

P2 Practical Conversation

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Chapter 1 CULTURE

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

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Amateurish | * <u>A</u> m a teur ish | 6. Improvisation | Im pro vis * <u>a</u> tion |
| 2. Cast | *C <u>a</u> st | 7. Incompetent | In * <u>c</u> om pe tent |
| 3. Charismatic | Char is * <u>m</u> a tic | 8. Medium | * <u>M</u> e di um |
| 4. Gala | *G <u>a</u> la | 9. Skit | *S <u>k</u> it |
| 5. Hilarious | Hi * <u>l</u> ar i ous | 10. Zeal | *Z <u>e</u> al |

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

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Amateurish	<i>adj</i>	Not good enough to be the work of professionals	Whoever painted this room did an amateurish job, with all sorts of uneven edges.		Amateur n, Amateurishly adv
2	Cast	<i>n</i>	The group of actors in a play, movie, television show, etc.	Some viewers mistakenly start thinking that a TV show's cast members are really the characters they play.	In U.S. English, cast is singular. In some other varieties of English it is plural.	Cast v
3	Charismatic	<i>adj</i>	Extremely attractive and charming	Because of the sparkle in his eye and his confident style, John F.Kennedy was a charismatic leader.		Charisma n, Charismatically adv
4	Gala	<i>adj</i>	Expensive, elaborately arranged, and full of celebration	A college graduation party should be a gala affair, not a backyard barbecue.	Gala is somewhat old-fashioned, more common in print than in speech.	Gala n
5	Hilarious	<i>adj</i>	Very funny	In my opinion, the most hilarious character on television was Basil Fawlty.		Hilarity n

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	Improvisation	<i>n</i>	Inventing a solution to an unexpected problem	Boy Scouts take pride in their improvisation when faced with trouble during a camping trip.		Improvise v, Improvisational adj
7	Incompetent	<i>adj</i>	Unskilled; lacking the ability to perform a task	Because we hired an incompetent builder to replace our roof, we now have leaks everywhere.	Usually, <i>incompetent</i> implies that someone tries to do something but fails.	Incompetence n, Incompetently adv
8	Medium	<i>n</i>	A channel or way for a meaning to be expressed	Watercolor art is often considered childish, but some artists have achieved great things working in that medium .	The plural of <i>medium</i> is <i>media</i> .	
9	Skit	<i>n</i>	A short, informal play	Marnie and Chris spent a long time practicing their skit for the school show.		
10	Zeal	<i>n</i>	Enthusiasm; a deep determination to do well	Unfortunately, Tom's zeal to become a rock star distracted him from his studies.	Zeal is often followed by <i>to</i> plus a verb or by a <i>for</i> phrase.	Zealot n, Zealous adj

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. amateurish | a. group of people in a movie |
| _____ 2. cast | b. very funny |
| _____ 3. hilarious | c. unable to perform a task |
| _____ 4. incompetent | d. enthusiasm |
| _____ 5. zeal | e. not like professionals |

B. 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.

charismatic gala improvisation medium skit

1. The sixth-grade class put on a little _____ about Thanksgiving Day.
2. The year ended with a _____ celebration featuring a professional orchestra.
3. Gena's skills at _____ saved the play when she forgot her real lines.
4. Television is a passive _____ because it demands no input from the viewer.
5. Movie stars that are especially _____ often take advantage of their charm to go into politics.

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

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

When the artistic *medium* of theater falls into the hands of college students, the results can be unpredictable. At one college, we saw Shakespeare's *Hamlet* done as musical theater. The idea was bad to start out with, and the actual play was *amateurish*, bordering on *incompetent*. The *cast* did not understand the tragic power of the play. Their *improvisation* when they forgot their lines was silly and inappropriate. The costumes and set design looked homemade, like something from an elementary-school *skit*.
Three months later, **however**, this same group of students did a great job with the comedy *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

Bonus Structure—
However indicates
a change in focus.

Surprisingly enough, the actors were *charismatic*, played their parts with *zeal*, and achieved a

hilarious result. It was no *gala* event, but we still felt that it was one of the best performances we had seen.

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

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

	Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Rule	Collocation	Example
1	Sell out	All tickets are sold for an event	Separable + Object	concert	I tried to get a ticket but when I rang up the office, they said the gig had been sold out for weeks.
2	Live up to	To meet someone's expectations	Inseparable + Object	expectations	That movie just didn't live up to my expectations. I read the reviews and was really looking forward to a good storyline, but it was terrible, so run of the mill.
3	Laugh out	To laugh publicly	Inseparable + No Object		I couldn't help myself from laughing out loud at the movies the other day, I hope I didn't upset anyone.
4	Figure out	To work out what something is or is about.	Separable + Object	Plot / story / sum / problem	You know, I've seen that movie twice and I still can't figure out what was going on.
5	Be on	To be showing at present, on TV, Movie Theatre...	Separable + No Object		There is a great documentary on tonight on Discovery. You should take a look at it if you can.

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.

Be on laugh out figure out live up to sell out

1. They have announced that tickets to the Los Angeles concert of Martin Nievera have been _____ a little over three weeks after they were released.
2. I had to _____ loud at some of the idiotic scenes in that movie.
3. It took some time for her to _____ how to juggle movie stardom, marriage and motherhood.
4. I think the movie was quite good although it didn't _____ my expectations.
5. What _____ at CGV? Ah, not Saw again, what is that...Saw number 75?

7. Conversation Strategies

Tip: *When you speak, try to use the co-ordinating 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

Present Simple

Tip: We use the **Present Simple** sometimes when we talk about **Entertainment**.

Present Simple

Rule

S+ verb inf

We use the Present Simple to talk about actions we do every day or states.

