

Conv. 2

Me Answers

Complete these sentences with the correct idioms

1. People wore yellow ribbons in memory of the 세월호 victims.
2. A: Do you want to do lunch next Monday?
B: sure! Let's meet at the Mokwon Chinese restaurant.
A: Ok great! What about 12:00?
B: Sounds good. See you then.
3. I usually have jet lag when I fly from Korea to the U.S.
4. I'm really disappointed in college life. I never bargained on covid-19 upsetting everything.
5. A: Do you still have your notes from Severn's class?
B: Ummm... I think so, but let me double check. Yes! Yes! Here they are!
6. The airplane burst into flames after it crashed into the mountains.
7. Bill Gates never graduated from college. He dropped out of Harvard after 1 year.
8. A: Do you have a hair band you can loan me?
B: No, but I can give you a rubber band.
A: Oh that'll do the trick. Thanks!
9. I boarded a plane from Incheon to San Francisco at 9 am. We had a 2 hour lay over in Tokyo. (2 idioms)
10. I'm not sure what Trump is thinking, but if you read between the lines it seems like he's leaning towards running for president again. (2 idioms)
11. I think I've stayed here too long. I don't want to wear out my welcome
12. The Mokwon Festival led off with a song by IU.
13. Can you please leave me alone? I want to be by myself for awhile.

- a. bargain on
- b. boarded a plane
- c. burst into flames
- d. wear out my welcome
- e. jet lag
- f. lay over
- g. led off
- h. leaning toward
- i. leave me alone
- j. do lunch
- k. do the trick
- l. double-check
- m. dropped out of
- n. in memory of
- o. read between the lines

Conv. 2

Write the meanings for these idioms in English

(Check www.youtube.com) (Type in 25 important English idioms in 6 minutes)

Watch and listen

1. out of the question (impossible / unacceptable)
2. out of the blue (unexpectedly)
3. out of line (rude / not right)
4. out of my league (the other person is much better)
5. out of nowhere (unexpectedly)
6. out of place (to feel or look different from other people in a certain place)
7. out of breath (difficulty breathing after exercising)
8. out of character (behaving differently than usual)
9. out of the way (far away from everything)
10. out of this world (amazing)
11. out of touch (not communicating with others / not sensitive to)
12. out of pocket (paying with your own money)
13. out of the ordinary (unusual)
14. out of practice (skill level is down because you haven't practiced)
15. out of my hands (out of my control)
16. out of (no more left)

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Time contrasts

Past

A few years ago, not many people **lived** here.
 People **used to rent** videotapes.
 Fifty years ago, people **walked** everywhere.

Present

These days, the population **is growing** so fast.
 Today, people **download** movies online.
 Nowadays, people **drive** their cars instead.

Future

Soon, there **will be** apartment blocks everywhere.
 In a few years, movie theaters **might not exist**.
 People **are going to have** self-driven cars in the future.

A Complete the sentences in column A with the appropriate information from column B. Then compare with a partner.

A

- About 60 years ago, ... *h*
- Before the automobile, ... *d*
- Before there were supermarkets, ... *a*
- In most offices these days, ... *f*
- In many cities nowadays, ... *b*
- In many classrooms today, ... *c*
- In the next 100 years, ... *e/g*
- Sometime in the near future, ... *e/g*

B

- people used to shop at small grocery stores.
- pollution is becoming a serious problem.
- students are learning with interactive whiteboards.
- people didn't travel as much from city to city.
- there will probably be cities in space.
- people work more than 40 hours a week.
- doctors might find a cure for the common cold.
- many TV shows were in black and white.

B Complete four of the phrases in part A, column A, with your own ideas. Then compare with a partner.

4 PRONUNCIATION Intonation in statements with time phrases

A Listen and practice. Notice the intonation in these statements beginning with a time phrase.

In the past, very few people used computers.

Today, people use computers all the time.

In the future, there will be a computer in every home.

B PAIR WORK Complete these statements with your own information. Then read your statements to a partner. Pay attention to intonation.

As a child, I used to ...

These days, ...

Five years ago, I ...

In five years, I'll ...

Nowadays, I ...

In ten years, I might ...

