

2008

English Conversation & Writing (2)

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01/01/2008

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Pre-Course Assessment

What can I do now?

Fill out the form below, making sure that you answer honestly. Your answers will help you in setting realistic goals for this class.

Skills	In English...	1	2	3	4	5
Listening Skills	I understand other students speaking.					
	I understand when the teacher speaks.					
	I understand lectures.					
	I understand the TV news.					
	I understand movies.					
Reading Skills	I can read simple instructions.					
	I can fill out forms.					
	I can read short texts.					
	I can read newspaper and magazine articles.					
	I can read a book.					

1 = Yes, very well (100%) 2 = Yes, mostly (75%) 3 = Maybe (50%) 4 = Not really (25%)
5 = No, I can't (0%)

Speaking Skills	I can introduce myself.					
	I can ask for information.					
	I can talk about my experiences.					
	I can talk about my opinions.					
	I can have a conversation on the phone.					
Writing Skills	I can write the alphabet and simple words.					
	I can write sentences.					
	I can write paragraphs.					
	I can keep a diary.					
	I can write letters.					

1 = Yes, very well (100%) 2 = Yes, mostly (75%) 3 = Maybe (50%) 4 = Not really (25%)
5 = No, I can't (0%)

Personal Profile

Fill in the personal profile below. Use only English and Romanized versions of Korean names.

1. Name: _____	2. Age: _____	3. Birthday (dd/mm/yy): _____
4. Address: _____		
5. Telephone Number: _____		
6. E-mail address: _____		

7. My hobbies are: _____

8. My best friend is: _____

9. My favorite color is: _____

10. My favorite place is: _____

11. My favorite music
is: _____

12. My favorite
musician is: _____

13. My favorite sport is: _____

14. My favorite sports _____
star is:

15. My favorite TV _____
drama is:

16. My favorite movie _____
is:

17. My favorite Korean _____
food is:

18. My favorite foreign _____
food is:

19. My personal _____
hero/heroine is:

20. My motto is: _____

Chapter 1: Getting to know one another

Icebreaker Bingo!

Icebreakers are games that help you get to know strangers. To play this game, follow these steps:

1. Circulate around the classroom and try to find people who match the descriptions in the squares on the bingo card.
2. When you find a match, write the name of the person into the square. You should use different names for each square.
3. When you fill all the squares in a column, row, or diagonal, yell, "Bingo!"
4. Check each square and identify the person described.
5. Play for a second round until someone fills in the entire square.

B	I	N	G	O
Smokes	Has a Pet	Was born in the same month as you	Exercises at least three times a week	Has more than two e-mail addresses
Has the same favorite color as you	Has met someone famous	Has traveled to more than three countries	Has a creative hobby	Is a vegetarian
Has a car	Reads the newspaper regularly	Free Space	Has more than two siblings	Has a drivers license
Is wearing green	Has a notebook computer	Can play a musical instrument	Is wearing glasses	Loves Mathematics
Enjoys snowboarding	Can speak more than two languages	Is studying the same major as you	Comes from the same hometown as you	Watches more than two hours of TV every day

Introductions: Getting to know one another!

Getting to know the people who are your classmates is important. In the future you will be studying together, and working with one another on assignments! Answer the questions below, and ask at least two other students to answer them as well.

	YOUR ANSWER	PARTNER A: _____	PARTNER B: _____
1. What is your name?			
2. How old are you?			
3. What is your major?			
4. What is your favorite subject?			
5. What other languages can you speak?			
6. Where are you from?			
7. Do you have a boyfriend/girlfriend?			
8. Can you drive a car?			
9. Do you play an instrument?			
10. What is your favorite food?			
11. Do you like watching movies?			
12. Do you like sports?			
13. Can you swim?			
14. What kind of music do you like?			

15. Have you ever traveled abroad?			
16. Do you have a job?			
17. When do you usually go to bed?			
18. Do you like drinking soju?			
19. How many siblings do you have?			
20. What do like to do in your free time?			

Think of three more questions you would ask when getting to know somebody.

1. _____

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

2. _____

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

3. _____

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

Keep Going: Using Follow-up Questions!

Now that you have had some time to get to know some of the people in your class, we will practice using *follow-up questions*. Follow-up questions are used to keep a conversation going. Many follow up questions ask the 5W1H questions: ‘*when?*’, ‘*where?*’, ‘*what?*’, ‘*who?*’, ‘*why?*’, and ‘*how?*’

Practice 1 - Answer the questions and their follow-up questions below, and ask at least two other students to answer them as well.

	YOUR ANSWERS	PARTNER A: _____	PARTNER B: _____
Do you enjoy going to the cinema?			
What kind of movies do you enjoy watching?			
Who do you usually go to watch a movie with			
How often do you go to watch a movie?			
When was the last time you went to the cinema?			
Where did you go?			

Practice 2 - Answer the questions and their follow-up questions below, and ask at least two other students to answer them as well.

	YOUR ANSWERS	PARTNER A: _____	PARTNER B: _____
Do you like drinking?			
What do you like to drink?			
Where do you like to go drinking?			
When do you like to go drinking?			
What do you like to eat when you go drinking?			
What do you like to do when you drink?			

Practice 3 - Now, write your own question and at least three follow-up questions! When you are finished, ask two people your question and follow-up questions.

	YOUR ANSWERS	PARTNER A: _____	PARTNER B: _____

Introducing Yourself

When meeting people for the first time, you might have to introduce yourself. When introducing yourself, you need to provide your conversational partner (interlocutor) with relevant and interesting information about who you are. Think about what makes you a special person. The exercises below will help you.

Practice 1 - Know Thyself: What is your personality type?

Answer the following 20 questions to find out whether you are an introvert, ambivert, or an extravert.

1. I enjoy exploring new places.
 - A) Agree
 - B) Somewhat
 - C) Disagree
2. I make friends easily.
 - A) Agree
 - B) Somewhat
 - C) Disagree
3. I am interested in other cultures and ways of life.
 - A) Agree
 - B) Somewhat
 - C) Disagree
4. I am easily distracted.
 - A) Agree
 - B) Somewhat
 - C) Disagree
5. I procrastinate.
 - A) Agree
 - B) Somewhat
 - C) Disagree
6. I would go to a movie or out to dinner by myself.
 - A) Probably
 - B) Maybe
 - C) Probably not
7. I am a private person.
 - A) Agree
 - B) Somewhat
 - C) Disagree
8. I am an outgoing person.
 - A) Agree
 - B) Somewhat
 - C) Disagree
9. I am a neat and tidy person.
 - A) Agree
 - B) Somewhat
 - C) Disagree
10. I enjoy a busy schedule of activities.
 - A) Agree
 - B) Somewhat
 - C) Disagree

11. I have no desire to visit other countries.
A) Agree
B) Somewhat
C) Disagree
12. I am easy to get to know.
A) Agree
B) Somewhat
C) Disagree
13. Critical thinking is one of my strong suits.
A) Agree
B) Somewhat
C) Disagree
14. I make "to do" lists.
A) Often
B) Sometimes
C) Rarely
15. I finish what I set out to do.
A) Often
B) Sometimes
C) Rarely
16. I talk a lot.
A) Agree
B) Somewhat
C) Disagree
17. I avoid spending time alone.
A) Often
B) Sometimes
C) Rarely
18. Participating in physical activity energizes me.
A) Agree
B) Somewhat
C) Disagree
19. I break promises
A) Often
B) Sometimes
C) Rarely
20. I prefer being a team member to being a team leader.
A) Agree
B) Somewhat
C) Disagree

When you have finished the personality quiz, check your answers on page 112.

1. Write a list of things that you enjoy, and the reasons why you enjoy them.

THING I ENJOY	REASON WHY I ENJOY IT
<i>My computer</i>	<i>Because, I can play games, write e-mails to my family and friends, and do my homework with it.</i>

2. Write a list of activities that you enjoy, and the reasons why you enjoy them.

ACTIVITY I ENJOY	REASON WHY I ENJOY IT
<i>Swimming</i>	<i>Because, it is good for my health and well-being.</i>

3. Write down a list of things you want to do in the future, and the reasons why you want to do them.

THING I WANT TO DO	REASON WHY I WANT TO DO IT
<i>Buy a bicycle</i>	<i>Because, cycling is a fun and healthy way of getting around town.</i>

4. Fill in the blanks in the text below with your personal information.

Hello, my name is _____, and I am from _____. I am ___ years old, and have ___ brother(s) and ___ sister(s). My major is _____. According to the personality test in exercise one, I am an _____. My favorite thing is _____, because _____. I really enjoy _____, because _____. In the future I would enjoy _____, because _____.

Goal Setting

Goal setting is used by elite athletes, successful business-people and high achievers in all fields. Setting goals gives you a long-term plan to follow, and can be very motivating. Having goals will focus your acquisition of English and help you to organize your time and resources so that you can make the most of your English classes.

Pair Work 1 – Short-term goals

Things I want to achieve today:	Things _____ wants to achieve today:
In English class:	In English class:
In other classes:	In other classes:
Personally:	Personally:

Things I want to achieve This Month:	Things _____ wants to achieve this Month:
In English class:	In English class:
In other classes:	In other classes:
Personally:	Personally:
Travel:	Travel:

Pair Work 2 – Long-term goals

Things I want to achieve This Year:	Things _____ wants to achieve this Year:
In English class:	In English class:
In other classes:	In other classes:
Personally:	Personally:
Travel:	Travel:

Pair Work 3 – Lifetime goals

What are some of the things that you want to achieve in your lifetime?

things I want to achieve in my life:	things _____ wants to achieve in his/her life:
In English:	In English:
In my career:	In his/her career:
Personally:	Personally:
Travel:	Travel:

Tongue Twisters

Humans love to play with language! We have developed many ways to have fun with language: rhymes, songs, palindromes (words that read the same forwards and backwards), and many jokes, just to mention a few. Among the most enduring and enjoyable language toys are tongue-twisters. A tongue-twister is a phrase that is designed to be difficult to articulate properly. They test your skill in quickly pronouncing expressions that run you through a gauntlet of common slips of the tongue. Tongue-twisters are great exercises of enunciation and articulation.

Practice 1 – Practice saying the following tongue-twisters

1. *Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.*

A peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked.

If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers

How many pickled peppers did Peter Piper pick?

2. *Betty Botter bought a bit of butter. "But," she said, "this butter's bitter!*

If I put it in my batter, it will make my batter bitter!"

So she bought a bit of butter better than her bitter butter,

And she put it in her batter, and her batter was not bitter.

So 'twas better Betty Botter bought a bit of better butter.

3. *She sells sea shells by the sea shore.*

The shells she sells are surely seashells.

So if she sells shells on the seashore,

I'm sure she sells seashore shells.

4. *Fuzzy Wuzzy was a bear,
Fuzzy Wuzzy had no hair,
Fuzzy Wuzzy wasn't fuzzy,
was he?*

5. The hardest tongue-twister in the English language is thought to be:

The sixth sick sheikh's sixth sheep's sick.

