

PRACTICAL CONVERSATION

Fall Semester

Seanán

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Chapter 1 **Travel**

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

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

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

2. Listening & Reading

(The **MP3** is available online)

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

Todd - American

Simon – Canadian

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Vocabulary/Phrases

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

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

4. Expressions

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

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

5. Grammar

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

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

6. Questions

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

(The **MP3** is available online)

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

7. Speaking

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

My Learning Diary

What do I want to use, do, learn and ask?

Topic: _____

Please put a tick in the small boxes to show if you have achieved your goal or not.

What vocabulary will I use tomorrow?							

What phrases will I use tomorrow?						

What discussion/debate expressions will I use tomorrow?						

What grammar will I use tomorrow?						

What questions will I ask tomorrow?						

Anything else I want to do or use in class tomorrow?						

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Chapter 2 **Family**

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

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

Vocabulary/Phrases	Expressions	Grammar
What's she like?	Like,	Simple Present
A great sense of humor	Ok, well, let me start with...	Have (Have got)
A quality I admire	And actually	
The nicest man you'll ever meet	Right.	
Warm heart	It's true.	
A very big heart	Which means...	
Gentle-giant	Right?	
Giving personality	Yeah, yeah	
In that	Ok, now...	
The only person on the planet who can	Oh!	
Cracks me up	That's nice.	
A lot in common	So,	
Get along	I would say that...	
traits	Mm, well...	
outspoken		
It sounds like		

2. Listening & Reading

(The **MP3** is available online)

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

Todd – American

Adrienne – American

Todd: Adrienne, we are talking about your family. Can describe the people in your family?

Like, what's your mother **like**, and your father like and your sister?

Adrienne: **OK, well, let me start with** my mother. I'm hoping she doesn't listen to this, though, maybe. My mother **is** a very interesting person. She **has a great sense of humor** and she's a very kind woman, very generous woman. She's also not afraid to say what she is thinking, which is **a quality I admire** about her very much.

Todd: What about your father? How would you describe your dad?

Adrienne: My dad **is** probably **the nicest man you'll ever meet**. He's very kind, very generous, very **warm-heart** and he's really a good guy and I love him very much.

Todd: **And actually** I met your father and he's a very big guy.

Adrienne: He is. **Which means** he **has a very big heart**.

Todd: **Right.**

Adrienne: He is. My dad's very tall and takes up a lot of space. **It's true.**

Todd: **Gentle-Giant, right?**

Adrienne: Something like that. **Yeah. Yeah.**

Todd: **Ok, now** you have a sister. Is she younger or older?

Adrienne: Younger sister.

Todd: **Oh,** younger sister. How would you describe her personality?

Adrienne: My sister is actually quite similar to my dad **in that** she just has a very good heart and she's very generous and very open, very friendly and **giving personality** and she **is** probably **the only person on the planet who can** make me laugh at any moment.

Todd: **That's nice.**

Adrienne: She **cracks me up**. **So**, she's got a great sense of humor, but part of that probably comes from being sisters too.

Todd: Now you said that your sister is very similar to your father, so you are very similar to your mother?

Adrienne: Coincidentally, yes, actually. My mother and I **have a lot in common** in terms of our personality, which means that we **get along** very well and then sometimes we don't. Cause we remind each other of each other perhaps.

Todd: **So**, like what **traits** do you have in common?

Adrienne: **I would say that** we both very often say what we're thinking, which not everybody likes all of the time.

Todd: I think being **outspoken** is good.

Adrienne: It can be. It can be which is why I think it's a good quality but it sometimes can lead to more conflict than you're prepared for.

Todd: **Right. Well, it sounds like** you have a nice balance.

Adrienne: **Mm**, we do.

