

P2 Conversation

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Topic 1 **Travel**

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

1. brawl	braw <u>l</u>	6. altercations	al ter ca <u>t</u> ions
2. free-for-all	free-for-all	7. skirmish	skir mi <u>sh</u>
3. resolved	re sol <u>ved</u>	8. concerns	con ce <u>rn</u> s
4. nip in the bud	nip in the bu <u>d</u>	9. presence	pre <u>s</u> ence
5. deploying	de ploy ing	10. assist	as si <u>st</u>

2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	Parts of Speech
1	brawl	<i>n</i>	a noisy quarrel or fight	They were thrown out of the party after starting a brawl .	altercation argument battle	brawl <i>v</i> brawl er <i>n</i>
2	free-for-all	<i>n</i>	an uncontrolled fight or competition that involves many people, or a chaotic situation with no rule or structure.	The press conference deteriorated into a free-for-all	brawl brouhaha fracas melee	free-for-all <i>adj</i>
3	resolved	<i>adj</i>	to find an answer or solution to (something) : to settle or solve (something)	The brothers finally resolved their conflict.	clear up conclude fix iron out	re·solv·able <i>adj</i> re·solv·er <i>n</i> res o lution <i>n</i>
4	nip * in the bud	<i>id</i>	stop early on	Her father tried to nip her little romance in the bud .	abort cut off cut short	
5	deploying	<i>v</i>	to organize and send out (people or things) to be used for a particular purpose	They plan to deploy more American soldiers over the next six months.	expand open set up use	de·ploy·able <i>adj</i> de·ploy·ment <i>n</i>

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	Parts of Speech
6	altercations	<i>n</i>	a noisy or angry argument	She got into several altercations with the coach this season.	argument fracas brawl run-in	
7	skirmish	<i>n</i>	a brief and usually unplanned fight during a war OR a minor or brief argument or disagreement	Violent skirmishes with the enemy continue despite talks of peace.	fight altercation clash battle brawl	skir mish <i>v</i>
8	concerns	<i>n</i>	a feeling of worry usually shared by many people	I share your concern about these problems.	burden worry	concern <i>v</i>
9	presence	<i>adv</i>	someone or something that is seen or noticed in a particular place, area, etc.	The presence of the ambulance outside the house worried the neighbors.	existence attendance	present <i>n</i>
10	assist	<i>v</i>	to give support or help : to make it easier for someone to do something or for something to happen	She assisted the boy with his homework.	help aid	as sist <i>n</i> as sis tance <i>n</i>

3. Vocabulary Practice

a. Match the following *synonyms* from the article.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. brawl | a. sorted out |
| 2. free-for-all | b. help |
| 3. resolved | c. angry argument |
| 4. nip in the bud | d. fight/argument |
| 5. deploying | e. open fight, no rules |
| 6. altercations | f. stop early |
| 7. skirmish | g. existence |
| 8. concerns | h. violent fight |
| 9. presence | i. worries |
| 10. assist | j. sending |

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

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

Temperatures can get hot even in the freezing conditions on Mount Everest, the world's highest mountain. So hot, in fact, that fights break out among climbers. One **brawl** erupted last April between climbers from Europe and local Sherpas. The **free-for-all** happened at 7,470m, 1,400m below the summit. It started over an argument about how to fix mountaineering ropes on the slopes. The dispute was **resolved** without anyone suffering serious injuries. With Everest becoming more and more crowded, Nepalese officials are attempting to **nip** any more trouble **in the bud** by **deploying** a team of security guards. The nine-person team will be ready to deal with any alpine **altercations** before the climbing season begins in April.

An official from Nepal's tourism ministry told the Himalayan Times website that last year's **skirmish** raised **concerns** about the safety and security of climbers on the mountain, especially given that law enforcement officers were days away. He said: "We will open an office at the base camp with a team of government officials, including the army and police personnel. This will make it easy to resolve any conflict." He added: "The **presence** of security officials at the base camp will give a psychological feeling to climbers that they are safe." He said the security officers could also **assist** with "medical help, rescues or anything else", adding: "We want to make things easier for climbers."

5. Listening & Reading Practice

Read the headline. Guess if *a-h* below are true (T) or false (F).