Writing Task

Do you know any tongue-twisters? Write a tongue-twister into the space provided.

Chapter 2: University Life

Campus Style!

University is a great place to see fashionably dressed people! The newest styles and trends are always popular with the 'in' crowd, and at university everybody wants to be in. But, what is in? What is with-it, cool, chic, hip and happenin,' trendy, stylish, and sexy? Answer the questions below to find out, and compare your answers with those of your partners.

	YOUR ANSWER	PARTNER A: _____	PARTNER B: _____
1. Is body piercing cool?			
2. Are tattoos with-it?			
3. Is dying your hair in?			
4. Is a bikini sexy?			
5. Are baseball caps chic?			
6. Are cargo pants happenin'?			
7. Is a goatee chic?			
8. Is a shaved head hip?			
9. Are perms trendy?			
10. Is a hanbok stylish?			
11. Are white socks with a suit chic?			
12. Are muscle shirts sexy?			
13. Are gold chains fashionable?			
14. Are mini-skirts hip?			
15. Is a jogging suit trendy?			

Now that we know what is hip and happenin' today, let's take a look at fashion 20 years ago. In the space below, write five things that were in fashion 20 years ago.

FIVE THINGS THAT WERE FASHIONABLE 20 YEARS AGO IN KOREA	
Clothing	
Accessories	
Jewelry	
Make-up	
Hair style	

Discussion questions

1. Is fashion important to you? Why?

2. How do you decide what clothes and accessories to buy?

3. Does shopping for stylish clothes have to be expensive, or is it possible to buy cheap yet fashionable clothing?

4. What factors influence fashion?

5. How is Korean fashion different from American and European fashions?

“Teacher, would you please...”

The following dialogues are two-person role plays, in which one student is the ‘instructor’ and the other a ‘student’. In the dialogues, the student is making either a request of the instructor, or making an excuse. The dialogues are only conversation starters; continue the conversation until it logically concludes.

SITUATION 1: ASKING FOR A BETTER GRADE

Instructor: Hi _____, how are you today?

Student: I’m alright thanks. Do you have a moment? There’s something I’d like talk to you to you about.

Instructor: Sure, how can I help you?

Student: Well, I’m really unhappy about the grade that I received in your English class, and I’d like to see if it is possible to get a raise.

Instructor: I see. Why do you think you deserve a grade raise?

Student: I know that I didn’t do very well on my mid-term and final exam, but that’s because I get really nervous. I think that I’m a better English speaker than my exam score indicates.

Instructor: Yes, I can tell your English is better today than it was during the exam, but unfortunately there is nothing I can do. Other students get nervous as well, so it would be unfair to them to grant you a grade raise, but not them. I hope you understand.

Discussion question

1. Under what circumstances do you think students should be granted a grade raise?

SITUATION 2: EXPLAINING WHY YOU ARE LATE FOR CLASS

Instructor: Hi _____, how come your late today?

Student: I'm really sorry about being late, but _____
_____.

Instructor: I understand that _____,
but you're late too often!

Student: _____

Instructor: _____

Student: _____

Instructor: _____

Discussion questions

1. Did you believe the student? What made his excuse believable, or unbelievable?
2. What are some common excuses for being late to class?
3. What are some common excuses for being absent from class?
4. If you missed class because you were 'hung-over', would you tell your instructor the truth? Why, or why not?
5. What is the best thing to do if you miss a class?

SITUATION 3: EXPLAINING WHY YOU DID NOT COMPLETE YOUR HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT

Instructor: Hi _____, may I have your homework assignment, please?

Student: _____

Instructor: _____

Student: _____

Instructor: _____

Student: _____

Instructor: _____

Discussion questions

1. Would you grant the student a homework extension? Why, or why not?
2. Do you always do your homework?
3. Do you think you have too much homework?
4. How much time do you spend on homework every week?
5. What is the purpose of homework?

SITUATION 4: WRITE YOUR OWN CONVERSATION SCRIPT ABOUT SOMETHING YOU MIGHT SPEAK WITH YOUR INSTRUCTOR

Instructor:

Student:

Instructor:

Student:

Instructor:

Student:

Instructor:

Practice your dialogue. You will be performing your dialogue to the other groups in your class!

Morning Routines

Routines are regular, frequently repeated activities. We all follow routines: morning routines, evening routines, cleaning routines, study routines...etc. In this section we're going to investigate your morning routine; things you do in the morning most days.

Reading – Philip’s morning routine

<i>Time</i>	<i>Action</i>
06:00	Wakes up and listens to the news on the radio
06:05	Takes a quick shower
06:20	Gets dressed
06:30	Has a small breakfast; usually cereal, two slices of toast, and a cup of tea
06:50	Does the dishes
07:00	Reads the newspaper
07:30	Checks his e-mail
07:45	Feeds the cat
07:55	Leaves home and drives to work

Reading Questions

1. What is the first thing that Philip does every morning?

2. What does Philip usually eat for breakfast?

3. What does he do between 07:00 and 07:45?

4. What is the last thing that Philip does before he leaves home?

5. Where does he go after leaving home?

Composition – Fill in the blanks. What do you normally do from the time you get up until you leave the house?

Time	Action
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Discussion Questions

1. Do you usually take a bath or a shower?

2. How do you get your news in the morning (T.V, radio, internet, newspaper)?

3. What do you usually eat for breakfast?

4. What is the last thing you do before leaving your home?

5. Where do you go? How do you get there?

University Lifestyle Survey!

Grammar Highlight

Adverbs are words that provide information about verbs, adjectives and other adverbs. Adverbs of frequency provide information about how often an action occurs.

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY	
Always	100% of the time
Usually	80%
Often	60%
Sometimes	40%
Rarely	20% or less
Never	0%

Practice 1 – Answer the questions below using adverbs of frequency, and ask at least two other students to answer them as well.

HOW OFTEN DO YOU...	YOUR ANSWER	PARTNER A: _____	PARTNER B: _____
1. ... do your homework?	<i>always</i>	<i>usually</i>	<i>often</i>
2. ... do the dishes?			
3. ... clean your room?			
4. ... eat junk food?			
5. ... walk to school?			
6. ... throw trash on the road (litter)?			
7. ... have a blind date?			
8. ... drink alcohol?			
9. ... have free-time?			
10. play basketball?			
11. ... go swimming?			
12. ... are you late for class?			
13. ... cheat on an exam or term paper?			
14. ... fail a class?			

15. ... use your computer?			
16. ... take a taxi?			
17. ... go hiking?			
18. ... take a trip?			
19. ... talk to foreigners?			
20. ... meet your friends?			

Practice 2 – Using your answers in the survey above, write sentences using adverbs of frequency.

What are some things you always do?

1. *I always do my homework.*

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

What are some things you usually do?

1. *I usually clean my room (twice a week).*

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

What are some things you never do?

1. *I never litter.*

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Study Master:
Meet Your Brain

To ‘master’ something means to be very good at it; chess masters, for example, are expert chess players. Studying, however, is not something that many people consider a skill that can be mastered; most people think of it purely as an activity that *has* to be done in order to do well at school, not as a skill to be improved upon. Why is it then that some students breeze through school, while others fail to achieve their potential? The answer may be that some students just study more efficiently than others. They are study masters. Anybody can become a study master. This section will teach you how.

Reading 1 - Meet your brain

THERE ARE THREE LAYERS IN THE HUMAN BRAIN:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ‘Inner Layer,’ or pre-frontal cortex (popularly called the reptilian, or lizard brain), is responsible for bodily functions, instincts, and involuntary reactions 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ‘Middle Layer’, known as the limbic system, controls your emotions, values, and houses your memory 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ‘Outer Layer’, called the neocortex, is where thinking, reasoning, speaking, and voluntary behaviour takes place 	

Keeping your lizard brain and the limbic system happy is an important way that you can improve the effectiveness of your studying!

Keep your reptilian brain happy by:

- creating a learning space in which you feel comfy and safe
- being comfortable: not hungry, thirsty, too hot or cold

Keep the limbic system happy by:

- reminding yourself why your are studying
- looking for material that interests you
- rewarding yourself for studying
- keeping a steady routine

Reading Questions

1. What is the lizard brain responsible for?

2. What does the limbic system do?

3. What happens in the neocortex?

4. What is necessary for your lizard brain to be satisfied?

5. How can you keep the limbic system happy?

Discussion Questions

1. Why do you think the pre-frontal cortex is called the 'lizard brain'?

2. Where do you usually study? Do you feel comfortable there?

3. How do you usually motivate yourself to study?

4. What kind of material do you enjoy studying?

5. What is your study routine?

Study Master: What's your Learning Style?

Reading – What's your learning style?

One important characteristic of a study master is that they are aware of their learning style. What are the different learning styles?

THERE ARE THREE MAIN LEARNING STYLES:

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| Visual | Learning is driven by images. The visual learner learns by seeing. |
| Auditory | Learning is driven by sounds. The aural (auditory) learner learns by listening. |
| Kinesthetic | Learning is driven by movement and feelings. The kinesthetic learner learns by doing. |

Knowing your learning style will allow you to tailor your study routine towards your learning strengths. All of us use a variety of learning styles when we study, but we usually rely on one more than others. What is the easiest way for you to learn?

VISUAL LEARNERS PREFER:	AURAL LEARNERS PREFER:	KINESTHETIC LEARNERS PREFER:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the written word • • diagrams, pictures • films, TV, videos and DVDs • wall charts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the spoken word • lessons • discussions • radio programs, CDs, MP3s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • movement, role play • hands-on activities • design, drawing • writing

Still not sure about what your learning style is? The chart below will help you determine your learning style; read the word in the left column and then answer the questions in the three columns to see how you respond to each situation. Your answers may fall into all three columns, but one column will contain the most answers. The dominant column indicates your primary learning style.

WHEN YOU...	VISUAL	AUDITORY	KINESTHETIC
Spell	Do you try to see the word?	Do you sound out the word or use a phonetic approach?	Do you write the word down to find if it feels right?
Talk	Do you sparingly but dislike listening for too long? Do you favor words such as <i>see</i> , <i>picture</i> , and <i>imagine</i> ?	Do you enjoy listening but are impatient to talk? Do you use words such as <i>hear</i> , <i>tune</i> , and <i>think</i> ?	Do you gesture and use expressive movements? Do you use words such as <i>feel</i> , <i>touch</i> , and <i>hold</i> ?
Concentrate	Do you become distracted by untidiness or movement?	Do you become distracted by sounds or noises?	Do you become distracted by activity around you?
Meet someone again	Do you forget names but remember faces or remember where you met?	Do you forget faces but remember names or remember what you talked about?	Do you remember best what you did together?
Contact people on business	Do you prefer direct, face-to-face, personal meetings?	Do you prefer the telephone?	Do you talk with them while walking or participating in an activity?
Read	Do you like descriptive scenes or pause to imagine the actions?	Do you enjoy dialog and conversation or hear the characters talk?	Do you prefer action stories or are not a keen reader?
Do something new at work	Do you like to see demonstrations, diagrams, slides, or posters?	Do you prefer verbal instructions or talking about it with someone else?	Do you prefer to jump right in and try it?
Put something together	Do you look at the directions and the picture?	Speak to yourself	Do you ignore the directions and figure it out as you go along?
Need help with a computer application	Do you seek out pictures or diagrams?	Do you call the help desk, ask a neighbor, or growl at the computer?	Do you keep trying to do it or try it on another computer?