3. Vocabulary/Phrases

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

	Word/Phrase	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	What's she like?	Q	We use this to ask about somebody's personality/character.	What is your mother like? She is kind and generous.	The <i>object</i> must come after <i>verb</i> and before <i>adverb</i> . If we want to talk about somebody's physical appearance, we ask " <i>What does she look like?</i> ", if we want to ask about somebody's health, we ask, " <i>How is she?</i> ".	
2	A great sense of humor	id.	To know when something is funny and to laugh at funny situations	Jin <i>has a great sense of humor</i> . I showed her the photo of her in the green hat and she just laughed.	Used with " <i>have</i> " for possession. To use this <i>negatively</i> , we say, " <i>She doesn't have a great sense of humor.</i> ", if we want to say which type of humor, we could use adjectives such as <i>dry</i> , <i>morbid</i> , <i>tongue-in-cheek</i> , <i>gentle</i> , <i>wry</i> before <i>humor</i> .	
3	A quality I admire	ph	To say that you like something about someone.	He is very chivalrous, a quality (which/that) I admire in a man	Can be followed by <i>in</i> when using an object.	
4	The nicest man you'll ever meet	ph	To say that you will never meet another person who has characteristics like this in all your life.	Have you met Tom? He is the nicest man you'll ever meet . He is so kind.	We can substitute " <i>nicest</i> " for other adjectives, such as " <i>kindest</i> ", " <i>worst</i> ", " <i>most intelligent</i> "...	
5	Warm heart	n	To say that someone has a kind, generous and friendly nature.	He has a warm heart . He seems very kind to animals.	Used with " <i>have</i> " for possession. Used more often as an adjective, with the verb ' <i>be</i> ', "He is warm-hearted". The opposite is usually "cold-hearted", or "cold heart".	Warm-hearted adj.
6	A very big heart	n	kind and generous toward other people	My dad has a very big heart . He is always willing to help others.	Usually used in <i>noun</i> form, with the verb " <i>have</i> " for possession. We <i>do not</i> usually say " <i>small heart</i> " as the opposite.	Big-hearted adj.
7	Gentle-giant	n	To say that a person who looks very big (tall) and strong, is very kind and gentle in nature.	When I was 15, my coach called me a gentle-giant . I looked big on the field, but I was not aggressive enough.	Sometimes, this noun is followed by the idiom, " <i>He wouldn't hurt a fly</i> ", meaning he wouldn't hurt anybody or anything. We could also say, " <i>He is a big-softy</i> ".	

8	Giving personality	adj	To describe a person who is very generous	She has a very giving personality . She is always donating her time to the orphanage.	Used with the verb "have" for possession.	
9	In that	conj	Used for introducing an explanation of what you have just said, showing in what way it is true)	The new system is better in that it provides faster access to the Internet.	We can use "since" or "because" instead.	
10	The only person on the planet who can	ph	To say that no one else in the world can do what you, he, she or they can do.	He is the only person on the planet who can understand how I feel.	By changing the verb after <i>who</i> , we can make comments on people with positive and negative meanings " <i>He is the only person on the planet who eats that way</i> ".	
11	Cracks...up	pv	to make someone laugh a lot	Little kids just crack me up with the things they say.	Transitive. Object goes between verb and preposition always.	
12	A lot in common	ph	To share similar likes or dislikes with someone.	My sister and I have a lot in common . We both like music and we both hate TV.	As a negative form, we usually say, " <i>We have nothing in common.</i> ", or, " <i>We don't have much in common.</i> "	
13	Get along	pv	If people get along, they like each other and are friendly to each other	My older brother and I don't get along well.	Intransitive.	Get along with pv. Get on pv. Get on with pv.
14	Trait (s)	n.	A particular quality in someone's character	One of his <i>personality traits</i> is that he is impatient. It's not a quality I admire.	Usually used after " <i>character/personality</i> ".	
15	outspoken	adj.	an outspoken person states their opinion honestly, even if other people do not like it	The reporter was killed because he was an outspoken critic of the government.	We could also use " <i>He is very frank with his opinions</i> "	outspokenly adv outspokenness n unoutspoken adj
16	It sounds like	v.	to seem good, bad, interesting, exciting, etc. according to what you have heard, read, or know	Busan sounds like a great place to go in the summer.	We can use, "seems", "appears" like, also.	