Headline: Mount Everest security guards to stop fights

- a. Tempers get hotter in freezing conditions than anywhere else. T / F
- b. The article mentioned a fight between Europeans and local Sherpas. T / F
- c. The Nepalese are planting trees that are in bud on Mt. Everest. T / F
- d. A 90-person security team will protect Everest's climbers from April. T / F
- e. Nepal's tourism authorities aren't worried about the safety of climbers. T / F
- f. A government office will open at Everest's base camp. T / F
- g. Soldiers and police will help keep the peace among climbers. T / F
- h. The security guards will also help with things like first-aid. T / F

6. Conversation Strategies

Please use the following *Rejoinders* to show that you are listening, that you understand and that you are interested.

Happy

That's great!

Terrific!

Wonderful!

Interested

I see.

That's nice.

Oh, yeah?

Sad

That's too bad.

I'm sorry to hear that.

Oh, no!

Surprised

You're kidding!

I can't believe it!

Oh, really! / Oh, really?

7. Conversation Strategy Practice

First fill in the blanks. Then say these sentences to Student B, who will respond with a rejoinder. Also, listen to Student B and respond with a rejoinder.

Student A

1. I like _____ cars.
2. I have a date with _____ tonight.
3. Last night I drank five glasses of _____ in one hour.
4. I stole Seanan's phone.

Student B

1. I'm taking a trip to _____ on my next vacation.
2. I have a pet dog and a pet _____.
3. I drink _____ every day.
4. I'm going to have a baby.

8. Idioms

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

Idiom	Meaning	Example
itchy feet	A person who has itchy feet is someone who finds it difficult to stay in one place and likes to travel and discover new places.	Andrew's got itchy feet again. He says he's going to teach in China for a few years.
hit the road	When you hit the road, you begin a journey.	It's getting late and we've got a long way to go. Let's hit the road .
drive up the wall	If somebody or something drives you up the wall, they do something that greatly annoys or irritates you.	I can't concentrate with all the noise - it's driving me up the wall .
on the home stretch	To say that you are on the home stretch means that you are approaching the end of something such as a task, a race or a journey.	Don't give up - we're on the home stretch now.
get show on the road	If you manage to put a plan into action, you get the show on the road.	OK, we've got all we need, so let's get the show on the road .

9. Phrasal Verbs

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

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Collocation	Example
Set out*	to start a journey	trip journey	What time will you set out on your trip tomorrow?
Pick *up*	to go and fetch someone from a place and take them somewhere else	friend	I'll pick you up at 8am. Is that okay?
Get away*	to leave to go somewhere for a break or holiday		I need to get away . I am so stressed out at the moment.
Drop *off*	to take someone to a place and leave them there		Can you drop me off at the corner? Thanks.
See *off*	to go the place someone is leaving from to say goodbye	Friend (Family member)	a. Are you coming to the airport? b. Sure, I'll be there to see you off .

Topic 2 **Current Events World**

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

1. vice	vice	6. spiraling	spi·ra·ling
2. corrupt	cor·rupt	7. flashpoints	flash·points
3. ice sheets	ice·sheets	8. bread and butter	bread·and·but·ter
4. visceral	vis·cer·al	9. sobering	so·ber·ing
5. messed-up	messed·up	10. struggle	strug·gle

2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	Parts of Speech
1	vice	<i>n</i>	bad or immoral behavior or habits	He thought gambling was a vice .	bad habit sin corruption debauchery	<i>vice prep</i>
2	corrupt	<i>adj</i>	doing things that are dishonest or illegal in order to make money or to gain or keep power	The country's justice system is riddled with corrupt judges who accept bribes.	crooked fraudulent nefarious rotten shady	corrupt <i>v</i> cor·rupt·ly <i>adv</i> cor·rupt·ness <i>n</i> cor·rupt·er <i>n</i> cor·rup·tor <i>n</i> cor·rupt·ibil·i·ty <i>n</i> cor·rupt·ible <i>adj</i> cor·rupt·ibly <i>adv</i>
3	ice sheets	<i>n</i>	a very large and thick area of ice that covers a region	As a result of global warming, ice sheets are melting, causing sea levels to rise.	ice cap glacier	
4	visceral	<i>adj</i>	coming from strong emotions and not logic or reason	Her visceral reaction was to curse at the other driver.	instinctive innate intuitive	vis·cer·al·ly <i>adv</i>
5	messed-up	<i>adj</i>	confused, to say something is in disorder	The country was messed up for years after the war.	confused at a loss baffled bollixed	mess up <i>v</i>

