

PHONE ENGLISH

SENIOR 3-3

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 3-3



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Living in Space

* Today's Class

Astronauts have to live in space, but there are several problems. In space, there is no gravity. Everything in space is weightless. Everything floats. Floating in space changes the astronauts' bodies and brains in many ways. Also, it is not easy to take care of simple things. For example, things like keeping clean are hard in space.

* Practice

1. Why does everything in space float?
 2. What changes the astronauts' bodies and brains?
 3. What is hard to keep in space?
-

* Free Talking Questions

1. Do you want to live in space in the future?
2. To keep things clean in space, what should astronauts do?
3. Besides having no gravity, what are other features of space?

* Vocabulary / Expressions

astronaut (= pilot)	<i>n.</i> 우주 비행사
a person trained to travel in a spacecraft	
space (= galaxy, cosmos)	<i>n.</i> 우주
any location outside the Earth's atmosphere	
gravity (= heaviness, weight)	<i>n.</i> 중력, 지구 인력
the force of attraction between all masses in the universe	
weightless (= lightweight, floating)	<i>a.</i> 무게가 거의 없는
having little or no weight or apparent gravitational pull	
float (= drift, rise)	<i>vi.</i> 뜨다, 부동하다
be in motion due to some air or water current	

* Review

astronauts space gravity weightless float

1. Helen described life in a () environment during her period in space.
 2. A fresh egg will sink and an old egg will ().
 3. I can understand why () find it difficult to readjust to life on earth.
 4. The () shuttle Atlantis is scheduled to dock with Russia's Mir space station.
 5. Newton proposed that heavenly and terrestrial motion could be unified with the idea of ().
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

it is not easy to ~, take care of ~

* Answers

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. weightless | 2. float | 3. astronauts |
| 4. space | 5. gravity | |

Global Warming

* Today's Class

Scientists say that the Earth is getting warmer and warmer! The world's climate will change greatly in the near future. In the northern areas of the world, the growing season will be longer than ever.

However, in the warmer areas, it will not rain too much. A change in the world's climate will have a serious effect on farming.

* Practice

1. What will happen in the northern areas of the world?
 2. What problem will break in the warmer areas?
 3. What will be a serious effect of change in the world's climate?
-

* Free Talking Questions

1. What are some other possible effects of global warming?
2. Why do you think the world's climate is changing?
3. What should people do to decrease global warming?

* Vocabulary / Expressions

climate

n. 기후

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

greatly (= fully, considerably)

ad. 크게, 매우

to an extraordinary extent or degree

northern (= north, arctic)

n. 북의, 북향의

situated in or oriented toward the north

season

n. 철, 계절

one of the natural periods into which the year is divided by the equinoxes and solstices or atmospheric conditions

serious (= crucial, weighty)

n. 중대한, 심각한

concerned with work or important matters rather than play or trivialities

* Review

climate

greatly

northern

season

serious

1. That hundred dollars helped me ().
 2. I apprehended that the situation was ().
 3. The () here does not agree with me.
 4. Spring is the () to plant pumpkins, cabbage, and most flowers.
 5. We saw occasional flashes of lightning in the () sky.
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

have a effect on ~, be ~er than ever

* Answers

1. greatly

2. serious

3. climate

4. season

5. northern

Making the World a Better Place

* Today's Class

Have you ever thought about helping others? Have you ever done something to make the world a better place? Here is a young man who has done something to make the world a better place.

When he was only 12 years old, he made an organization with his friends. They did simple things such as planting trees and recycling cans. He also wrote a book. In the book, he shows us ways to help others and change the world. He says that just 15 minutes a day is enough to make the world a better place. In the book, he shows us things we can do in just 15 minutes a day.

* Practice

1. What kind of organization did the boy make?
2. What is the boy's book about?
3. According to the boy, how much time is needed to make the world a better place?

* Free Talking Questions

1. Have you ever done something to help others or change the world?
2. What are other ways of helping others, besides planting trees and recycling cans?
3. How can we encourage others to change the world?

