

C2 Conversation

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Topic 1 **Travel**

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

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Declare | De clare | 6. Winding | W ind ing |
| 2. Peril | Per il | 7. Perched | Per ched |
| 3. Corrupting | Cor rup ting | 8. Defy | De fy |
| 4. Hordes | H ordes | 9. Threshold | Thresh old |
| 5. Illusion | Il lu sion | 10. Capitalize | Cap i tal ize |

2. **Definitions and Samples**

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	Parts of Speech
1	Declare	<i>v</i>	to say or state (something) in an official or public way	He openly declared his love for her.	Advocate Announce Assert	De clar able <i>adj</i> Dec lar a tion <i>n</i>
2	Peril	<i>n</i>	the possibility that you will be hurt or killed or that something unpleasant or bad will happen	She described global warming as “a growing peril .”	Hazard Jeopardy Danger	Per i lous <i>adj</i> Per il <i>v (not common)</i>
3	Corrupting	<i>adj</i>	dishonest, evil, or immoral	The country's justice system is riddled with corrupt judges who accept bribes.	Evil Noxious Pernicious	Cor rupt <i>v</i> Cor rupt er/or <i>n</i> Cor rupt ible i ty <i>n</i> Cor rupt ible <i>adj</i> Cor rupt ibly <i>adv</i>
4	Hordes	<i>n</i>	a large group of people	Hordes of reporters were shouting questions.	Crowd Gang Mob	
5	Illusion	<i>n</i>	something that is false or not real but that seems to be true or real	The video game is designed to give the illusion that you are in control of an airplane.	Deception Delusion Fantasy	Il lu sion al <i>adj</i>

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	Parts of Speech
6	Winding	<i>adj</i>	having a curved or spiral course or form	We took a winding staircase leads to the top of the lighthouse	Circuitous Curving Meandering	Wind ing <i>n</i>
7	Perched	<i>v</i>	to sit on or be on something high or on something from which it is easy to fall	The pigeons are perched up on the roof.	Sit atop of Balanced Roosted	Perch <i>n</i> Perch <i>n</i>
8	Defy	<i>v</i>	to refuse to obey (something or someone)	She defied her parents and dropped out of school.	Challenge Disregard Elude	De fy <i>n</i> (<i>not common</i>)
9	Threshold	<i>n</i>	a piece of wood, metal, or stone that forms the bottom of a door and that you walk over as you enter a room or building	He carried his new bride across the threshold .	Entrance Doorway Opening	Thresh old <i>n</i>
10	Capitalize	<i>v</i>	to gain by turning something to advantage	The player capitalized on her opponent's mistake.	Exploit Take advantage of Profit	Cap i tal ize <i>v</i>

3. Vocabulary Practice

Please put the right words into the gaps below. You may have to **change the form** of the word.

perched **illusion** **hordes** **corrupting** **declare** **defy** **peril**
threshold **winding** **capitalize**

The local police _____ the roads to be _____ after the heavy snow storm. The _____ roads were considered to be too dangerous to drive on. So, _____ of people could not get home due to the snow. The pubs were full of people _____ up at the bar, with no place to go. This created the _____ of a ghost town. No one was outside _____ the weather. The pub-owners _____ on this, making a killing! It did seem kind of _____ behavior, but they didn't drag people off the streets, across the _____ into their bars.

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

Listen to and read a story about **Travel**

Bhutan



From government ministers to rice farmers, every Bhutanese you speak with will **declare** that his country is in constant, imminent **peril**. But the invading armies they fear are those of tourists, and the threat is to their traditional way of life. After taking the throne in 1974, King Jigme Singye Wangchuck instituted a number of policies designed to preserve the country's cultural identity. While making education a priority, he restricted **corrupting** influences like television (which was introduced only in 1999) and required citizens to wear the nation's traditional kimono-like garb.

Looking with horror at the many negative social, cultural and environmental effects that virtually unrestricted tourism was having on nearby developing countries, the government instituted a ‘low-volume, high-value tourist policy in the 1970s that continues to this day. The only way to visit Bhutan is on a pre-arranged package deal that includes hotels, food, guide and driver. The packages cost a minimum of \$200 a day, although this is arguably not bad value, considering everything that comes with it. The policy succeeds in keeping the backpacking [hordes](#) away; only 7,000 tourists fly into Bhutan’s one airport – which ‘is serviced by just two planes – every year.

Bhutan is thus a place where travel still feels like an adventure, where the [illusion](#) of true exploration is occasionally still believable. Go to Bhutan, and you may well find yourself driving for hours along terrifying, [winding](#) mountain passes and then climbing to a monastery [perched](#) on a cliff that seems to [defy](#) all laws of physics. If you are lucky, you may be granted permission to enter the primary temple in the centre of the courtyard. Stepping over the high [threshold](#) and into the inner sanctuary, you can barely see, because the room is dark and the air is thick with a mixture of smoke from the gas lamps and incense. But slowly, brilliant murals reveal themselves, along with an elaborate altar, behind which a group of finely detailed and bronze Buddhas seems almost to glow. For a split second, it is possible to feel that you are the first non-Bhutanese who has ever seen such a sight. That feeling, of course, is solid travel-industry gold. And a new luxury resort is set to [capitalize](#) on the fact that until now, even at \$200 a day, no accommodation in Bhutan could be considered international quality. Even in the country’s very best hotels, the best that can be promised is that the showers will probably be hot, the toilets will probably flush and the electricity will probably work.