Adapted from Colin Rose (1987). Accelerated Learning.

Reading Questions

1. *What are the three main learning styles?*

2. *What would be the best way for a visual learner to prepare for an English exam?*

3. *According to the reading, what is your learning style?*

4. *Will knowing your learning style change the way you study in the future? Why? Why not?*

Study Master:
Know How to Study

After getting to know your brain and learning how proper nutrition can help you study more effectively, the next areas to concentrate on are choosing the right space, selecting a study buddy, and using the right study techniques.

Reading 1 – Choosing the right space

When choosing an area to study in, get the basics right:

- Comfortable chair and desk
- Good light, comfortable temperature
- Quiet and relaxing environment; no TV, not too many people walking around
- Have all the materials you need at hand, i.e. pen, paper, textbooks, a dictionary, class notes
- Keep you study space neat and tidy

ARE YOU A VISUAL LEARNER?	ARE YOU AN AUDITORY LEARNER?	ARE YOU A KINESTHETIC LEARNER?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't sit near a window – too distracting • No TV – you'll watch 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find a place you can talk to yourself • Use background music 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have space to walk around • Have a small ball to play with while studying

Reading Question

1. Name some important considerations when choosing a study space. Can you think of considerations other than those mentioned in the reading?

Reading 2 – Selecting a Study Buddy

Working with a friend means questions and answers. This helps you and your buddy interact with information and provides you with an opportunity to practice English. Your buddy also motivates you to study. It’s easier to stay inside and study if someone else is doing it with you.

- Pick a reliable person, someone who you like and trust
- Plan in advance what you are going to talk about
- Share your class notes

STUDYING WITH A FRIEND MEANS INTERACTIVE STUDY:	
Copying notes	Passive
Reading & Note taking	Active
Asking and answering questions	Interactive
Discussing	Interactive
Role-playing	Interactive
Teaching	Interactive

The more people you study with, the better. It is important that all members of a study group stay committed, focused, and positive. One way to study effectively in a group is to work alone for several hours and then meet over a coffee to discuss what you’ve covered.

Things to remember when working with a Study Buddy:

- Structure your meetings: study, discuss, study, discuss
- Teach your Study Buddy a subject, have them teach it back to you
- Stay in touch by phone and e-mail, support one another
- Meet at different places: cafés, parks...etc.
- Stay focused, don’t get sidetracked

Reading Questions

1. What are some of the benefits of studying with a partner?

2. What should you keep in mind when selecting a Study Buddy?

3. Why do you think interactive study is better than passive or active studying?

4. What are some of the possible problems of studying with a partner?

5. Look at the list of things to remember when studying with a partner, which item do you think is the most important? Why?

Reading 3 – Using the right study techniques

Of all the study techniques, reading is the most important. Reading allows you to:

- Get an overview of a subject
- Look for specific facts
- Clarify something you don't understand
- Collect information for essays and exams

Proper reading depends largely on focus. Here are some tips for maintaining concentration:

- Let your friends and family know your study timetable so you're not distracted
- Useful concentration lasts only 30-40 minutes, then take a break of 5-10 minutes
- Make sure to drink plenty of water, avoid too much coffee and sugary drinks
- Get enough fresh air and exercise
- Concentration improves with practice; the more you focus, the better you'll get

Now that you're focused, let's look at the two main ways to read: skim reading and analytical reading. Skim reading is useful if you want to know if a particular text is useful to you, don't waste time reading every word; look for key words identifying the main ideas.

- Check headings and subheads, graphs, captions and bullet points – make sure the text is useful to you
- Read the first and last paragraph of a text, they introduce and summarize main ideas

To clarify a difficult subject or to prepare for an essay and examinations, you need to read analytically.

- Read the whole text and note down any questions you have
- Read it again and highlight keywords and take notes
- Create a summary sheet from your notes, include keywords
- Take a break, come back and review the summary sheet
- Review your summary sheet with a Study Buddy

Study masters are not only good readers; they also use memory boosting tricks. You can remember more by relating facts in another way: use mnemonics. Mnemonics are memory aids.

SOLAR IS A MNEMONIC ABOUT MNEMONICS	
Symbols:	draw simple pictures
Outstanding:	exaggerate, build facts into unusual stories – they’re more memorable that way
Links:	create chains of symbols
All five senses:	involve sight, sound, smell, taste and touch when studying, it makes more memorable mnemonics
Repetition:	make summary sheets, teach your Study Buddy, recite your mnemonic on the way to school

Reading Questions

1. What is the most important study technique? Why?

2. How can you maintain concentration effectively?

3. What are some of the characteristics of skim reading?

4. What are some of the characteristics of analytical reading?

5. What is a mnemonic?

Charades

Charades is an acting game in which one player acts out a word or phrase, often by pantomiming (acting out) similar-sounding words and the other players guess the word or phrase. The idea is to use physical rather than verbal language to convey the meaning to another party.

The rules of charades are easy:

- The players divide into teams.
- Each team writes words and situations on a slip of paper to create the phrases to be guessed by the other team.
- No sounds or lip movements are allowed. The player can make any sound other than speaking.
- The actor cannot point out at any of the objects present in the scene.
- Usually, any gesture is allowed other than blatantly spelling out the word.
- The teams alternate until each team member has had an opportunity to pantomime.
- The team with the most points wins.

SOME STANDARD SIGNALS:

Person	Stand with hands on hips.
Movie title	Pretend to crank an old-fashioned movie camera.
Book title	Unfold your hands as if they were a book.
Song title	Pretend to sing
"Close, keep guessing!"	Frantically wave your hands about to keep the guesses coming, or pretend to fan yourself, as if to say "getting hotter".
"Not even close, I'll start over"	Wave hand in a wide sweep, as if to say "go away!" Alternatively, pretend to shiver, as if to say "getting colder".

Chapter 3: Out and about

The Film Critic

Movie reviews are a good way of selecting movies you might want to watch in your free time, or when you go out on a date. Film critics watch movies before they are released to the public, and write critiques about them. Movie reviews are often published in newspapers and magazines, and many can be found on the internet. A good review provides the reader with information about:

- **Plot** A short summary of the story line; though it is important not to provide too much information, since people still want to be surprised by the ending.
- **Genre** What type of movie is being reviewed (action, adventure, comedy, drama, thriller, horror, fantasy, romance, western...etc.)
- **Director** The name of the director and the names of some of his/her previous films.
- **Actors and their performance** The names of the cast, as well as an evaluation of their acting skill.
- **Sound Track** The type of music and how it affected the movie.
- **Rating** Is the film rated G (General Audiences), PG (Parental Guidance), PG-13 (Parents strongly cautioned), or R (Restricted)
- **Your opinion** Your thoughts are the most important aspect of a review. It is important to provide the reader with information about how you feel about a certain movie. Did you love it? Did you hate it? How did you feel while watching the film?

Practice 1 – Watch a movie, or a television show, and fill out the report below

Movie Title	
Genre	
Main Actors	
Director	
Rating (G, PG, PG-13, R)	

Practice 2 – Write a short summary of the plot (Without giving away the ending!)

Practice 3 – Write a movie review

- What did you like about the movie?
- What did you dislike about the movie?
- Was the movie exciting, boring, interesting, funny...etc? Why?
- Would you recommend the movie?

Brain Teasers

Brain teasers test your lateral thinking ability. Lateral thinking is about reasoning that is not immediately obvious and about solutions to problems that may not be obtainable by using only traditional step-by-step logic. To answer these questions, you have to let your brain think in different ways than you may be used to.

Practice – Answer the following questions as completely as you can

1. What walks on four legs in the morning, two legs in the afternoon, and three legs in the evening?

2. What belongs to you but others use it more than you do?

3. Some months have 30 days, some months have 31 days. How many months have 28 days?

4. How much soil is there in a hole measuring one meter by one meter by one meter?

5. Is it legal for a man to marry his widow's sister?

6. In the Hope family there are seven sisters and each sister has one brother. Including Mr. & Mrs. Hope, how many are in the family?

7. A man and his son are in a car crash. The father is killed and the child is taken to hospital gravely injured. When he gets there, the surgeon says, "I can't operate on this boy - for he is my son!" How can this possibly be?

8. *As I was going to Saint Ives,
I crossed the path of seven wives.
Every wife had seven sacks,
Every sack had seven cats,
Every cat had seven kittens,
Kittens, cats, sacks, wives,
How many were going to Saint Ives?*

9. Train A and train B are crossing the country, from coast to coast, over 4,500 kilometers of railroad track. Train A is going from east to west at 80 km per hour, and Train B is going from west to east at 90 km per hour. Which train will be closer to the west coast when they meet?

10. A cowboy rides into town on Friday. He stays in town for three days and rides out of town on Friday. How is this possible?

Stumped? Check your answers on page 114.

Writing Task – Do you know any brain teasers? Write one in the space provided.

Party Time

A party is a social gathering for celebration and recreation. While parties are related to and often form part of religious, cultural, and seasonal festivals, the term 'party' usually refers to a smaller, personal gathering. There are many different kinds of parties:

- Birthday Parties
- New Years Parties
- Office Parties
- Block Parties
- Housewarming Parties
- Dinner Parties

Reading 1 – Read about different types of parties

A *birthday party* is a celebration that occurs to celebrate the birth of the person being honored. Birthday parties are celebrated in many cultures. While a child's party is usually at home and consists of soft drinks and sweet food, adults' birthday parties in Western countries often take place in bars or nightclubs where a range of alcoholic beverages are consumed.

A *housewarming party* is held when a person, couple, or family moves into a new house or apartment. It is an occasion for the hosts to present their new home to their friends, and for friends to gather, socialize, and enjoy refreshments such as alcoholic drinks and snack foods. In some cases, the friends and family members who are invited may bring gifts for the new home. Housewarming parties are generally informal, and there are usually no planned activities besides a tour of the new house.

A *dinner party* is a formal social gathering at which people eat dinner together, usually in the host's home. At the least formal dinner parties, a buffet of food is provided on a table or counter, and the guests choose items from the buffet and eat standing up as they talk and mingle. At the formal dinner parties, dinner is served at a dining table with place settings and guests are expected to dress properly.

A *New Year's Party* is usually hosted in a person's house on New Year's Eve to celebrate the changing of the calendar. Champagne is a traditional beverage served. Many hotels, bars, and restaurants also sponsor New Year's Parties, and hand out gift bags that include funny hats, streamers, balloons, and noisemakers used before and after the countdown to the new year.

Office parties are social events held by businesses at the site of the business or in a restaurant or bar. These celebrations can coincide with seasonal holidays (e.g., Christmas) or an important date for the company. Office parties are held because they give employees a chance to interact in a less formal atmosphere, which can boost the morale of the employees.