* Vocabulary / Expressions

organization (= group, arrangement)

n. 조직, 구성

a group of people who work together

simple (= plain, uncomplicated)

a. 간단한, 단순한

not complex or complicated or involved

plant (= farm)

vt. (식물을) 심다

put or set (seeds, seedlings, or plants) into the ground

recycle (= convert, recover)

vt. 재생하여 이용하다

use again after processing

enough (= plenty, adequately)

a. 충분한

sufficient for the purpose

* Review

organization simple plant recycled enough

1. Once the buffalo have ploughed the field, the tiny rice plant is () in rows.
 2. He high-pressured the Union leaders into disbanding the ().
 3. Aluminum cans can be () easily.
 4. He hasn't () sense to realize his mistakes.
 5. Mural art are started simply, but the history of murals is not that ().
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

have you ever ~?, such as, be enough to

* Answers

1. plant 2. organization 3. recycled
4. enough 5. simple

Saving Water

* Today's Class

Most of the earth's water is salt water. In fact, only three percent of the earth's water is fresh. So make sure that you save this water. There are many things you can do. For example, you can take showers instead of baths. You can wash the dishes in a bowl rather than under a running tap. You can turn off the tap while you are brushing your teeth. If you don't, you will waste a lot of water.

* Practice

1. What percent of the earth's water is not salty?
 2. In order to save water, what can people do instead of taking baths?
 3. In order to save water, what can people do while brushing their teeth?
-

* Free Talking Questions

1. Do you think that we have a lot of fresh water?
2. Where does fresh water come from?
3. What are some other ways to save water?

* Vocabulary / Expressions

fresh (= raw)

not containing or composed of salt water

a. 짠맛이 없는

save (= store)

make unnecessary an expenditure or effort

vt. 절약하다

tap (= nozzle, cock)

a faucet for drawing water from a pipe or cask

n. (수도 등의) 꼭지

turn off (= extinguish, shut down)

cause to stop operating by disengaging a switch

수도물을 잠그다

waste (= deplete, consume)

spend thoughtlessly

vt. 낭비하다, 허비하다

* Review

fresh

save

tap

turn off

wastes

1. I washed my hands under the kitchen ().
 2. The beans are () from the garden.
 3. They could not find any way to () money.
 4. Leaving the heating on all the time () electricity.
 5. Don't forget to () the lights when you leave.
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

make sure (that)~, there are ~ , instead of, rather than~

* Answers

1. tap

2. fresh

3. save

4. wastes

5. turn off

Apollo 11

* Today's Class

It was at 5 a.m. on July 20th, 1969 that Apollo 11 landed on the moon. People all over the world were excited. Two American astronauts stepped on the moon: Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin. Armstrong said, "That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind." His words meant that Apollo 11 would change our lives. It was too important for us to forget. If we didn't have Apollo 11, our lives would be different.

* Practice

1. When did Apollo 11 land on the moon?
2. Who first stepped on the moon?
3. What does Armstrong's words mean?

* Free Talking Questions

1. How do you think people at that time felt about Apollo 11?
2. What are the effects of Apollo 11 that still remain?
3. Do you think that our life would be different if we didn't have Apollo 11?

* Vocabulary / Expressions

land (= *ground, alight*)

vt. 착륙하다

cause to come to the ground

excited (= *enthusiastic, impatient*)

a. 흥분한

marked by uncontrolled excitement or emotion

leap (= *cavort, hop*)

vi. 도약하다

move forward by leaps and bounds

mankind (= *humankind, people*)

n. 인류

all of the living human inhabitants of the earth

forget (= *obliterate, blow*)

vt. 잊다

stop remembering

* Review

land

excited

leap

mankind

forgets

1. ()'s knowledge of the universe has increased beyond measure.
 2. The result has been a giant () in productivity.
 3. She never () her daddy's birthday.
 4. You can watch aircraft take off or () at close quarters.
 5. Maria's starting to get pretty () about the wedding.
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

all over the world, mankind, change, different

* Answers

1. mankind

2. leap

3. forgets

4. land

5. excited

Old Friendships

* Today's Class

Friendship is not an easy thing. Making friends is often easier than keeping them. The oldest and strongest friendships are sometimes the hardest to keep.

You know why? People think their friends will always be there. They know each other well, so they stop trying hard. Friends don't worry about each other's feelings. Sometimes, they are even mean to each other.

That can really hurt.

* Practice

1. What is often easier than keeping friends?
 2. What kind of friendships are sometimes the hardest to keep?
 3. Why is friendship not an easy thing to keep?
-

* Free Talking Questions

1. Do you have old friend?
2. Do you agree writer's think that making friends is often easier than keeping them?
3. Have you ever hurt a close friend's feelings?

