

PHONE ENGLISH

SENIOR 3-2

ENGLISH CONVERSATION

SKY COMMUNITY BOOKS

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How to use this book

1 Today's Class

일상에서의 평범한 대화를 통해 회화 표현을 익힐 수 있도록 구성되어 있습니다. 수업하기 전에 교재의 내용을 학습하면 좀 더 도움이 됩니다.

4 Vocabulary/Expressions

본문에 나온 난해한 단어들의 영문 해석과 동의어로 구성되어 있습니다. 영문 그대로 해석하고, 동의어를 함께 암기하면 더 자유로운 표현을 할 수 있게 됩니다.

2 Reading Comprehension

본문의 내용을 얼마나 이해하고 있는지 확인하기 위한 질문으로 구성되어 있습니다. 질문에 대한 답을 생각해보며, 다시 한번 본문을 읽어보면, 중심내용을 파악하는 데 도움이 됩니다.

5 Review

본문의 내용과 문법에 관련된 문제로 구성되어 있습니다. 문제를 풀어보면서, 앞서 익혔던 표현들과 문법을 다시금 점검할 수 있습니다.

3 Free Talking Questions

본문의 내용을 바탕으로 자신의 견해와 경험을 이야기 할 수 있는 질문으로 구성되어 있습니다. 자신의 의견과 감정을 표현하는 데 도움이 됩니다.

6 Today's Homework

본문에서 가장 중요한 단어, 숙어, 표현들로 구성됩니다. 배운 것을 기억하며, 단어와 숙어를 조합하여 회화표현을 스스로 구성해 볼 수 있습니다.

SENIOR 3-2



Contents

Lesson 01	Gold Is Used For Many Things	04
Lesson 02	Wearing Hats Indoors	06
Lesson 03	Wild Ducks Fly To Warm Places	08
Lesson 04	Terrible Haircut	10
Lesson 05	Kimchi	12
Lesson 06	Never Give Up	14
Lesson 07	Warm or Cold Baths	16
Lesson 08	Subways	18
Lesson 09	Sunspots	20
Lesson 10	World Cup	22
Lesson 11	Durian	24
Lesson 12	Stem Cells	26
Lesson 13	Earthquake	28
Lesson 14	Climate	30
Lesson 15	Child Obesity	32
Lesson 16	Laziness	34
Lesson 17	Global Warming	36
Lesson 18	Eating in Space	38
Lesson 19	The Great Wall of China	40
Lesson 20	Building Houses	42

Gold Is Used For Many Things

* Today's Class

You may think that gold is just for rings and necklaces, but it is used for many other things. It is used in TV sets and computers. It is used in many machines in the hospital. It is in your cell phone, too.

* Practice

1. Is it true that gold is used just for rings and necklaces?
 2. What is used in TV sets and computers?
 3. What other objects have gold in them?
-

* Free Talking Questions

1. What is your favorite jewelry?
2. Why do we use gold in many things?
3. Give other examples that have gold in them.

* Vocabulary / Expressions

think (= consider, believe)

vt. ~라고 생각하다

expect, believe, or suppose

gold

n. 금

a soft yellow malleable ductile metallic element

necklace

n. 목걸이

jewelry consisting of a cord or chain worn about the neck as an ornament

machine (= appliance, instrument)

n. 기계

any mechanical or electrical device that transmits or modifies energy to perform or assist in the performance of human tasks

hospital (= hospice, clinic)

n. 병원

a health facility where patients receive treatment

* Review

think

gold

necklace

machine

hospital

1. She liked flashing her diamond ().
 2. Is the washing () working now?
 3. () prices on Western markets jumped.
 4. He's in the () recovering from an operation.
 5. Do you honestly () I would do something so stupid?
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

may, think that ~, use for ~

* Answers

1. necklace

2. machine

3. gold

4. hospital

5. think

Wearing Hats Indoors

* Today's Class

About three hundred years ago, people wore their hats indoors. They didn't even take off their hats at mealtime. Do you know why? In those days, houses were not heated. People kept their heads warm by wearing hats indoors.