4. Expressions

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

Expressions	Meaning	Use
Like,	Getting attention	Could you, like , tell me what happened?
Ok, well, let me start with...	Accepting + Thinking+ Beginning	Ok, well, let me start with my first question. Where were you born?
And actually	Adding+ Emphasis of truth	I met him, and actually I like him.
Right.	Responding with Agreement	A: The idea is so clear. B: Right.
It's true.	Responding with Agreement	A: Winter time is cold. B: It's true.
Which means...	Adding information	It raining, which means I can't go out.
Right	Keeping the conversation.	A: He is weird. B: Right.
Yeah, yeah	Keeping the conversation.	A: Do you know what I mean? B: Yeah, yeah.
Ok, now...	Moving to next point.	Ok, now let's talk about something else.
Oh	Surprise	Oh , I didn't know that.
That's nice.	Positive response	A: I went to Japan. B: That's nice.
So,	Conclusion	So , I decided to take the train instead; it was cheaper.
I would say that...	Illustrating a point	I would say that we have along way to go before we finish the project.
Mm, well...	Thinking + not sure	Mm, well it is difficult to explain.

5. Grammar

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

Grammar Form	Rule	Use
Simple Present	<p>S+ verb (inf) + s/es in third person</p> <p>I eat. I don't eat. Do I eat?</p> <p>He eats. He doesn't eat? Does he eat?</p> <p>I am kind. He is kind She is kind. We are kind. They are kind.</p> <p>In this Chapter we are looking at The Simple Present as a fact or generalization.</p>	<p>My Dad is generous. He is kind and warm-hearted. He is also well educated and polite.</p>
Have (Have got)	<p>Transitive S+ have/has+</p> <p>In this chapter we use Have (Have got) to say what the qualities of someone's personality are, to describe someone/something.</p>	<p>She has a calming personality. He has a lot of common sense. I 've got a patient nature.</p>

6. Questions

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

(The *MP3* is available online)

1. Are your parents strict? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
2. Do you get along well with your family? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
3. Do you look more like your mother or your father? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
4. Do you often argue with your mother or father? What about? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
5. How big is your family? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
6. Should people follow the religion of their parents, or should they have the liberty to choose another? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
7. What are some of your fondest memories of childhood? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
8. What are your parents like? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
9. What is the best memory you have of your family doing something together? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
10. What will you teach your children? (what values, beliefs, hobbies, skills, etc.) Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
11. Who do you get along better with, your mother or your father? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
12. Who is the black sheep (odd ball) in your family? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
13. Would you live with your parents after you get married? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
14. What impact has divorce and/or modern day living had on the family?
15. Which do you think is more important: following the dreams your parents want for you or following your own dreams? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
16. What was the most important thing your parents taught you? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
17. What's the best thing about your mom? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
18. What's the best thing about your dad? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.

7. Speaking

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

My Learning Diary

What do I want to use, do, learn and ask?

Topic: _____

Please put a tick in the small boxes to show if you have achieved your goal or not.

What vocabulary will I use tomorrow?							

What phrases will I use tomorrow?							

What discussion/debate expressions will I use tomorrow?							

What grammar will I use tomorrow?							

What questions will I ask tomorrow?							

Anything else I want to do or use in class tomorrow?							

Chapter 3 **Movies**

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

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

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

2. Listening & Reading

(The **MP3** is available online)

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

Ruth – British

Akane – Canadian

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

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

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

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

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

Akane: **Did she?**

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

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

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

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

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

.

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

Ruth: **Oh no!**

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

Ruth: Oh yeah.

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

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

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

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

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

Ruth: Right.

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

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

3. Vocabulary/Phrases

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

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

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

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

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

5. Grammar

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

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

6. Questions

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

(The *MP3* is available online)

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

7. Speaking

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

My Learning Diary

What do I want to use, do, learn and ask?

Topic: _____

Please put a tick in the small boxes to show if you have achieved your goal or not.