* Vocabulary / Expressions

friendship (= benevolence, affection)

n. 우정, 우애

the state of being friends

sometimes (= at times, from time to time)

ad. 때때로

on certain occasions or in certain cases but not always

always (= eternally, consistently)

ad. 늘, 항상

all the time and on every occasion

mean (= hostile, malicious)

a. 비열한, 인색한

having or showing an ignoble lack of honor or morality

hurt (= injure, punish)

vt. 다치게 하다

cause damage or affect negatively

* Review

friendship sometimes always each other mean hurt

1. () it is necessary to say no.
 2. Their () developed through their shared interest in the arts.
 3. He had () his back in an accident.
 4. He's too () to buy a present for his wife.
 5. Violence is () pointless.
 6. The girls looked at ().
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

easy thing, often, sometimes, always, each other

* Answers

1. sometimes

2. friendship

3. hurt

4. mean

5. always

6. each other

Names

* Today's Class

In the old western world, people had only one name. Each name had a special meaning. For example, Peter meant "rock." John meant "good." They thought a good name would bring good luck to the child with that name. Later, towns grew larger and larger. Sometimes there were many people whose names were the same. Therefore, people began to have longer names. The new names told something about the person.

* Practice

1. What does "Peter" mean?
 2. What did people believe a good name would bring?
 3. Why did people begin to have longer names?
-

* Free Talking Questions

1. Do you know meaning of your name? What is it?
2. Do you believe that a good name bring good luck to a person?
3. Are there any longer names in your country?

* Vocabulary / Expressions

special (= *especial, peculiar*)

a. 특별한

unique or specific to a person or thing or category

meaning (= *significance, definition*)

n. 의미

the message that is intended or expressed or signified

luck (= *blessing*)

n. 행운

an unknown and unpredictable phenomenon that leads to a favorable outcome

begin (= *launch*)

vi. ~하기 시작하다

take the first step or steps in carrying out an action

person (= *human, individual*)

n. 사람, 개인

a human being

* Review

special

meaning

luck

begins

persons

1. This elevator cannot carry more than twelve ().
 2. Koreans fly kites on () holidays.
 3. School () at nine and ends at four.
 4. I had the () to find him at home.
 5. A different wording would make the () clearer.
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

each, begin to~, therefore

* Answers

1. persons

2. special

3. begins

4. luck

5. meaning

Volunteer Work

* Today's Class

Lately a lot of work is done by volunteer workers. When you hear the words "volunteer work," what comes to your mind? Have you ever done any volunteer work? Volunteer work is not something that you must do. It is "work" you want to do in order to help others. We usually think volunteer work takes up a lot of time. But just a little time and effort can be a big help to others. For example, you can be a big brother or sister to young children in an orphanage. You can help people take care of old people in the nursing homes. It can give you happiness when you give happiness to others.

* Practice

1. What is volunteer work?
 2. Do you need a lot of time and effort to help others?
 3. What can you get when you give happiness to others?
-

* Free Talking Questions

1. Have you ever done volunteer work before?
2. What are the advantages of doing volunteer work?
3. Give some examples of volunteer work that you can do for your community.

* Vocabulary / Expressions

volunteer

without payment

a. 자발적인

take up (= dominate)

occupy or take on

n. (시간·장소 등을) 차지하다

effort

earnest and conscientious activity intended to do or accomplish something

n. 노력

orphanage (= asylum)

a public institution for the care of orphans

n. 고아원

nursing home (= rest home)

an institution where people are cared for

n. 사립 요양원

happiness (= contentment, joy)

state of well-being characterized by emotions ranging from contentment to intense joy

n. 행복, 만족

* Review

volunteers take up efforts orphanage happiness

1. His () were rewarded with success.
2. The rest are complex cases and can () to three days to take care of.
3. Wealth is no guarantee of ().
4. Most of the relief work was done by ().
5. I have taken care of the children in ()s twice a month.

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

Have you ever~?, in order to, volunteer

* Answers

1. efforts 2. take up 3. happiness
4. volunteers 5. orphanage

Pompeii

* Today's Class

In 79 A.D., Mt. Vesuvius in Italy erupted. Burning rocks fell on the city of Pompeii, and a huge cloud of volcanic gas and ash covered the city. The ash was so hot that people couldn't get out of their houses. Around 20,000 people died inside their homes, and everything was buried except the roofs of some buildings. After the eruption, the city was completely forgotten. However, the city was found again in 1595. Now people can visit Pompeii and think about its last day.