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	Parts of Speech
6	spiraling	<i>v</i>	to greatly increase, decrease, or get worse in a continuous and usually fast and uncontrolled way	The airplane spiraled to the ground and crashed.	nose dive plunge plummet fall	spi·ral <i>n</i> spi·ral·ly <i>adv</i>
7	flashpoints	<i>n</i>	a point, place, or situation in which sudden anger or violence could happen	The city became a flash point as political tensions grew.	turning point breaking point crisis critical moment moment of truth	
8	bread and butter	<i>n</i>	a dependable source of income or success	Casual clothing has always been the company's bread and butter .	livelihood living means sustaining income	
9	sobering	<i>adj</i>	making you feel serious and thoughtful	His death is a sobering reminder of the dangers of mountaineering.	severe deep meaningful important significant	so·ber <i>n</i> so·ber·ly <i>adv</i> so·ber·ness <i>n</i>
10	struggle	<i>n</i>	a long effort to do, achieve, or deal with something that is difficult or that causes problems	There was a struggle for the gun.	attempt battle clash contest Strife fights	struggle <i>v</i> strug·gler <i>n</i>

3. Vocabulary Practice

Please ask and answer the questions with your partner. Please give full answers using the target language. Thank you.

- A. Do you have a **vice**? What is it?
- B. What is your dad's or mom's **bread and butter**?
- A. Are politicians in Korea **corrupt**? Explain why or why not.
- B. What was the most **sobering** experience you have had in your life so far?
- A. Can you name any **flash points** in the world today?
- B. Which country do you think is most **messed up** these days?
- A. Why did the Korean economy **spiral** out of control in 1997?
- B. Do you think **ice sheets** are important?
- A. What has been the biggest **struggle** in your life to date?
- B. What bad words do you say when you have a **visceral** reaction?

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

Listen to and read an article about **Current Events World**.

Vice goes to war

America has pumped \$100 billion into rebuilding Afghanistan, the most **corrupt** nation in the world. If the entire Greenland **ice sheet** melts, 80 of the world's 100 largest cities will be flooded. Some neighborhoods in Rio are so dangerous that police helicopters won't fly over them, for fear of being shot down.

These are just a few of the terrifying stories explored on the second season of "Vice," which premieres Friday night on HBO. It's dramatic, **visceral** reporting from some of the most **messed-up** places on the planet.



Yet for all the war zones that Vice Media co-founder Shane Smith has visited on the show, his biggest battle is against the traditional powers of global TV news.

"CNN is a disaster. It's **spiraling** into s---," Smith said in an interview with the Daily News last week. "They are trying to young it down, but everything they do is a f---ing disaster. But what's bad for CNN is good for me." If CNN was doing a better job taking viewers into the **flashpoints**

of global conflict, Smith explained, Vice would have stuck to its **bread-and-butter** stories about “rare denim, cocaine and supermodels.”

Instead the Brooklyn-based company has evolved to cover some of the most significant events of the early 21st century. “When I was a child, I acted like a child,” said Smith, “and then I became a man and put away such childish things. You have to grow up.”

An especially **sobering** segment of the new season follows Smith to Greenland, where he camps alongside a melting glacier. He and environmental scientist Jason Box sip Jameson by the fire and listen as massive chunks of ice break free and crash into the warming oceans below. Every piece of ice that melts causes the sea to rise. As Smith explains on the show: “It scares the piss out of me, frankly.”

The second season on HBO has brought with it a larger budget, allowing the Vice team of correspondents to grow and travel to more, and more dangerous, locations. Smith says there are currently three camera crews in Iran, and they face a daily **struggle** between their story and their safety. “If you shoot what you are not supposed to shoot in Iran, they will put you in jail for a long time,” he said.

More info can be found at www.vicenews.com (warning...some scenes may be disturbing)

5. Listening and Reading Practice

Please discuss these questions with our partner before you read and listen.