What vocabulary will I use tomorrow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

What phrases will I use tomorrow?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>

What discussion/debate expressions will I use tomorrow?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>

What grammar will I use tomorrow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

What questions will I ask tomorrow?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>

Anything else I want to do or use in class tomorrow?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Chapter 4 **Plastic Surgery**

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

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

Vocabulary/Phrases	Expressions	Grammar
implants	you know, like,	Would
vain	Yeah, absolutely.	
sign...up	Actually,	
nip and tuck	OK, so you're saying that	
minor maintenance	Yeah, absolutely you know,	
hit on the truth	Interesting.	
	No way.	
	I doubt it.	
	Actually, that's a good question.	
	That's	
	I don't know.	
	I'm joking. But actually, for me,	
	That's a good point, huh?	

2. Listening & Reading

(The **MP3** is available online)

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

Todd – USA

Wendi – USA

Todd: What do you think about plastic surgery - **you know, like**, especially lip **implants**, breast implants?

Wendi: **Yeah, absolutely**. I would be like, maybe like four years ago, I was like, "No" if you do that kind of thing you are so **vain**. That's so not cool. And now, I'm like, "Yes, **sign me up!**" like "Any spring specials?"

(Pause)

Todd: **Actually**, how old are you?

Wendi: 30

Todd: 30

Wendi: Yeah.

Todd: **OK, so you're saying that** maybe when women get older, they think like OK maybe they **would** like a **nip and tuck** here and there.

Wendi: **Yeah, absolutely you know**, move some stuff from place to place. I don't have to give up any parts but you know just place it in a more appropriate location

Todd: **Interesting**.

Wendi: Yeah. I don't think it's so bad.

Todd: Yeah.

Wendi: Yeah. Like you know, some **minor maintenance**, I think. Nothing wrong with that.

Todd: Maybe if you do it once but two problems. One - I think, I don't understand the breast implants. I think most men don't like them.

Wendi: I think most men do like them actually.

Todd: **No way**.

Wendi: Yes.

Todd: I doubt it.

Wendi: Yes, of course they do.

Todd: It looks just terrible.

Wendi: What kind of men do you hang out with?

Todd: Actually, that's a good question. I've never actually asked another man.

Wendi: Oh, you don't have friends.

Todd: That's - you **hit on the truth** there. That's so true.

Wendi: What were we saying though?

Todd: I don't know. Well, there was two things. I don't have friends and breast implants.

Wendi: I'm joking. But actually, for me, I wouldn't get breast implants because I couldn't run.

Todd: Oh, you can't run. **That's a good point, huh?**

Wendi: Well, I don't know if it's just like, I can't imagine you could, well, I mean, I'm sure people do, but I mean like actually play sports and stuff. I wouldn't want to like dive onto the ground to catch like a frisbee and the chance that they would explode or anything could happen.

3. Vocabulary/Phrases

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

	Word/Phrase	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	implants	n.	any device or material, esp. of an inert substance, used for repairing or replacing part of the body.	My ex-girlfriend considered getting breast implants , but changed her mind at the last second. I had to get an implant at the dentist as my back molar had fallen out due to decay.	We can use the word "job" more informally to mean "augmentation/change", in plastic surgery. Boob job, Nose job Also, plastic surgery usually refers to surgery needed after an accident or to alter a deformity. <i>Cosmetic surgery</i> is the term we use for corrections, more a beauty use.	implant v. implanter, n unimplanted, adj
2	vain	adj.	excessively proud of or concerned about one's own appearance, qualities, achievements	He is so vain . He probably thinks we are talking about him.	Normally used with "so", as in "so vain". We can also use idioms like, "he has such a big head", or "she is full of herself". All negative meanings.	vainly, adv vainness, n unvain, adj unvainly, adv unvainness, n vanity, n
3	sign...up	pv	To register, to enroll for something	I signed up for the class. Can you sign me up for the course?	Transitive. If the object is a pronoun, it must come after the verb and before the preposition.	
4	nip and tuck	id	Plastic surgery/cosmetic surgery	She went to the doctor for a little nip and tuck . She wanted to get some liposuction done on her belly.	Usually used with "need", and "a little", "I need a little nip and tuck"; sometimes followed by "here and there".	
5	minor maintenance	n	Small repair work and upkeep	I had to go to the dentist for some minor maintenance . My front incisor had some plaque on it. I needed some minor maintenance on my left breast. It had begun to sag so I wanted it corrected.	We can use minor maintenance for lots of uses; the body, teeth, machines, cars, furniture, anything that needs constant repair and upkeep.	
6	hit on the truth	id	Found out the truth	A: She is such a liar. I never knew that about her before. B: Oh, you hit on the truth there.	We also use "hit the nail on the head", meaning, you found out the extract truth.	