* Practice

1. Why had the city of Pompeii disappeared in 79 A.D.?
 2. Why couldn't people get out of their houses during the eruption?
 3. When was Pompeii found again?
-

* Free Talking Questions

1. What is the reason why volcanos erupt?
2. Have you ever visited a region that has an extinct volcano?
3. What are the dangers of of volcanos?

* Vocabulary / Expressions

volcanic

a. 화산의

relating to or produced by or consisting of volcanoes

ash (= volcanic ash, dust)

n. 화산재, 재

the residue that remains when something is burned

bury

vt. 파묻다, 매장하다

place in the earth and cover with soil

roof (= covering, vault)

n. 지붕

a protective covering that covers or forms the top of a building

eruption (= explosion, burst)

n. 폭발, 분화

the sudden occurrence of a violent discharge of steam and volcanic material

* Review

volcanic ashes buried roof eruptions

1. The volcano belched smoke and ().
 2. () eruptions occur with great rarity.
 3. The most fearful thing about volcanoes is their explosive ().
 4. The () collapsed under the weight of the snow.
 5. All the family were () alive by a landslide.
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

cover, except, after

* Answers

1. ashes 2. volcanic 3. eruptions
4. roof 5. buried

Abraham Lincoln

* Today's Class

On February 12th, 1809, Abraham Lincoln was born into a poor family in Kentucky. He could go to school for only one year. He had to work during the daytime and study at night.

Every night after work, he studied law on his own. He worked so hard that he finally became a lawyer in 1836. He was elected the 16th President of the United States in 1860. Abraham Lincoln was the president who succeeded in freeing the black slaves. He did not succeed in life without pain.

In fact, he went through many difficulties. He ran for office many times, but he failed. However, he did not give up. After nine bitter failures, he finally became one of the most famous presidents of the United States.

* Practice

1. Why did Abraham Lincoln go to school for only one year?
 2. What subject did he study on his own?
 3. What is the major achievement of President Lincoln?
-

* Free Talking Questions

1. How do you cope with difficulties?
2. Who is your favorite U.S. president?
3. Who is your role model?

* Vocabulary / Expressions

elect (= select)	<i>vt.</i> 선출하다
select by a vote for an office or membership	
president (= commander in chief)	<i>n.</i> 대통령
the person who holds the office of head of state	
succeed (= accomplish, achieve)	<i>vi.</i> 성공하다
attain success or reach a desired goal	
slave (= servant)	<i>n.</i> 노예
a person who is owned by someone	
difficulty (= hardship, adversity)	<i>n.</i> 어려움
an effort that is inconvenient	
failure (= loss, defeat)	<i>n.</i> 실패
an event that does not accomplish its intended purpose	

* Review

elected president succeeded slaves difficulty failure

1. The wealthy noble men had many () to take care of their homes.
 2. He was () to a US state governorship.
 3. Scientists claim they have () in finding a cure for cancer.
 4. They had great () in finding a replacement.
 5. He was arrested for scheming against the ().
 6. Winston is not someone who accepts () easily.
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

daytime, succeed, without, bitter

* Answers

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. slaves | 2. elected | 3. succeeded |
| 4. difficulty | 5. president | 6. failure |

Halloween

* Today's Class

If you are interested in ghost stories, you may want to hear about Halloween. On Halloween, which is October 31, American children dress up as ghosts and monsters. In the early evening, they go from door to door to collect candy. When you open the door, the children shout, "Trick or treat!" Then you put a treat into each child's bag. Later, the children go to Halloween parties or get together to tell scary stories. Some people believe that ghosts and monsters come out on Halloween. So children dress up as ghosts or monsters to deceive the real ghosts and monsters.

* Practice

1. What do American children do on Halloween?
 2. What do the children shout when someone opens the door?
 3. Why do children dress up like ghosts or monsters on Halloween?
-

* Free Talking Questions

1. you enjoy listening to ghost stories?
2. In your country, do you have any children holidays like Halloween?
3. Do you believe in ghosts?