5. Conversation Strategies

<p>Countering</p> <p>Countering directly (through antithesis)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>But</i>• <i>But who can say that ...?</i>• <i>But why ...?</i>• <i>But if ...</i>• <i>But surely, ...</i> <p>Countering politely (through agreement followed by antithesis)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Yes, but remember that</i>• <i>Yes, but it isn't that ...</i>	<p>Countering politely (through partial agreement followed by antithesis)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>That may be so, but ...</i>• <i>That may be true, but ...</i>• <i>That may be so, ...</i>• <i>That might have been the case once, but ...</i>• <i>Well, maybe they do, but ...</i>• <i>You may be right about ..., but ..</i>• <i>Maybe...But the problem is...</i>• <i>That's a good idea, but...</i>• <i>That's a good point, but...</i>• <i>I'd love to, but...</i>• <i>That would be great, except that...</i>• <i>That may be so, but...</i>• <i>Possibly, but...</i>• <i>..., but what I'm concerned with is...</i>• <i>..., but what I'm afraid of is...</i>• <i>..., but what bothers me is...</i>• <i>..., but what I don't like is...</i>• <i>..., but what I'm concerned with is...</i> <p>Countering using "after all" "at least" "even so" both for concession and antithesis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>... After all, ...</i>• <i>At least there's ...</i>• <i>But at least...</i>• <i>Well, even so, ...</i>
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6. Conversation Strategy Practice

Please use Expressions from the previous page to **Counter** something your partner says.

Example:

Student A: I think the world began with the Big Bang.

Student B: **That may be so, but** what happened before the Big Bang. I mean, how can something come out of nothing?

Student A: **That's a good point,** science cannot explain everything yet, **but** I believe there is a rational answer.

Student B: **But surely,** you don't believe that we just magically appeared out of nothing? What about God?

Student A: **I'd love to** believe in God, **but** I just don't see the logic for a God.

Student B: Huh

Practice:

Please state the following opinions to your partner. Allow your partner to Counter and then discuss further – try to argue your opinion.

Student A:

1. The Earth is flat.
2. Dokdo is Japanese.

Student B:

1. Keimyung University is better than Seoul National University.
2. I believe in ghosts.

7. Idioms

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

Idiom	Meaning	Example
On a whim	To do something without much thought	<u>On a whim</u> he got off the train and found himself in a small village.
On the road	Travelling from place to place	I was <u>on the road</u> with the circus for six months
Travel light	Don't pack a lot of things. Bring only what you need	Please <u>travel light</u> tomorrow. We have a lot of walking to do.
Watch your back	Be careful: pay attention to people around you	Keep your wallet in a safe place and <u>watch your back</u> on the subway.
Bright and early	Very early in the morning	We'll need to leave <u>bright and early</u> to catch the first ferry.

8. Idiom Practice

Please ask and answer the following questions with your partner. Please answer the questions in full, using the underlined **target language**.

Student A:

1. Do you travel light when you go away for a weekend or do you bring loads of stuff with you?
2. Are you always up bright and early for school? Why/Why not?
3. What's the longest you have ever been on the road?

Student B:

4. Have you ever just taken off on a whim, like jumped on a train without planning? If yes, when and where did you go?
5. Do you think it's necessary to watch your back in Korea? If yes, why?

9. Phrasal Verbs

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

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Collocation	Example
Set off*	to leave on a trip or start going somewhere		They've set off on a trip around the world.
Run up*	accumulate as a debt	Bill Debts	He ran up a huge bill at the Hilton Hotel.
See *off*	to go somewhere such as a station or airport with someone in order to say goodbye to them	Cousins	With sadness we all went outside to see off our cousins. We waved until the car had disappeared round the corner
Touch down	come or bring (a plane) to a landing	Plane Tornado	The plane was quickly covered in foam when it touched down .
End up*	to be in a particular place or state after doing something or because of doing it	Prison	I ended up spending the night in the airport.

Topic 2 Culture

1. Vocabulary (The MP3 is available online)

1. Anti-social	<u>A</u> n ti-so cial	6. Demographics	Dem o graph ics
2. Flaunted	Fla <u>u</u> nt ed	7. Skewed	Sk <u>e</u> wed
3. Ever-broader	<u>E</u> v er-broad er	8. Retail	Re <u>t</u> ail
4. Segments	Seg <u>m</u> ents	9. Alter	<u>A</u> l ter
5. Mainstream	Ma <u>i</u> n stream	10. Stereotypical	St <u>e</u> reo typ i cal

