

S

Students

(영어회화 4)

Complete the sentences with the correct idioms

1. People who are not African Americans should not use the .....
2. My youngest child is only 3 years old, so he still rides a .....
3. A: How do I get to City Hall?  
B: Drive straight for 1 block and then .....
4. A: Hey! .....?  
B: Oh, .....! I'm just taking it easy these days. (2 idioms)
5. I'm really ....., because I played ..... all day. (2 idioms)
6. I wish my Mom would ..... She's always telling me to clean my room or do my homework.
7. A: I love your new watch. What was the .....?  
B: Oh only 30,000 won.
8. My friend had a ....., because she was so stressed out.
9. Hurry up! Don't be so .....!
10. I'm upset, because somebody ..... a book from my office.
11. I worked as a ..... for my father's IT company.
12. The police arrested the man for trying to use ..... money.
13. The Empire State Building is located in .....
14. I was sick last week, so my classmates brought me ..... on all our homework.
15. In Major League Baseball the Red Sox play in .....
16. He ..... me on the best ways to learn English.
17. Phillip's from the .....

- a. gofer
- b. get off my back
- c. hang a left
- d. nada
- e. trike
- f. meltdown
- g. bogus
- h. schooled
- i. damage
- j. B-ball
- k. pokey
- l. up to speed
- m. pooped
- n. que pasa
- o. N-word
- p. swiped



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q.The Big Apple

r.Bean Town

s.City of Brotherly Love

# S

## Sophomore Idioms

(Google search>>> 505 business English idioms and phrasal verbs)

- 1.be/go on strike
- 2.on the same wavelength
- 3.on the table
- 4.wonk
- 5.pay lip service
- 6.play(the)devil's advocate
- 7.play for time
- 8.play second fiddle
- 9.pull strings
- 10.put your money where your mouth is
- 11.stamp out
- 12 slowdown
- 13.tax haven
- 14.tread water
- 15.wet behind the ears
- 16.read the small print
- 17.step down
- 18.tail off

# 8

## How remarkable!

Relative clauses • Participles • Adverb collocations • Exclamations

### STARTER

1 Complete the sentences with one of the relative pronouns.

who which where what when whose

- 1 The woman            you met was my sister.
- 2 My other sister,            lives in Toronto, is a teacher.
- 3 She suddenly decided to give up teaching,            came as a shock.
- 4 She says that            he wants to do is move to Australia.
- 5 Her boyfriend,            parents live in Melbourne, is delighted.
- 6 They don't know exactly            or            they are going.
- 7 Their apartment            they bought only last year, is up for sale.
- 8 The apartment            I want to buy is on Acacia Avenue.

2 In which sentences can the relative pronoun be replaced by *that*?

3 Underline the present and past participles in these sentences. Rewrite them using relative pronouns.

- 1 The woman standing next to him is his wife.
- 2 Most TVs sold in the US are imported models.

### SHE'S GOT TALENT!

Relative clauses and participles

1 Look at the photos and read the text quickly. Who is Susan Boyle? What impression do you get of her as a person?

2 Read the text again and complete it with clauses a-j.

- a whose father, Patrick, was a miner
- b who became internationally famous
- c who called her "Simple Susan"
- d two of which topped the charts
- e most of whom looked skeptically at
- f when she was at school
- g recognizing her talent
- h which she did
- i where she sang
- j viewed by 66 million people

**CD3 13** Listen and check your answers.

**She dreamed a dream**

**Susan Magdalane Boyle** (born 1961) is a singer from a small town in Scotland <sup>1</sup>            after appearing on the TV program *Britain's Got Talent*, <sup>2</sup>            *I Dreamed a Dream* from the musical *Les Miserables*.