* Practice

1. When did people wear their hats indoors?
 2. Were houses heated three hundred years ago?
 3. Why did people not take off their hats during mealtime?
-

* Free Talking Questions

1. Do people wear hats indoors these days? Why or why not.
2. Do you like to wear hats? How about indoors?
3. When you wear hats, do you wear them to keep yourself warm or to be fashionable?

* Vocabulary / Expressions

hundred	<i>n.</i> 100
ten 10s	
people (= citizens, crowd)	<i>n.</i> 사람들
any group of human beings collectively	
indoor	<i>a.</i> 실내의
located, suited for, or taking place within a building	
mealtime (= dinner time)	<i>n.</i> 식사시간
the hour at which a meal is habitually or customarily eaten	
warm (= mild, temperate)	<i>n.</i> 따뜻한
having or producing a comfortable and agreeable degree of heat or imparting or maintaining heat	

* Review

hundred people indoor mealtime warm

1. Light a candle in memory of your loved one, either before bed, during the evening, or at ().
 2. Badminton is an () game.
 3. I hope we get some () weather soon.
 4. Most () would rather be successful than knowledgeable.
 5. A good cyclist can cover distances of over a () miles a day.
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:
about, wear, take off, in those days, keep

* Answers

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|---------|
| 1. mealtime | 2. indoor | 3. warm |
| 4. people | 5. hundred | |

Wild Ducks Fly To Warm Places

* Today's Class

Do wild ducks live in one place all year?

No. They fly to warm places before winter comes.

Sometimes they fly very far to get to their winter homes. They stay there until winter ends. Then they fly back in spring.

* Practice

1. Do wild ducks live in one place all year?
 2. Why do the wild ducks fly to somewhere very far?
 3. When do the wild ducks fly back?
-

* Free Talking Questions

1. Have you ever seen wild ducks migrate to another place?
2. Do you know any other birds that fly to warm place before winter comes?
3. Do you think that birds know when and where they have to go?

* Vocabulary / Expressions

wild (= untamed, native)

a. 야생의

not tamed or domesticated or cultivated

place (= locale, location)

n. 장소

the particular portion of space occupied by something

sometimes (= occasionally, at times)

adv. 때때로

on certain occasions or in certain cases but not always

until (= before, up till)

conj. ~까지

up to the time that

fly (= wing, sail)

vi. 날다

travel through the air

* Review

wild

place

sometimes

fly

until

1. Dogs () bark at the moon.
 2. It is natural for a bird to ().
 3. That doesn't sound remarkable () you examine it in context.
 4. They lit a fire to keep () animals off.
 5. He was threatening to burn the () down.
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

live, fly, before, sometimes, very, stay, until

* Answers

1. sometimes

2. fly

3. until

4. wild

5. place

Terrible Haircut

* Today's Class

Sunday, November 16. Cloudy.

Today I got a haircut.

How do I look now?

Oh, terrible! My hair is too short.

I look like a boy. My friends will laugh at me.

I won't go to that hairdresser again.

* Practice

1. When did the person get a haircut?
 2. Why does she think that her friends will laugh at her?
 3. Will she go to the hairdresser again?
-

* Free Talking Questions

1. Where do you get a haircut?
2. Have you ever had a bad haircut before?
3. What do you do if you get a bad haircut?

* Vocabulary / Expressions

sunday

n. 일요일

first day of the week

cloudy (= dim, misty)

a. 흐린

clouded as with sediment

terrible (= horrible, awful)

a. 지독한

causing fear or dread or terror

laugh (= giggle, chuckle)

vi. 소리내어 웃다

produce laughter

again (= afresh, over and over)

adv. 다시

anew

* Review

sunday

cloudy

terrible

laugh

again

1. A () sky is not always a sign of rain.
 2. () nights are usually pretty quiet.
 3. He's one of the few writers who can make me () out loud.
 4. Their son had been injured in a () accident.
 5. This evening, I will give a party ().
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

get a haircut, too, look like ~, laugh at ~

* Answers

1. cloudy

2. Sunday

3. laugh

4. terrible

5. again

Kimchi

* Today's Class

Kimchi is chosen as one of the world's five healthiest foods. It is rich in vitamins and low in calories because it is made of vegetables. More and more people eat kimchi to stay healthy.