I eat.

She eats

We eat

I don't eat

She doesn't eat

We don't eat.

Do you eat?

Does she eat?

Do they eat?

Common words: adverbs of frequency- usually, sometimes, always, occasionally, seldom, never...

Use

I usually **go** online in the morning.

Sometimes I **chat** online.

I seldom **surf** news websites.

I hardly ever **log on** to Facebook.

Adverbs of Frequency

100%	always, constantly
	usually, normally
	frequently, regularly
	often
50%	sometimes
	occasionally
	rarely, infrequently
	seldom
	hardly ever
0%	never

9. Idioms

These *Idioms* are very common and they are connected to **Culture and Entertainment**.

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
Culture vulture	someone who is very keen to see and experience art, theatre, literature, music etc.	Humorous (funny) idiom, a bit negative actually.	She's a bit of a culture vulture . She'll only visit places that have at least one art gallery.
To be star-studded	Lots of famous people in a film, play etc.	Usually we use this when we talk about a movie/musical/play/concert etc. that has many of the best or well-known people in it. Maybe lots of <u>cameos</u> too.	It was a star-studded event. All the top names were there.
To be in the limelight .	To be the centre of attention.	To be famous somewhat, celebrities always seem to want to be in the limelight .	Ignore her, she'd do anything to keep herself in the limelight .
A show stopper	An event that provokes such a strong reaction from, it stops whatever's happening.	This can be used with any entertainment form, something was so good, you are left speechless.	His speech was a real show stopper .
To steal the show	To win the greatest praise and to be better than anyone else.	We can use this to talk about movies, musicals, even sport.	Her acceptance speech really stole the show .

Topic 2 JOBS

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

1. Commute	Com *m <u>u</u> te	6. Stimulating	*Stim u la ting
2. Shift	*Sh <u>i</u> ft	7. Thick-skinned	*Thick-skinned
3. Dull	*D <u>u</u> ll	8. Mundane	Mun *d <u>a</u> ne
4. Demanding	De *m <u>a</u> n ding	9. Drive	*D <u>r</u> ive
5. Flexitime	*Flex i time	10. Headhunt	*He <u>a</u> d 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.	Preceded 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	<p>If I am late for work, my boss gets angry.</p> <p>My boss gets angry if I am late for work.</p>		

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	<p>If it rains, I will stay home.</p> <p>I will stay home if it rains.</p>		

Also	<p>Sometimes, we use shall, can, or may instead of will.</p> <p>For example: If it rains today, you can stay home.</p>
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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	<p>If I won the lottery, I would buy a car.</p> <p>I would buy a car if I won the lottery.</p>		

Also	<p>Sometimes, we use should, could or might instead of would.</p> <p>For example: If I won the lottery, I could stop working.</p>
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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>Sometimes, we use should have, could have, might have instead of would have.</p> <p>For example: If you had bought a lottery ticket, you might have won.</p>
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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 **MOVIES & RELIGION**

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

1. Deify	*De i fy	6. Fundamentalism	Fun da men tal ism
2. Sect	*Sect	7. Sermon	*Ser mon
3. Martyr	*Mar tyr	8. Orthodox	*Or tho dox
4. Secular	*Sec u lar	9. Pious	*Pi ous
5. Rite	*Rite	10. Agnostic	Ag *nos tic

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

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Deify	<i>v</i>	To worship as a god	When people deify the leader of their country, the leader is able to abuse power more easily.		deity <i>n</i>
2	Sect	<i>n</i>	<u>A religious group whose beliefs are different from the beliefs of an established religion, usually in a way that most people do not approve of</u> (similar to a cult)	The leader of the Moonies sect , Sun Myung Moon, died a few months ago.		
3	Martyr	<i>n</i>	A person who voluntarily suffers death as the penalty of witnessing to and refusing to renounce a religion	He died a martyr for his cause.		Martyr <i>v</i> Martyrdom <i>n</i>
4	Secular	<i>adj</i>	<u>Not religious, or not connected with religion</u>	We live in an increasingly secular society, in which religion has less and less influence on our daily lives.		
5	Rite	<i>n</i>	The ceremonial practices of a church or group of churches	Incense is often burned in their religious rites .		Ritual <i>n</i>

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	Fundamentalism	<i>n</i>	A movement or attitude stressing strict and literal adherence to a set of basic principles	Religious fundamentalism is a danger in today's world, with many extreme groups fighting each other over religious differences.		Fundamentalist n Fundamentalist adj Fundamentalistic adj
7	Sermon	<i>n</i>	A religious discourse delivered in public usually by a clergyman as a part of a worship service	He preached a sermon on the importance of kindness.		Sermonic adj
8	Orthodox	<i>adj</i>	Relating to a conservative religious group	He belongs to the Russian Orthodox Church.		Orthodoxly adv
9	Pious	<i>adj</i>	Having or exhibiting religious reverence	Sometimes she was so pious that the rest of us felt like heathens.		Piousness n, Piety n, Piously adv
10	Agnostic	<i>adj</i>	Believing that humans cannot know whether there is a god	His devoutly Christian parents had problems with his agnostic beliefs.		Agnostic n, Agnosticism 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. _____ **pious** a. believer
2. _____ **secular** b. mainstream religion
3. _____ **sect** c. religious
4. _____ **agnostic** d. non-conservative
5. _____ **orthodox** e. weak faith

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

sermon fundamentalism rite deify martyr

1. Some people worship actors, I have no idea why.
2. I'm not a believer in extreme religions; I think most religions are dangerous.
3. He sacrificed himself for the cause, believing that he would go to a better place if he killed himself.
4. In the Catholic Church, drinking wine is a ritual.
5. The priest gave a speech during the mass, asking people to help each other in these times of economic difficulty.