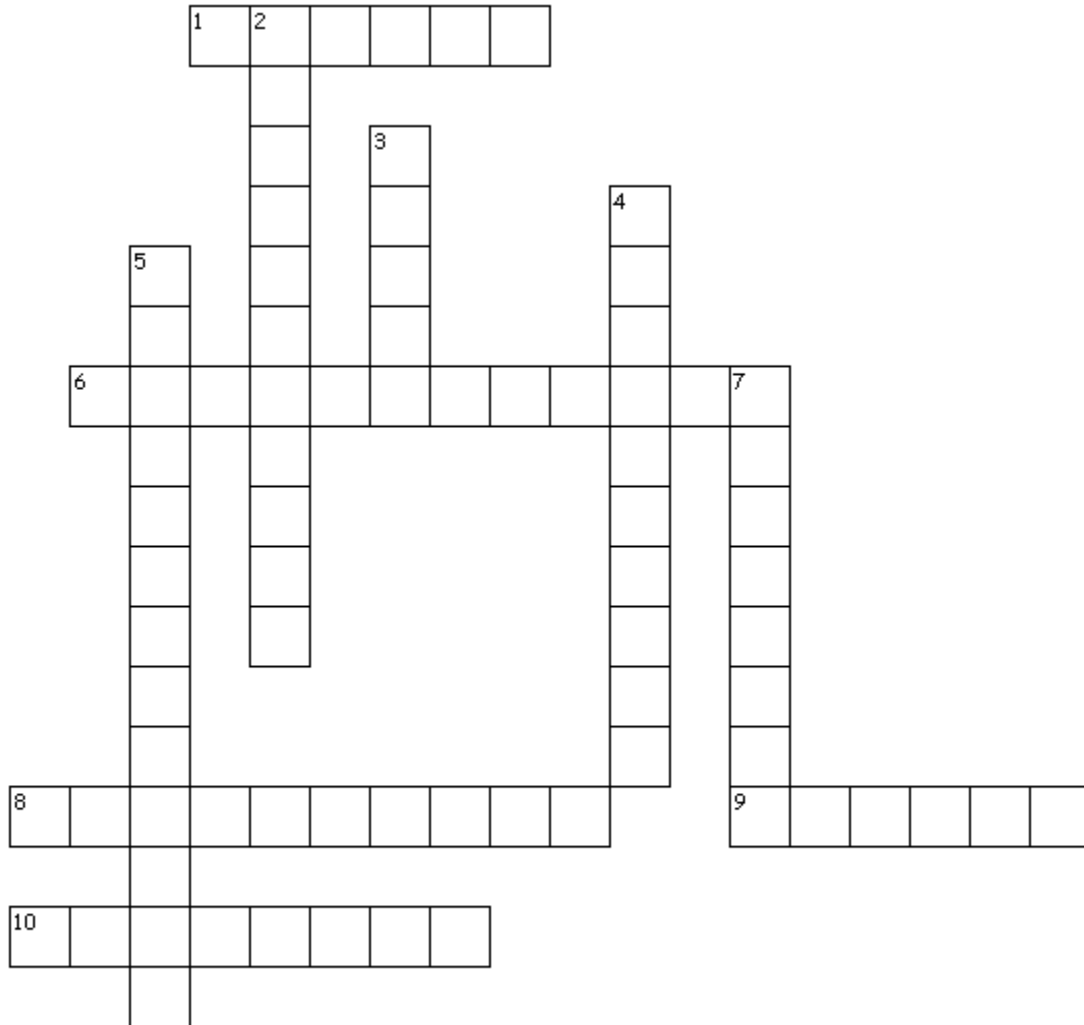
2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	Parts of Speech
1	Anti-social	<i>adj</i>	not friendly to other people	She's not being anti-social ; she's just shy at parties.	Unfriendly Inhospitable Antagonistic	An ti so cial ly <i>adv</i>
2	Flaunted	<i>v</i>	to show (something) in a very open way so that other people will notice	She liked to flaunt her wealth by wearing furs and jewelry.	Show off Brandish Proclaim	Flaunt <i>v</i> Flaunt <i>n</i> (<i>not common</i>) Flaunt ing ly <i>adv</i> Flaunt y <i>adj</i> (<i>not common</i>)
3	Ever-broader	<i>adj</i>	including or involving many things or people : wide in range or amount	The store has an ever-broader selection of coats due to the new stock.	(<i>more</i>) Expansive (<i>more</i>) Extensive Wide (<i>r</i>)	Broad <i>v</i> Broad <i>n</i> (<i>not common</i>)
4	Segments	<i>n</i>	one of the parts into which something can be divided	The railroad track is divided into segments .	Pieces Portions Sections	Seg men tary <i>adj</i> Seg ment <i>v</i>
5	Mainstream	<i>adj</i>	the thoughts, beliefs, and choices that are accepted by the largest number of people	I am not a fan of mainstream music, I prefer alternative music.	Prevailing Dominant Common	Main stream <i>n</i> Main stream <i>v</i>

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonym	Parts of Speech
6	Demographics	<i>n</i>	the qualities (such as age, sex, and income) of a specific group of people	The demographic information shows that the population increased but the average income went down.	Headcount Enumeration Poll	Dem o graph ic <i>adj</i> De mo graph I cal ly <i>adv</i>
7	Skewed	<i>v</i>	to change (something) so that it is not true or accurate	They were accused of skewing the facts to fit their theory.	Distort Alter Bias	Skew <i>v</i> Skew <i>n</i>
8	Retail	<i>adj</i>	relating to the business of selling things directly to customers for their own use	Is that price retail or wholesale?	Normal (<i>price</i>) Cost (<i>price</i>) Market (<i>price</i>)	Re tail <i>n</i> Re tail <i>v</i> Re tail <i>adv</i>
9	Alter	<i>v</i>	to change (something)	Alcohol can alter a person's mood.	Change Adjust Amend	Al ter abil i ty <i>n</i> (<i>not common</i>) Al ter able <i>adj</i> Al ter ably <i>adv</i> (<i>not common</i>) Al ter er <i>n</i>
10	Stereotypical	<i>adj</i>	a standardized mental picture that is held in common by members of a group and that represents an oversimplified opinion, prejudiced attitude, or uncritical judgment	He believes the stereotypical view of men as aggressive and women as nurturing, often prevents the female serial bully from being seen.	Trite Clichéd Hackneyed	Ste reo type <i>n</i> Ste reo typ er <i>n</i> Ste reo typ i cal ly <i>adv</i>

3. Vocabulary Practice

Please complete the *Crossword* below using the clues below. Help your partner 😊



Across

- 1. shop price
- 6. census
- 8. normal
- 9. twisted
- 10. show off

Down

- 2. wider
- 3. change
- 4. cold
- 5. common
- 7. parts

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

Listen to and read a story about **Culture**.

Tattoo Culture



The cultural status of tattooing has steadily evolved from that of an anti-social activity in the 1960s to that of a socially acceptable fashion statement today. First adopted and flaunted by influential rock stars like the Rolling Stones in the early 1970s, tattooing had, by the late 1980s, become accepted by ever-broader segments of mainstream society. Today, tattoos are routinely seen on rock musicians, sports stars and other public figures who play a significant role in setting the culture's behavior patterns. The market demographics for tattoo services are now skewed heavily toward mainstream customers. Tattooing today is the sixth fastest-growing retail business in the United States. The single fastest growing demographic group seeking tattoo services is, to the surprise of many, middle-class suburban women. The state and local governments of New Jersey, like those of other regions across the United States, are being forced to alter their attitude and laws in response to the changing cultural status and popularity of tattooing and have now adopted a more open-minded approach to tattoos. According to one recent journal, tattoos were most common among motorcyclists, criminals and gang members. However, these stereotypical associations have changed over the past 20 years and it is estimated that almost half of the tattoos now being done are on women.