* Practice

1. What was chosen as one of the world's five healthiest foods?
 2. Why is kimchi rich in vitamins and low in calories?
 3. Why do more and more people eat kimchi?
-

* Free Talking Questions

1. Do you like to eat kimchi?
2. What kind of kimchi do you like most?
3. Are there any other reasons that people like to eat kimchi?

* Vocabulary / Expressions

choose (= *pick, select*)

vt. 고르다

pick out, select, or choose from a number of alternatives

food

n. 음식

any substance that can be metabolized by an animal
to give energy and build tissue

vitamin

n. 비타민

any of a group of organic substances essential in small quantities
to normal metabolism

calorie

n. 열량의 단위

used by nutritionists to characterize the energy-producing potential in food

vegetable

n. 야채

edible seeds or roots or stems or leaves or bulbs or tubers or nonsweet
fruits of any of numerous herbaceous plant

* Review

choose

calorie

vitamin

vegetable

food

1. An average potato has about 90 ()s.
 2. () C is supposed to prevent colds.
 3. Is a tomato a fruit or a ()?
 4. The restaurant serves good () at affordable prices.
 5. Why did you () me for the job?
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

be chosen, rich, be made of ~

* Answers

1. calorie

2. vitamin

3. vegetable

4. food

5. choose

Never Give Up

* Today's Class

When David was 10, he lost his legs. He was so sad but he tried to walk again. He learned to walk with the help of his family and his doctor. He never gave up. At last, he could walk, run, and ski.

* Practice

1. When did David lose his legs?
 2. Who helped David walk again?
 3. In the end, what was David able to do with his legs, besides walk?
-

* Free Talking Questions

1. What characteristics do you think someone needs to become successful?
2. Have you ever experienced accomplishing something after never giving up?
3. Have you heard of any other people like David do have accomplished something by working hard?

* Vocabulary / Expressions

lose (= drop, forfeit)	<i>vt.</i> 잃다
fail to keep or to maintain	
try (= attempt, endeavor)	<i>vt.</i> 시도하다
make an effort or attempt	
walk (= step, foot)	<i>vi.</i> 걷다
use one's feet to advance	
give up (= stop, abandon)	포기하다
give up in the face of defeat or lacking hope	
at last (= eventually, after all)	<i>adv.</i> 마침내
as the end result of a succession or process	

* Review

lost tried walk give up at last

1. You shouldn't () so easily .
 2. Hundreds of people () their homes in the floods.
 3. We reached the summit ().
 4. He () to control his voice.
 5. Doctors said he'd never () again.
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

when, lose, try to ~, learn to ~, never, give up

* Answers

- | | | |
|------------|---------|------------|
| 1. give up | 2. lost | 3. at last |
| 4. tried | 5. walk | |

Warm or Cold Baths

* Today's Class

Some doctors tell sick people to take either warm or cold baths. Warm baths help the body relax and ease the pain. Cold water makes a person feel fresh. Cold baths are also used when the whole body has become too hot. They usually bring the body heat down quickly.

* Practice

1. What are the effects of warm baths?
 2. What are the effects of cold baths?
 3. If you are feeling muscle pain, which type of bath will be good for you?
-

* Free Talking Questions

1. Do you like to take baths?
2. What temperature do you prefer your bath to be - cold, hot, or warm?
3. Do you know any other effects of baths?