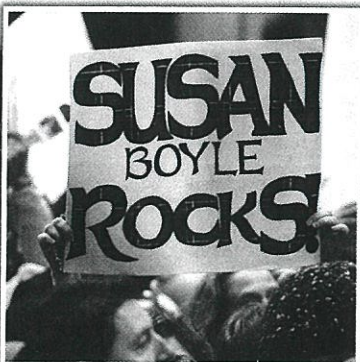
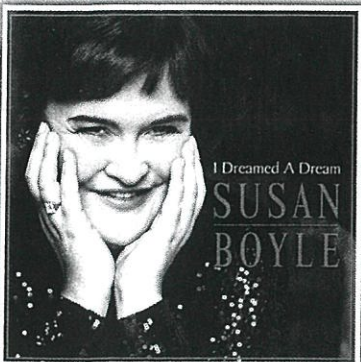
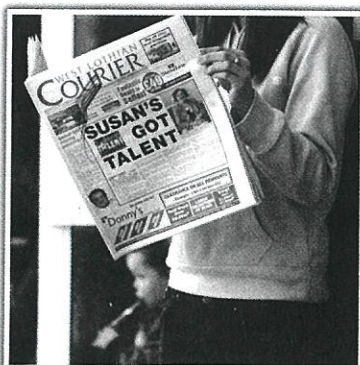
Susan, <sup>3</sup>           , was the youngest of eight children in a musical family. <sup>4</sup>           , she was diagnosed with learning difficulties and was often the target of bullies, <sup>5</sup>           . However, she began singing in school productions and both her teachers and her mother, Bridget, <sup>6</sup>           , encouraged her to perform in singing competitions, <sup>7</sup>            for many years.

# Call ME

Answer the questions.

- 1 How did Susan Boyle become famous?
- 2 What do you learn about her family?
- 3 Why was she bullied at school?
- 4 Who encouraged her to sing?
- 5 Why did Susan stop singing?
- 6 Why was most of the audience skeptical when they saw her?
- 7 What happened to Susan after *Britain's Got Talent*?
- 8 Which of these adjectives do you think best describe her?

talented	ambitious	adventurous	loyal
conceited	modest	arrogant	ordinary
pretentious	self-important	humble	



In 2007, her beloved mother died and Susan stopped singing. She stayed at home with her cat, Pebbles, for two years, until finally she was persuaded to enter *Britain's Got Talent*. The audience, <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_ this plump, 48-year-old woman, was absolutely amazed when she opened her mouth to sing. Susan Boyle singing *I Dreamed a Dream* became a YouTube sensation, <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_ worldwide, particularly in the US.

In the years after the show Susan, or "SuBo" as she is now known, went on to make four best-selling albums, <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_ in the UK and the US. There is even a stage musical of SuBo's life called, of course, *I Dreamed a Dream*.

She now travels the world singing, but she always returns to the same family home in Scotland.

## GRAMMAR SPOT

### Relative clauses

Relative clauses are like adjectives. They give more information about nouns.

*We have a Korean neighbor **who comes from Seoul**.*

- 1 Read these sentences aloud, paying attention to the punctuation. Underline the relative clauses.

*I met a woman who sings in clubs.*

(defining)

*My sister, who lives in Toronto, sings in clubs.*

(non-defining)

*The house which you saw is my aunt's.*

(defining)

*My aunt's house, which I don't like, is very big.*

(non-defining)

Explain the use of commas. How do they affect the pronunciation?

- 2 In which sentence in 1 can the relative pronoun be omitted? Why?

### Present and past participles

Underline the present and past participles in these sentences. Which are adjectives?

*Who is that boring man standing by the door?*

*The carpets included in the sale were old and worn.*

*They own four houses, including a mansion in Beverly Hills.*

▶▶ Grammar Reference p. 145

## PRACTICE

### Punctuation and pronunciation

~~X~~ Work with a partner. Read the sentences aloud, then write any necessary punctuation.

- 1 The area of New York City I like best is Soho.
- 2 My father who's a doctor plays the drums.
- 3 The book that I'm reading now is fascinating.
- 4 Paul passed his driver's test on his first try which surprised everybody.
- 5 People who eat poorly risk getting all sorts of illnesses.
- 6 I met a man whose goal in life was to visit every capital city in the world.
- 7 The Channel Tunnel which opened in 1995 is a great way to get from England to France.
- 8 What I like best about work are the vacation days.
- 9 A short bald man seen running away from the scene of the crime is being sought by the police.

CD3 14 Listen and repeat the sentences.

# VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

## Adverb collocations

### Extreme adjectives

- 1 Which group of adjectives goes with which of the adverbs? Why? Match the adjectives in A with adjectives with a similar meaning in B.

**A** good bad big wet nice unusual  
surprised excited valuable silly interesting  
tired happy smart funny

very

absolutely

**B** marvelous huge enormous exhausted  
hilarious delighted priceless thrilled soaking  
fantastic ridiculous awful brilliant  
fascinating gorgeous dreadful extraordinary  
excellent spectacular amazed

- 2 Complete these conversations using suitable adjectives.