5. Conversation Strategies

Logical Argument	Expressing Cause and effect
<p>Questions or conclusions based on conditions with "if"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If ..., why don't they just ...?</i> • <i>What if ...?</i> • <i>And what happens if ...?</i> • <i>What would happen then if ...?</i> • <i>If that is so..., (then)</i> • <i>That would be true if...</i> • <i>You would be right if...</i> • <i>That would make sense if...</i> • <i>It'd be O.K. if ...</i> <p>Questions based on conditions with sentence adverbials " then" and "so"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>But if you... Then how do you go about ...?</i> • <i>Then can you tell me what's wrong with ...?</i> 	<p>Cause</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The reason why... is ...</i> • <i>The reason why ... is that ...</i> • <i>Due to ...,...</i> • <i>Because...</i> • <i>Because of...</i> • <i>Because...,</i> • <i>Since...,</i> • <i>...is why...</i> <p>Result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>For this reason,...</i> • <i>For this reason alone, ...</i> • <i>Owing to this, ...</i> • <i>This is why ...</i> • <i>That's why...</i> • <i>This is the reason why ...</i> • <i>Therefore</i> • <i>So</i> • <i>As a result</i> • <i>Consequently,...</i> • <i>Thus, ...</i>

6. Conversation Strategy Practice

Please use Expressions from the previous page to **Argue** with your partner.

Example:

Student A: Statement: I don't think I can go on vacation with you.

Student B: Logical Argument Question: **But if you** can't go with me, **how** am I supposed to pay?

Student A: Cause and Result: **The reason why** I can't go is that my mom said no. **Therefore**, I can't go. Sorry.

Practice

Student A: Statement 1: Hip hop sucks!
Statement 2: English is stupid!

Student B: Statement 1: Humans didn't evolve from monkeys!
Statement 2: Daegu is the best city in Korea!

7. Idioms

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

Idiom	Meaning	Example
Ups and downs	Good and bad times, difficulties	You'll have many <u>ups and downs</u> adjusting to a new culture. It's just part of the process.
Be Greek to	Not to be understood by someone	I tried to figure out the language, but it <u>was all Greek to</u> me.
Creature comforts (of home)	The conveniences of modern life	I'm looking forward to the <u>creature comforts</u> of home after this trip. I miss my cup of tea!
Beat one's head against the wall	To be completely frustrated in one's efforts	Each time I asked the hotel to fix my television I felt I was just <u>beating my head against the wall</u> . They never did anything!!!
Broaden one's horizons	To expand one's knowledge and abilities	Experiencing a new culture is a great way to <u>broaden your horizons</u> .

8. Idiom Practice

Please ask and answer the following questions with your partner. Please answer the questions in full, using the underlined **target language**.

Student A:

1. What ups and downs could you have living in a new country?
2. Tell me something that was all Greek to you recently?
3. When you are in another culture, what creature comforts from home do you miss?

Student B:

1. Have you ever been in a position where you felt like beating your head against a wall?
If so, please tell me what happened.
2. Do you think university life is helping you to broaden your horizons?

9. Phrasal Verbs

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

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Collocation	Example
Tap into*	to understand and express something such as people's beliefs or attitudes	Culture	It's hard to tap into a culture , especially if you don't have the language.
Soak *up*	to spend time experiencing, listening to, or feeling something enjoyable	Culture	There will be plenty of time to enjoy the scenery and to soak up the local culture .
Push in	to force one's way into a group of people, queue, etc	Queue	Generally, anyone who pushes in to a queue will receive some form of rebuke from the person they have pushed in front of.
Put up with	to endure or tolerate without complaint or attempt at reprisal		It's not easy to put up with everything going on around you in a new city.
Keep your head down	To avoid trouble		It takes a while to adjust, so I recommend keeping your head down for a bit until you get used to the place.

Topic 3 **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 syn the sis
5. Fertilize	Fer ti lize	10. Precipitation	Pre cip i <u>t</u> a tion

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

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonyms	Parts of Speech
1	Abandon	<i>v</i>	To leave; to give up	To save their lives, the sailors had to abandon the sinking ship.	Desert Forsake Leave	A ban don ment <i>n</i>
2	Adversely	<i>adv</i>	In a harmful way; negatively	Excessive rainfall early in the spring can adversely <i>affect</i> the planting of crops.	Negatively Skeptically Unfavorably	Ad vers i ty <i>n</i> Ad verse <i>adj</i>
3	Aggregate	<i>adj</i>	Gathered into or amounting to a whole	It is impossible to judge last year's performance without knowing the aggregate sales numbers.	Accumulated Combined Amassed	Ag gre gate <i>v</i> Ag gre gate <i>n</i>
4	Cultivation	<i>n</i>	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.	Farming Gardening Horticulture	Cul ti vate <i>v</i>
5	Fertilize	<i>v</i>	To supply with nourishment for plants by adding	This farm fertilizes tomatoes more than any other crop.	Compost Enrich Germinate	Fer til i zer <i>n</i> Fer til i za tion <i>n</i>

			helpful substances to the soil			
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	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonyms	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.	Add to Aggravate Boost	In ten si fi ca tion <i>n</i> In tense <i>adj</i>
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 irrigation .	Watering Flooding Sprinkling	Ir ri gate <i>v</i>
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.	Get Acquire Access	Ob tain abil i ty <i>n</i> Ob tain able <i>adj</i> Ob tain er <i>n</i> Ob tain ment <i>n</i>
9	Photosynthesis	<i>n</i>	Green plants make their own food.	Oxygen is a by-product of the process of photosynthesis .		Pho to syn the size <i>v</i>
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.	Rain Drizzle Rainfall	

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 <i>"therefore," "for this reason."</i>