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

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

William & Seanan

3.44 seconds

S	I was reading, you sent me that thing the other day, what was it em, science is what, science
W	Sends somebody
S	Flies you to the moon and em religion flies you into em.
W	Yeah I showed that to my wife. It was quite, quite interesting little cartoon or
S	Hmm.
W	Saying.
S	Yep, I downloaded it from a wallpaper website but I...
W	Oh yeah, I didn't get the other one, the other one where the, I think it's the,

	everybody is holding up.
S	Yeah, I think it's power structure.
W	Yeah
S	Religion, the priests.
W	The Pyramid structure, instead of your food pyramid or anything like that.
S	Em, that's the way I took it, I don't know maybe I should look at it more closer, maybe it's a gay dance party thing.
W	That's lovely. But em.
S	It's not recording is it.
W	It is yeah.
S	But I think the idea of em, em, I guess I mean you're American, you know what happened in Libya the other day and it's been happening around the world now since, I don't know, did you see that movie?
W	Let me answer, I'm sorry...
S	Em.
W	What was his name anyway?
S	The guy eh, Terry Jones, you mean the minister who supported...
W	Yeah.
S	Yeah the nut job.
W	Yeah. Say I guess we...
S	Uh huh, but em, seems to have insighted a lot of hatred around the world I don't know.
W	Yeah the eh, the video of.
S	Did you see it?

W	Peace of Muslims or something like that is that what it said.
S	Something anti Islam.
W	Yeah, but I mean the title of it eh, yeah, no I watched a part of the clip, but it's so poorly done it's hard to watch it, like the words, it's like a bad green screen behind the people.
S	But I mean is that being, is it released in terms of, it's only an online thing isn't it, it's not a movie theatre.
W	Ah it's not yeah, I think they might, were gonna do it in some theatre, but they released a few months ago, they released a trailer I think, but just recently like, the last few days, it got translated into Arabic and eh, then I was reading a story this morning about it, the eh, one of the guys behind it that raised the money.
S	Hmm.
W	Is a Coptic Christian from Egypt.
S	Oh okay.
W	Living in the States, but now he's, he's had a really dodgy past. He's been arrested several times.
S	Uh huh.
W	Federally for like fraud and cheating people out of their money, stuff like that.
S	It's always the best people who make these movies, uh, you know.
W	So, eh, but I mean I watched a clip, it was like a 14 minute clip, so I couldn't make it through, it was just so, I mean.
S	You mean bad, just poor quality.
W	Yeah I mean just the production quality was just absolute.
S	'Cause the actors.

W	Garbage.
S	The actors are distancing themselves.
W	Yes, that's what I read on this story this morning, one of the guys who's like the Roman guard or something like that.
S	Yeah.
W	He said, like, I just went out in the desert and.
S	Put on a costume.
W	Put on a costume and eh, said one line and eh.
S	But I don't know.
W	Made \$75 a day.
S	Well there you go, you're not going to turn down money in this economy.
W	Well that's what he said, he said people had raised questions about the eh dialogue.
S	Yeah.
W	They go to the San Basille, or Basall, and eh, that he might just change something but it was still just as crazy, and they're like, they're all like low rent actors or whatever.
S	Well.
W	Not many choices.
S	Low actors and probably just eh, what do you call those emem, extras. You know, a lot of extras.
W	And so you know, they're getting \$75 a day or whatever, it's like, I'm not gonna...
S	Still, yeah yeah, but it seems like, your embassy was attacked, another one was,

	they are all being attacked now it seems to me, 3 or 4 countries you know.
--	--

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

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

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Structure	Example
Set out	To arrange and present graphically or systematically		Separable Object Set + out + O Set + O + out Set + OPr + out	The Bible sets out 10 Commandments to live your life by.
Pass on	<u>To give someone something that someone else has given you</u>	Information Stories	Separable Object Pass + on + O Pass + O + on Pass + OPr + on	Stories are passed on from generation to generation, hopefully preserving culture and tradition.
Ask for	<u>To speak or write to someone because you want them to give you something</u>		Separable Object Ask + for + O Ask + O + for Ask + OPr + for	Some people pray to ask for forgiveness.
Believe in	<u>To think that someone or something exists</u>		Inseparable Object Believe + in + O	I'm not sure if I believe in a God or not, I'm still on the fence about it.
Convert to	To change from one thing to another		Inseparable Object Convert + to + O	When I was 18, I thought of converting to Buddhism, but I soon gave up that notion.

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.

convert to ask for believe in set out pass on

1. In Irish culture, our traditions were _____ to others by word of mouth.
2. I need to _____ this money _____ Euros. How much is the commission?
3. I _____ a plan to go to England this winter.
4. I don't normally _____ help, but I'm broke. Can you lend me some money?
5. I don't _____ ghosts, do you?

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: 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 **Religion**.

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
Act high and mighty	To act proud and powerful	This idiom is almost always used in a negative way	Our boss always acts high-and-mighty when he is at a meeting.
As hot as hell	Very hot		Daegu is as hot as hell in the summer.
As ugly as sin	Very ugly		Our dog is as ugly as sin but we love him.
When hell freezes over	Never		I'll stop eating pizza when hell freezes over.
Speak of the devil	To mention someone's name and then have that person appear		" Speak of the devil. My friend has just arrived."