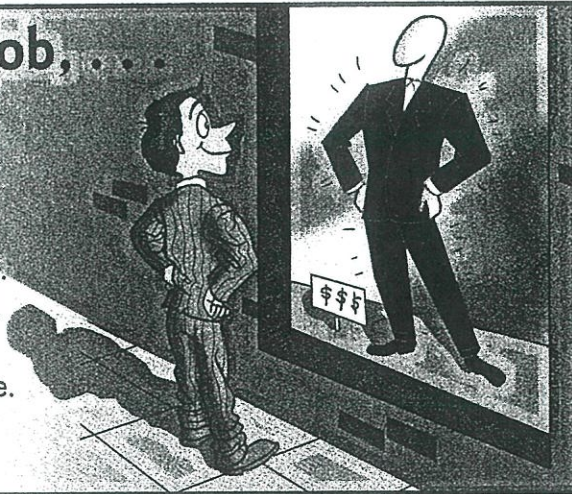


3 PERSPECTIVES Take the good with the bad.

A Listen to some possible consequences of getting a high-paying job. Check (✓) the statements you agree with.

If you get a high-paying job,

- you'll have more cash to spend.
- you'll be able to buy anything you want.
- you'll be able to travel first class.
- you might have to pay higher taxes.
- you'll be able to donate more to charities.
- more people may want to be your friend.
- you may get your own office.
- you won't have as much stress in your life.
- people will ask you for a loan.
- you'll have a lot more free time.



B PAIR WORK Look at the statements again. Which are advantages of getting a high-paying job? Which are disadvantages?

"The first one is an advantage. Everyone would like to have more money!"

9 GRAMMAR FOCUS

Conditional sentences with *if* clauses

Possible situation (present)

- If you **get** a high-paying job,
- If you **have** more cash to spend,
- If you **can buy** anything you want,
- If you **don't save** your money,

Consequence (future with will, may, or might)

- you'll **have** more cash to spend.
- you'll **be able to buy** anything you want.
- you **won't save** your money.
- you **may need** another job.

A Match the *if* clauses in column A with the appropriate consequences from column B. Then compare with a partner.

A

1. If you eat less sugar, b/c
2. If you walk to work every day, b/c
3. If you don't get enough sleep, e
4. If you change jobs, f
5. If you don't get married, d
6. If you travel abroad, a

B

- ~~a.~~ you'll be able to experience a new culture.
- b. you might feel a lot healthier.
- c. you'll stay in shape without joining a gym.
- ~~d.~~ you'll have more money to spend on yourself.
- ~~e.~~ you won't be able to stay awake in class.
- ~~f.~~ you may not like it better than your old one.

B Add your own consequences to the *if* clauses in column A. Then practice with a partner.

"If you eat less sugar, you'll lose weight."

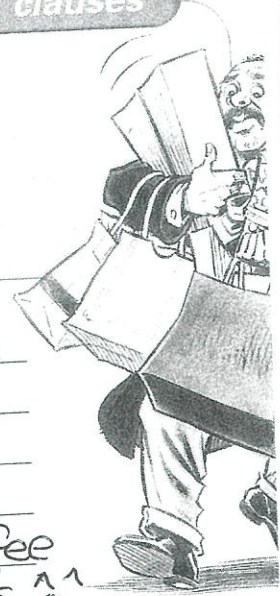
7 Complete these sentences with your own information. Add a comma where necessary.

Grammar note: Conditional sentences with if clauses

The if clause can come before or after the main clause.

Before the main clause, add a comma.
If I move to a cheaper apartment, I'll be able to buy a car.

After the main clause, do not add a comma.
I'll be able to buy a car if I move to a cheaper apartment.



- If I go shopping on Saturday, I might spend too much money.
- I'll feel healthier if I exercise more.
- If I get more exercise I might lose weight
- If I don't get good grades in school I might fail
- I might get more sleep if I drink less coffee
- I'll be happy if I take Severn's class.

8 Nouns and adjectives

A Complete the chart with another form of the word given.

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
energy	<u>energetic</u>	<u>medicine</u>	medical
<u>environment</u>	environmental	success	<u>successful</u>
health	<u>healthy</u>		

B Complete the sentences. Use words in part A.

- There have been lots of medical advances in the past half century, but there is still no cure for the common cold.
- There are a lot of environmental problems in my country. There's too much air pollution and the rivers are dirty.
- My health is not as good as it used to be. So I've decided to eat better food and go swimming every day.
- My party was a great success. I think I might have another one soon!
- If I start exercising more often, I might have more energy.