* Vocabulary / Expressions

doctor (= <i>physician</i>)	<i>n.</i> 의사
a licensed medical practitioner	
bath (= <i>scrubbing, wash</i>)	<i>n.</i> 목욕
soak and wash your body in a bathtub	
ease (= <i>relieve, lessen</i>)	<i>vt.</i> 완화시키다
lessen pain or discomfort	
pain (= <i>ache, soreness</i>)	<i>n.</i> 고통
a symptom of some physical hurt or disorder	
fresh (= <i>new</i>)	<i>a.</i> 새로운
beginning or occurring again	

* Review

doctor bath ease pain fresh

1. I'll have a () and go to bed.
 2. He'll give you something to () the pain.
 3. You'll have to start again on a () sheet of paper.
 4. I had a nasty () in my leg.
 5. You should consult your family () for further advice.
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

take bath, either ~ or ~, ease, also, whole, bring

* Answers

- | | | |
|---------|-----------|----------|
| 1. bath | 2. ease | 3. fresh |
| 4. pain | 5. doctor | |

Subways

* Today's Class

In modern cities, subways are an important form of transportation. Traffic in large cities is often quite terrible, and it can take hours to cross the crowded city in a car or bus. Subways solve that problem, since they don't have to stop at traffic lights.

* Practice

1. Why is the subway important in modern cities?
 2. Why does the writer say that traffic in large cities is terrible?
 3. What is the advantage of the subway, according to the passage?
-

* Free Talking Questions

1. Is the subway the fastest way of transportation in your city?
2. Are there any other advantages of the subway?
3. What can we decrease traffic problems, besides using the subway?

* Vocabulary / Expressions

modern (= contemporary, today)

a. 근대의

since the Middle Ages

transportation (= transport, carriage)

n. 수송, 운송

the act of moving something from one location to another

traffic

n. 교통

the aggregation of things coming and going in a particular locality during a specified period of time

terrible (= horrible, dreadful)

a. 지독한

causing fear or dread or terror

crowded (= busy, fussy)

a. 혼잡한

overfilled or compacted or concentrated

* Review

modern transportation traffic terrible crowded

1. People need to get out of their cars and use other modes of ().
 2. I'd better write this down; I have a () memory.
 3. There wasn't much () on the roads.
 4. Smaller families are a feature of () society.
 5. The narrow roads were () with holiday traffic.
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

quite, crowded, solve, since, modern

* Answers

1. transportation 2. terrible 3. traffic
4. modern 5. crowded

Sunspots

* **Today's Class**

The sun is made up of very hot gases. Sometimes, some of these hot gases cool a little. The cooler gases look like dark spots on the sun. These spots are called sunspots. For hundreds of years, people believed that the dark spots were giant holes. But scientists found out that these spots are not big holes. Sunspots are not really cool. Even the coolest sunspots are hotter than the hottest fire on the earth.

* **Practice**

1. What is the sun made of?
 2. What are the dark spots on the sun?
 3. Are sunspots cool in temperature?
-

* **Free Talking Questions**

1. Have you ever seen sunspots?
2. Can you believe that the sun is made up of just gases?
3. Why do you think the cooler gases look like dark spots?

* Vocabulary / Expressions

gas (= steam, vapor)

n. 기체

the state of matter distinguished from the solid and liquid states by

cool (= chill)

vi. 차가워지다

lose heat

scientist (= researcher)

n. 과학자

a person with advanced knowledge of one or more sciences

hole (= vacancy, hollow)

n. 구멍

an opening into or through something

find out (= discover, disclose)

밝혀내다

find out, learn, or determine with certainty, usually
by making an inquiry or other effort

* Review

gas cool scientist hole found out

1. Einstein was an outstanding ().
 2. The air conditioning doesn't seem to be ()ing the room much.
 3. Pressure inequalities generate () motion.
 4. I began digging a () for the plant.
 5. I () that my parents had never been married.
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

be made up of ~, look like ~, find out

* Answers

1. scientist 2. cool 3. gas
4. hole 5. found out

World Cup

* Today's Class

Every four years, the world turns its attention to the World Cup. The most successful teams in the soccer tournament have traditionally come from South America and Europe. However, over the years, there have been a number of surprising results. The 2002 World Cup stands out as the most surprising World Cup of all time. Korea beat Poland, Portugal, Italy and Spain one after another.