Topic 4 **TRAVEL**

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

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Backpack | *B <u>a</u> ck pack | 6. Immunization | Im mu ni * <u>z</u> a tion |
| 2. Package Tour | *P <u>a</u> ck age Tour | 7. At ease | At * <u>e</u> ase |
| 3. Apprehension | Ap pre * <u>h</u> en sion | 8. Disquieting | Dis * <u>q</u> ui et ing |
| 4. Chaotic | *Ch <u>a</u> ot ic | 9. Blasé | Bla * <u>s</u> é |
| 5. Haggle | *H <u>a</u> g gle | 10. Quaint | *Qu <u>a</u> int |

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

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Backpack	<i>v</i>	To travel around a region with a bag on your back (usually cheap or low budget travel)	I backpacked around Europe when I was younger, I really loved it.		Backpack n Backpacker n
2	Package tour	<i>n</i>	A tour arranged by a travel agent; transportation and food and lodging are all provided at an inclusive price	I went on a package tour once. It was very relaxing, I didn't have to worry about booking extra hotels, flights etc...		
3	Apprehension	<i>n</i>	Fearful or unpleasant expectation	Experiencing some apprehension about meeting new people overseas is normal.	Synonyms can be <i>fear, worry, concern...</i>	Apprehend v
4	Chaotic	<i>adj</i>	Complete disorder and confusion	The traffic is very chaotic during rush hour, so I always take the train.		Chaotically adv Chaos n
5	Haggle	<i>v</i>	Intense bargaining over the price of goods	We were finally able to haggle down the price of the rug.	Synonyms can be <i>barter, bargain...</i>	

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	Immunizations	<i>n</i>	Protection, often in the form of vaccination or shots, against certain diseases	Immunizations against certain diseases are strongly recommended when traveling to certain areas of the world.	Slang terms for this would be “ <u>shot</u> ”... “I need to get my <u>shots</u> before I go to the USA”.	Immunize v Immune adj
7	At ease	<i>adj</i>	A condition of comfort	He feels at ease when speaking in Spanish.	To feel relaxed with someone, something or somewhere.	
8	Disquieting	<i>adj</i>	A feeling of discomfort	I had a disquieting feeling about walking down this street at night.	Synonyms can be <i>uncomfortable</i> , <i>uneasy</i> ...	Disquiet v Disquietingly adv
9	Blasé	<i>adj</i>	Unconcerned and uninterested	He felt the visit to the museum was so blasé , having been to many others over the past few days.	A French word, earliest use 1819.	
10	Quaint	<i>adj</i>	pleasingly or strikingly old-fashioned or unfamiliar	The fishing village was very quaint .		Quaintly adv Quaintness 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. _____ at ease | a. unpleasant |
| 2. _____ quaint | b. worry-free |
| 3. _____ blasé | c. structured |
| 4. _____ chaotic | d. interested |
| 5. _____ apprehension | e. unrelaxed |

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

disquieting immunizations backpack haggle package tour

1. I went to Spain last year. It was an organized trip; we had a great hotel and the flights were cheap.
2. I'm going to India this summer. I checked online and it said I need to get some shots. Hope they're not too expensive.
3. I tried to make a deal with the guy over the lamp I bought at the market, but he I couldn't get a discount.
4. Yeah, I travelled around Europe and pitched my tent whenever I got tired.
5. The only city I've have an uneasy feeling in was San Francisco, it seemed a bit seedy the time I was there.

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

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

Margaret & Seanan

3.00

S	Ah, this Christmas, I'd like to go home again, I'd like to, not again, but I'd like to go home, 'cause em, eh, it's been a while.
M	Yeah, me too.
S	It's another year I guess. So, em, go home to see Dad.
M	Yes.
S	See his new car.
M	Oh, he got a car?

S	Yeah he bought a 1974 beetle, Volkswagen Beetle.
M	Cool.
S	So eh...
M	Can, is he healthy enough to drive?
S	Yeah, yeah, yeah, he's a healthy, he's a Beetle fanatic, so he's always had them when he was younger, so it's sort of his eh, little bit of a hobby now you know.
M	Good.
S	Retirement.
M	That's good.
S	Yeah so go home and see him and then hopefully, well I don't know, it depends on I guess progress with the study, I might head over to England as well and check out a university over there, if I have time, plus see my sister you know.
M	Okay.
S	Well that will be on my own, eh sort of the whole trip will be on my own.
M	Oh so no family?
S	No, not till next summer, not till next summer.
M	Okay.
S	So I wanna get home on my own first and then next summer a family trip.
M	Yeah, I need to get home too, I need to do shopping.
S	Really? Clothes wise or?
M	Oh my God clothes, everything, clothes, nothing fits, nothing.
S	Ah.
M	Em.
S	You can't get stuff online?

M	I can, but stuff, I'm sorry, stuff, underwear is very hard to fit.
S	Uh huh
M	And I need to be there, I mean pants and stuff I can get online.
S	So back to Seattle?
M	But, yeah I really need to go back and do shopping and I need to um, I need to see my Dad.
S	Yeah.
M	As well and.
S	Your dad is knocking around as well isn't he, how old is your Dad now?
M	He's em 86.
S	Jeez, well he's a lot older than my Dad. My Dad is...
M	But he is failing, his mind is failing.
S	Yeah.
M	So, I need to see him.
S	So your Dad's mind and my Dad's body, there you go.
M	My Dad's body seems to be holding out.
S	Yeah.
M	Which is yeah, kind of scary when you think of the old.
S	Will he still recognize you now or is it on off?
M	Eh no, apparently he knows, he doesn't know his grandkids, but he knows they are his grandchildren.
S	Ah right.
M	But he, he doesn't know their names.
S	Ah.