* Vocabulary / Expressions

interest (= attraction)	<i>n.</i> 흥미
a sense of concern with and curiosity about someone or something	
ghost (= phantasm, bogey)	<i>n.</i> 유령
a mental representation of some haunting experience	
collect (= cumulate, aggregate)	<i>vt.</i> 모으다
get or gather together	
shout (= scream, yell)	<i>vi.</i> 소리치다
utter in a loud voice	
scary (= dreadful, fearful)	<i>a.</i> 무서운
provoking fear terror	
believe (= trust, credit)	<i>vt.</i> 믿다
be confident about something	

* Review

Interest ghost collects shout scary believe

1. The company () information about consumer trends.
 2. The book is both () and funny.
 3. My parents encouraged my () in science.
 4. There's no need to ()! I can hear you!
 5. They say the young girl's () still haunts the house.
 6. You shouldn't () everything you read.
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

interested in ~, from ~ to ~, dress up

* Answers

- | | | |
|-------------|----------|-------------|
| 1. collects | 2. scary | 3. interest |
| 4. shout | 5. ghost | 6. believe |

Movies

* Today's Class

Movies have changed so much. Early-made movies were much simpler than modern ones. The first movie was made in 1891. In the first movie, a good-looking man took off his hat, bowed to people and smiled. It lasted only a few minutes. Then effects such as flying or moving were introduced. Another kind of effect was the use of blood. In black and white films, chocolate was often used for blood.

* Practice

1. How are early-made movies different from modern ones?
 2. What was the feature of the first movie?
 3. What effects were introduced to movies as time passed?
-

* Free Talking Questions

1. What is your favorite movie?
2. What kinds of effects are used in movies today?
3. In your opinion, what other elements besides effects are important to make good movies?

* Vocabulary / Expressions

change (= <i>modify, vary</i>)	<i>vt.</i> 변화시키다
cause to change	
early (= <i>initial, beginning</i>)	<i>a.</i> 초기의
being or occurring at an early stage of development	
modern (= <i>contemporary</i>)	<i>a.</i> 현대의
belonging to the modern era	
bow (= <i>nod</i>)	<i>vi.</i> 인사하다
bend one's knee or body, or lower one's head	
effect	<i>n.</i> 효과
an outward appearance	
introduce	<i>vt.</i> 도입하다
bring something new to an environment	

* Review

change early modern bowed effects introduce

1. She () and left the stage.
 2. They want to () a system of identity cards.
 3. The rules are not going to () overnight.
 4. The movie contained many special () that made it a big hit.
 5. Computers are an essential part of () life.
 6. The money could be paid as () as next week.
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

effect, take off, use of~

* Answers

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. bowed | 2. introduce | 3. change |
| 4. effects | 5. modern | 6. early |

Fast-food restaurants

* Today's Class

Fast-food restaurants can be easily found in many countries. More and more fast-food restaurants are opening all over the world. Why do people like fast-food restaurants? Fast-food restaurants are popular because of their fast service. Most restaurants have a menu on the wall. The customers wait in line and order their food. They usually receive their food one or two minutes later. Customers can eat at tables in the restaurant, or they can take the food out and eat it at home or at work. Many fast-food restaurants have drive-through windows. Customers can order their food in their cars and pick it up at the window.

* Practice

1. What is the reason why many people like fast-food restaurants?
 2. How long does it take to receive food after ordering?
 3. What two ways can customers order food at fast-food restaurants?
-

* Free Talking Questions

1. What kinds of fast-food are there?
2. How often do you eat fast-food?
3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of fast-food?

* Vocabulary / Expressions

easily (= readily) with ease	<i>ad.</i> 쉽게
popular (= famous, noted) regarded with great favor, approval, or affection especially by the general public	<i>a.</i> 인기 있는
service (= help, aid) an act of help or assistance	<i>n.</i> 봉사, 수고
order bring order to or into	<i>vt.</i> 주문하다
usually (= often, commonly) under normal conditions	<i>ad.</i> 보통, 대개
receive (= obtain, get) get something	<i>vt.</i> 받다, 얻다

* Review

easily popular service ordered usually receive

1. He sat down and () a meal.
 2. They won quite ().
 3. Women () live longer than men.
 4. The () was terrible and so was the food.
 5. Coffee is probably the most () drink in the world.
 6. All the children will () a small gift.
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:
more and more, over the world, drive-through

* Answers

- | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. ordered | 2. easily | 3. usually |
| 4. service | 5. popular | 6. receive |

International Language

* Today's Class

Today English is the most popular language in the world. It is spoken as the official language in more than thirty-five countries. There are about one billion English speakers in the world. The number of English speakers will increase more and more in the 2000s. Many Korean students write to their pen pals in foreign countries. Then what language do they usually use? Although English is not their native language, most of them use English. Why do they use it? It is because English is an international language. They can understand each other more easily by using English.