1. Do you think the news on TV reports the real truth to stories?
2. In Korea in the 1980s, there was a 3-S policy (Sex, Sport and Screen). Why was this policy introduced? Do we still have this policy or something similar in Korea / the World today?
3. Where do you find your news information? TV, newspaper, online, blog? Who makes the news you read and why do they make it?

6. Conversation Strategies

Please use the following *Follow-Up Questions* when you want to talk more deeply about a topic.

What _____?

What kind of _____?

Where _____?

How long/far/late/big _____?

When _____?

7. Conversation Strategy Practice

Ask Student B these questions and respond with *rejoinders* and several *follow-up questions*. Also, answer Student B's questions.

Student A

1. What country would you like to visit someday?
2. Are you afraid of anything?
3. Do you like Keimyung?

Student B

1. What is your favorite drink?
2. Do you like to exercise?
3. What would you like to do during next vacation?

8. Idioms

These *idioms* are very common and they are connected to **Current Events**.

Idiom	Meaning	Example
the last straw	the last in a series of unpleasant events which finally makes you feel that you cannot continue to accept a bad situation [from the proverb <i><u>the last straw breaks the (laden) camel's back</u></i>]	His affair was <u>the last straw</u> . She divorced him soon after that.
cross that bridge when we come to it.	something that you say in order to tell someone that you will not worry about a possible problem but will deal with it if it happens	'What if the flight is delayed?' 'I'll <u>cross that bridge when I come to it.</u> '
behind the scenes	if something happens behind the scenes, it happens secretly, especially when something else is happening publicly	Diplomats have been working hard <u>behind the scenes</u> in preparation for the peace talks.
act of nature	This can refer to a natural disaster (earthquake, storm, flood etc...) Similar to ' <u>act of God</u> '	This <u>act of nature</u> may destroy the economy of that region for many years to come.
leave no stone unturned	To make every possible effort.	They <u>left no stone unturned</u> , hunting for the missing plane.

9. Phrasal Verbs

These **Phrasal Verbs** are very common in relation to **Current Events**.

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Collocation	Example
Fend off	to defend yourself against an attack or to protect yourself from a criticism or difficulty by ignoring it or not dealing directly with it	attack criticism blows	His opponent jumped back and tried to fend off the blows. So far, he has managed to fend off attacks on his reputation.
Come out	if something comes out, it becomes known	secret truth word	The truth about the murder will all come out in court.
Die down	if something dies down, it becomes much less noisy, powerful, or active	wind protests fuss	The government is hoping the protests will die down after today's demonstrations.
Leak out	to become known by the public	secret news word	News leaked out that he was leaving the show.
Resort to	to do something extreme or unpleasant in order to solve a problem	violence legal action	I think we can solve this problem without resorting to legal action.

Topic 3 **Cosmetics**

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

1. anesthesia	an es the <u>sia</u>	6. implant	im plant
2. augment	aug <u>ment</u>	7. inject	in <u>ject</u>
3. certifiably	cer ti <u>fi</u> ab ly	8. obese	o <u>bese</u>
4. complication	com pli <u>ca</u> tion	9. procedure	pro <u>ce</u> dure
5. cure	<u>cure</u>	10. scar	scar

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

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	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.	put under numbness	an es the tic <i>n</i>
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.	improve amplify boost develop	aug men ta tion <i>n</i>
3	certifiably	<i>adv</i>	in a manner that is officially recognized	He couldn't be institutionalized until he was declared certifiably insane.	demented deranged frenzied	cer ti fy <i>v</i> cer ti fi ca tion <i>n</i> cer ti fi cate <i>n</i> cer ti fi able <i>adj</i>
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.	difficulty problem snag	com pli cate <i>v</i>
5	cure	<i>v</i>	To restore to health	They say laughter can help cure many illnesses.	fix better amend	cure <i>n</i>

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 to and read an article about **Cosmetics**.

Since 1992, the number of cosmetic surgery **procedures** has risen 175percent 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**.