M	But he knows that, he knows my sister and I apparently, but you know he doesn't, he sees pictures of me, I don't, I haven't seen him in a long time.
S	So when you go home, are you just gonna stay in the home area or travel around a bit?
M	Probably just go to Seattle to see the folks and a few friends and then go to Portland.
S	Uh huh.
M	Em, Oregon, because they don't have a ta...my sister lives there and they don't have sales tax, so I'll shop down there.
S	No sales tax?
M	No sales tax.
S	That's pretty cool.
M	So em, hit the shopping mall in Oregon and...
S	Then bring it all back over here.
M	Haul it all back over to Korea.
S	Hmm hmm hmm, that's not a bad little trip, so shopping, a trip home and a bit of family trip.
M	Pretty much a shopping trip and a little bit of you business, like I said my Dad is getting old, and we need to, my sister and I need to talk about where's the will.
S	Oh the stuff.
M	Stuff like that, we don't know. My sister doesn't know. I just found out recently my sister doesn't know where the paperwork is, so...

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

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

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Structure	Example
See off	To be present at the departure of (a person making a journey)	Friend Cousins	Separable Object See + off + O See + O + off See + OPr + off	Seanan saw his friend Killian off <u>at</u> the airport.
Drop off	<u>To take someone to a place in a car, usually without getting out of the car yourself</u>		Separable Object Drop + off + O Drop + O + off Drop = OPr + off	I dropped him off <u>at</u> the bus stop on my way to work.
Get away	<u>To go somewhere different from where you live in order to have a rest or a holiday</u>		Inseparable No Object	Let's get away <u>for</u> a few days over Chuseok.
Ask around	<u>To ask several people for information or advice</u>		Inseparable No Object	I'll ask around <u>and</u> <u>see if</u> there's a room free somewhere.
Laze around	To relax and enjoy yourself; doing no work.	pool	Insurable Object Laze + around + O (British English synonym would be "laze about")	I'm just going to laze around the pool <u>for</u> the day; I need to nurse this hangover.

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.

laze around get away drop off/see off ask around

1. The bus driver _____ me _____ in the middle of nowhere. I had to wait ages for a lift.
2. I have to go to the airport tomorrow to _____ my best friend, who is leaving Korea.
3. I can't find it on the map. Hold on I'll _____.
4. You are always _____ the house; can't you go out and get some fresh air?
5. I'm dying to _____ this winter. I haven't had a vacation in ages.

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)

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

<p>Rule</p> <p>Will S + will/won't + infinitive</p> <p>Be going to S + am/is/are +going + to + infinitive</p>	<p>Use</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>
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Tip: We use **Will** and **Be Going To** to talk about **Future** predictions.

<p>Rule</p> <p>Will S + will/won't + infinitive</p> <p>Be going to S + am/is/are +going + to + infinitive</p>	<p>Use</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>
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9. Idioms (The *MP3* is available online)

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

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
On the road	Travelling about usually over a long distance		After 3 years on the road Forest Gump stopped running.
On a whim	Done without thinking seriously about the consequences	The synonym “ <i>out of the blue</i> ” can be used also.	Sometimes, on a whim , I’ll wake up in the morning, go down to Dongdaegu Station and jump on a train
Mile a minute	Very fast		He talks a mile a minute . I can’t get a word in edgeways.
Off the beaten track (path)	To travel away from the frequently traveled routes.		Yeah, I try not to hit the tourist spots, I prefer travelling off the beaten track.(path)
Travel light	To bring very few things with you when you go on a trip		I like to travel light , especially when I’m hiking. I don’t like to be loaded down with gear.

Topic 5 **FASHION**

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

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 6. Bulk | *B <u>u</u> lk | 6. Minimum | *M <u>i</u> n i mun |
| 7. Capricious | Ca * <u>p</u> ri cious | 7. Striking | *Str <u>i</u> k ing |
| 8. Cumbersome | *C <u>u</u> m ber some | 8. Trend | *T <u>r</u> end |
| 9. Exotic | Ex * <u>o</u> t ic | 9. Vanity | *V <u>a</u> n i ty |
| 10. 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)

Tip: *We can use the Grammar below a lot to speak about what we like or do not like about a culture.*

Enjoy

<p>Rule</p> <p>S+ enjoy + verb (ing) <i>Enjoy=like</i> We use this form when we talk about something we do for pleasure, like hobbies.</p>	<p>Use</p> <p>I enjoy talking to friends. I enjoy swimming.</p>
--	--

Love / like

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

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

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Aggravate | * <u>A</u> g gra vate | 6. Persist | Per *sist |
| 2. Decrepit | De *crep it | 7. Prognosis | Prog *no_sis |
| 3. Disease | Di *sease | 8. Terminal | *Ter min al |
| 4. Fatally | *Fa_tal ly | 9. Vein | *V <u>e</u> in |
| 5. Forensics | For * <u>e</u> n sics | 10. Wound | *W <u>o</u> und |

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 <u>cold</u> 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 _____?