4. Expressions

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

Expressions	Meaning	Use
you know, like,	Meaning	It's like Hite, you know, like the beer we had last Saturday.
Yeah, absolutely.	Totally agree	Did you enjoy your vacation? B: Yeah, absolutely.
Actually,	By the way	Actually, what time is it? I have to go at 6.
OK, so you're saying that	Making sure you understand	Ok, so you're saying that you don't love me?
Yeah, absolutely you know,	Sure, yes	A: So you like him? B: Yeah, absolutely you know, I always have even though I never said it.
Interesting.	Understanding but maybe not agreeing with the other person.	A: I think getting plastic surgery is fine. B: Interesting.
No way.	Totally disagreeing	A: Are you going on the trip tomorrow? B: No way, I hate flying.
I doubt it.	Disagreeing diplomatically	A: I think you'll pass the exam. B: I doubt it, I didn't study enough.
Actually, that's a good question.	A question I never thought about the answer to before	Did you phone the company to ask them? Actually, that's a good question. I never thought of it.
That's	Exactly - as in you got me!	B: Are you too old to dance? B: That's it.
I don't know.	Forget – no memory	A: What were we talking about? B: I don't know, ah we were talking about your plans. A: Yep that's right.
I'm joking. But actually, for me,	Not serious + really what I mean is...	A: I don't like kimchi. B: Really? A: I'm joking. But actually, for me, it's a little spicy.
That's a good point, huh?	Expressing complete agreement and realizing it	A: I think this class is too difficult. B: Too difficult, that's a good point, huh?

5. Grammar

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

Grammar Form	Rule	Use
Would	S+ would+ inf Normally contracted to "I'd + inf." When used in the 2 nd Conditional form it is more probable, but the condition is more improbable. "If I had a lot of money, I would get a nose job." If we use it with "like", it is not definite, more thinking about it, like maybe. Sometimes it is followed by "someday". "I would like to get my nose done someday"	Would you get plastic surgery? Yes I would . I'd like to get my eyes done. No I wouldn't

6. Questions

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

(The **MP3** is available online)

1. What do you think of cosmetic surgery? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
2. Would you consider having cosmetic surgery? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
3. Do you think cosmetic surgery is more popular with women or men? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
4. What do you think are the dangers of cosmetic surgery? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
5. What parts of your face / body would you like to change? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
6. Why is cosmetic surgery so popular in some countries but not at all in others? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
7. What do you think of people who have cosmetic surgery? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
8. Do you think there should be an age limit for people to have cosmetic surgery? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
9. What advice would you give to a friend who wants cosmetic surgery? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
10. Is cosmetic surgery playing with the way God made us? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
11. What would you think if one of your parents came home with a new face / body? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.

7. Speaking

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

My Learning Diary

What do I want to use, do, learn and ask?

Topic: _____

Please put a tick in the small boxes to show if you have achieved your goal or not.

What vocabulary will I use tomorrow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

What phrases will I use tomorrow?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>

What discussion/debate expressions will I use tomorrow?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>

What grammar will I use tomorrow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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What questions will I ask tomorrow?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>

Anything else I want to do or use in class tomorrow?	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Chapter 5 **Natural Disasters and the Weather**

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

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

Vocabulary/Phrases	Expressions	Grammar
flooded		Simple Past
water came up around me.		Present Perfect Simple
went off		Past Continuous (Progressive)
eye of the hurricane		
harsh		
hit		
choking		
I really thought I was going to die,		
landslide		
it was all over the news		
got hit by a blizzard		
it didn't help that		

2. Listening & Reading

(The **MP3** is available online)

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

Tom, U.K.