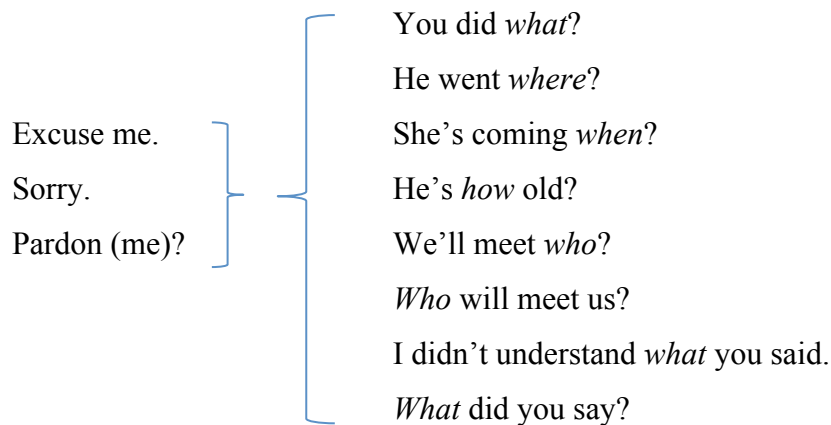
5. Listening & Reading Practice

Please ask and answer the following questions with your partner.

1. What is the difference between cosmetic surgery and plastic surgery?
2. Have you ever considered cosmetic surgery? Why / why not?
3. Do you think cosmetic surgery is the norm today?
4. What procedures are most common in your country and why?

6. Conversation Strategies

Please use the following *Clarification Questions* when you want to confirm what someone else said.



7. Conversation Strategy Practice

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

Student A

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

Student B

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

8. Idioms

These *idioms* are very common and they are connected to **Music**.

Idiom	Meaning	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	A. 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.

9. Phrasal Verbs

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

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Collocation	Example
Frown upon*	To have a negative view or opinion about someone.	Women	Women who have cosmetic surgery in this country are not frowned upon .
Turn *back*	To reverse something, to go back in time.	Clock	Cosmetic surgery can only turn back the clock , not stop it.
Show *off*	To flaunt or be proud of something you have and show it to everyone.	Figure	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	How long does it take you to put on make-up before you go out on a date?
Strut around*	To proudly walk around with good posture. (sometimes a negative sense)		Look at her strutting around as if she is a super model.

Topic 4 Social Networks

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

1. interaction	in ter <u>a</u> c tion	6. condolences	con <u>d</u> o len ces
2. loners	l <u>o</u> n ers	7. nonexistent	non ex <u>i</u> s tent
3. demographic	de mo <u>g</u> raph ic	8. superficial	su per <u>f</u> i cial
4. proximity	pro <u>x</u> im i ty	9. updated	up <u>d</u> a ted
5. newborn	new born	10. beg the question	beg the <u>q</u> ues tion

2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	Parts of Speech
1	interaction	<i>n</i>	mutual or reciprocal action or influence	She guessed from the friendly interaction that they were close to the other parents.	cooperation communication synergy	in·ter·ac·tion·al <i>adj</i> in ter act v
2	loners	<i>n</i>	a person who is often alone or who likes to be alone	The killer was a loner with no friends.	hermit outsider introvert	a lone <i>adj</i>
3	demographic	<i>adj</i>	of or relating to the study of changes that occur in large groups of people over a period of time	The demographic information shows that the population increased but the average income went down.	numerical analytical	de·mo·graph·i·cal·ly <i>adv</i>
4	proximity	<i>n</i>	the state of being near	The proximity of the curtains to the fireplace was a cause of concern for the safety inspector>	closeness adjacency juxtaposition	prox i mate <i>adj</i> prox·i·mate·ly <i>adv</i> prox·i·mate·ness <i>n</i>
5	newborn	<i>n</i>	a person or animal that has recently been born : a newborn person or animal	The new clothes were too big for her newborn .	baby child kid	new born <i>adj</i>

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	Parts of Speech
6	condolences	<i>n</i>	a feeling or expression of sympathy and sadness especially when someone is suffering because of the death of a family member, a friend, etc.	We wish to express our sincere condolences to your family.	compassion consolation solace	
7	nonexistent	<i>adj</i>	absence of existence : the negation of being	In the 1950s Australian plays were virtually nonexistent , with Australian theatres dominated by British and American productions.	not real absent vacant tenuous	non ex is tence <i>n</i>
8	superficial	<i>adj</i>	concerned only with what is obvious or apparent : not thorough or complete	They had a superficial knowledge of the topic.	frivolous slight cursory	su-per-fi-cial·ly <i>adv</i>
9	updated	<i>v</i>	to change (something) by including the most recent information	I need to update my contacts.	amend renew revise	up date <i>n</i>
10	beg the question	<i>v</i>	to elicit a question logically as a reaction or response	The striker's injury begs the question of who will start in his place.	ask beseech solicit	beg <i>v</i> beg <i>abbr</i>

