once-beautiful building was now dirty, decrepit , and roofless.		
3	Disease	<i>n</i>	An unhealthful condition caused by an infection or a long-term physical problem	Thanks to developments in medicine, many once-fatal diseases can now be cured.		
4	Fatally	<i>adv</i>	Causing death or disaster	The soldier was fatally wounded in the battle.		Fatality n, Fatal adj
5	Forensics	<i>n</i>	The use of science and technology to investigate facts in criminal cases	Advances in the study of forensics have made it much easier to identify criminals from very small traces of evidence.		Forensic adj

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	Persist	<i>v</i>	To continue to exist; to hold to a purpose, despite any obstacle	If your symptoms persist , you should go see a doctor. Lola persisted in her efforts to become a lawyer.		Persistence n, Persistent adj
7	Prognosis	<i>n</i>	An educated guess of how something will develop, especially a disease	The room fell silent when the doctor gave Senator Grebe a grim prognosis of months of treatment.		
8	Terminal	<i>adj</i>	Located at an end; approaching death	The cancer ward at the hospital held both terminal and recovering patients.		Terminate v, Terminally adv
9	Vein	<i>n</i>	Any of the tubes that form a branching system, especially those that carry blood to the heart	She became fascinated with human anatomy, especially when she learned how veins transport oxygen.		
10	Wound	<i>v</i>	To inflict an injury on	Sometimes he didn't realize his sharp humor could wound as well as entertain.		Wound n

3 Vocabulary Practice (The *MP3* is available online)

A. Choose the word from the list that is closest in meaning to the underlined part of each sentence. Write it in the blank.

disease fatal persist prognosis wound

..... 1. He sustained a serious injury in the war, so he was sent home immediately.

..... 2. Her sickness was so rare, doctors weren't certain how to treat it.

..... 3. His motto was to keep trying, no matter what happened.

..... 4. The medical staff could not know for sure whether the treatment would work, but they made a confident prediction that the patient would recover.

..... 5. The airplane crash was tragic, killing many people immediately and inflicting injuries on others that would eventually prove deadly.

B. Next to each definition, write the word that most closely fits it.

aggravate decrepit forensics terminal vein

_____ 1.the science involved in solving crimes

_____ 2.a vessel for carrying blood

_____ 3.to make worse

_____ 4.unable to be cured

_____ 5.in very bad condition

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

Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

The man was *decrepit*. With high blood pressure, cancer, and liver *disease*, he *aggravated* his situation by smoking. His *prognosis* was death. His advanced lung cancer was *terminal*, and his family members knew that he would pass away soon. So no one was surprised to find him dead on that sharp winter Thursday, no one, that is, except one sharp-eyed detective, who noticed the bedroom window ajar on the morning of the old man's death. Would a *fatally* ill person be likely to sleep with the window open on a freezing cold night?

This question occupied *forensic* specialists from the medical examiner's office. There, an autopsy revealed an unlikely *wound* on the victim's thigh. Such a wound could easily have been inflicted by someone administering medicine . . . or poison. From there, the poison could travel through the *veins*, shutting down vital organs and causing death within seconds.

Indeed, the death turned out to be murder in the first degree. Criminal investigators *persisted* in their questioning of friends and family, only later finding the motive: money.

Two distant relatives who stood to *inherit* large sums from the old man's estate plotted the death, believing that the old man's death would not be questioned.

*Bonus Structure—**Indeed** indicates that an idea in an earlier paragraph was actually true.*

5. Extra Phrases (The MP3 is available online)

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

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Structure	Example
Build up	Increase or improve something	Strength / muscles	Separable Object Build + up + O Build + O +up Build +OPr + up	I need to build up my strength if I want to take up rock climbing.
Get over	To overcome a problem or difficulty		Inseparable Object Get + over + O	I met Tom the other day, he looked great. He said he had got over his cold and was feeling fine.
Bounce back (from)	To get better after something bad happened to you		Inseparable No Object Inseparable Object Bounce + back + from + O	I went to the hospital to see my granddad, he looked much better than last week. The nurses say he is bouncing back .
Carry out	To complete an activity	tests	Separable Object Carry + out + O Carry + O + out Carry + OPr + out	The doctor had to carry out the tests in order to save the young girl's life.
Pull through	To overcome a difficult situation successfully	operation	Inseparable Object or No Object Pull + through + O Pull + through	A: Is he going to be okay? B: Yes, he will pull through the operation , don't worry.

6. Phrasal Verb Practice (The *MP3* is available online)

Please put the correct *Phrasal Verb* into the sentence below. Please change the form of the Phrasal Verb if needed.

carry out pull through bounce back build up get over

1. When tests were _____, it was found that olive oil can greatly reduce levels of the cholesterol that can clog the bloodstream and cause heart problems.
2. Remember that children are very resilient, and can _____ to health rapidly!
3. I still feel very weak after my illness. I think I need some vitamins to help me _____ my strength _____.
4. She's slowly _____ her illness.
5. I'm happy to hear your sister was able to _____ her illness.