I **was** in a typhoon in Hong Kong, and I just arrived with a big heavy backpack, and I had to hide in a telephone box while the street **flooded** and the **water came up around me**.

Jess, U.K.



Natural disaster? No, I **haven't been** been in a natural disaster. Unfortunately I was very close to a bomb which **went off** in Manchester when I was about sixteen years old, which was quite scary, but probably not as scary as a tsunami or a typhoon or something.

George, U.S.



Oh, yes, yes. I have been in a natural disaster. I forget what year but Hurricane Yunisti in Hawaii, but I lived on Ohau so we got the **eye of the hurricane** so it wasn't like **harsh** at all. In fact, I remember when it **hit**, I remember telling my parents, I wanted to go out and fly a kite because it looked so nice outside, so it wasn't really that bad of an experience for me.

Pernais, Jamaica



Yes, I have. I've been in a fire. A really big one actually. It was just very scary. There was just smoke everywhere, and I couldn't see anything. My eyes were hurting. I was **choking**, and **I really thought I was going to die**, but I was rescued by an old man passing by.

Mike, Singapore



OK, have I been in a natural disaster? Well, I've actually seen one happen while I was driving, and this was along I think the coast. I think it's called the Pacific Ocean Highway, if I'm not wrong. Anyway, there was in December 2004 I think, it was ... there was a big **landslide** during a the raining season in Los Angeles, and **while I was driving** I actually saw it, and then I didn't know what was damaged, but **it was all over the news**, and then it was bad.

Doron, U.K.



Yeah, actually, I was staying with friends in Norway and we were camping and we **got hit by a blizzard** and it was really frightening, but luckily I was with some big Viking Norwegian guys, and they knew exactly what to do, because I didn't. It was really ... you couldn't see anything. It was so white and the snow was so heavy and it actually hurt quite a lot, and **it didn't help that** it was absolutely freezing.

3. Vocabulary/Phrases

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

	Word/Phrase	Form	Definition	Example	Usage Tips	Parts of Speech
1	flooded	V (takes an object)	To cover or fill as if with a flood (a great flowing or overflowing of water)	The torrential rain caused the river banks to break. Now the roads are flooded .	Sometimes we can use "underwater", as in , "The roads are underwater"	flood n floodable adj flooder n floodless adj floodlike adj overflow v preflood <i>adj</i> underflood v unflooded adj well-flooded adj
2	water came up around me.	ph	The rising of water around your body.	I went outside and suddenly there was a flash flood. He water came up around me . All my clothes got wet.	We can also say, "up to", "The water came up to my waist."	
3	went off	pv	exploded	A bomb went off down yesterday, injuring 5 people.	Intransitive.	
4	eye of the hurricane	ph	The centre of a hurricane.	The eye of the hurricane went over the farm causing great destruction.	We can also say the "eye of the storm", usually meaning the most focuses part/strongest part of the storm. When we talk about earth quakes, we say "epicenter".	
5	harsh	adj	unpleasant, severe	The storm wasn't too harsh . We got off <u>lightly</u> . Only one tree got blown down.	We could use synonyms like, <i>hard, unkind, brutal, stern, rough</i>	Harshly adv Harshness n Overharsh adj Overharshly adv Overharshness n Unharsh adj Unharshly adv
6	hit	v	to come against with an impact or collision, one force meeting an object	The typhoon hit Busan early this morning, causing heavy flooding.	We could use "strike" also.	Irregular verb hit, hit, hit Irregular verb Strike, struck, stricken.
7	choking	adj	Causing the feeling of being choked (to stop breath by squeezing or obstructing the windpipe)		We can also use "suffocating", to show how strong the affect is on our body.	Chokingly adv
8	I really thought I was going to die,	ph	to look back on a time when you thought you were in real danger	I just saw this car coming toward me. I really thought I was going to die , but luckily he swerved out of the way at the last moment.	Sometimes we can say, "I (really)thought I was a goner", or " I (really) thought my number/time was up"	