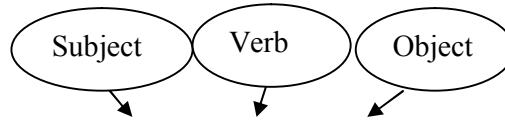
8. Grammar (The *MP3* is available online)

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

The Passive

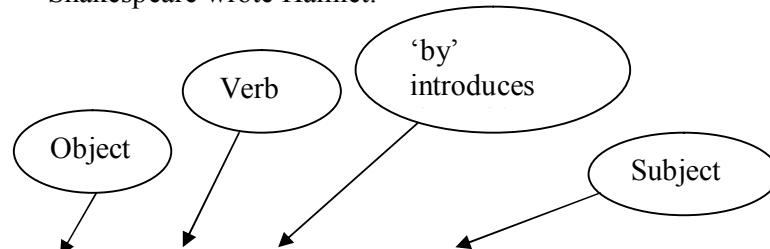
Example:

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 **FOOD**

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

1. Abandon	A * <u>b</u> an don	6. Intensify	In * <u>t</u> en si fy
2. Adversely	Ad * <u>v</u> erse ly	7. Irrigation	Ir ri * <u>g</u> a tion
3. Aggregate	* <u>A</u> g gre gate	8. Obtain	Ob * <u>t</u> ain
4. Cultivation	Cul ti * <u>v</u> a tion	9. Photosynthesis	Pho to * <u>s</u> yn the sis
5. Fertilize	* <u>F</u> er ti lize	10. Precipitation	Pre ci pi * <u>t</u> a tion

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

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Abandon	v.	To leave; to give up	To save their lives, the sailors had to abandon the sinking ship.		Abandonment n
2	Adversely	adv.	In a harmful way; negatively	Excessive rainfall early in the spring can adversely affect the planting of crops.	<i>Adversely</i> is often followed by <i>affect</i> .	Adversity n Adverse adj
3	Aggregate	adj.	Gathered into or amounting to a whole	It is impossible to judge last year's performance without knowing the aggregate sales	<i>Aggregate</i> is often followed by a term like <i>sum</i> , <i>total</i> , or <i>numbers</i> .	Aggregate v Aggregate n
4	Cultivation	n.	Preparing the land to grow crops; improvement for agricultural purposes	With the development of land cultivation , hunters and gatherers were able to settle in one place.		Cultivate v
5	Fertilize	v.	To supply with nourishment for plants by adding helpful substances to the soil	This farm fertilizes tomatoes more than any other crop.		Fertilizer n Fertilization n

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	Intensify	<i>v.</i>	To increase in power; to act with increased strength	Jacob's long absence intensified his certainty that he should marry Rose.		Intensification n Intense adj
7	Irrigation	<i>n.</i>	The supplying of water to dry land	In dry areas of the country, you can see ditches all over the farmland for		Irrigate v
8	Obtain	<i>v.</i>	To gain possession of; to get	After a series of difficult interviews, he finally was able to obtain the job.		
9	Photosynthesis	<i>n.</i>	The process by which green plants make their own food by combining water, salts, and carbon dioxide in the presence of light.	Oxygen is a by-product of the process of photosynthesis .		Photosynthesize v
10	Precipitation	<i>n.</i>	Water that falls to the Earth's surface	In the Pacific Northwest, the high level of precipitation ensures rich, green plant life.		

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.

abandoned precipitation cultivation fertilize photosynthesis

1. Through _____, green plants create organic materials with the help of chlorophyll.
2. The coastal city gets half of its _____ during the months of January, February, and March.
3. Farmers use various methods of land _____.
4. When they heard the hull crack, all but two of the sailors _____ ship.
5. Inexperienced gardeners may not realize how important it is that they _____ their plants.

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. _____ obtain | a. weaken |
| 2. _____ intensify | b. separate |
| 3. _____ irrigation | c. lose |
| 4. _____ aggregate | d. drainage |
| 5. _____ adversely | e. positively |

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

Listen & read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned. Answer the questions that follow.

In countries like Niger and Mauritania, the *cultivation* of land has changed little in the past several centuries. Additionally, these countries' mono-modal rainfall pattern brings *precipitation* for only three months during the year.

As a result, food production doesn't nearly meet demand.

Several agencies and organizations have *intensified* their efforts to increase the productivity of land in these countries.

They have introduced new strains of seed, improved *irrigation* techniques, and introduced new methods of *fertilization* and soil management. With ample sunlight for *photosynthesis* and modern irrigation techniques, sustainable farming techniques should allow farmers to boost *aggregate* production in order to meet demand. Still, crop revitalization faces an unexpected *adversary*: institutional incompetence. Where crop specialists have convinced individual farmers to *abandon* old farming techniques in place of new, they can't readily *obtain* the governmental cooperation they need. The biggest hurdles are political corruption, incompetence, and the absence of a marketing infrastructure.

Bonus Structure - As a result means "therefore," "for this reason."

5. Phrasal Verbs (The *MP3* is available online)

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

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Structure	Example
Drive down	<u>To make a price or amount fall to a lower level</u>	Emissions	Separable Object Drive + down + O Drive + O + down Drive + OPr + down	We're experiencing a huge demand for more environmentally friendly fuels and are committed to driving down carbon dioxide emissions .
Lobby for	<u>An action such as a protest or meeting which is intended to influence politicians</u>	Changes	Inseparable Object Lobby + for + O	He also confirmed that both companies will lobby for changes to farming regulations and subsidies.
Phase out	<u>To gradually stop using something</u>		Separable Object Phase + out + O Phase + O + out Phase + OPr + out	The majority of European countries have endorsed a new European strategy for a total phase-out of lead in petrol by the year 2005.
Drum up	<u>To try to make people support you or buy something from you</u>	Enthusiasm Interest	Separable Object Drum + up + O Drum + O + up Drum + OPr + up	It has always been difficult to drum up enthusiasm for solar power.
Usher in	<u>To make an activity or process begin</u>	New era	Separable Object Usher + in + O Usher + O + in Usher + OPr + in	This project is an engineering, scientific and technological marvel ushering in a new era of fuel efficiency.

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

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

drive down usher in drum up phase out lobby for

1. New laws _____ changes to business practices.
2. The downward trend in the economy has _____ house prices.
3. I sent out fliers to _____ interest in our upcoming play.
4. The Green Party is _____ changes to the new environmental bill, citing that the bill does not go far enough in reducing carbon emissions.
5. Production of the iPhone 3g is being _____ to make way for the iPhone 4g.