* Practice

1. What is the most popular language in the world?
 2. How many countries use English as the official language?
 3. Will the number of English speakers increase or decrease in the 2000s?
-

* Free Talking Questions

1. Do you think that English will continue to be popular in the future?
2. In your opinion, how and why did English become an international language?
3. Have you ever had a pen pal from a foreign country?

* Vocabulary / Expressions

official (= *standard*)

a. 공식의, 공인된

having official authority or sanction

billion

a. 10억의

denoting a quantity consisting of one thousand million items or units
in the United States

increase (= *extend*)

vt. 늘다, 증가하다

become bigger or greater in amount

although (= *even if, even though*)

conj. 비록 ...일지라도

nevertheless

native (= *national*)

a. 모국어인

characteristic of or existing by virtue of geographic origin

* Review

official

billion

increased

although

native

1. China is the largest country in the world, with over one () people.
 2. They received () notices to send in their names to the authorities immediately.
 3. English is not the () language for almost half of our overseas visitors.
 4. The population () dramatically in the first half of the century.
 5. () in poor health, she continued to carry out her duties.
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

popular, more than, more and more, although

* Answers

1. billion

2. official

3. native

4. increased

5. although

New York City

* Today's Class

If you want to look at the buildings in New York, look up! The city is full of skyscrapers. Many of them are not very beautiful, but some are wonderful, and very modern. The city is always changing. You can hear the noise of buildings going up or going down all the time. Cars and buses stop and start, and police officers blow whistles at the drivers. WALK and DON'T WALK signs go on and off, and people run across streets and avenues.

* Practice

1. How should you look at the buildings in New York?
 2. What noises can you hear in New York?
 3. What can you see in New York?
-

* Free Talking Questions

1. Have you ever been to New York City?
2. What do you know about New York City?
3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a city?

* Vocabulary / Expressions

skyscraper

n. 마천루, 초고층 빌딩

a very tall building with many stories

noise (= buzz)

n. 소음

sound of any kind especially unintelligible or dissonant sound

blow (= inflate, breathe)

vt. 불다, 소리내다

exhale hard

whistle (= horn)

n. 휘파람

small wind instrument that produces a whistling sound

by blowing into it

avenue (= street, boulevard)

n. 큰 가로, 대로

a wide street or thoroughfare

* Review

skyscraper

noise

blew

whistle

avenue

1. The whistle () for halftime.
 2. Try not to make a () when you go upstairs.
 3. Four () radiate from the square.
 4. The lifeguard blew his ().
 5. They are planning to build a () with 100 stories.
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

look up, go on and off

* Answers

1. blew

2. noise

3. avenues

4. whistle

5. skyscraper

World of Nature

* Today's Class

We live a beautiful world. All around us we see the sky and clouds, sea and rivers, and many plants and animals. This is the world of nature. We humans are part of this world. We share it with many other living things. The world of nature gives what living things need. Plants need sunlight, water, air, and soil to grow. Animals and humans must have a place to live, food to eat, air to breathe, and water to drink. We need the sun for its light and warmth. In nature, all plants and animals depend on each other. For example, bees and flowers need each other. As a bee gets nectar for honey from a flower, it carries pollen to other flowers.

* Practice

1. What kinds of things do we see around us in the world?
 2. What are some examples of how nature gives what living things need?
 3. What is an example of how plants and animals depend on each other?
-

* Free Talking Questions

1. Do you prefer being outside in the nature or staying indoors?
2. Why is nature important to mankind?
3. What are any examples how plants and animals depend on each other?

* Vocabulary / Expressions

nature (= <i>environment</i>)	<i>n.</i> 자연
the natural physical world including plants and animals and landscapes etc.	
share	<i>vt.</i> 공유하다
have in common	
breathe (= <i>respire, inhale</i>)	<i>vi.</i> 숨쉬다
draw air into, and expel out of, the lungs	
warmth (= <i>heat, warmth</i>)	<i>n.</i> 온기
the sensation caused by heat energy	
depend on (= <i>rely on, count on</i>)	의존하다
be contingent upon	
pollen	<i>n.</i> 꽃가루
the fine spores that contain male gametes and that are borne by an anther in a flowering plant	