* Practice

1. How often is the World Cup held?
 2. Where do many of the successful teams traditionally come from?
 3. What was most surprising about the 2002 World Cup, according to the passage?
-

* Free Talking Questions

1. What is your favorite soccer team?
2. Do you like to watch the World Cup?
3. In your opinion, what was the best match in the World Cup?

* Vocabulary / Expressions

attention (= <i>concentration</i>)	<i>n.</i> 주목
the process whereby a person concentrates on some features of the environment to the exclusion of others	
successful (= <i>fruitful, advantageous</i>)	<i>a.</i> 성공한
having succeeded or being marked by a favorable outcome	
traditional (= <i>conventional, conformist</i>)	<i>a.</i> 전통의
consisting of or derived from tradition	
surprising (= <i>astonishing</i>)	<i>a.</i> 놀라운
causing surprise or wonder or amazement	
one after another (= <i>continuous, serial</i>)	잇따라서
in single file	

* Review

attention	successful	traditional
surprising	one after another	

1. The exhibition received little () in the press.
 2. The boys jumped into the pool ().
 3. Were you () in persuading him to change his mind?
 4. I went to a very () school.
 5. A () number of his paintings have survived.
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:
come from ~, a number of ~, stand out, one after another

* Answers

1. attention	2. one after another	3. successful
4. traditional	5. surprising	

Durian

* Today's Class

There is a fruit called 'Durian'. It smells very bad but it is delicious. No one wants to try the fruit at first because it looks so ugly and smells so bad. But it will be shocking when you find such a delicious fruit hiding inside the shell. Underneath the outer shell of all things, something beautiful may be hiding just like the ugly Durian!

* Practice

1. What are characteristics of the Durian?
 2. Why do people not want to try the Durian at first?
 3. According to the passage, what is shocking about the Durian?
-

* Free Talking Questions

1. Did you know what the Durian was before reading the passage?
2. Have you ever tasted a Durian before?
3. Can you think of other examples that is ugly on the outside but beautiful inside?

* Vocabulary / Expressions

delicious (= *tasty, appetizing*)

a. 맛있는

extremely pleasing to the sense of taste

ugly (= *hideous, unsightly*)

a. 못생긴

displeasing to the senses

shocking (= *surprising, outrageous*)

a. 충격적인

marked by sensationalism

hide (= *conceal, veil*)

vt. 감추다

prevent from being seen or discovered

beautiful (= *attractive, gorgeous*)

a. 훌륭한, 아름다운

delighting the senses or exciting intellectual or emotional admiration

* Review

delicious ugly shocking hidden beautiful

1. She keeps a bottle of gin () behind a stack of books.
 2. An () woman serves as a foil to a pretty girl.
 3. It was the () news that Mark had hanged himself.
 4. The weather was ().
 5. I've got some () Danish pastry for you.
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

want to ~, try, underneath, may

* Answers

1. delicious

2. ugly

3. shocking

4. hidden

5. delicious

Stem Cells

* Today's Class

Scientists in Korea have reported major progress in their efforts to clone human embryos.

The scientists say they have used a method to produce embryonic stem cells. Stem cells have the ability to grow into other cells, such as heart, nerve, or brain cells. So they might offer new ways to treat diseases and injuries.

* Practice

1. What have Korean scientists reported?
 2. What is function of stem cells?
 3. What might stem cells be able to treat?
-

* Free Talking Questions

1. Do you think that stem cells can treat future diseases and injuries?
2. What is your opinion of stem cell research?
3. Do you think there are any alternatives to stem cells to treat diseases?