7. Conversation Strategies (The *MP3* is available online)

Tip: Sometimes when we want more information from someone we could use **Soliciting Details**.

What do you mean _____?

Can you give me an example _____?

Could you tell me _____?

I'd be interested to know _____.

I'd like to know _____.

You said _____. What did you mean?

Could you explain _____?

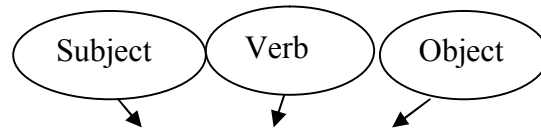
What kind of _____?

8. Grammar (The MP3 is available online)

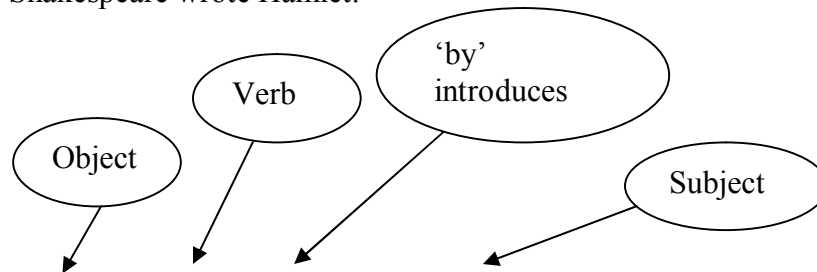
Tip: We use the *Passive Voice* when we talk about buildings and people.

The Passive

Example:



Past Simple Active: Shakespeare wrote Hamlet.



Past Simple Passive: Hamlet was written by Shakespeare.

In the Active, the Subject is important, the person doing the action.

In the Passive, the Object is important.

Please check below for verb changes from Active to Passive.

<i>Present simple</i>	<i>Active:</i> tell(s) <i>Passive:</i> am/is/are told	John tells me that you're thinking of leaving. I'm told (by John) that you're thinking of leaving.
<i>Past simple</i>	<i>Active:</i> told <i>Passive:</i> was/were told	John told me that you were leaving. I was told (by John) that you were leaving.
<i>Present perfect</i>	<i>Active:</i> have/has told <i>Passive:</i> have/has been told	John has told me that you are leaving. I have been told (by John) that you are leaving.
<i>Past perfect</i>	<i>Active:</i> had told <i>Passive:</i> had been told	John had already told me that you were leaving. I had already been told (by John) that you were leaving.
<i>Present continuous</i>	<i>Active:</i> am/is/are telling <i>Passive:</i> am/is/are being told	John is always telling me that you are leaving. I am always being told (by John) that you are leaving.
<i>Past continuous</i>	<i>Active:</i> was/were telling <i>Passive:</i> was/were being told	John was always telling me that you were leaving. I was always being told (by John) that you were leaving.
<i>Future simple</i>	<i>Active:</i> will tell <i>Passive:</i> will be told	I will tell John that you are leaving. John will be told (by me) that you are leaving.
<i>Future perfect</i>	<i>Active:</i> will have told <i>Passive:</i> will have been told	By tomorrow I will have told John that you are leaving. By tomorrow John will have been told (by me) that you are leaving.
<i>Present perfect continuous (rare in the passive)</i>	<i>Active:</i> has/have been telling <i>Passive:</i> has/have been being told	John has been telling me for ages that you are leaving. I have been being told (by John) for ages that you are leaving.

9. Idioms (The **MP3** is available online)

These *Idioms* are very common and they are connected to the **Health**.

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
Alive and kicking	Well and healthy.		Jane: How is Bill since his illness last month? Mary: Oh; he's alive and kicking .
At death's door	Very near the end of one's life.	Very often an exaggeration	I was so ill that I was at death's door for three days.
Up and about	Out of bed and beginning to move around	Recovering from an illness.	A day after the surgery Mom was up and about , but she'll have to use crutches for a while.
Splitting headache	A severe headache, as if one's head were splitting open		I'm sorry, I can't go out. I have a splitting headache .
Just what the doctor ordered	Exactly what is required, especially for health or comfort.		That meal was delicious, Bob. Just what the doctor ordered .