3. Vocabulary Practice

Fill in the Blanks: Fill in the blank with the correct word. Use a dictionary for any words you don't know, but be sure to check your English-English dictionary, too.

superficial **proximity** **loners** **condolences** **beg**
newborn **interaction** **updated** **nonexistent** **demographic**

- a. Do social networking sites like Facebook, MySpace, and Twitter encourage social ()?
- b. Or do these sites encourage people to become ()?
- c. People who are over twenty-five are the largest growing () of users.
- d. Social networking sites allow users to keep in contact with "() friends."
- e. We may send these people birthday cards, or call with congratulations of a wedding or a ().
- f. We may express () of a death in the family.
- g. Face to face contact, however, is largely ().
- h. The contact may be () and achieved through emails and instant messages.
- i. As long as the personal pages are regularly (), it's easy to share photos or hear about kids.
- j. Social networking sites () the following question then: Are people becoming social hermits?

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

Listen to and read an article about **Social Networking**.

Do social networking sites like Facebook, MySpace, and Twitter encourage social **interaction**? Or do these sites encourage people to become **loners**? The sites - and there are dozens and dozens of them - have now caught on with working professionals. In fact, people who are over twenty-five are the largest growing **demographic** of users. People continue to become busier, with demands at work and at home requiring immediate attention. There simply isn't enough time in the day to meet with friends. Social networking sites allow people to stay in contact, and

without scheduling face time.

But there are other reasons than just time management. Social networking sites allow users to keep in contact with "[proximity](#) friends." These are people who are or were physically but not personally close, such as ex-classmates, ex-colleagues, parents of the children your kids play with in the neighborhood, and friends of friends. We may send these people holiday and birthday cards, call with congratulations of a wedding or a [newborn](#), or express [condolences](#) of a death in the family. Face to face contact, however, is largely [nonexistent](#).

There is then the feeling of contact. As a result, many view the networking sites as a tool that improves communication. The contact may be [superficial](#) and achieved through emails and instant messages, yet many people now know more small details about one another. As long as the personal pages are regularly [updated](#), it's easy to share photos or hear about kids, achievements, and other important news.

People "**talk**" with one another more frequently, but they rarely meet in person. Social networking sites [beg the](#) following [question](#) then: Are people becoming social hermits?

5. Listening & Reading Practice

Answer the questions to check your comprehension.

- a. What two questions does the article initially ask?
- b. According to the article, who is the largest growing demographic of users?
- c. According to the article, who are "[proximity](#) friends?"
- d. Because of networking sites, why is it easier to know about people, especially small details?
- e. Why are there quotation marks around "**talk**" in the last paragraph?

8. Idioms

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

Idiom	Meaning	Example
blow a fuse	To be angry	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	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	We got our wires crossed yesterday, I thought you said the meeting was at 6pm not 5pm, my bad, sorry.
rocket science	Easy, simple	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	Apple, were light years ahead of their competition until recently, now they seem to be on par with other companies.

9. Phrasal Verbs

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

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Collocation	Example
Fire *up*	to start something such as an engine	machine computer car	Fire up your web browser and the www will give you access to information you can't find in the local library.
Chat *away*	Same as chat (verb) – to talk causally (online through typing)	online	I've seen grandmothers go from zero computer experience to chatting away happily in just a few minutes.
Act up	If a part of your body or a piece of equipment acts up, it starts to become painful or to develop problems	machine computer car back leg	This computer's acting up again.
Be down	Malfunctioning or not operating, especially temporarily	computer system	The system was down for about 14 hours, as Georgetown's technical staff members worked overnight on the problem.
Arse around*	be lazy or idle	computer at home at the beach downtown	I spend my days sitting in school wishing I wasn't there, and then coming home and arsing around on the computer.