1 A Did you get wet in that shower?  
B Shower! It was a downpour! We're absolutely ... *soak*

2 A I bet you were excited when your team won.  
B Excited! We were absolutely ...

3 A I'm so *happy* you're coming on vacation with us.  
B Well, I was absolutely ... to be asked!

4 A Come on, nobody will notice that *big* spot on your nose.  
B They will, I just know they will! It's absolutely ... *huge*

5 A I thought she looked rather *silly* in that flowery hat.  
B Silly! She looked absolutely ... *ridiculous*

6 A Oh, dear! Did you have a *bad* day at work?  
B Bad! It was absolutely ... *terrible*

- 3 **CD3 18** Listen, check, and practice. Make similar conversations with your partner. You could talk about movies, people you know, the weather ...

### Pretty

- 4 **CD3 19** The adverb *pretty* has different meanings depending on the tone a speaker says it. Listen and repeat these sentences. Which in each pair is more positive?

1 a She's **pretty** smart.      2 a He's **pretty** nice.  
b She's **pretty** smart.      b He's **pretty** nice.

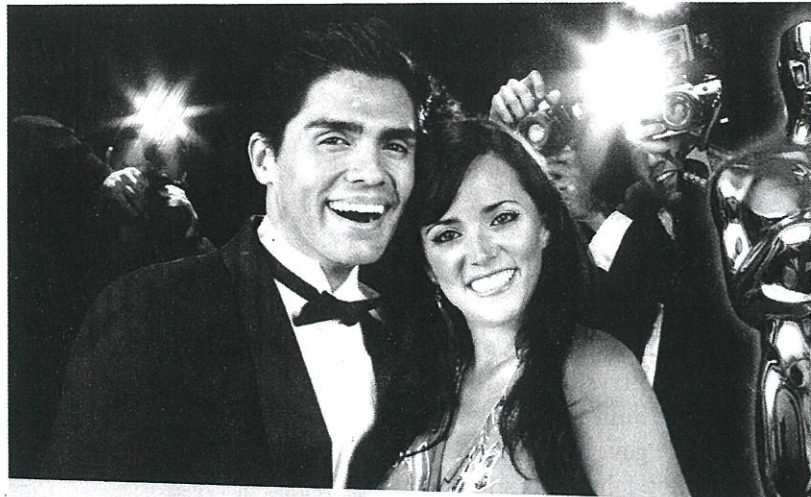
- 5 Read these sentences aloud according to the meaning.

1 a The movie was pretty interesting; you should go and see it.  
b The movie was pretty interesting, but I wouldn't really recommend it.  
2 a I'm pretty tired after that last game. Should we call it a day?  
b I'm pretty tired, but I'm up for another game if you are.

- CD3 20** Listen, check, and repeat.

### A night at the Oscars

- 6 Read the speech. Who is speaking? Why? Rewrite the speech and make it sound more extreme by changing and adding adjectives and adverbs.



“ I am very surprised and happy to receive this award. I am grateful to all those nice people who voted for me. It is unusual for a musical to win best movie, so this is a big honor. None of us could have predicted *Angel Voice* would be such a big success. It was a good movie to do, not only because of all the smart people who worked on it, but also because of the amount of new talent we were able to develop. My special thanks go to the writer Clarke Miller for the interesting characters and funny script; to Michael Kellerman, the musical director, for the great songs and exciting musical score; to the set and costume designers for their creativity, and last but not least to my wife, Marcia, for her valuable support. I love you all. ”

- 7 **CD3 21** Listen and compare your choices.

Extreme Adjectives/Adverbs/Verbs(Complete this chart)

Really/Very

Absolutely(stronger word)

1.Good

Great/Fantastic/Marvelous/Terrific/Spectacular

2.Bad

Terrible/Awful/Dreadful/Horrible

3.Valuable

4.Pretty

5.Ugly

6.Clean

7.Dirty

8.Cold

9.Funny

10.Angry

11.Happy

12.Interesting

13.Silly

14.Smart

15.Tired

16.Big

17.Small

18.Surprised

19.Crowded

20.Scary

21.Hungry

22.Love(verb)

23.Hate(verb)

Make these sentences stronger

1.The comedian told a funny joke.

2.It was really cold last winter.

3.She was very tired after studying all day.

4.I didn't eat lunch, so I'm really hungry now.

5.The new horro movie was pretty scary.

6.I love BTS.

7.That actress was really pretty.

8.I had a big pimple on my nose.

9.I'm always happy when I take Severn's class.

10.The theater was crowdsed because of the new Harry Potter movie.