Topic 7 SPORT

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

1. Spectator	*Spec ta tor	6. Compete	Com *pete
2. Televise	*Te le vise	7. Physique	Phy *sique
3. Opponent	*Op po nent	8. Kit	*K <u>i</u> t
4. Exhilarating	Ex *h <u>i</u> l a rat ing	9. Beat	*Be <u>a</u> t
5. Tactics	*Tac tics	10. Sporty	*Spor ty

2. Definitions and Samples (The *MP3* is available online)

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Spectator	<i>n</i>	A person who watches an event	Spectators can add a lot to sporting events by creating an exciting atmosphere.		Spectator adj Spectatorial adj Spectatorship n
2	Televise	<i>v</i>	To broadcast by television	One problem I had with the Olympics this year was that only Korean sports were televised .		
3	Opponent	<i>n</i>	The person one competes against in a contest or a game; rival	Roger Federer's opponent in the Wimbledon final was Rafael Nadal.		Opposite n Oppose v Opposition n
4	Exhilarating	<i>adj</i>	To make cheerful and excited	Watching the 100 meters final with Usain Bolt is exhilarating .		Exhilaratingly adv Exhilarative adj
5	Tactics	<i>n</i>	An action or strategy planned to achieve an objective	Players use tactics such as attacking their opponent's weaknesses in order to win.		Tactical adj Tactician n

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	Compete	<i>v</i>	To take part in a contest or a competition	Over 10,000 athletes will compete in the Olympic Games.		Competitor n Competition n
7	Physique	<i>n</i>	The form or shape of a person's body	Rugby players work hard in the gym to build up their physiques .		Physical adj
8	Kit	<i>n</i>	Clothes and equipment needed for a sport	I forgot my kit , I can't do P.E. today.		
9	Beat	<i>v</i>	To defeat someone in a game, competition, election, or battle	England needed to beat Germany to get to the final.		
10	Sporty	adj	a sporty person likes playing sport and plays regularly	Do you remember Sporty Spice? She was called that because she always wore sports clothes and she was a football fan.	Can be used to describe a person, clothes and a car.	Sportily adv Sportiness n

3. Vocabulary Practice (The **MP3** is available online)

A. Find the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the opposite of each word in the left-hand column. Write the letter in the blank.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. _____ spectator | a. lose |
| 2. _____ sporty | b. friend |
| 3. _____ beat | c. play for fun |
| 4. _____ opponent | d. couch potato |
| 5. _____ compete | e. player |

B. Choose the word from the list that is closest in meaning to the underlined part of each sentence. Write it in the blank.

kit physique tactics exhilarating televised

1. Will the game be broadcasted tonight?
2. Golf is not exactly an exciting sport, unlike Moto GP, wow that's fast.
3. The coach told his player his plans before the game.
4. Swimmers have a very strong build, with very wide shoulders.
5. I like Arsenal's new sportswear.

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

Listen to and read a conversation about **Sport**.

Dave & Seanan

3.00

S	So I was watching, I watched some of the Olympics, em.
D	I was going to ask you actually how much of it did you watch?
S	Quite a bit, but I mean, the problem living over here, all I get to see is eh, on TV, all I get to see is the Korean events you know so.
D	Ah yeah.
S	I'm learning about archery, I'm learning about Judo and things like this which
D	Actually I like the archery, I can, I have no interest in the Judo.
S	It's cool but I mean, and then watching someone win a medal for the 100th time repeated on TV.
D	Yeah.

S	It's weird 'cause you know, I guess the Irish one, the Irish interest this time was boxing and horse riding.
D	Eh, don't forget sailing.
S	And sailing. But em, the facebook things were like, the Irish are good for two things you know, fighting and riding you know.
D	Hahaha.
S	But eh, eh of course I didn't get to see any of that, because I live here you know.
D	And the time difference was dreadful for most of the big events, especially athletics.
S	Pretty horrible. But em, I don't know, it's nice to watch it, I mean, I guess I'm more interested in swimming and the running, you know the 100 metres, maybe...
D	I don't like the swimming.
S	No?
D	No. The running of course. Well to me track and field is the Olympics.
S	Yeah, yeah, yeah.
D	Em.
S	Fencing, eh for some reason I was watching fencing because they all have lots of fencers here and...
D	That's right. Did you see the one where the
S	Girl
D	The Korean girl who, actually she had to stay on the stage, not on the stage, on the podium.

S	She stayed there for ages, didn't she, I didn't see it, but I saw the...
D	She had to, apparently if she'd, if she'd gone off, what do they call it, it's not a podium, what the hell do they call it?
S	It looks like a kind of a runway or a catwalk.
D	Yeah it does, doesn't it, but appar..., as far as I understand anyway, she had to stay there until either the protest was registered or in until the protest had been heard. If she'd, if she'd...
S	That's why she sat down for...
D	Yeah, if she'd left it would have meant that she accepted the ruling of the judges and it would have em, once her foot stepped on the floor, then that was it, there was no, there was no recourse.
S	Well I mean, okay, I'm sure there were hundreds of bad decisions at the Olympics.
D	Uh huh.
S	But it's, it is again, it's, it's em, magnified over here because all we see are the Korean
D	Right
S	Disciplines you know. I mean I don't know if Germany had many complaints or Ireland had many complaints, I'm not sure you know, but here it was eh, that girl and then I think em
D	The badminton.
S	The badminton and I then there was something else like volleyball.
D	That was, that was, no, swimming.