9	landslide	n.	The downward falling of a mass of soil or rock from a steep slope to lower ground.	After the heavy rain, a landslide took the village away.	When a lot of snow is moving down a mountain side we call it " <i>avalanche</i> ", but this is only connected to snow, not soil or rock.	landslide v
10	it was all over the news	ph	To say that a story was widely reported on lots of news channels.	When the story of the singers death broke, it was all over the news. Every channel had it on.	Sometimes we use this to state a fact, or to say that it is difficult to escape the news, as it is everywhere, maybe too much.	
11	(Got hit by a) blizzard	n	A snow storm	While we climbing, the weather changed and we got caught in a blizzard, stranding us there for 3 hours.	Popular to use, " <i>caught in</i> ", " <i>hit by</i> ", " <i>caught up in</i> ".	blizzardly adj blizzardly adj
12	it didn't help that	ph	In addition (negatively)	The rain was terrible and it didn't help that my umbrella was broken.	We can also use these, " <i>On top of that</i> ", " <i>Plus</i> ", " <i>What's more</i> ", with negative meanings. We can also use, " <i>and to make things worse</i> ", " <i>and to add fuel to the fire</i> ".	

4. Grammar

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

Grammar Form	Rule	Use
Simple Past	<p>S+ verb (ed) S+ verb (irregular past)</p> <p>I talked. I didn't talk. Did I talk?</p> <p>He ate. He didn't eat. Did he eat?</p> <p>We use the Simple Past to talk about <i>past actions that are finished and have no connection with the present</i>. We also use it to show <i>sequences of events</i> when telling a story.</p>	<p>I saw a great movie last night.</p> <p>I went to Paris last summer. On my first day, I saw the Eiffel Tower. On the second day I went to Notre Dame; after that I went into a few galleries and saw my first Van Gogh in real life.</p>
	<p>Present Perfect Simple S+ have/has +pp We use the Present Perfect Simple in 3 ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Action started in past and continues now. 2. Action started in past, finished, but the result of the action affects now. 3. Action started and finished in the past, but the experience of that action still remains with us until now, and can be recollected at any moment. <p>We use short single action verbs, not verbs that show a long time or repetition.</p> <p>The Present Perfect Simple always connects the past to the present in some way.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I have been in class for 30 minutes. (Class is not finished yet, I am still in class now) 2. I have lost my wallet. (action started and finished sometime in the past, now the result is I have no money) 3. I have been to Seoul. (Action started and finished sometime in the past, it is part of my memory and I can remember my time there now if I think about it)
Past Continuous (Progressive)	<p>S+ was/were + verb (ing)</p> <p>To talk about a finished past action of duration.</p> <p>Sometimes we use it with the Simple Past, with "<i>While</i>", or "<i>When</i>", to say one activity happened during another activity in the past.</p>	<p><i>While</i> I was climbing, a storm set in. I was driving yesterday, <i>when</i> it started to snow.</p> <p>(Note): While + verb (ing) During + noun</p>

5. Questions

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

(The **MP3** is available online)

1. Have you ever experienced a natural disaster? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
2. What was the last natural disaster you saw on TV? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
3. Do you think natural disasters are happening more frequently in the world today? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
4. What's worse, natural disasters or manmade disasters? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
5. Are natural disasters acts of God? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
6. Why do you think natural disasters always seem to affect poor people most? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
7. What is the relationship between weather and natural disasters? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
8. What's your favorite season and why? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
9. Are there any special traditions associated with different season in your country? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
10. Have you ever been caught in bad weather? If so, what did you do? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
11. Do you think weather patterns are changing? If so, why do you think this is? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
12. Do you think that in recent years we are losing our four distinct seasons? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
13. What kind of climate do you prefer when choosing a place to go on vacation? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
14. What is the best season to get married? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
15. Can you think of other activities in which one season may be better than another? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
16. Which season is the most comfortable for you? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
17. Do you think weather affects the way people feel? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
18. How can extreme weather conditions affect the economy and social life in countries? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
19. Have you ever been in a typhoon? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
20. What is your favorite winter activity? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.
21. What is the hottest natural temperature (not in a sauna) you have experienced? Where and when was it and what did it feel like? Use reasons and examples to support your answer.