Topic 5 Europe

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

1. asylum	a sy lum	6. ravaged	ra <u>v</u> aged
2. bunker	bun ker	7. rubble	ru <u>b</u> ble
3. incessant	in ces sant	8. face	fa <u>c</u> e
4. regulated	reg u la ted	9. betray	be tra <u>y</u>
5. detainees	de ta <u>i</u> n ees	10. carted off	ca <u>r</u> ted off

2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	Parts of Speech
1	asylum	<i>adj</i>	protection given by a government to someone who has left another country in order to escape being harmed – (in our book - a place of retreat and security)	She was granted asylum after it was made clear that she would be killed if she returned to her native country.	haven refuge sanctuary shelter	a sy lum <i>n</i>
2	bunker	<i>n</i>	a strong building that is mostly below ground, used to keep soldiers, weapons, etc., safe from attacks	The ammunition is stored in concrete bunkers .	dugout fortification shelter	bun ker <i>v</i> bun·kered <i>adj</i>
3	incessant	<i>adj</i>	continuing without stopping : not stopping	The incessant noise from an outside repair crew was a real distraction during the test.	ceaseless constant continual	in·ces·sant·ly <i>adv</i>
4	regulated	<i>v</i>	to make rules or laws that control (something)	We need better laws to regulate the content of the Internet.	manage monitor	reg·u·la·tive <i>adj</i> reg·u·la·to·ry <i>adj</i>

5	detainees	<i>n</i>	a person who is being kept in a prison/custody especially for political reasons : a person who is being detained	The detainees were given new clothes upon arrival.	hostage prisoner captive	de·tain <i>v</i>
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	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	Parts of Speech
6	ravaged	<i>v</i>	to damage or harm (something) very badly	Liberia is a land ravaged by war.	consumed devastated ruined	rav·age <i>n</i> rav·age·ment <i>n</i> rav·ag·er <i>n</i>
7	rubble	<i>n</i>	broken pieces of stone, brick, etc., from walls or buildings that have fallen	Rescue workers managed to pull two injured people out of the rubble .	debris fill scree	rub·ble <i>v</i>
8	face	<i>n</i>	the way something appears when it is first seen or thought about	The face of Kpop in Korea is G-Dragon in my mind.	appearance condition representative	face <i>v</i> face <i>n</i>
9	betray	<i>v</i>	to fail or desert especially in time of need	They betrayed their country by selling its secrets to other governments.	abandon deceive forsake mislead	be·tray·al <i>n</i> be·tray·er <i>n</i>
10	carted off	<i>pv</i>	to take someone somewhere, especially to hospital or prison	I was carted off in an ambulance with the sirens blaring.	remove take away separate	

3. Vocabulary Practice

Please put the following vocabulary into the right sentence.

asylum detainees bunker ravaged incessant rubble
face betray regulated carted off

1. Who is the _____ of L'Oreal?
2. A group of Burmese _____ seekers who have been detained on Nauru for several months face the prospect of spending years on the island.
3. However, if you are annoyed by their _____ talking, your relationship is already being damaged.
4. The man who would never _____ his mistress then sold his story to the Daily Mirror in a deal worth £300000.
5. The disease _____ his heart, kidneys, brain, and pancreas.
6. The _____ at Guantanamo Bay Prison have been mistreated for years.
7. Hitler committed suicide soon after his _____ was raided.
8. He was _____ after the verdict in handcuffs.
9. The kidneys are the key organs that _____ systemic blood pressure.
10. Mattresses and household objects could be seen poking through the _____.

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

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

The Asylzentrum Lukmanier asylum center in the Swiss Alps.

The most remote **asylum** center in Switzerland is housed in an abandoned military **bunker** high up in the Swiss Alps. Standing outside the facility at the top of the Lukmanier Pass, you can see nothing but an endless amount of rocks and a strangely shimmering black reservoir that is so cold your skin starts to burn as soon as you put your feet in it. The only sound is the **incessant** buzzing of the high-voltage wires running through the small pylon that stands in front of the entrance to Asylzentrum Lukmanier.