A *Block Party* is a social event where of which a group of residents in the same area decide to throw a party at the same time, usually during the early evening hours. During such an event, party goers are free to pass from house to house, socializing and often consuming alcohol. The party often moves into the street, front yards, backyards, and anywhere that promises good times.

Reading Questions

1. What kinds of foods are usually served at a children's birthday?

2. What sort of party is held at the new house or apartment of the host?

3. At which kind of party is one expected to dress formally?

4. What is the traditional New Years Party beverage?

5. For what reasons do businesses host Office Parties?

6. Where does a Block Party usually take place?

Discussion Questions

1. What kinds of parties are commonly celebrated in Korea? Are they similar to parties celebrated in western countries?
2. How often do you go to parties? What kind of parties do you like?
3. Can you think of other types of parties not mentioned in the reading?

Chapter 4: What's Today's Headline?

Current Events

The news is usually defined as information about recent events or happenings, especially as reported by newspapers, magazines, radio, television, and the internet. Reading, listening and watching the news are the most important ways of staying up-to-date.

Being informed is very important:

- it allows a person to make well-considered decisions
- it makes a person an interesting conversationalist
- it is considered a sign of intelligence and learning

Practice 1 – The Headlines

What are the most important news events these days? Read the newspaper, search the internet, listen to the radio, and watch TV to fill out the questionnaire below.

What are the top news stories currently being reported?	
Korean news:	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
International news:	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
Business news:	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
Entertainment news:	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
Sports news:	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

Practice 2 – Talking about current events

Below are a number of dialogues. Practice them with a partner and try to continue the discussion on your own.

Example Dialogue

- A: Hi _____, did you hear the news this morning?
 B: No, what news?
 A: There has been a terrible disaster in South-East Asia; a tsunami hit the coast of Thailand!
 B: Oh no, I was planning on going there this coming vacation!
 A: Really? I guess you better make alternate plans.

Dialogue 1

- A: _____, did you watch the evening news yesterday?
 B: No. Why, was there something interesting?
 A: Yes, _____.
 B: You're right, that *is* interesting! In my opinion, _____.
 A: I agree./I disagree.

Dialogue 2

- A: Hey _____. How are you?
 B: Not so good. Didn't you hear the news?
 A: No. What's going on?
 B: _____.
 A: You're right that's terrible news!

Dialogue 3

- A: What's up _____? Are you coming to the concert this weekend?
 B: No, I don't think so.
 A: How come? I thought you really wanted to see _____.
 B: You're right, but according to the weather report, this weekend the weather is going to _____, so I've decided to stay home.
 A: I see. I'll have to watch the news tonight. Maybe you're right; if the weather really is _____, then it'll be best to stay at home.

Writing Task – Write your own dialogue about the news

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

Practice your dialogue. You will be performing your dialogue to the other groups in your class!

How am I doing in English class?

Reflecting on your performance in English class will provide you with an opportunity to discover your strengths and weaknesses. Knowing your strengths will allow you to continue to do well in those areas, while identifying your weak spots will help you determine which areas to focus your efforts on. Complete the questionnaire below. When you finish interview a partner using the same questions.

	YOUR ANSWER	PARTNER A: _____	PARTNER B: _____
1. Do you enjoy studying English?			
2. How often have you missed class?			
3. How often have you come late to class?			
4. Do you participate in class?			
5. Have you always completed your homework?			
6. Do you study English outside of class?			
7. How did you do on your mid-term exam?			
8. Do you always bring your textbook to class?			
9. Do you always bring a pen, paper and a dictionary?			
10. Do you ask your teacher for help if need be?			

Practice 1 – Answer the questions below

1. How do you think you are doing in English class? Why?

2. What areas of English are you good at? (Listening, reading, writing, speaking)

3. Which areas do you think you need to improve?

4. How do you think you could improve your English best?

5. In what ways do you think your teacher could help you improve your English?

Discussion Questions

1. To what extent do you believe students are responsible for learning English?
2. What is the responsibility of the teacher in the language classroom?
3. How do you think your teacher could improve your learning experience?

The World in 2025

What will the world be like in 2025? How will Korea have changed? Answer the questions below and interview someone in you class. Discuss the results.

Practice 1 – Study the word bank and fill in the questionnaire

Use the following adverbs of degree when responding to the questions in the questionnaire:

- 1. Definitely/
Certainly I am certain this will happen (100%)
- 2. Probably/
Likely I believe this will happen, but there is a small chance it may not (60% - 99%)
- 3. Maybe/
Perhaps I believe there is an equal chance that this may or may not happen (40% - 59%)
- 4. Probably not/
Unlikely I do not believe this will happen, but there is a small chance that it may (1% - 39%)
- 5. Definitely not/
Certainly not I am certain this will not happen (0%)

BY 2025,	YOUR ANSWER	PARTNER A: _____
1. ...schooling will take place at home, on the computer.		
2. ...women and men will be completely equal.		
3. ...North and South Korea will be unified.		
4. ...all Koreans will be able to use English fluently.		

5. ...Korea will have put people on the moon.		
6. ...people will live on the moon.		
7. ...people will no longer smoke cigarettes.		
8. ...the world will be very overpopulated.		
9. ...China will be most powerful nation in the world.		
10. ...there will be no more pollution.		
11. ...people will be able to clone themselves.		
12. ...there will be no more markets; people will shop online.		
13. ...the world will be a better place.		
14. ...the world will be worse than it is today.		
15. ...you will be...		

Discussion Questions

1. Are you generally optimistic or pessimistic about the future? Why?
2. Will Korea be a better place to live in 2025? Why, or why not?

Written Response

1. What do you think your life will be like in 2025?

Controversial Topics

A controversy is a matter of opinion over which people disagree. Controversies can vary in size from small private disputes to matters that whole societies disagree over. Read the following statements individually and indicate whether you agree or disagree with them. As a class, discuss these statements and take a vote on which statements you agree or disagree with.

Practice 1 – Read the statements and indicate whether or not you agree

STATEMENT	YOUR ANSWER	CLASS RESPONSE	
		Agree	Disagree
1. Women should stay at home when they have children.			
2. In order to learn English well, you must live in an English speaking country.			
3. There is no God.			
4. Money is the most important thing for a happy life.			
5. Young people have too much freedom.			
6. America is the greatest nation on earth.			
7. Dating more than one person at the same time is alright.			
8. Iran and North Korea are terrorist nations.			
9. There are too many foreigners in Korea.			
10. Homosexuals should be allowed to marry.			
11. Globalization is harmful to our local community.			

STATEMENT	YOUR ANSWER	CLASS RESPONSE	
		Agree	Disagree
12. The drinking age should be raised to 21.			
13. The best movies are made in Hollywood.			
14. Health care should be free.			
15. Cloning humans is a good thing.			

Discussion Questions

1. Which of these questions did you think was the most controversial? Why?

2. Which of these questions did you think was the least controversial? Why?

3. Did any of these topics make you uncomfortable? Why?

Written Response – Write a short paragraph

Choose a topic from the above list and write a paragraph about why, or why not, you agree with the statement.

General Knowledge Quiz

Are you up to date with what’s happening in the world? Try your hand at the quiz below to see how you measure up to your classmates.

Practice 1 – Complete the tasks and answer the questions

QUESTIONS & TASKS	ANSWERS
1. What does the acronym UN stand for?	_____
2. Name three countries in which more than one language is spoken. Which languages?	_____
3. Name the seven continents.	_____
4. Name five African countries.	_____
5. What currency is used in Thailand?	_____
6. In which city is the UN headquarters located?	_____
7. What does the acronym WMD stand for?	_____
8. Name the capital of Australia.	_____
9. What does the acronym WHO stand for?	_____
10. What does the acronym ASEAN stand for?	_____
11. Name the five world oceans.	_____
12. What do the acronyms HIV and AIDS stand for?	_____
13. Name the three largest countries in the world.	_____
14. In what year did Neil Armstrong walk on the moon?	_____

15. Name a country in which Hindi is spoken.	_____

16. How many members does the European Union have?	_____

17. Name three countries in the Middle East.	_____

18. Ulan Bator is the capital of what country?	_____

19. How many time zones are there?	_____

20. What is the longest river in the world?	_____

21. Name three European leaders.	_____

22. What is the population of the United States?	_____

23. Who was Germany's chancellor from 1933 – 1945?	_____

24. In what year did the First World War break out?	_____

25. Which language has the most native speakers?	_____

When you have finished the General Knowledge quiz, check your answers with your instructor.

Practice 2 – Write your own trivia question!

Newspaper Scavenger Hunt

A *scavenger hunt* is a game in which individuals or teams try to find a number of items, or perform tasks, as given in a list. The goal is to complete the list first, or to achieve the highest score within a time limit.

Instructions

1. Go to a library and find several English newspapers, for example: *The Korea Herald*, *The Korea Times*, or *The JoongAng Daily*. Bring a pair of scissors and glue.
2. Complete the tasks listed below.

Note: You will probably not be allowed to cut up newspapers at the library, therefore, please make photocopies of the material you will glue into the spaces provided.

Questions & Tasks

1. What is today's front page headline? Cut it out and glue it into the space provided. Answer the following question about the article.

Glue the front page headline into this space.

- a) Why is this story important?

2. Find an article that reported a crime. Cut out the article headline and glue it into the space provided. Answer the following questions about the article.

Glue the article headline into this space.

- b) What was the crime? _____
- c) Who committed the crime? _____
- d) When was the crime committed? _____
- e) Where was the crime committed? _____

3. Find an automobile advertisement. Cut it out and glue it into the space provided. Answer the following questions about the automobile advertisement.

Glue the advertisement into this space.

- a) What kind of car is it? _____
- b) How old is the car? _____
- c) How much does the car cost? _____

4. Find a job advertisement. Cut it out and glue it into the space provided. Answer the following questions about the job advertisement.

Glue the advertisement into this space.

- a) What kind of job is being advertised? _____
- b) Who do you contact for the job? _____

5. Find your horoscope in the newspaper. Cut it out and glue it into the space provided. Answer the following questions about your horoscope.

Glue your horoscope into this space.

- a) What is your astrological sign? _____
- b) What does it say about your day? _____
- c) Do you believe in horoscopes? _____

6. Find the weather forecast for a city. Cut out the forecast and glue it into the space provided. Answer the following questions about the weather forecast.

Glue the weather forecast into this space.