6. Speaking

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

My Learning Diary

What do I want to use, do, learn and ask?

Topic: _____

Please put a tick in the small boxes to show if you have achieved your goal or not.

What vocabulary will I use tomorrow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

What phrases will I use tomorrow?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>

What discussion/debate expressions will I use tomorrow?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>

What grammar will I use tomorrow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

What questions will I ask tomorrow?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>

Anything else I want to do or use in class tomorrow?	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Chapter 6 **Foreigners**

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

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

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

2. Listening & Reading

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

(The **MP3** is available online)

Joel – USA
Ruth – Ireland

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

Ruth: My name is Ruth Archibald.

Joel: Ruth. OK, where are you from?

Ruth: I'm from Ireland.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Joel: And where are you from?

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

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

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

Joel: When are you going to be going back?

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

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

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

Joel: **Alright.** Thanks.

Ruth: You're welcome.

3. Vocabulary/Phrases

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

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

4. Expressions

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

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

5. Grammar

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

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

6. Questions

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

(The **MP3** is available online)

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

7. Speaking

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

My Learning Diary

What do I want to use, do, learn and ask?

Topic: _____

Please put a tick in the small boxes to show if you have achieved your goal or not.

What vocabulary will I use tomorrow?							

What phrases will I use tomorrow?	

What discussion/debate expressions will I use tomorrow?	

What grammar will I use tomorrow?							

What questions will I ask tomorrow?	

Anything else I want to do or use in class tomorrow?	

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Chapter 7 **Shopping**

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

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

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

2. Listening & Reading

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

(The **MP3** is available online)

Todd – USA

Rebecca – Australia

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Todd: And you bought this in Australia?

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

Todd: So how much did it cost?

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

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

Rebecca: **Mm**.

Todd: Have you ever bought any clothes online?

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

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

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

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

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

Todd: **Right. Right.**

3. Vocabulary/Phrases

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

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

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

4. Expressions

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

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

5. Grammar

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

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

6. Questions

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

(The **MP3** is available online)

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

7. Speaking

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

My Learning Diary

What do I want to use, do, learn and ask?

Topic: _____

Please put a tick in the small boxes to show if you have achieved your goal or not.

What vocabulary will I use tomorrow?							

What phrases will I use tomorrow?	

What discussion/debate expressions will I use tomorrow?	

What grammar will I use tomorrow?							

What questions will I ask tomorrow?	

Anything else I want to do or use in class tomorrow?	

Chapter 8 **Jobs**

In this Chapter we will look at:

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

1. Top 10 Interviewer Questions & Sample Answers

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

1. Tell me about yourself.

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

2. Why should I hire you?

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

3. What is your long-range objective?

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

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

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

5. Are you a team player?

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

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

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

7. What is your greatest weakness?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. 10 Interview Questions

(The MP3 is available online)

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

A good response framework to a question might include the following:

Question:	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement ? Farming techniques in Third World countries are inadequate.
Topic Sentence	I think that farming techniques in Third World countries are inadequate.
Reason	My reason for saying this would be that modern technology in First World countries has driven agriculture forward in terms of GDP and individual earnings for private farmers, more than that of Third World countries.
Example	For example , last year I remember reading in The Korean Herald that farmers in Ethiopia had suffered drastically during their harvesting season due to a long drought. The article stated that this was down to old and ill designed irrigation systems, showing that output for that time of year was much lower than forecasted.
Conclusion	In conclusion I do believe that farming techniques in Third World countries are inadequate and need addressing if the agricultural industry in these regions is going to survive and compete in the modern world.
Rejoinder	Really?
Follow-Up Question	Don't you think that modern techniques destroy the land and communities of small private farms?
Response	No. I disagree with you there, because....

Please try **not** to use: **How about you...**this is very unnatural. Thank you.