The center usually houses between 50 and 80 men, sent to wait in the mountains to find out if they will be granted the right to live in Europe. The residents sleep in bomb shelters they share in groups of five and follow a strictly **regulated** daily routine—three meals a day, lights out at 10 PM, and if you want to leave the camp, you'll have to wait for the weekend. To an outside

observer it would appear that the **detainees** are criminals, yet they are only looking for a better life away from their war-**ravaged** countries.

This isolation cell, which opened in July, is the first of many more to come. A law passed this summer essentially allows empty military facilities to be transformed into "integration zones."

One man we spoke to was Joseph, a French-speaking Eritrean florist. His main gripe was that detainees don't receive any climate-appropriate clothing other than their working clothes, which they are not allowed to wear outside working hours. For the asylum seekers at Asylzentrum Lukmanier, work consists of different community jobs, such as removing **rubble** from hiking trails or roadwork. When Joseph's not being kept busy with that, he wanders the mountainsides smoking in his crocodile brogues.



The situation we encountered in the Alps may seem weird, but it's not unique. If anything, it's symptomatic of the modern **face** of Swiss immigration policy, which seems to **betray** the country's humanitarian tradition. Back in August, for example, ten asylum seekers in the village of Solothurn protested against being forced to live in a bomb shelter with no sunlight or fresh air supply. You would think that those demands were fairly reasonable, but their demonstration was a disaster—some guy poured beer and milk all over the protesters and the Swiss authorities withdrew both the wages they were legally owed and their food. Four days into the protest, the police shut the whole thing down and the ten asylum seekers were split up and **carted off** in different directions.

5. Listening & Reading Practice

Ask and answer the following questions with your partner.

1. Tell me something you know about Switzerland?
2. Do you think Switzerland has any immigration problems?
3. Why do people immigrate to other countries?
4. Do immigrants have a good or bad reputation in your part of the country?

6. Conversation Strategies

Please use the following when you want to **Interrupt Someone**.

Excuse me. (*polite*)

Could I say something?

Can I say one thing?

Can I ask something?

Wait a Minute. (*familiar or strong*)

But _____.

Hold your horses.

What..? Who..? Why..? etc.

Stop right there.

7. Conversation Strategy Practice

Please try the following with your partner.

1. **Student A:** Ask Student B this question: What is the best city in Korea?

Student B: Give your answer and reasons why.

Student A: Interrupt Student B with a statement. (in the middle of his/her answer)

1. **Student B:** Ask Student A this question: Why didn't you answer my phone call yesterday?

Student A: Answer this question and give reasons.

Student B: Interrupt Student A with a statement. (in the middle of his/her answer)

&

Can you create 2 more situations and then interrupt each other? (No writing...just talking)

8. Idioms

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

Idiom	Meaning	Example
Dutch courage	Drink a little before you do sth to make yourself feel brave	I need some Dutch courage before I talk to her.
An Englishman's home is his castle	This means that what happens in a person's home or private life is their business and should not be subject to outside interference.	An Englishman's home is his castle. The government has no right to interfere in our private lives!
A young Turk	Used to describe a young rebel who is part of a group/organization and can't be controlled.	'I was a bit of a young Turk in the past, but I've calmed down a lot nowadays.'
Pardon my French	This expression is used to apologise usually before, or after, we say something rude or impolite: a swear word.	'If you'll pardon my French , I think he's a *&^%!!'
It's all Greek to me	This phrase is used when don't understand or have no knowledge on a topic.	A: Do you know what this means? B: Nope, I haven't a clue. It's all Greek to me. Maybe, you could ask Jane, she likes this stuff. A: Thanks.

9. Phrasal Verbs

These **Phrasal Verbs** are very common in relation to **Politics, Travel and Manners**.

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Collocation	Example
Abide by*	to accept without objection	decision rules	Japan's government will abide by the court's ruling.
Live on	money used for basic needs	money	You lost all the money? What are we going to live on this month?
Cool *down*	become calm	situation	Right from the beginning, the United Nations recognized that certain situations required impartial personnel to help cool things down .
Blow over	if a dangerous or embarrassing situation blows over, people stop worrying about it and soon forget about it	situation scandal storm	The politician is keeping a low profile until the scandal blows over .
Look down on*	to think that you are better or more important than someone else, or to think that something is not good enough for you	people	A snob is someone who looks down on people of a lower social class.