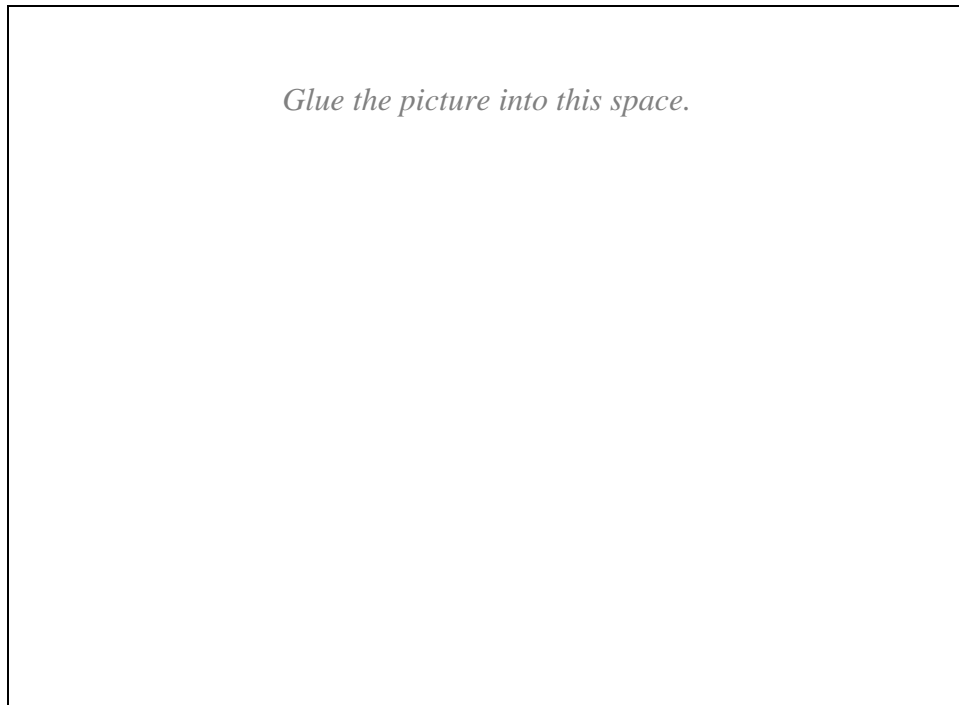
- a) What is the name of the city? _____
- b) What will the weather be like? _____
- c) What will the temperature be? _____

7. Find a cartoon that you like. Cut it out and glue it into the space provided. Answer the following questions about the cartoon.

Glue your favorite cartoon into this space.

- a) What is the name of the cartoon? _____
- b) Who is the artist? _____
- c) Why do you like it? _____

8. Find an interesting picture. Cut it out and glue it into the space provided. Answer the following questions.



- a) Who, or what, _____
is in the
picture?
- b) What is _____
happening in
the picture?
- c) Why did you _____
choose this
picture?

9. Write down the names and dates of the newspapers from which you took the clippings.

a) _____ Date: _____

b) _____ Date: _____

c) _____ Date: _____

d) _____ Date: _____

e) _____ Date: _____

Discussion Questions

1. How often do you read the newspaper?
2. Which newspaper(s) do you regularly read?
3. Where do you usually get your news from?

Chapter 5: Romance & Relationships

Going on a Date!

Practice 1 – Match the words on the left with their meaning on the right.

DATING VOCABULARY	
1. Blind Date	a) Having a conversation over the internet.
2. Dutch Pay	b) Meeting and getting to know someone over the internet.
3. Couple	c) Two people who are dating one another.
4. Partner	d) A person who you like, but are not romantically involved with.
5. Double Date	e) Your opposite in a relationship.
6. Friend	f) Going on a date with another couple.
7. Boyfriend/Girlfriend	g) Playful behaviour intended to get another person's interest.
8. Flirt	h) A person who you like and are romantically involved with.
9. Chatting	i) Going on a date with someone you have not met before.
10. Online Dating	j) Sharing expenses equally among people; on a date both people pay for the date.

Discussion Questions

1. When did you start dating?

2. Where do you like to go on a date?

3. Who usually pays when you go on a date? Why?

4. Have you ever been on a blind date? Did you like it?

5. Have you ever gone on a bad date? What happened?

Practice 2 – What are you looking for in a partner?

Rate the following characteristics in terms of what is important to you when looking for a partner. Use the following scale to indicate the relative importance of each trait.

Unimportant 1	A little Important 2	Important 3	Very Important 4	Essential 5
------------------	-------------------------	----------------	---------------------	----------------

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|
| 1. Physical Appearance | _____ | 6. Money | _____ |
| 2. Extraverted | _____ | 7. Job Prospects | _____ |
| 3. Introverted | _____ | 8. Future Plans and Goals | _____ |
| 4. Sense of Humor | _____ | 9. Language Ability | _____ |
| 5. Education | _____ | 10. Their Family | _____ |

Practice 3 – Compare your answers with those of your partner(s).

Examples:

- A) It is essential that my partner has a good sense of humor because I enjoy laughing!
- B) I agree; a good sense of humor is important.

- A) It is important to me that my partner is good looking.
- B) I disagree; I think that their educational background is more important.

Love and Hate: Emotions

Emotions are often defined as mental states that arise involuntarily rather than through conscious effort, and cause either positive or negative psychological responses. Emotions are thought to aid humans in decision making, and are commonly considered to be the opposite of reason; irrational and illogical.

Anger	Confidence	Embarrassment	Grief	Love	Self-pity
Annoyance	Courage	Envy	Guilt	Lust	Shame
Awe	Depression	Fear	Hate	Melancholy	Surprise
Boredom	Disgust	Frustration	Humility	Regret	Terror
Curiosity	Desire	Gratitude	Joy	Sadness	Worry

Discussion Questions

1. Do you know what the above words mean? Underline those words whose meaning you are not familiar with, and discuss them.
2. With one or more partners, brainstorm and think of five more emotions.

Practice 1 – Complete the following sentences

1. I feel awe when I think about _____

2. I feel anger when I think about _____

3. I feel curiosity when I think about _____

4. I feel happiness when I think about _____

5. I feel fear when I think about _____

Practice 2 – Interview two students in your class and record their answers

	PARTNER A: _____	PARTNER B: _____
1. What do you do when you're angry?		
2. What happens when you feel embarrassed?		
3. Who do you go to when you feel sad?		
4. Are you in love with someone now?		
5. What scares you?		

Discussion Questions

1. Do you think that you are an emotional person? Why?

2. Do you talk about your emotions? With who?

3. What is the most embarrassing thing that has ever happened to you?

4. Talk about a person that makes you happy. How do they make you happy?

5. Talk about a situation when you were really frustrated. What happened? What did you do to solve the problem?

Are You Ready for Married Life?

So, you've been dating for a while, and you're thinking about getting married in the future. How can you be sure, really sure, that you're ready for the 'married lifestyle'? Here is a list of questions to help clarify if you're ready to take the plunge.

Practice 1 – Complete the questionnaire by circling the answer that applies to you.

1. How do you feel about being in a 'committed relationship'?
 - a) I think it's great!
 - b) They are restricting.
 - c) No way!
2. Since you've started dating, what has been the longest time that you've been single?
 - a) I haven't been single since!
 - b) I've dated off and on, with a few months between relationships
 - c) I've never dated...
3. Have you ever lived on your own?
 - a) Yes, living on my own allows me the personal space I need.
 - b) Yes, but I had roommates.
 - c) No, living at home is easier.
4. Given the choice between going out with your friends and staying home watching a movie with a partner, which would you choose?
 - a) I'd rather stay home with my sweetheart.
 - b) Neither, I'd rather be alone.
 - c) I'd rather go out with my friends.
5. Do you earn money?
 - a) Yes, I pay for everything myself.
 - b) Yes, but my parents still help me out.
 - c) No, my parents pay for most things.
6. Do you want to have children?
 - a) Yes, it's one of the reasons people get married.
 - b) I'd rather have pets.
 - c) No, children are loud, smell funny, and cost a lot of money!
7. How much personal space do you need?
 - a) None, I'm happiest when I'm with other people.
 - b) I like some alone time every once in a while.
 - c) I prefer computers to people.
8. Have you done some travelling?
 - a) Yes, I've traveled quite a lot.
 - b) Yes, I've been to Jeju-do.
 - c) No, I prefer staying close to my parents.
9. Have you completed your education?
 - a) Yes, no more homework!
 - b) No, I would like to study a little more.
 - c) No, education is very important to me and I want to study for as long as I can.
10. Are you able to think of others before yourself?
 - a) Yes, I enjoy helping others in any way I can.
 - b) Sometimes.
 - c) No way, me first

QUESTIONNAIRE ANSWER KEY:

For every a) you circled score 5 points.

For every b) you circled score 3 points.

For every c) you circled score 1 point.

10 – 20 points: Lifelong Bachelor/Bachelorette.

Sounds like you may be the kind of person who prefers being by themselves. Things may change when you get older, but don't bet on it.

21 – 40 points: Not ready to get married yet, but definitely in the future.

You're enjoying your single life, but in the future you're looking forward to tying the knot. Take your time finding Mr. or Ms. Right and you'll have a great relationship.

41 – 50 points: Ready, willing and able to get married today!

Wow, you're really looking forward to getting married! Remember to enjoy single life, being married takes commitment and can mean making a lot of sacrifices. Take your time.

Finding Happiness

What does it take to be happy? Indicate whether you agree or disagree with the following statements. Briefly state your reasons why you agree or disagree.

	AGREE/ DISAGREE	WHY, OR WHY NOT?
1. Exercise. A healthy body is necessary to feel happy.		
2. Money. It allows people to buy happiness.		
3. Education. The higher your level of education the happier you will be.		
4. A partner. People with a partner are generally happier than singles.		
5. An open mind. Open-minded individuals tend to be happier than close-minded people.		
6. Keeping busy. Having things to do and feeling useful is important to feeling happy.		
7. Luxuries. Having beautiful and expensive things makes people satisfied.		
8. A healthy diet. Eating right is a necessary ingredient in happiness.		
9. Friendship. Having friends is more important than having money.		
10. Accept your positive and your negative sides. Nobody is perfect.		

Practice 1 – Make a list of things you believe are essential to happiness.

ESSENTIAL FOR HAPPINESS:	BECAUSE:
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

Group work – Compare your list to the lists of members of your group.

1. Which things does everybody agree are essential to happiness?

2. What are some things that were mentioned that not everyone agrees with?

Speed Dating: Ready...Steady...Date!

Are you single but too busy to search for love? Then you need to try the latest dating phenomenon that is **sweeping across** England - speed dating.

Speed dating involves men and women meeting in a room and finding out as much as they possibly can about their **partners** in three minutes. It's very popular with Britain's young people who do not have the time to meet that **special one**.

At a speed dating event you are given three minutes to talk, **one on one**, with a member of the **opposite sex**. Then a bell is rung and you move to another person and start chatting again. By the end of the evening you will have spoken with up to twenty men or women!

If, by the end of a conversation, you like the person or want to see them again, you write it down on a card. Then, if the other person also likes you, the organizers will contact you with their phone number.

But, is three minutes long enough to **make a good impression** and **work out** if you want to see someone again? Research suggests that **chemistry** can be felt within the first thirty seconds of meeting someone, and that is what speed dating is all about, knowing quickly if you are going to like someone.

So, if you are for **Mr. or Miss Right**, what have you got to lose? At worst, you still go home on your own, but if you are lucky, the person of your dreams could be just three minutes away.