* Review

share breathe warmth depends on nature pollen

1. People are concerned about the quality of the air they ().
 2. The children huddled closely together for ().
 3. Choosing the right bike () what you want to use it for.
 4. We don't have enough books so you'll have to ().
 5. Some people have an allergy to ().
 6. All these materials are found in ().
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

part of, share, need, depends on, carry

* Answers

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. breathe | 2. warmth | 3. depends on |
| 4. share | 5. pollen | 6. nature |

Goals

* Today's Class

Most people have goals. A goal is something we want to do, want to be, or want to have. A student's goal, for example, may be to pass the tests with good grades. An athlete's goal is to win the first prize in a competition. A businessman's goal is usually to make a lot of money. Not all goals are about success. Some people just want to be good people or help others. Ben's goal is to be a football player. He likes most sports, but swimming and football are his favorites. Harry's goal changes every day! One day he wants to be a pop singer. The next day he wants to be a computer programmer. One problem is that Harry is lazy and slow. He always gets up late. So his mother tells him, "I would be happy if your first goal is to get up in time for school. Don't you know the early bird catches the worm?"

* Practice

1. Are all goals about success?
 2. What is Ben's goal?
 3. What is Harry's problem?
-

* Free Talking Questions

1. What is your goal now?
2. Do you usually change your goal often? Why or why not?
3. Do you agree that the early bird catches the worm?

* Vocabulary / Expressions

pass (= <i>succeed, excel</i>)	<i>vt.</i> 합격하다
go successfully through a test or a selection process	
grade (= <i>mark</i>)	<i>n.</i> 성적
a relative position or degree of value in a graded group	
athlete (= <i>player, competitor</i>)	<i>n.</i> 운동 선수
a person trained to compete in sports	
competition (= <i>contest, race</i>)	<i>n.</i> 경쟁, 경기
an occasion on which a winner is selected from among two or more contestants	
success (= <i>triumph, achievement</i>)	<i>n.</i> 성공
an attainment that is successful	
lazy (= <i>idle, sluggish</i>)	<i>a.</i> 게으른
disinclined to work or exertion	

* Review

passed grades athlete competition success lazy

1. He looks like an () when he puts on that coat.
2. The () will be held in Copenhagen next year.
3. He felt too () to get out of bed.
4. I tried to contact him, but without ().
5. Tim worked hard and got good ().
6. He hasn't () his driving test yet.

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

want to, favorite, get up, pass

* Answers

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. athlete | 2. competition | 3. lazy on |
| 4. success | 5. grades | 6. passed |

Ecosystem

* Today's Class

Many disasters have done terrible damage to the Earth. Oceans and beaches have been covered with huge oil spills, and serious air pollution has been killing people and animals. We share this planet with many other forms of life and depend on them for important things such as food and shelter. In fact, all animals and plants depend on each other to live. The way plants and animals depend on each other in a place is called an ecosystem. If one part of an ecosystem is damaged, it hurts all the other parts of the ecosystem.

* Practice

1. What are some examples of how disasters have done terrible damage to the Earth?
 2. What is an ecosystem?
 3. If one part of an ecosystem is damaged, what happens?
-

* Free Talking Questions

1. Give other examples of disasters which has damaged Earth.
2. What is the reason why the ecosystem is important?
3. What can people do to stop damaging the ecosystem?

* Vocabulary / Expressions

disaster (= <i>catastrophe, tragedy</i>)	<i>n.</i> 재해, 재앙
an event resulting in great loss and misfortune	
terrible (= <i>dreadful, fearful</i>)	<i>a.</i> 무시무시한
causing fear or dread or terror	
serious (= <i>weighty, severe</i>)	<i>a.</i> 심각한
concerned with work or important matters rather than play or trivialities	
pollution (= <i>contamination</i>)	<i>n.</i> 오염
the act of contaminating or polluting	
shelter (= <i>housing, dwelling</i>)	<i>n.</i> 주거, 집
a structure that provides privacy and protection from danger	
ecosystem (= <i>environment</i>)	<i>n.</i> 생태계
a system formed by the interaction of a community of organisms with their physical environment	

* Review

disaster terrible serious pollution shelter ecosystem

1. They are in desperate need of food and ().
 2. Water is the core of a healthy ().
 3. Their son had been injured in a () accident.
 4. The costs of () control must be considered.
 5. Luckily, the damage was not ().
 6. The oil spill was a () for Alaskan sea animals.
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

be covered with, share, depend on, in fact, hurt

* Answers

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. shelter | 2. ecosystem | 3. terrible |
| 4. pollution | 5. serious | 6. disaster |