5. Conversation Strategies

Clarification	
<p>Asking someone to repeat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Pardon me?</i> • <i>Pardon?</i> • <i>Excuse me?</i> • <i>Sorry?</i> • <i>I'm sorry?</i> • <i>I beg your pardon?</i> • <i>Could you say that again?</i> • <i>Would you repeat that please?</i> • <i>Would you mind repeating that please?</i> • <i>Sorry, what did you say?</i> • <i>Sorry, what was that?</i> • <i>What's that again?</i> <p>When you can't follow the logical progression in someone's argument</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>You lost me there.</i> • <i>I'm lost.</i> • <i>I'm not following.</i> • <i>I don't follow.</i> • <i>I didn't get that.</i> <p>Asking for clarification through short Yes/No Questions inviting illustration or example.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>And are they right?</i> • <i>Does that make it ok?</i> • <i>Can you be a bit more specific?</i> • <i>Are you saying that ...?.</i> • <i>Are we talking about ...?.</i> <p>Clarification through "What" or "How" Questions inviting illustration or example.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What's wrong with that?</i> • <i>What's wrong with ...?.</i> • <i>What do you mean?</i> • <i>What do you mean by ...?.</i> • <i>What are you trying to say?</i> • <i>In what way?</i> • <i>How do you mean?</i> • <i>Why do you say that?.</i> • <i>Why is that</i> • <i>Why not?</i> • <i>Can you explain why ...?.</i> • <i>Why do you think that?</i> 	<p>Giving clarification / Reiteration through reference to subject</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>I'm talking about ...</i> • <i>I'm saying that ...</i> • <i>What I'm saying is that ...</i> • <i>The whole point of this is that...</i> • <i>That's what this discussion's about.</i> • <i>I'm talking about ...</i> <p>Giving clarification after misunderstanding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What I mean is...</i> • <i>What I meant is...</i> • <i>What I'm saying is...</i> • <i>What I'm trying to say is...</i> • <i>Don't get me wrong...</i> • <i>Don't misunderstand me...</i> • <i>Let me put it another way, ...</i> • <i>That's not what I said...</i> • <i>That's not what I meant</i> • <i>What I said was...</i> • <i>What I really said/mean/meant...</i> • <i>You must have misunderstood me...</i> • <i>Let's get it straight...</i>

6. Conversation Strategy Practice

Please use Expressions from the previous page to **Clarify** something with your partner.

Example:

Student A: I'm planning to go to *blah blah* on my next vacation.

Student B: **Sorry, would you mind repeating that please?**

Student A: I'm planning to go to *blah blah* on my next vacation.

Student B: **Sorry, you lost me there. Are you saying** you're planning to go to Ireland next vacation?

Student A: No, no, **you must have misunderstood me. What I'm saying is** I'm planning to go to Iceland on my next vacation.

Practice

Student A:

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

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:

Say these sentences to Student A. Then clarify them. Then ask your partner to clarify their sentences.

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*.

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

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

Idiom	Meaning	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.	Don't put <u>all your eggs in one basket.</u>
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 <u>banana republic,</u> 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 <u>breadwinner</u> 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.	That party we had the other night was the <u>best thing since sliced bread.</u>
Apple of your eye	Someone that is very special to you is the 'apple of your' eye.	My wife is the <u>apple of my eye.</u>

8. Idiom Practice

Please ask and answer the following questions with your partner. Please answer the questions in full, using the underlined **target language**.

Student A:

1. Have you ever taken a big risk and put **all your eggs in one basket**?
2. Which country in the world today would you consider a **Banana Republic**? Also, would you go there?

Student B:

1. In the future , do you want to be the **breadwinner** in your family?
2. What recent invention do you think is the **best thing since sliced bread**?
3. Is there anyone the **apple of your eye** at the moment?

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

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

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Example
Drive *down*	To make a price or amount fall to a lower level	Emissions	We're experiencing a huge demand for more environmentally friendly fuels and are committed to <u>driving down</u> carbon dioxide <u>emissions</u> .
Lobby for*	An action such as a protest or meeting which is intended to influence politicians	Changes	He also confirmed that both companies will <u>lobby for</u> <u>changes</u> to farming regulations and subsidies.
Phase *out*	To gradually stop using something		The majority of European countries have endorsed a new European strategy for a total <u>phase-out</u> of lead in petrol by the year 2005.

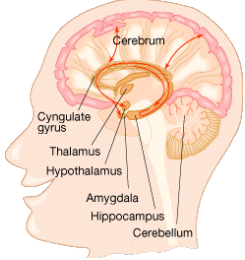
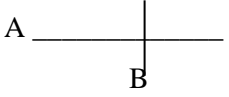
Drum *up*	To try to make people support you or buy something from you	Enthusiasm Interest	It has always been difficult to drum up <u>enthusiasm</u> for solar power.
Usher *in*	To make an activity or process begin	New era	This project is an engineering, scientific and technological marvel ushering in a <u>new era</u> of fuel efficiency.

Topic 4 Music

1. Vocabulary (The MP3 is available online)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Limbic System | L <u>im</u> bic Sys tem | 6. Adjacent | Ad j <u>a</u> cent |
| 2. Intersected | In ter s <u>e</u> c ted | 7. Percussive | Per c <u>u</u> s sive |
| 3. Latecomer | L <u>a</u> te com er | 8. Refrains | Re fr <u>a</u> in |
| 4. Attention span | At t <u>e</u> n tion span | 9. Catchy | C <u>a</u> t chy |
| 5. Octaves | <u>O</u> c tave | 10. Speculate | Spe <u>c</u> u late |

2. Definitions and Samples

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonyms	Parts of Speech
1	Limbic System	<i>n</i>	Subcortical structures of the brain that are concerned especially with emotion and motivation	Structures in the brain's limbic system , which controls many essential human behaviors, also contribute to the production of laughter.		
2	Intersected	<i>v</i>	To meet and cross at one or more points	Line A intersects line B. A 	Converge Bisect Cross	In ter sec tion <i>n</i>
3	Latecomer	<i>n</i>	Someone or something that has recently arrived or become involved in something	Latecomers had to park their cars far from the stadium.	Beginner Rookie Novice	
4	Attention span	<i>n</i>	The length of time during which someone is able to think about or remain interested in something	I call people who have short attention spans Goldfish.		