Vocabulary Explained

sweeping across becoming very popular	partners two people in a romantic relationship
special one a person you really like	make a good impression appear in a positive manner to the other person
work out decide	chemistry here, attraction, feeling attracted to someone
one on one two people talking to one another	opposite sex someone whose gender is different from yours
on a mission to be determined to achieve something	Mr. or Miss Right your perfect match

Reading Questions – read the questions below and answer them in the space provided.

1. Which country is speed dating currently sweeping across?

2. Who does speed dating involve?

3. Who is speed dating popular with?

4. How much time are you given at a speed dating event?

5. How many people might one speak to in an evening?

6. What should you do if you want to speak to a person again?

7. What can be felt in the first 30 seconds of meeting someone

8. Would you like to participate in a speed dating event?

Chapter 6: Studying Abroad

What is Culture?

When you hear the word ‘culture’, what do you think of? Is culture limited to things like food, music, or fashion? Are values, morals, and ethics culture?

Group Work – Define ‘Culture’

As a group come up with a definition for the word ‘culture’. Include everything you consider to be culture and explain why. Present your definition to the class.

(**Hint:** If you are having trouble defining ‘culture’, think about what is not culture.)

Reading 1 – Anthropology

The study of culture is a special field of inquiry called socio-cultural anthropology.	
Anthropology	is the scientific study of humans, especially of their origin, their behavior, and their physical, social, and cultural development.
Socio-cultural anthropology	is the investigation of the culture and social organization of a particular people: language, economic and political organization, kinship, gender relations, religion, mythology, and symbolism.

Reading Questions

1. What does an anthropologist study?

2. What does a socio-cultural anthropologist study?

Reading 2 – Studying culture

Why do we study culture?

- ➔ Studying culture helps us understand the lives of others, how they see and view the world around them, and allows us to interact more appropriately with people from other cultures.
- ➔ Studying culture provides us with opportunities to gain insights about our world, our place in it, and our identity, through the art, science and philosophies of other cultures.
- ➔ Studying culture broadens our horizon.

What is culture?

- ➔ Anthropologists most commonly use the term **culture** to refer to the universal human ability to classify (categorize), codify and communicate their experiences symbolically.
- ➔ In its most general sense, the term culture refers to the product of an individual, group or society of intelligent beings. It includes: technology, art, science, as well as moral systems, characteristic behaviours and habits of the selected society.
- ➔ A common way of understanding culture sees it as consisting of four elements that are "passed on from generation to generation by learning alone":
 1. values
 2. norms
 3. institutions
 4. artifacts

- **Values** are ideas about what in life seems important. They guide the rest of the culture.
- **Norms** are the expectations of how people will behave in various situations. Each culture has methods, called *sanctions*, of enforcing its norms. Sanctions vary with the importance of the norm; norms that a society enforces formally have the status of *laws*.
- **Institutions** are the structures of a society within which values and norms are transmitted (for example: religious institutions, schools, and sports clubs)
- **Artifacts**—things, or aspects of material culture—come from a culture's values and norms.

Reading Questions

1. What are some of the reasons we study culture?

2. What is a common way of understanding culture?

Written Response – Write a short paragraph in response to the question

1. What is culture? (Answer this question in your own words.)

Traveling in Korea

Travel isn't restricted to international travel; it's also about getting to know your own country. Korea has much to offer, from beautiful sand beaches to lonely mountain tops, from big city shopping to country town market places. Where have you been, and what have you seen?

Practice 1 – Fill in the questionnaire and ask a partner for their answers

	YOUR ANSWER	PARTNER A: _____
1. Which Korean city has the best nightlife?		
2. Where in Korea is the best beach?		
3. Where is the best shopping in Korea?		
4. Which mountain in Korea is the most beautiful?		
5. Where is the best place to go camping in Korea?		
6. Where in Korea can one eat the most delicious food?		

7. Where is the best place in Korea to see cherry blossoms in spring?		
8. Where is the best place to relax on a hot summer afternoon?		
9. Where is the best place in Korea to spend a week-long holiday?		
10. Where is the best place to learn about Korean history?		

Practice 2 – Think of three other places that offer the best of something in Korea

<p>1. <i>Chun-chon in Gangwon-do has the best dak-galbi in Korea.</i> _____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>2. _____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>3. _____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>4. _____</p> <p>_____</p>

Discussion Questions

1. Which questions did you and your partner answer the same?
2. Which questions did you and your partner disagree on? Why?

Written Response – Write a short paragraph in response to the question

1. If a foreign person asked you where they should spend a one week vacation in Korea, where would you recommend they go? Why?

Studying Abroad

Have you always dreamed of traveling to cool places, meeting lots of different people, and maybe picking up a language or two? No matter what country you live in, you can fly over the world's highest waterfalls in Venezuela, learn world trade in Japan, study in France, or take dancing lessons in Ghana.

How? Join a **study abroad program**, where university students live with a host family in a foreign country. Semester, summer, and year-long programs allow you to attend school, take intensive language courses, or perform community service in another country. Read on to learn more about study abroad programs.

Reading 1 - Why Study Abroad?

Besides the excitement of travel, one reason to study abroad is that you will experience new customs, holidays, foods, art, music, and languages firsthand.

Another reason for studying abroad is that you'll gain self-confidence. Christina studied in Caracas, Venezuela, a city of 10 million people and a huge change from her hometown of 35,000! Christina says she learned how to better stand up for herself and her beliefs and to express herself in another language. What could make you more confident than that?

Improving your language skills one of the most important reasons for studying abroad, knowing other languages might help you get into choice universities and even land future jobs. Universities and employers know that studying abroad provides leadership skills in a world that is increasingly globally interconnected.

Most of all, it's fun! You're not likely to suffer from boredom while you're studying in a different learning environment.

Reading Questions

1. What are some of the reasons for studying abroad?

Which reason, in your opinion, is the most important one?

Reading 2 - Are you a good candidate?

Although many programs have academic requirements, you usually don't have to have the highest grades or marks to be eligible. Also, most programs do not have language requirements.

Who you are is more important than your grades. Study abroad programs look for students who are independent, self-assured, enjoy new experiences and different types of people, and can handle challenges. When you study in a foreign country, you'll be faced with new circumstances, environments, and challenges. Ask yourself:

- Am I willing to try new things - everything from foods to social situations?
- Am I comfortable making my own decisions, such as what time to leave for school, which courses to take, and how to deal with conflict and change, without family or friends around to help?
- Do I like to take risks?
- How have I handled complex and new situations in the past?

If you really hate change and don't like the idea of figuring things out all on your own, then studying abroad may not be for you. Don't let a little anxiety stop you from considering the possibility of studying in another country, though. In the end, the rewards of living overseas far outweigh the initial problems you might face.

Reading Questions

1. What are some of the characteristics study abroad programs look for in applicants?

2. How about you, are you:

- a. willing to try new things?

- b. happy making your own decisions?

- c. comfortable taking risks?

3. Have you ever handled complex and new situations in the past? When?

Reading 3 – Discussing studying abroad with your parents

Are you convinced that a year abroad is for you, but worried that your parents will never allow it? Use some of the points of view that convinced you to help them understand why you want to study overseas. Point out that studying abroad is a chance of a lifetime and that it offers great academic opportunities - including learning a second language.

You might also sell them on the idea that students in study abroad programs gain experiences by being in a new culture, broaden their horizons, and increase their maturity and self-confidence levels. Study abroad students have an educational advantage when entering graduate programs or starting careers - where language skills, cross-cultural experiences, and global outlooks are becoming essential.

If your parents are worried that you'll miss a year of school, won't get credit later, or will be stuck in a foreign country without help or supervision, explain that most of these programs are experienced in helping students get the most out of their year abroad. Many study abroad programs are well established - the American Field Service (AFS) student exchange program has been around for more than 50 years.

Study abroad students are also well supervised. Programs usually have offices in host countries, many with 24-hour telephone hotlines. Host families are chosen carefully to meet individual students' needs.

Reading Questions

1. How does the article suggest students approach their parents about studying abroad?

2. What are some of the objections parents might have to studying abroad?

Reading 4 - Applying to a Program

Application procedures vary from program to program. In most cases, program supervisors design applications and interviews to find out if you're a good fit for the program and a host family, if you'll be staying with one. You might need to answer questions on past problems you've encountered and what you've learned from these experiences or write an introductory letter to your potential host family.

You will need to provide personal and school references, health information, and practices (for example, if you have allergies or are a vegetarian).

Written Response – Write a short paragraph in response to the question

1. How would you introduce yourself to a potential host family?

Reading 5 - Finding a program

There are hundreds of programs offering study abroad opportunities. Many organizations are online - so try a Web search. You can call or write for catalogs.

Other sources of information are school counselors, teachers, librarians, family, and friends. Ask them for recommendations.

Check programs out early - applications can be due 4 to 9 months in advance. Age requirements vary, although students are usually in the 18- to 25-year age range. Program costs vary, too, but don't let cost scare you away. Many programs have scholarships available, but make sure you apply early. Some programs help students raise money from schools and local organizations.

Practice 1 – Find three study abroad programs that suit you

PROGRAM NAME	INFORMATION FOUND:	COUNTRIES AVAILABLE:
1. <i>UNESCO – Studying Abroad</i>	<i>http://www.unesco.org/education/studyingabroad/index.shtml</i>	<i>129 nations</i>
2.		
3.		
4.		

Discussion Questions

1. What countries would you be interested in studying in? Why?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

2. Studying in another country is expensive, how would you pay for your time abroad?

3. How do you think your parents would feel about you spending a year in another country?

Nationalities

Often the adjective describing people from a certain country is different from the country's name. How many adjectives of nationality do you know? See if you know the 15 adjectives of nationality in the crossword puzzle.