S	Swimming. Oh Park.
D	Park Tae Hwan.
S	Yeah, yeah, yeah.
D	He was disqualified for a false start, then he was reinstated.
S	And of course, that psychologically screws him up.
D	Yep.
S	And he came second or something.
D	I don't think he would have won anyway.
S	Probably not, the Chinese looked fantastic and then the Americans.
D	Ehhhh, I eh hahaha.
S	You think the old drugs, drugs popped in there?
D	Well listen here, you've got a 16 year old Chinese female swimmer who manages to swim a, what is it, a hundred metre, yeah the final hundred metres faster than the guy who won the gold medal in the men's thing, you know.
S	That's kind of weird.
D	You know, you know.
S	Suspect.
D	Suspect, to say the least, suspect to say the least.

5. Phrases (The *MP3* is available online)

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

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Structure	Example
Gear up	Getting ready for something that is going to happen soon.		Inseparable No Object	Millions of fans are gearing up to watch England's crucial World Cup quarter-final against Brazil.
Ease through	To win with comparative ease and move into the next round of the competition		Inseparable No Object	Martina Hingis eased through to the Wimbledon third round on Wednesday after beating Jing-Qian Yi 6-4, 6-1.
Crash out	To lose at a game		Inseparable No Object	England crashed out of the World Cup after a 2-1 defeat to Brazil.
Chuck away	Throw away, as if you don't need something	Points	Separable Object Chuck + away + O Chuck + O + away Chuck + OPr + away	We were bitterly disappointed not to have won and it was another two points chucked away in the end.
Come through	Produce a result		Inseparable No Object	I hope Arsenal will come through this season and win the league.

6. Phrasal Verb Practice (The **MP3** is available online)

Please put the correct *Phrasal Verb* into the sentence below. Please change the form of the Phrasal Verb if needed.

gear up crash out ease through come through chuck away

1. Murray _____ to the finals of the US open and went on to win it.
2. Don't _____ your life. Get off those drugs!
3. I'm going to _____ for the winter. I need new clothes.
4. Ireland _____ of the Euro Finals last year with dismal results.
5. Henry came through an injury scare to play in the final.

7. Conversation Strategies (The **MP3** is available online)

Tip: When you want to **Interrupt Someone** you can say:

Excuse me. (polite)

Could I say something?

Can I say one thing?

Can I ask something?

Wait a Minute. (familiar or strong)

But _____.

8. Grammar (The **MP3** is available online)

Tip: *We use this grammar when we talk about participating in Sport.*

Play

<p>Rule</p> <p>Play is used with ball sports or competitive games where we play against another person:</p>	<p>Use'</p> <p>How often do you play tennis? - tennis is a ball sport.</p> <p>I play poker with my friends on Friday night. - poker is a competitive game. We play to win.</p> <p>I don't like playing computer games. - again, computer games are competitive so we use play.</p>
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Do

<p>Rule</p> <p>Do is used for a recreational activity or a non-team sport that does not use a ball:</p>	<p>Use</p> <p>'I heard that you do karate.' - karate is a non-team activity.</p> <p>'I do crossword puzzles in my free time.' - crossword puzzles are not competitive.</p>
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Go

<p>Rule</p> <p>Go is used with activities that end -ing. We go somewhere to do something:</p>	<p>Use</p> <p>I'm going fishing on Sunday.</p> <p>Are you going skiing this winter?</p> <p>She said she was going swimming.</p>
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Tip: *We use this grammar when we talk about viewing Sport.*

Watch

Rule to look at something carefully, usually at something which is moving.	Use Watch TV- the TV doesn't move, but you watch the moving images carefully. Watch here you are going! You almost stepped on my foot!
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See

Rule to ' see ' something that comes into our sight that we weren't looking for. (passive)	Use Did you see that bird? – I wasn't looking for it, it just appeared. I saw you driving to work today.
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Look

Rule to look at something for a reason, with an intention.	Use Look at that strange man. Look at the pictures I took on holiday.
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9. Idioms (The *MP3* is available online)

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

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
Drop the ball	To make a blunder; to fail in some way.		She was looking at you. Why didn't you go over and talk to her? You dropped the ball there man.
Jump the gun	To do something too soon, especially without thinking carefully about it		We do not want to jump the gun by making a statement about what caused the explosion before the investigation is completed.
Run with it	To do something independently		You just have to give them the job and let them run with it .
In full swing	At the peak of activity; moving fast or efficiently.		The party is in full swing now. Earlier it was dead.
Touch base	To talk to someone in order to find out how they are or what they think about something	Usually + with	I had a really good time in Paris. I touched base with some old friends and made a few new ones.