5	Octaves	<i>n</i>	The difference in sound between the first and eighth note on a musical scale	He sang the song an octave lower.	<u>Octaves on a piano</u> <u>Youtube</u>	
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	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonyms	Parts of Speech
6	Adjacent	<i>adj</i>	Close or near : sharing a border, wall, or point	Their house is adjacent to a wooded park	Adjoining Bordering Nearby	
7	Percussive	<i>adj</i>	Of or relating to a percussion instrument (such as drums, cymbals, or xylophones) or to the sounds that a percussion instrument makes	The song had a punchy, percussive rhythm	Drum Beat Impact	Per cussion <i>n</i> Per cuss ive ly <i>adv</i> Per cuss ive ness <i>n</i>
8	Refrains	<i>n</i>	A phrase or verse that is repeated regularly in a poem or song	I didn't know the verses of the song, so I only sang on the refrain .	Chorus Melody Theme	Re frain <i>v</i> Re frain ment <i>n</i>
9	Catchy	<i>adj</i>	Appealing and easy to remember	I've been singing this catchy song all day long. It's beginning to drive me mad!	Addictive Captivating Haunting	
10	Speculate	<i>v</i>	To think about something and make guesses about it	We don't know what happened—we can only speculate .	Guess Conjecture Suspect	Spec u la tion <i>n</i>

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

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

Music can bring us to tears or to our feet, drive us into battle or lull us to sleep. Music is indeed remarkable in its power over all humankind, and perhaps for that very reason, no human culture on earth has ever lived without it. From discoveries made in France and Slovenia even Neanderthal man, as long as 53,000 years ago, had developed surprisingly sophisticated, sweet-sounding flutes carved from animal bones. It is perhaps then, no accident that music should strike such a chord with the **limbic system** – an ancient part of our brain, evolutionarily speaking, and one that we share with much of the animal kingdom. Some researchers even propose that music came into this world long before the human race ever did. For example, the fact that whale and human music have so much in common even though our evolutionary paths have not **intersected** for nearly 60 million years suggests that music may predate humans. They assert that rather than being the inventors of music, we are **latecomers** to the musical scene.

Humpback whale composers employ many of the same tricks that human songwriters do. In addition to using similar rhythms, humpbacks keep musical phrases to a few seconds, creating themes out of several phrases before singing the next one. Whale songs in general are no longer than symphony movements, perhaps because they have a similar **attention span**. Even though they can sing over a range of seven **octaves**, the whales typically sing in key, spreading **adjacent** notes no farther apart than a scale. They mix **percussive** and pure tones in pretty much the same ratios as human composers – and follow their ABA form, in which a theme is presented, elaborated on and then revisited in a slightly modified form. Perhaps most amazing, humpback whale songs include repeating **refrains** that rhyme. It has been suggested that whales might use rhymes for exactly the same reasons that we do: as devices to help them remember. Whale songs can also be rather **catchy**. When a few humpbacks from the Indian Ocean strayed into the Pacific, some of the whales they met there quickly changed their tunes – singing the new whales' songs within three short years. Some scientists are even tempted to **speculate** that a universal music awaits discovery.

5. Conversation Strategies

Illustrating a point

- *For example, ...*
- *For instance, ...*
- *Take for example ...*
- *A classic example of this is...*
- *A classic example of this would be...*
- *To illustrate my point...*
- *Let me give you an example...*
- *Just as an example, let me ...*

Expressing solutions and alternatives

- *The solution is to ... Then you will ...*
- *The best way to ... is ...*
- *To ..., you really have to ...*
- *There are many choices. You can ... You can ...*
- *Alternatively, ...*
- *Instead, ...*
- *The alternative is...*

Interrupting

Polite interruption

- *Sorry, but...*
- *May I say something?*
- *May I add something?*
- *May I ask a question?*
- *I'd like to say something about that*

Holding the floor

- *Hold on*
- *Hold on a second*
- *Yes, I was about to mention that.*
- *Well, I was about to come to th.t*
- *Sorry, I haven't finished yet*
- *... I haven't made my point yet*
- *... I'm about to make my point*
- *... I'm almost done*
- *... If you could just give me a second*
- *... If you let me finish, I'll tell you!*
- *Please let me finish*
- *Could you wait until I'm done?*
- *I'm talking here!*
- *Would you let me finish?*
- *Would you hold on a second?*

When two people start speaking at the same time

- *Please*
- *Go ahead*
- *You first*
- *Please, I can wait*
- *It wasn't all that relevant*
- *It wasn't important*
- *Never mind.*

6. Conversation Strategy Practice

Please use Expressions from the previous page to *Illustrate* to and *Interrupt* someone. (Groups of 3)

Example:

Student A		Student B		Student C	
Tell about a time when you went on a date.					
1	Let me tell you about my last date.	2	Hold on a second , when was this?	5	Sorry, may I ask a question?
3	This was last week.	4	Oh, I see.	7	Where was the date?
6	Sure.	10	Was he a nice guy?	9	Nice.
8	It was at East Gate. We went for pasta, then a coffee.	15	Hold on , why are you still with him?	12	Sweet! My boyfriend never pays for everything.
11	Yeah, he was nice. For example , he paid for everything.	17	Ah, okay.	14	Yeah, it's annoying, but...
13	Really?			16	Well I was about to mention that he does pay for the food, I get the coffees.

Practice

Please practice a conversation similar to above using expressions for *Illustrating* and *Interrupting*.

1st = Student A – Start with the situation below and have a short conversation with Student B & C

2nd = Student B - Start with the situation below and have a short conversation with Student A & C

3rd = Student C - Start with the situation below and have a short conversation with Student A & B

Student A	Student B	Student C
Tell about a time when you won a prize or sporting event	Tell about a time when someone was angry with you	Tell about what you did yesterday from noon to night.

7. Idioms

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

Idiom	Meaning	Example
Change your tune	If someone changes their ideas or the way they talk about them, they change their tune.	He was against the idea to start with, but he soon <u>changed his tune</u> when he realized how much money he'd get.
Swan song	A swan song is a final act before dying or ending something	I think next week's concert will be her <u>swan song</u> . She is getting a bit long in the tooth.
Fine-tuning	Small adjustments to improve something or to get it working are called fine tuning.	A. Is the musical ready yet? B. Not yet. There's a lot of <u>fine-tuning</u> still to be done.
It takes two to tango	This idiom is used to suggest that when things go wrong, both sides are involved and neither side is completely innocent.	A. 'She blames Tracy for stealing her husband.' B. 'Well, it takes <u>two to tango</u> .'
Strike a chord	If strikes a chord, it is familiar to you, reminds you of something or is connected to you somehow.	Seanan? That name <u>strikes a chord</u> . Ah yes, he is my teacher!