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)

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>	<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– 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>

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

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

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
All your eggs in one basket	If you put all your eggs in one basket, you risk everything at once, instead of trying to spread the risk.	This is often used as a <i>negative imperative</i> .	Don't put all your eggs in one basket .
Banana Republic	Banana republic is a term used for small countries that are dependent on a single crop or resource and governed badly by a corrupt elite.		Guatemala in the 1950s was seen as a banana republic , with a corrupt government and a high dependency on coffee, sugar cane and bananas.
Breadwinner	Used to describe the person that earns the most money.		I am the breadwinner in my family; soon I will be the only one who <u>brings home the bacon</u> .
Best thing since sliced bread	If something is the best thing since sliced bread, it is excellent.	The <i>greatest thing since sliced bread</i> , is also used	That party we had the other night was the best thing since sliced bread .
Apple of your eye	Someone that is very special to you is the 'apple of your' eye.		My wife is the apple of my eye .

Topic 8 **SEXUAL VIOLENCE**

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

1. Accuse	Ac *c <u>u</u> se	6. Harassment	Ha *r <u>a</u> ss ment
2. Assault	As *s <u>a</u> ult	7. Rape	*R <u>a</u> pe
3. Convict	Con *v <u>i</u> ct	8. Molestation	Mo les *t <u>a</u> tion
4. Offense	Of *f <u>e</u> nse	9. Abuse	A *b <u>u</u> se
5. Perpetrator	*Per pe tra tor	10. Exploitation	Ex ploi *t <u>a</u> tion

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

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	Accuse	<i>v</i>	To charge with a fault or offense	He was accused <u>of</u> rape and sentenced to 15 years in prison.	Followed by <i>of</i> or <i>by</i> .	Accuser n Accusingly adv Accusation n
2	Assault	<i>n</i>	A violent physical, or verbal attack	She was injured in a brutal assault .	Adjectives common before assault would be <i>sexual, brutal, violent, physical, indecent, aggravated...</i>	Assault v
3	Convict	<i>v</i>	Prove someone to be guilty of a crime	He was convicted <u>of</u> theft and sent down for 6 months.	Convict is usually followed by <i>of</i> something. We can use the synonym <i>charge with</i> also.	* Con vict n
4	Offense	<i>n</i>	A breach of a moral or social code	He was jailed for 3 weeks and fined €150 for each offense .	A synonym (in terms of the law) would be <i>misdemeanor</i>	Offensive adj Offend v
5	Perpetrator	<i>n</i>	Someone who produces, carries out, performs, or executes a crime	The attack was perpetrated by a street gang.		Perpetrate v Perpetration n

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
6	Harassment	<i>n</i>	To annoy persistently	<u>Sexual harassment</u> in the workplace is an issue which needs addressing in Korea.	Usually preceded by <i>sexual</i> .	Harass v Harasser n
7	Rape	<i>n</i>	Unlawful sexual activity and usually sexual intercourse carried out forcibly or under threat of injury against the will usually of a female or with a person who is beneath a certain age or incapable of valid consent	He was <u>accused of rape</u> and put away for 10 years.	Can be preceded by adjectives <i>date, gang, statutory</i> .	Rape v Rapist n
8	Molestation	<i>n</i>	The act of making annoying sexual advances to; <i>especially</i> : to force physical and usually sexual contact on	He was sent to jail for the molestation of children.		Molest v Molester n
9	Abuse	<i>n</i>	Physical maltreatment	He subjected his wife to physical and emotional abuse .	Used commonly when talking about <i>sexual abuse, child abuse...</i>	Abuse v (z) Abuser n (z) Abusable adj (z)
10	Exploitation	<i>n</i>	The act of using someone meanly or unfairly for one's own advantage	The exploitation of young women in Ireland from North West Africa and Eastern Europe, particularly in relation to the sex trade, must be stopped.	Commonly used when talking about <i>migrant workers, workers in the sex trade, or child workers</i> .	Exploitability n Exploitable adj Exploiter 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. _____ abuse | a. crime |
| 2. _____ rape | b. continued annoyance |
| 3. _____ offense | c. blame |
| 4. _____ accuse | d. non-consensual sex |
| 5. _____ harassment | e. bad treatment |

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

exploitation perpetrator assault convict molestation

1. He was charged with murder and the judge threw away the key.
2. Children who work in sweat shops are used badly on a daily basis.
3. The criminal got away with €10,000 yesterday in a daring daylight robbery.
4. The man was arrested after a domestic attack on his wife.
5. In Ireland in the 1950s, the sexual abuse of children was commonplace among priests in the Catholic church.

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

Listen to and read a conversation about **Sexual Violence**.

Margaret & Seanan

3.41 seconds

S	Em I remember last year, my students were, were complaining about Chinese immigrants eh in in terms of there was a guy I think he was done for maybe murder and rape and murder. Eh I'm not sure if it was in Daegu or Seoul but he was a Chinese immigrant and people were getting really anti-Chinese.
M	uh huh
S	Because of eh, of eh either what he did or what you know, the idea that many immigrants were em...
M	...doing stuff...
S	Yeah yeah, were raping Korean women and stuff like that you know.
M	It's awful.
S	...em...and I,I,I got really angry with the students cause the students were like really anti-Chinese and I was like well you know its not just Chinese people doing this, I,I mean it's, it's every culture and every nationality...
M	...sure every, every culture has it...
S	...and Korean men will do it, and Korean women will do it, I mean it's not just, not well maybe not rape, but violence in the home or whatever.
M	For sure oh I see it all the time. Well I see what I consider violence but...
S	...yeah
M	...yeah I suppose some of that is cultural what is appropriate behavior and what