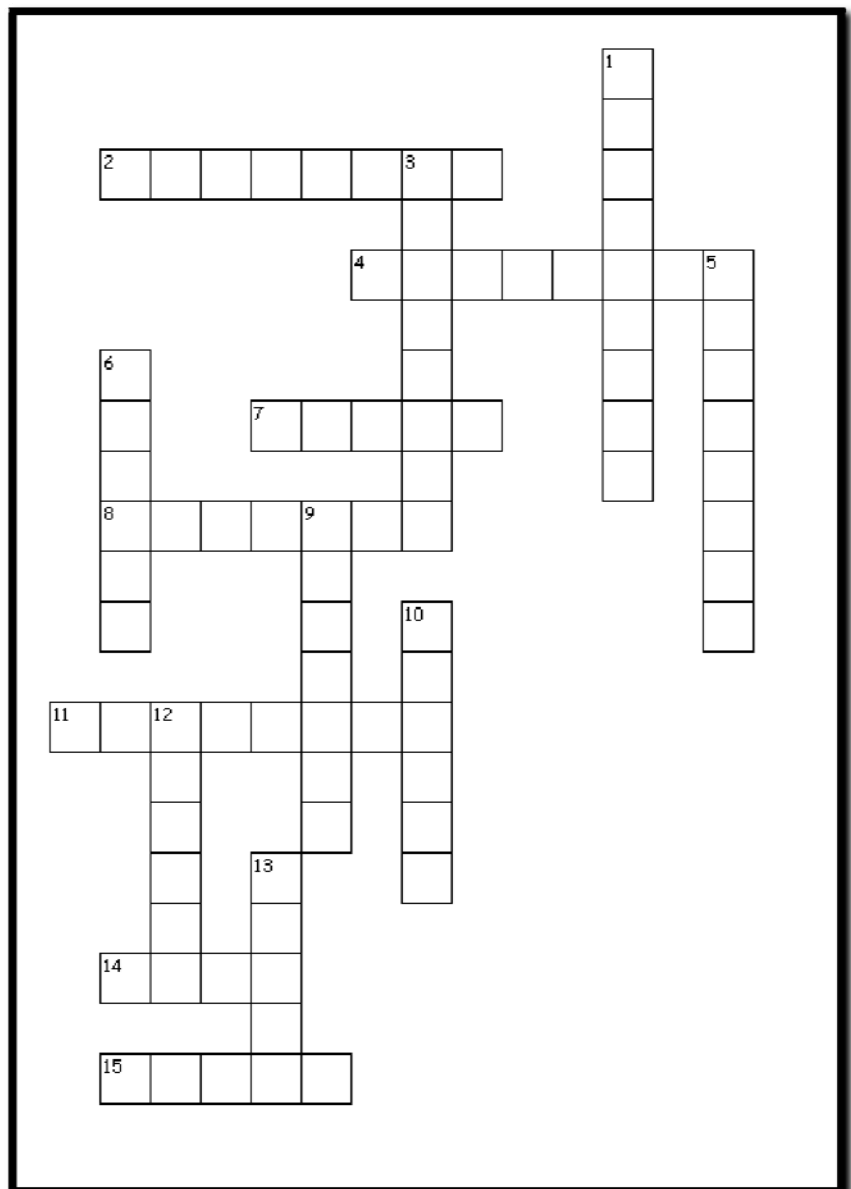
Practice 1 – Complete the crossword puzzle

Across

- 2. A person from Egypt is...
- 4. A person from Peru is...
- 7. A person from the Netherlands is...
- 8. A person from Mexico is...
- 11. A person from Japan is...
- 14. A person from Thailand is...
- 15. A person from Ireland is...

Down

- 1. A person from Brazil is...
- 3. A person from the United States is...
- 5. A Person from Nigeria is...
- 6. A person from Germany is...
- 9. A person from China is...
- 10. A person from France is...
- 12. A person from Poland is...
- 13. A person from Switzerland is...



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Practice 2 – Using adjectives of nationality

Below are a number of dialogues. Practice them with a partner and try to continue the discussion on your own.

Example Dialogue

A: It's nice to meet you Mr. O'Toole. Where are you from?

B: I'm Irish. How about you?

A: I'm Korean.

Dialogue 1

A: Hi _____, how are you?

B: Fine, thanks. Where are you going?

A: To see my friend Keiko.

B: Oh, that doesn't sound like a Korean name. What nationality is your friend?

A: She's Japanese.

Dialogue 2

A: Hey _____. How are you?

B: Fine, thanks. Have you met Ma Han-mao? He's a Chinese exchange student.

A: No, not yet.

B: Well, I'm just about to have lunch with him. Why don't you join us?

A: Ok, that sounds great.

Dialogue 3

A: What's up _____? Do you want to get something to eat?

B: Yeah, that sounds good, I'm pretty hungry.

A: Well, there is a new Italian restaurant down the road. How about having Italian food?

B: I had Italian last night, how about the Japanese sushi bar downtown?

A: Sorry, I don't like fish very much. But, there is a great Thai restaurant right next door to the sushi bar, how about going there?

B: Ok, I love Thai food.

Writing Task – Write your own dialogue using adjectives of nationality

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

Practice your dialogue. You will be performing your dialogue to the other groups in your class!

Appendix A: Lexical Categories

'Lexical Categories' is the name we give to the classes into which words (lexical items) are organized. Lexical Categories are also known as 'parts of speech', 'word classes', 'grammatical category', and 'grammatical class'.

In traditional English grammar, there are eight lexical categories: noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunction and interjection.

Noun

Nouns are commonly known as '*naming words*'. Nouns are the names of people and places (proper nouns), things and ideas (common nouns).

→ Examples of proper nouns are: 'Lee Sung-Shin', 'Richard Dawkins', 'Charles Darwin', 'Seoul', 'Berlin', and 'Sangji University'.

Note: Proper nouns are always capitalized.

→ Examples of common nouns are: 'desk', 'chair', 'pencil', 'love', 'science', and 'mathematics'.

Practice – Fill in the blanks with an appropriate noun.

1. My name is _____.
2. My hometown is _____.
3. My favorite food is _____.
4. I like drinking _____.
5. I'm sitting on a _____.
6. I like studying, I especially enjoy studying _____.
7. Students often study at the _____ for exams.
8. I study at _____ and my major is _____.
9. Every morning I eat _____.
10. Mr. McDouall usually wears a _____ to university.

Verb

Verbs are commonly known as '*doing words*'. They refer to an action, an event, or a state of being.

- ➔ Examples of verbs referring to an action are: 'bring', 'read', and 'run'.
- ➔ Examples of verbs referring to an event are: 'decompose', 'glitter', and 'melt'.
- ➔ Examples of verbs referring to a state of being are: 'exist', 'stand', and 'recline'.

In English, verbs can be divided into two groups, *regular verbs* and *irregular verbs*. Regular verbs are simple to conjugate; to indicate the simple past, for example, simply add the suffix -ed to the root of the word. Unfortunately, irregular verbs do not follow such a neat pattern, and their conjugated forms must be learned through memorization.

Practice 1 – Fill in the blanks with an appropriate verb.

1. I _____ at _____ University.
2. My hobbies are _____ TV and _____ books.
3. My brother enjoys _____ soccer.
4. Ice _____ when it gets warm outside.
5. My best friend _____ in Seoul.
6. Many students _____ the bus from Seoul to Wonju.
7. Mr. Beavers _____ classical music.
8. Do you like to _____ at the Noraebang?
9. Do you like to _____ at the nightclub?
10. Everybody should _____ breakfast in the morning.

Practice 2 – Circle the irregular verbs

- | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|
| 1. run | 5. walk | 9. dance |
| 2. laugh | 6. eat | 10. sing |
| 3. throw | 7. play | 11. make |
| 4. swim | 8. cook | 12. read |

Adjective

Adjectives are commonly known as '*describing words*'. They modify nouns and pronouns by describing them, or making their meaning more specific.

→ Examples of adjectives are: 'tall', 'young', and 'new'.

In English, most adjectives have a '*comparative*' and '*superlative*' form. Comparative adjectives indicate the degree or grade by which a person, thing, or other entity is different from another, for example, "Ben is **taller** than Sam." Superlative adjectives are a form of adjective which indicate that something has some feature to a greater degree than anything it is being compared to, for example, "Joe is my **youngest** brother."

→ Examples of comparative adjectives are: 'taller', 'younger', and 'newer'.

→ Examples of superlative adjectives are: 'tallest', 'youngest', and 'newest'.

Practice 1 – Fill in the blanks with appropriate adjectives.

1. Princess Diana was a very _____ woman.
2. Often TV is _____, because there is nothing to watch.
3. Brad Pitt is a _____ man and a _____ actor.
4. Police officer, firefighter and pilot are _____ jobs.
5. English is an _____ subject.
6. Min-Chol received an A on his mid-term and final exam, he is a _____ student.
7. Julian comes to class late every week, he is a _____ student.
8. Bo-Hyun always offers to help other students, she's a _____ person.
9. Isaac Asimov wrote 500 books, he must have been very _____.
10. French is a _____ language.

Practice 2 – Fill in the correct form of the words in the brackets (comparative or superlative)

1. My house is (big) _____ than yours.
2. This flower is (beautiful) _____ than that one.
3. This is the (interesting) _____ book I have ever read.
4. Non-smokers usually live (long) _____ than smokers.
5. Which is the (dangerous) _____ animal in the world?
6. A day by the sea is (good) _____ than a day in the mountains.
7. It is strange but often a coke is (expensive) _____ than a beer.
8. Who is the (rich) _____ woman on earth?
9. The weather this summer is even (bad) _____ than last summer.
10. He was the (clever) _____ thief of all.

Practice 3 – Fill in the correct form of the adjectives.

With the positive, comparative and superlative forms of adjectives you can express that something is for example *as good as* something else (positive form), *better* (comparative form) or *best* (superlative form).

1. London is the (large) _____ city in Great Britain.
2. No other British city has (many) _____ inhabitants than London.
3. The London underground, the tube, is the (old) _____ underground in the world.
4. The Tower of London is one of the (famous) _____ London sights.
5. Another sight is the London Eye. With its 135 meters, it is (tall) _____ than any other big wheel in the world.

Adverb

Adverbs are words that modify verbs, adjectives and other adverbs. Adverbs answer questions such as *how?*, *when?*, *where?*, *in what way?*, *why?*, or *how often?*

- ➔ Examples of adverbs modifying verbs are: “Bo-Hyun walked **quickly**,” or, “Sally performed **well**.”
- ➔ Examples of adverbs modifying adjectives are: “The CN Tower is **very** tall,” or, “The ship was **incredibly** big.”
- ➔ Examples of adverbs modifying other adverbs are: “He drove **quite** slowly,” or, “She is a **really** friendly lady.”

There are five kinds of adverbs: adverbs of manner (how?/in what way?), adverbs of place (where?), adverbs of frequency (how often?), adverbs of time (when?), and adverbs of purpose (why?).

Practice 1 – Underline the adjective in the first sentence and fill the gap with the adverb.

1. Joanne is happy. She smiles _____.
2. The boy is loud. He shouts _____.
3. Her English is fluent. She speaks English _____.
4. Our mum was angry. She spoke to us _____.
5. My neighbor is a careless driver. He drives _____.
6. The painter is awful. He paints _____.
7. Jim is a wonderful piano player. He plays the piano _____.
8. This girl is very quiet. She often sneaks out of the house _____.
9. She is a good dancer. She dances really _____.
10. This exercise is simple. You _____ have to put one word in each space.

Practice 2 – Fill in the blanks with the correct adverb of manner from the word bank.

Well	dangerously	slowly	badly	beautifully
------	-------------	--------	-------	-------------

1. Nara cooks _____. Everybody thinks her food is great.
2. James drives _____. Nobody wants to get into the car with him.
3. Won-bin reads _____. It takes him three hours to finish the newspaper!
4. Bill dances _____. His girlfriend always complains about his two left feet.
5. Sarah Brightman sings _____. Many people go to see her concerts.

Practice 3 – Fill in the blanks with the correct adverb of frequency from the word bank.

always	usually	often	sometimes	rarely	never
--------	---------	-------	-----------	--------	-------

1. Mr. McDouall is _____ on time. He's never late!
2. _____ Gyo-Sok is early for work, especially when he has to complete work from the previous day.
3. Mr. Beavers is _____ in a hurry; he has a lot to do.
4. Teachers are _____ rich.
5. Books are _____ interesting, people should read more.
6. Lewis is a terrible student, he's _____ on time!