8. Idiom Practice

Please complete the following sentences with the correct idiom. Change the form if needed.

Change your tune
Swan song
Fine-tuning
It takes two to tango
Strike a chord

1. The brakes work fine. It just needs a little _____ then I can take it out on the road.
2. I know _____, but I didn't do anything wrong, I swear.
3. That song really _____ with me. The minute I heard it, it reminded me of my time in Spain.
4. You _____. Only the other day, you were in favor of bombing Syria.
5. There are rumors that the gig on Sunday will be our _____, but this is all rubbish. We are not breaking up!

9. Phrasal Verbs

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

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Collocation	Example
Call *off*	To cancel	Concert	The concert was called off because the singer was sick.
Belt *out*	To sing loudly or emit loudly	Song	Wow, she is belting that song out . What a voice!
Sing along	To sing when a piece of music is being played or performed by someone else		I sang along when they played it on the radio.
Lay *down*	To record music for an album	Track Song	The band is currently laying down songs for their new album.
Bring *out*	To release a song/album	Album	Yeah, he just brought out his new album . It's pretty good.

Topic 5 **Movies**

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

1. Asthma	<u>A</u> sth ma	6. Devout	De <u>v</u> out
2. Brutal	Br <u>u</u> tal	7. Seminary	Se <u>m</u> i nary
3. Milieu	Mi <u>l</u> ieu	8. Calling	Ca <u>l</u> l ing
4. First-hand	First - <u>h</u> and	9. Shattered	Sha <u>t</u> tered
5. Wry	W <u>r</u> y	10. Absurd	Ab <u>s</u> urd

2. **Definitions and Samples**

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonyms	Parts of Speech
1	Asthma	<i>n</i>	A physical condition that makes it difficult for someone to breathe	Asthma sufferers have great difficulty climbing stairs without gasping for breath.		Asth mat ic <i>adj, n</i> Asth mat ic al ly <i>adv</i>
2	Brutal	<i>adj</i>	Very direct and accurate in a way that is harsh or unpleasant	The movie is a brutal depiction of the war.	Bitter Harsh Grim	Brute <i>n</i> Bru tal i ty <i>n</i> Bru tal ly <i>adv</i>
3	Milieu	<i>n</i>	The physical or social setting in which people live or in which something happens or develops	The milieu of New York city attracted a variety of young artists in the 1970s.	Atmosphere Surroundings Environment Plural can be <i>milieus</i> or <i>mileux</i>	
4	First-hand	<i>adj</i>	Coming directly from actually experiencing or seeing something	He gave a first-hand account of the battle.	Authentic Original Initial	First-hand <i>adv</i>
5	Wry	<i>adj</i>	Cleverly and often ironically or grimly humorous	When I asked her how she felt after winning the race, she gave me a wry smile and said, "Pretty tired."	Mocking Ironic Sarcastic	Wry ly <i>adv</i> Wry ness <i>n</i>

	Word	Form	Definition	Example	Synonyms	Parts of Speech
6	Devout	<i>adj</i>	Deeply religious: devoted to a particular religion	I am Catholic, but I am not a devout Catholic. I don't go to church every Sunday.	Sincere Ardent Devoted	De vout ly <i>adv</i> De vout ness <i>n</i>
7	Seminary	<i>n</i>	A school for training religious leaders (such as priests, ministers, and rabbis)	My hometown, Maynooth, has a seminary for Catholic priests.	Institute School Academy	
8	Calling	<i>n</i>	A strong desire to spend your life doing a certain kind of work (such as religious work) & the work that a person does or should be doing	He had always felt a calling to help others.	Vocation Career Mission	
9	Shattered	<i>adj</i>	To damage (something) very badly	His dreams were shattered by their rejection.	Destroyed Wrecked Ruined	Shat ter ing ly <i>adv</i>
10	Absurd	<i>adj</i>	Extremely silly, foolish, or unreasonable: completely ridiculous	The charges against him are obviously absurd .	Crazy Ridiculous Nonsensical	Ab surd ly <i>adv</i> Ab surd ness <i>n</i>

3. Vocabulary Practice

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. Calling | _____ | a. School |
| 2. Milieu | _____ | b. Faithful |
| 3. Wry | _____ | c. Destiny |
| 4. Seminary | _____ | d. Environment |
| 5. Devout | _____ | e. Warped |

B. Please use all the words below to have a short conversation with your partner. You have 45 seconds to think and plan and then you have 60 seconds to have ONE conversation. Please try your best to use all 5 words below. Thank you.

1. **Asthma**
2. **First-hand**
3. **Brutal**
4. **Shattered**
5. **Absurd**

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

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

Martin Scorsese

* They are some of the most honored films of this generation: Taxi Driver and Mean Streets in the 1970's; in the 80's, what many still consider the best movie about boxing ever, Raging Bull; the 1990's brought the ultimate mobster drama, Goodfellas as well as a story of Tibetan spiritualism in Kundun; and he continues in the new century with The Aviator and The Departed. The man who created those lasting film images and many more, Martin Scorsese, was born in New York in 1942. Severe asthma kept him from sports or other activities, so he spent much of his youth in the inviting darkness of a neighborhood cinema. "I will never forget watching

William A. Wellman's *The Public Enemy* with Jimmy Cagney when I was ten years old... in a theater on re-release," he says. "The **brutal** honesty of that film, the 'street' honesty of it, always stayed with me and that's a mark I always aim toward."