Cyberspace

* Today's Class

Cyberspace means the imagined space where electronic communication takes place across computer networks. Here, distance does not matter, as we can exchange messages in seconds anywhere through e-mail and access a large amount of information on the Internet. Cyberspace pushes human life beyond the old physical barriers of time and space. Here we can explore the world, make new friends, get information about travel, weather, or sports, buy new clothes or flowers, all without leaving home. Cyberspace has given us a new reality which is called a virtual reality: virtual community, virtual travel, and even virtual love.

* Practice

1. Why does distance not matter in cyberspace?
2. According to the article, what kinds of things can we do in cyberspace?
3. What kind of reality has cyberspace given us?

* Free Talking Questions

1. In your opinion, are there any disadvantages to cyberspace?
2. Do you think that cyberspace will grow more and more popular in the future?
3. Give other examples of things you can do in cyberspace.

* Vocabulary / Expressions

imagine (= <i>perceive, conceive</i>)	<i>vt.</i> 상상하다
form a mental image of something that is not present or that is not the case	
distance (= <i>range</i>)	<i>n.</i> 거리
size of the gap between two places	
exchange (= <i>trade, alternate</i>)	<i>vt.</i> 교환하다
give to, and receive from, one another	
barrier (= <i>boundary, obstacle</i>)	<i>n.</i> 장애, 장벽
a structure or object that impedes free movement	
explore (= <i>tour, travel</i>)	<i>vt.</i> 탐험하다
travel to or penetrate into	
virtual (= <i>imaginary, assumed</i>)	<i>a.</i> 가상의
existing in essence or effect though not in actual fact	

* Review

imagine distance exchange barrier explore virtual

1. Venice is a wonderful city to ().
 2. Problems with childcare remain the biggest () to women succeeding at work.
 3. I couldn't () meeting you here.
 4. We still () gifts at Christmas.
 5. Measure the () between the two points.
 6. The website allows you to take a () tour of the art gallery.
-

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:

take place, a large amount of ~

* Answers

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. explore | 2. barrier | 3. imagine |
| 4. exchange | 5. distance | 6. virtual |

Body Language

* Today's Class

We communicate with actions as well as with words. Even if we don't speak, we will still communicate something. We are always saying something. There is some truth in the old saying, "Actions speak louder than words." Body language is spoken with the movement of our body parts, and often carries an important message. So it tells a lot about what we think. It can be powerful if we can read it correctly. Like anything else worth knowing, there is an art to it. When we communicate with others, our words make up only 30 to 35% of the message. We are letting others know things without saying a word. Whether we like it or not, our bodies are sending messages constantly. However, we do not understand the importance of body language in everyday life. If we learn a few basic body language signs, we can communicate with each other more effectively.

* Practice

1. According to the passage, can we communicate without speaking?
2. How much of our words make up a message when we communicate?
3. What is the advantage of learning a few basic body language signs?

* Free Talking Questions

1. What can happen if we do not read body language correctly?
2. Do you think there are some different meanings to certain body languages among various countries?
3. Discuss about how you use body language to communicate on a daily basis.

* Vocabulary / Expressions

communicate (= converse, correspond) transmit thoughts or feelings	<i>vi.</i> 의사소통하다
powerful (= strong, effective) having great power or force or potency or effect	<i>a.</i> 강력한, 강한
correctly (= accurately, rightly) in an accurate manner	<i>ad.</i> 바르게, 정확하게
let (= enable) make it possible through a specific action or lack of action for something to happen	<i>vt.</i> ~하게하다
constantly (= continually) without variation or change, in every case	<i>ad.</i> 끊임없이, 항상
effectively (= efficiently) in an effective manner	<i>ad.</i> 효과적으로

* Review

communicated powerful correctly let constantly effectively

1. We () mostly by e-mail.
2. Children have to learn to communicate ().
3. Some people seem to () their kids do whatever they like.
4. He talked () about his work.
5. If I remember (), he's Spanish.
6. We solve this problem by applying the () concept of a model.

* Today's Homework

Construct your own sentences using the following words/expressions:
anything else, worth ~ing, each other

* Answers

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. communicated | 2. effectively | 3. let |
| 4. constantly | 5. correctly | 6. powerful |