* Vocabulary / Expressions

major (= significant, outstanding)

a. 주요한

of greater importance or stature or rank

progress (= breakthrough, advance)

n. 진보

gradual improvement or growth or development

method (= plan)

n. 방법

a way of doing something, especially a systematic way

ability (= proficiency, capability)

n. 능력

the quality of being able to perform

offer (= propose, suggest)

vt. 제안하다

put forward for consideration

* Review

major

progress

method

ability

offer

1. He ()ed me a bed.
 2. Without competition, () stops.
 3. He has the () to make a big plan.
 4. What is your () talent?
 5. You must adapt different ()s to circumstances.
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:
scientist, such as, ability, progress

* Answers

1. offer

2. progress

3. ability

4. major

5. method

Earthquake

* **Today's Class**

An earthquake can happen anytime anywhere in the world. In 1999, two large earthquakes hit Turkey and Taiwan, destroying large cities and killing thousands of people. These earthquakes were not actually the largest ones in history. Why were so many people killed in them? I strongly believe the answer is 'poor building construction'.

* **Practice**

1. When and where can an earthquake occur in the world?
2. Where did two large earthquakes happen in 1999?
3. According to passage, what is the reason why so many people were killed in these earthquakes?

* **Free Talking Questions**

1. Have you experienced an earthquake?
2. What do you think the government should do to prepare for and minimize damages in earthquakes?
3. What should a person do for safety during an earthquake?

* Vocabulary / Expressions

earthquake

n. 지진

shaking and vibration at the surface of the earth resulting from underground movement along a fault plane or from volcanic activity

destroy (= ruin, demolish)

vt. 파괴하다

do away with, cause the destruction or undoing of

history (= the past, antiquity)

n. 역사

the aggregate of past events

actually (= indeed, genuinely)

adv. 사실은

in actual fact

construction (= architecture)

n. 구조

the act of constructing something

* Review

earthquake destroy history actually construction

1. Many houses were ()ed by the earthquake.
 2. We are very satisfied with the design and () of these desks.
 3. He said it, and what is more important, he () did it.
 4. He will remain long in ().
 5. This map indicates where the () occurred.
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

happen, actually, history

* Answers

- | | | |
|------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. destroy | 2. construction | 3. actually |
| 4. history | 5. earthquake | |

Climate

* Today's Class

Climate affects the kinds of clothes we wear and even the colors we choose to wear. It changes our eating habits because it affects the kinds of crops that we grow. Architects are also influenced by climate. They must think about climate when they make decisions about the construction, materials, design, and style of buildings.

* Practice

1. What is influence of climate in people's clothing?
 2. Why are eating habits different in different countries?
 3. How does climate affect architecture?
-

* Free Talking Questions

1. How do you think climate affects your life?
2. What other aspects of life can be affected by climate?
3. Talk about culture or food of Korea that are affected by the climate.

* Vocabulary / Expressions

architect (= designer, planner)

n. 건축가

someone who creates plans to be used in making something

influence (= affect)

vt. 영향을 끼치다

have and exert influence or effect

decision (= sentence, judgment)

n. 결정

the act of making up your mind about something

construction (= building)

n. 건축

the act of constructing something

material (= goods, matter)

n. 재료, 원료

the tangible substance that goes into the makeup of a physical object

* Review

architect influence decision construction material

1. Don't let me () your decision.
 2. The government funds for the () of a park.
 3. A mason builds with stone, brick or similar ()s.
 4. The () was carried unanimously.
 5. Should ()s continue to be trained for five years at public expense?
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

affect, climate, material, kinds of~

* Answers

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. influence | 2. construction | 3. material |
| 4. decision | 5. earthquake | |

Child Obesity

* Today's Class

American children are overweight because of soda. An American newspaper said that the average teenager drinks two cans of soda a day. This means he or she eats 20 teaspoons of sugar daily.

Too much sugar is bad for you, and it also gives you cavities. So, try not to drink too much soda. It's bad for your health! Drink milk or juice instead.

* Practice

1. What is the reason of American children's overweight problem?
2. How many cans of soda does an American teenager drink on average a day?
3. What is the disadvantage of eating too much sugar?

* Free Talking Questions

1. Do you think that you drink too much soda?
2. What might be other causes of child obesity?
3. Do you think that your own country has a problem with child obesity?