Perhaps it is not surprising that a 1931 gangster film made such an impression on the young Scorsese. It is a **milieu** that the Italian-American director has revisited often in his own films and that he says he knew **first-hand** growing up in the New York of the 1940's and '50's. "It isn't that I met them," he explains, "it was more living in a working class environment. Part of that environment was organized crime, there is no doubt about that, but it's a difficult thing to talk about because the people who were trying to live a daily life and provide for their families always get offended by this sort of thing." He says, with a **wry** smile, his old friends always complain to him about the pictures that he makes.

As a teenager from a very **devout** Roman Catholic family, Scorsese entered a **seminary** to study for the priesthood; but film turned out to be his true **calling** and he switched to New York University where he studied the craft and even taught for a while. Among his students was a young Oliver Stone.

From the beginnings of his filmmaking career in the 1970's, actors learned to respect his passion for storytelling with characters audiences can believe are real. Leonardo Di Caprio, who starred in *The Aviator* and *The Departed*, says "What I love about Mr. Scorsese's work is that he not only gives the same appreciation to the entire film and the construct of the film, but he really lets the audience engage with every character, no matter how small they are. Each character is fulfilling."

His *Departed* co-star, Matt Damon, says that the world of a Scorsese film, while not necessarily a comfortable place to be, always seems real. "In all of his films there is an authenticity that you

just can't fake. It's because he uses a lot of real people and because his actors have access to these real people to get as much understanding of the people they are playing," he explains.

"Ultimately it's a giant magic trick. We're just trying to be believable."

The world of a Scorsese film is often **shattered** by violence. The director says that comes from a reality he observed while growing up. "The violence in my own films ... I can't defend it, but I approach it the way I experienced it and I know what I saw. I was very affected by it, and I can tell you, more than the physical violence it was the emotional violence around me. It's part of what I am and who I am . . . and somehow it channels itself into the films. I see it sometimes as **absurd**, but that's just the absurdity of being alive."

**Taken from Voice of America by Alan Silverman Los Angeles*

<http://www.voanews.com/content/a-13-2008-01-15-voa31-66597912/555929.html>

5. Conversation Strategies

Specific cases

- *In that case*
- *In that respect*
- *If you are talking about..., then...*
- *As far as that goes...*
- *On that point...*

Exceptions

- *There are exceptions, of course...*
- *One should mention, of course...*
- *An exception to that is...*
- *This does include...*
- *Except of course...*
- *One exception is...*
- *Another exception is...*

Getting back to the point

- *Anyway*
- *In any case,...*
- *To return to...*
- *Returning back to...*
- *To get back to the point...*
- *Let's get back to the point...*
- *Where was I?*
- *What were we talking about?*

Generalizations

- *Generally,...*
- *In general, ...*
- *As a rule,...*
- *Usually,*
- *Typically,*
- *By and large,*
- *On average,*
- *Generally speaking,*
- *Speaking in general terms,...*

Conclusions

- *To make a long story short,...*
- *So in short,...*
- *So you see...*
- *So, finally,...*
- *So,...*
- *All in all,...*
- *In the end,...*
- *To conclude,...*
- *To sum up,...*
- *To summarize,...*
- *Summing up, ...*
- *To put it simply,...*
- *To put it in a few words, ...*
- *In a nutshell,...*
- *In brief, ...*
- *To be brief,...*

6. Conversation Strategy Practice

Please use Expressions from the previous page to **Discuss** something with your partner.

Example:

Student A: I love Spring.

Student B: **If you're talking about** Cherry Blossoms, then sure, me too. **On that point I agree**, but I prefer Winter. I like the cold.

Student A: **By and large** Winter is too cold in Daegu though.

Student B: Yes it is, but **I should mention, of course** that I love winter hiking.

Student A: Ah I see. I am not a hiker. **All in all** I like Spring best.

Practice

Please practice conversations similar to above using expressions for *Specific Cases, Exceptions, Getting back to the Point, Generalizations and Conclusions*.

Please ask a question or say the statement below to your partner and develop a conversation.

Student A:

1. Don't you think girls are harder workers than boys?
2. It seems to be you're the best student in class.

Student B:

1. Don't you think single life is better than married life?
2. It seems to be you work too hard.

7. Idioms

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

Idiom	Meaning	Example
Mind-blowing	extremely impressive, exciting, or shocking	The special effects in that movie were <u>mind-blowing</u> .
Frame of mind	A current feeling or emotion or psychological state	I like comedies but I am not in the right <u>frame of mind</u> to watch one now.
Waste of time	Spending time on a useless, pointless or boring activity	I saw a movie last night and it was a complete <u>waste of time</u> .
Create an uproar	To cause a sensation, outburst, reaction or controversy.	That movie is very racist and it has <u>created a huge uproar</u> in the media and the press.
All-time favorite	Our absolute favorite of all time (our whole life)	Star Wars Episode 5 is my <u>all-time favorite</u> movie.

8. Idiom Practice

Please ask and answer the following questions with your partner. Please answer the questions in full, using the underlined **target language**.

Student A:

1. What's your **all-time favorite** movie?
2. Can you talk about a movie that **created an uproar** in Korea when it was released?

Student B:

1. What **frame of mind** are you in now?
2. What was the most **mind-blowing** movie you have ever seen?
3. Have you ever walked out of a movie theatre because the movie was a **waste of time**?

9. Phrasal Verbs

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

Phrase	Meaning	Collocation	Example
Come on	Begin, start	Film Music	We had a good chat before the <u>film</u> <u>came on</u> .
Nod off	To fall asleep		I finally gave up pretending I was awake and <u>nodded off</u> for the duration of the film.
Live up to	To fulfill expectations; to satisfy a goal or set of goals	Expectations	I think the movie was quite good although it didn't <u>live up to</u> my <u>expectations</u> .
Stick *on*	Start to watch a movie or listen to a song using a machine	Film Movie DVD Video CD	Shall we <u>stick</u> a <u>film on</u> ?
Turn *into*	Made into, changed into	Book Novel Film	The <u>novel</u> was <u>turned into</u> a <u>film</u> starring Robin Williams, Glenn Close and John Lithgow

The End ☺