Pronoun

Pronouns are words that can stand in for nouns or noun phrases. Pronouns express the same meaning as the words they substitute, and are used to avoid repetition. English has seven *personal pronouns*, which refer to specific people and things:

- the first-person singular (*I*)
- the first-person plural (*we*)
- the second-person (*you*)
- the third-person singular masculine (*he*)
- the third-person singular feminine (*she*)
- the third-person singular neuter (*it*)
- the third-person plural (*they*)

Practice 1 – Fill in the correct personal pronoun into the gaps.

1. _____ is reading a book. (*Willy*)
2. _____ is green. (*The blackboard*)
3. _____ are on the wall (*The posters*)
4. _____ is running. (*The dog*)
5. _____ are watching TV. (*My mother and I*)
6. _____ are in the garden. (*The flowers*)
7. _____ is riding his bike. (*Tom*)
8. _____ are dirty. (*Robin's shoes*)
9. _____ has got a brother. (*Diana*)
10. Have _____ got a computer, Mandy?

There are also *possessive pronouns*, which indicate that the pronoun is acting as a marker of possession, and defines who owns a particular object or person.

The possessive personal pronouns are 'mine', 'yours', 'hers', 'his', 'its', 'ours', and 'theirs'. Possessive pronouns are similar to possessive adjectives like 'my', 'her' and 'their'.

Practice 2 - Fill in the blanks with the appropriate possessive pronoun (my, your, his, her, our, their).

Example: I have a sister. ____ name is Susan.

Answer: I have a sister. Her name is Susan.

Hello Daniel,

_____ name is John. This is _____ friend Jason. He's 21. _____ sister is 19.

_____ pet is a dog. _____ name is Dickens. We go to the same university. There are 4500 students at _____ university. Jason's professor is Mrs. Kim. She's nice.

_____ pet is a tortoise. I like _____ professor too. He's a very smart man. He has five dogs. They like to play in _____ garden. Now, I have a question for you.

What's _____ pet?

Best wishes,

John

Preposition

Prepositions describe the relationship between other words in a sentence; they locate them in time and space. There are two types of preposition: *Prepositions of Time* and *Prepositions of Place*.

Prepositions of Time include: 'at', 'on', 'in', 'since,' and 'from ... to'.

- ➔ We use 'at' to indicate specific times, for example, "English class starts **at** 9:20 a.m.," and, "The bus to Seoul leaves **at** 11 o'clock."
- ➔ We use 'on' to indicate days and dates, for example, "The exam is **on** Monday," "We're having a party **on** May 19th," and, "What are you doing **on** your birthday?"
- ➔ We use 'in' for nonspecific times during a day, a month, a season, or a year. For example, "He likes to bike to work **in** the morning," "Going hiking **in** autumn is great," "I started working at _____ University **in** 2005," and, "They went skiing **in** January."
- ➔ We use to 'from ... to' for spans of time, for example, "She lived in Australia **from** 1998 **to** 2003," and "He studied **from** early morning **to** evening."

Practice 1 – Fill in the blanks with an appropriate preposition of time (at, on, in).

1. Let's meet _____ six o'clock.
2. He was born _____ May.
3. I came to Korea _____ 2001.
4. She'll come to work _____ Friday.
5. We'll meet _____ Independence Day.
6. They drove to Berlin _____ February 18th.
7. We arrived in Russia _____ October.
8. I enjoy shopping _____ Christmas time.
9. My brother has to get up early _____ the morning.
10. Do you dream _____ night.

There are many Prepositions of Place, common ones are: 'at', 'on', and 'in'. The examples below do not illustrate all possible uses of these prepositions; they only give you a guideline as to how they might be used.

- ➔ We use 'at' for specific addresses, for example, "I study English **at** _____ University," and, "My family lives **at** 88 Quigley Drive."
- ➔ We use 'on' to designate names of streets, avenues, drives, etc., for example, "My house is **on** Hill Street," and "Jason's sister lives **on** Rosewood Crescent."
- ➔ We use 'in' for the names of land-areas (towns, counties, states, countries, and continents), for example, "Many people live **in** Wonju," "Wonju is a city **in** Gangwon-do," "Gangwon-do is a province in Korea," and "Korea is a nation **in** Asia."

Practice 2 – Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions of space (in, at, on).

1. The label is _____ the bottle.
2. Jack is waiting _____ the bottom of the hill.
3. Our seats are _____ the front row of the theatre.
4. Make a right turn _____ the intersection.
5. He's sitting _____ the chair next to the computer.
6. I met Patrick _____ town yesterday evening.
7. James is a photographer; he has a lot of great pictures _____ the wall.
8. My apartment is _____ the twelfth floor of building 103.
9. We waited for over an hour _____ the airport.
10. Who is that boy _____ the picture?

Conjunction

Conjunctions are commonly known as '*joiners*'. A conjunction is a joiner; a word that connects (conjoins) parts of a sentence. There are three kinds of conjunctions:

Coordinating conjunctions, subordinating conjunctions, and correlative conjunctions.

- ➔ Coordinating conjunctions join items of equal importance, for example, two independent clauses. Coordinating conjunctions in English are: 'for', 'and', 'nor', 'but', 'or', 'yet', and 'so' (forming the mnemonic *FANBOYS*).

Practice 1 – Fill in the blanks with a basic coordination conjunction (so, but, or, and).

1. Joe-Won was cold, _____ she put on a coat.
2. Maria tried to read a novel in French, _____ it was too difficult.
3. To get from London to Paris, you can fly, _____ you can take the train.
4. I bought a bottle of wine, _____ we drank it together.
5. The waiter was not very nice, _____ the food was delicious.
6. I went to buy a Rolling Stones CD, _____ the shop didn't have it.
7. Anna needed some money, _____ she took a part-time job.
8. There's so much rain lately! Maybe it's because of El Nino, _____ maybe it's just coincidence.
9. Julie has a guitar, _____ she plays it really well.
10. The concert was cancelled, _____ we went to a nightclub instead.

- A Subordinating Conjunction comes at the beginning of a subordinate (or dependent) clause, and establishes the relationship between the dependent clause and the rest of the sentence. It also turns the dependent clause into something that depends on the rest of the sentence for meaning. Common subordinating conjunctions include: 'because', 'if', 'so that', 'after', 'when', 'although', 'while', and 'even though' (forming the mnemonic BISAWAWE).

Practice 2 – Fill in the blanks with the appropriate subordinating conjunction.

1. _____ it was raining, I didn't get wet.

Although/Because

2. Jun couldn't buy any Christmas presents, _____ he didn't have any money.

even though/because

3. _____ my wife likes to travel abroad, I prefer to stay at home for my vacations.

Whereas/Since

4. Jerry passed the exam the first time, _____ I had to retake it three times.

as/while

5. I will be late today, _____ my car has broken down.

because/though

6. _____ Mei Li doesn't speak English, she can't go to university in Canada.

Whereas/Since

7. Paula got the job, _____ she had no experience.

as/even though

8. I don't drink coffee, _____ it makes me nervous.

as/although

- Some conjunctions combine with other words to form correlative conjunctions. Correlative conjunctions always come in pairs, joining various sentence elements that should be treated as grammatically equal. Common correlative conjunctions include: ‘not only ... but also’, ‘not ... but’, ‘either ... or’, ‘neither ... nor’, and ‘as ... as’.

Practice 3 – Fill in the blanks with an appropriate correlative conjunction (either ... or, neither ... nor, both ... and, not only ... but also, as ... as, whether ... or).

1. _____ Roger _____ Carlos knows how to speak Russian.
2. _____ _____ did the man lose his keys, _____ he _____ lost his wallet.
3. _____ my uncle _____ my cousin live in San Diego.
4. Her cat doesn't shed _____ much _____ your cat.
5. You will _____ have to take biology _____ geology next semester.
6. I don't know _____ I want to take biology _____ geology.
7. Maybe I should take _____ biology _____ geology.
8. I don't like science classes. I want to take _____ biology _____ geology.
9. My sister is going to _____ England _____ Ireland this summer.
10. My brother cannot take a vacation. He is going to _____ England _____ Ireland.

Interjection

Interjections form a lexical category whose members are not connected to the rest of a sentence, and express emotion, protest and command. They often stand by themselves, but also occur in sentences. Examples of interjections are, “**Hello!**” “**Good-bye,**” “**Excuse me!**” and “**Sorry!**” Profanity, i.e. swearing, bad words, is also a form of interjection.

Appendix B: Answer Keys

Personality Quiz: Answer Key

Add the number of points from each one of your answers to find out your personality type.

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 01. A) 3 B) 2 C) 1 | 08. A) 3 B) 2 C) 1 | 15. A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 |
| 02. A) 3 B) 2 C) 1 | 09. A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 | 16. A) 3 B) 2 C) 1 |
| 03. A) 3 B) 2 C) 1 | 10. A) 3 B) 2 C) 1 | 17. A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 |
| 04. A) 3 B) 2 C) 1 | 11. A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 | 18. A) 3 B) 2 C) 1 |
| 05. A) 3 B) 2 C) 1 | 12. A) 3 B) 2 C) 1 | 19. A) 3 B) 2 C) 1 |
| 06. A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 | 13. A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 | 20. A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 |
| 07. A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 | 14. A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 | |

Total Points: _____ (20 – 34 = **Introvert**, 35 – 45 = **Ambivert**, 46 – 60 = **Extravert**)

Introverts

- are interested in their own thoughts and feelings
- need to have own territory
- often appear reserved, quiet and thoughtful
- usually do not have many friends
- have difficulties in making new contacts
- like concentration and quiet
- do not like unexpected visits and therefore do not make them
- work well alone

Ambiverts

- are neither clearly extraverted and introverted; they can be both
- what personality type they manifest can have to do with time of day, whether they have eaten recently, or whether they have ingested alcohol

Extraverts

- are interested in what is happening around them
- are open and often talkative
- compare their own opinions with the opinions of others
- like action and initiative
- easily make new friends or adapt to a new group
- say what they think
- are interested in new people
- easily break unwanted relations

Brain Teasers – Answer Key

1. This riddle is called the ‘Riddle of the Sphinx’, as it was asked by the Sphinx in the story ‘Oedipus Rex’. The answer is: Humans – they crawl when they are young; walk on two legs as they get older, and, when they get really old, start using a cane.
2. Your name.
3. All of them!
4. None, it’s a hole and therefore empty.
5. It’s impossible. If the wife is a widow, it means her husband is dead.
6. There are ten people in the Hope family: seven daughters, one son, and the parents.
7. The doctor is the boy’s mother.
8. Only one person was going to Saint Ives.

If he or she crossed the path of the seven wives, then the kittens, cats, sacks, and wives were all going in a different direction!

(If everyone was going in the same direction, however, the answer would be 2,801 — 7 wives, 49 sacks, 343 cats, and 2,401 kittens equal 2,800. Then you have to add one more for the person speaking the words of the riddle.)

9. When the trains meet, they will be exactly equidistant from either coast.
10. The name of the horse, on which the cowboy rides into and out of town, is Friday.