* Vocabulary / Expressions

average (= *standard, ordinary*)

a. 평균의, 보통의

lacking special distinction, rank, or status

teenager (= *youth, juvenile*)

n. 10대

a juvenile between the onset of puberty and maturity

cavity (= *decayed tooth*)

n. 충치

soft decayed area in a tooth

health (= *condition, shape*)

n. 건강

a healthy state of wellbeing free from disease

instead (= *alternatively*)

adv. 그 대신에

in place of, or as an alternative to

* Review

average teenager cavity health instead

1. The child's good () attests his mother's care.
 2. Come one by one () of in a group.
 3. Dentist Green's filling his last ().
 4. ()s and adults enjoy different kinds of food for lunch.
 5. The () teenage girl spends 15 percent more on music than does the () teenage boy.
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

average, try not~, instead

* Answers

1. health 2. instead 3. cavity
4. teenager 5. average

Laziness

* Today's Class

I've been pretty lazy. I make plans but always delay things until it's too late. So I can't finish anything. If I keep on repeating this cycle, I won't ever get anything done. So I've decided to turn over a new leaf. From now on, I'll do what I have to do right away.

* Practice

1. How long does the writer delay things?
2. Why can't the writer finish anything?
3. What is writer's new decision?

* Free Talking Questions

1. Do you think you delay your assignments often?
2. Have you ever not finished an assignment because you delayed it too long?
3. What do you think people should do to help solve laziness?

* Vocabulary / Expressions

lazy (= *idle, inactive*)

a. 게으른

moving slowly and gently

delay (= *suspend, defer*)

vt. 미루다

act later than planned, scheduled, or required

keep on

계속 ~ 하다

continue a certain state, condition, or activity

repeat (= *replay*)

vt. 반복하다

to say, state, or perform again

decide (= *make a decision*)

vt. 결심하다

reach, make, or come to a decision about something

* Review

lazy

delay

keep on

repeat

decide

1. I could not () which club to join.
 2. He made a vain resolution never to () the act.
 3. If you () singing, they'll ask you to leave.
 4. We must () our holidays until next month.
 5. You might fail if you were ().
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

I've been~, I keep on ~, turn over a new leaf

* Answers

1. decide

2. decide

3. keep on

4. delay

5. lazy

Global Warming

* Today's Class

Global warming, an increase in the Earth's temperature, has become a very serious problem. Air pollution is one of the main causes of global warming. We have to do something before the problem gets worse. Scientists say that we can reduce the air pollution in many ways.

* Practice

1. What is global warming?
2. What is the main cause of global warming?
3. Who says that we can reduce air pollution?

* Free Talking Questions

1. Give other possible causes of global warming, besides for air pollution?
2. What are some things can we do to decrease global warming?
3. How we can reduce air pollution?

* Vocabulary / Expressions

global (= *international, universal*)

a. 세계적인

involving the entire earth

increase (= *raise, boost*)

vi. 늘다, 불어나다

become bigger or greater in amount

temperature

n. 온도

the degree of hotness or coldness of a body or environment

serious (= *severe*)

a. 진지한, 진담의

concerned with work or important matters rather than play or trivialities

pollution (= *dirtying, contamination*)

n. 오염, 더럽힘

the state of being polluted

* Review

global increase temperature pollution scientist

1. Crime is on the ().
 2. () can drop to freezing at night.
 3. ()s have collected more data than expected.
 4. The level of () in the river was falling.
 5. We can become a () leader.
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

have to ~, one of ~, global, reduce

* Answers

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. increase | 2. temperature | 3. scientist |
| 4. pollution | 5. global | |

Eating in Space

* Today's Class

Eating in space is different from eating on the Earth. Some food is carried in closed bags. It is cooked and frozen before the astronaut carries it. All the water is removed from the food. In the spaceship, the astronaut puts the water back. He shoots hot or cold water into the food bag with a special gun. He eats the food through a small hole in the bag.

* Practice

1. How is food prepared for astronauts?
2. Before astronauts eat their food, what must they put in it?
3. How can astronauts eat food in space?