	isn't.
S	Yeah, I mean even to me things like you know going down the street, to eh walking outside the cellphone street. You know em, the guy comes out of the cellphone shop and pulls the girl in to the store.
M	Ohhh that's scary.
S	You know, to me that, to me that's sexual violence.
M	Oh they are terrible.
S	You know...
M	...and they are so yeah...
S	...that's just something I'm not really...
M	...yeah...
S	...not cool with it.
M	Well I mean the whole, the whole, that sort of thing where they, they follow them because they've been told to follow people who are older.
S	Mmm.
M	I mean that that, that goes, the cab drivers that pick up elementary school students...
S	...yeah...
M	...and then instead of driving them home, drive them...
S	...off...
M	...to the countryside and...
S	...yeah...
M	...and molest them.
S	Mm.

M	Yeah and...
S	...so the senior junior story...
M	...nobody talks about it.
S	No, I mean, well its...
M	...it's awful.
S	But in most societies it's a taboo anyway that people don't really talk about it. Like I know in Ireland we had the, the sexual violence with the priests and the kids, like in the 50s you know and that only came to light in the 90s, em and eh early 2000s
M	I think in my culture in the United States though with the help of Oprah very very much...
S	...yeah...
M	...strongly, with the help of Oprah, we've become a society that, that really does talk about these taboo subjects...
S	...ahhahh...
M	...and its okay to say you were a victim and its okay to say something happened to you ahmm.
S	But that's because there's a, I mean there's an established sort of counseling and like support system you know available in the states I think and, and here for instance I don't know if that's even seen as a an option to go for family counseling...
M	...yeah, I don't know....
S	...or, or psychotherapy.
M	Well and I think, I can, what is considered inappropriate behavior if you will or

	or sexual violence or molestation, all of that, the definitions might be cultural...
S	...yeah...
M	...not the anyone is ever going to think it's okay to take an elementary school kid off...
S	...yeah, yeah...
M	...and do things to them, but when you get older high school and college, boy that, that, that begins to get into that grey area.
S	Yeah yeah
M	Well she was drunk, well...
S	...well they had that guy...
M	...she was dressed a certain way, that's a very cultural...
S	They had that guy, they had that guy that guy in the states, was he a senator, a couple of weeks ago, a couple of months ago saying that em...
M	...ohh...
S	...talking about the right to a woman's body or the abortion issue and...
M	...the rape, rape, rape...
S	...yes he said...
M	...if you are legitimately raped a woman's body will reject...
S	...will reject the semen...
M	...the pregnancy...
S	...or the, the pregnancy which I...
M	...which it's just, I mean, but he was crucified in America for saying...
S	...absolutely...
M	...that.

S	Absolutely.
M	So, I mean it, I wonder what other cultures would say to that...
S	...yeah...
M	...cause in America he was crucified and rightly so...
S	...yeah...
M	...by my definitions.
S	Yeah.
M	I wonder in other cultures what...

5. Phrasal Verbs (The *MP3* is available online)

These **Phrasal Verbs** are very common in relation to **Sexual Violence**.

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Structure	Example
Lash out	Suddenly become violent		Inseparable No Object	She lashed out at her attacker and broke free.
Carry out	Perform a task	Assault Attack	Separable Object Carry + out + O Carry + OPr + out <i>Used more in the passive form when related to an assault or attack</i>	A GBH (Grievous Bodily Harm) assault was carried out last night on campus. Police are asking students to be on the alert for anybody suspicious.
Done for	<u>To be likely to be punished, hurt, or killed</u>		Inseparable Object Done + for + O	A: Do you think he will be let off? B: No, I think he will be done for it. He is guilty in my book.

Let off	Not punish		Separable Object Let + off + O Let + O + off Let + OPr + off	The judge let him off <u>with</u> a fine, not a prison sentence, as it was his first offence.
Get away	Escape		Inseparable No Object	The perp got away <u>with</u> €25,000.

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

Complete each sentence below by filling in the blank with the best phrasal verb from the list.

Change the form of the phrasal verb if necessary. Use each phrasal verb only once.

lash out carry out get away let off done for

1. If I don't do my homework, do you think I will be able to _____ with it?
2. Don't worry, she'll just _____ you _____ with a slap on the wrist.
3. Quick run or we will be _____.
4. I have no idea what happened. One minute he was fine, then the next, he just _____ and hit me in the face.
5. A horrific attack was _____ last night in the alley behind the houses.

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)

Present Perfect Continuous

<p>Rule</p> <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>	<p>Use</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)
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9. Idioms (The *MP3* is available online)

These *Idioms* are very common and they are connected to **Sexual Violence**.

Idiom	Meaning	Situation	Example
Get off scot-free	To go unpunished, to be acquitted of a crime	UK - the phrase ' scot free ' comes from the 11 th century, when "scot" was a form of tax...so "scot free" was not paying tax, hence to get off scot-free, was to escape from being punished for not paying taxes.	The man was able to get off scot-free in the case involving his illegal transactions.
Do a runner	To run away from the law or commitment	British English	The criminal did not go to court, instead he did a runner and he is now at large.

A travesty of justice	A legal action that is an insult to the system of justice		The trial was a travesty of justice and the dead girl's family were not happy with the result.
Give someone a slap on the wrist	To give someone light punishment	Usually use when talking about a <i>first offence</i> .	The judge gave the young offender a slap on the wrist and he was required to do some community work as compensation for his crime.
Face the music	To receive punishment or judgement for something wrong or illegal that you have done.		The young man was forced to face the music for the crimes that he had committed.