* Free Talking Questions

1. If you could go to space, what food will you bring?
2. Do you think you could endure the discomfort of the way astronauts eat in space?
3. How do you think astronauts' food taste?

* Vocabulary / Expressions

astronaut (= *space explorer*)

n. 우주 비행사

a person trained to travel in a spacecraft

remove (= *extract, take out*)

vt. 제거하다

remove something concrete, as by lifting, pushing, or taking off,
or remove something abstract

spaceship

n. 우주선

a spacecraft designed to carry a crew into interstellar space

shoot (= *project, emit*)

vt. 쏘다

send forth suddenly, intensely, swiftly

hole (= *hollow, cavity*)

n. 구멍, 틈

an opening into or through something

* Review

astronaut

remove

spaceship

shoot

hole

1. A player gets only one shot per ().
 2. Quarter the pumpkin and () the seeds.
 3. The two ()s effected a successful rendezvous in space.
 4. The () is in space.
 5. The fountain ()s water 20 feet into the air.
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

different from, freeze, shoot, through

* Answers

1. hole

2. remove

3. remove

4. astronaut

5. shoot

The Great Wall of China

* Today's Class

Asian countries have long histories and great cultures. There are many natural and man-made wonders. For example, the Great Wall of China is the largest structure ever built. The Chinese people built the wall over two thousand years ago to protect themselves from their enemies.

* Practice

1. What is the largest structure in the world?
2. Why did Chinese people build the wall?
3. When was the Great Wall of China built?

* Free Talking Questions

1. Besides walls, what other structures did people build in the past to protect themselves from enemies?
2. What are some other examples of great wonders in Asia?
3. Describe about the culture of one Asian country and what it is known for.

* Vocabulary / Expressions

man-made (= *synthetic, manufactured*)

a. 인공의

prepared or made artificially

structure (= *form, arrangement*)

n. 건물

a thing constructed

thousand

a. 천의

denoting a quantity consisting of 1,000 items or units

protect (= *guard, defend*)

vt. 보호하다

shield from danger, injury, destruction, or damage

enemy (= *opponent, rival*)

n. 적

any hostile group of people

* Review

man-made

structure

thousand

protect

enemy

1. These () barriers will ensure a very high degree of protection.
 2. They are ()s that are built to last.
 3. He saw the pitiless eyes of his ().
 4. ()s of people turned out for the funeral.
 5. It's important to () my fair skin from the sun.
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

structure, ever, protect, enemy

* Answers

1. man-made

2. structure

3. enemy

4. thousand

5. protect

Building Houses

* Today's Class

How is the climate where you live? Is it hot or cold? The climate of a place affects the kinds of houses people build. All over the world, people build different kinds of houses. In cold places, people build houses to keep the cold outside and the heat inside. In hot places, however, people build houses to block the heat from the sun and the ground.

* Practice

1. According to this text, how does the climate of a place affect people?
 2. How do people build their homes in cold places?
 3. How do people build their homes in hot places?
-

* Free Talking Questions

1. If you could build a house, what kind of house would you build?
2. Do you think the climate where you live affects the kinds of homes built in your city?
3. Are there any other examples of how climate affects people?

* Vocabulary / Expressions

climate

n. 기후

the weather in some location averaged over some long period of time

affect (= influence)

vt. ...에 영향을 미치다

have an effect upon

outside (= exterior)

n. 바깥쪽, 외부

the region that is outside of something

inside (= interior)

n. 안쪽, 내부

the region that is inside of something

block (= obstruct, stop)

vt. 막다, 방해하다

hinder or prevent the progress or accomplishment of

* Review

climate affect outside block ground

1. The audience () the performers.
 2. Police ()ed all the street corners.
 3. We didn't stay () long because it was too cold.
 4. Every Friday, we turned about ().
 5. The () here is mild and good for health.
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

kind of ~, keep, affect, block

* Answers

1. affect 2. block 3. outside
4. ground 5. climate