

## UNIT 4

### Session 4

### Vocabulary (55 minutes)

**immerse (V.): put sth or sb under the surface of a liquid; involve completely in sth**

bathe, demerge, submerge, submerse

When a magnet is immersed in liquid oxygen, its pulling power is intensified.

He immersed himself totally in his work.

**immutable (adj.): that can not be changed.**

constant, fixed, lasting, invariable

His decision to go on a picnic is immutable.

Some laws are constant and immutable.

**impartial (adj.): not favoring one person or thing more than another**

fair, non-discriminating, unbiased, unprejudiced, impartiality(n)

He was an impartial judge.

They showed complete impartiality in discussing the critical issues.

**impeccable (adj.): free from mistakes, excellent and faultless, exact, flawless**

Your English is impeccable when you give lectures.

He was impeccably dressed for the occasion.

**fester (V.): (of wound) becoming infected.**

become inflamed, become poisoned, decay, go bad, rot, ulcerate

The sore was a festering one.

The resentment festered in his mind.

**festive (adj.): joyful, cheery, gay, happy, hearty, jovial, jubilant, merry**

festivity (n)

the whole town was in a festive mood when the football team was the match.

The royal wedding was an occasion of great festivity.

**fastidious (adj.): selecting carefully; choosing only what is good choosy, delicate, finical, fussy, hard to please, nice**

She is so fastidious about her that I never invite her for dinner.

He is too fastidious to do a research.

**far-fetched (adj.): unlikely, improbable, incredible, unbelievable**

The book has some interesting but far-fetched ideas

Your expectations for future plans seem far-fetched.

**expel (V.): force sb to leave**

dismiss, cast out, discharge, drive out, remove,

expulsion (n.)

The expelled students petitioned the dean.  
If he continued to disappoint the students, he would be expelled from school.  
Expulsion from school is a harsh form of punishment.

**espouse (V.): support an action or belief**

back, advocate, adopt, defend

espousal (n.)

He espouses feminist movements.

His recent espousal of communism is manifest to all.

## Using – Ever words (35 minutes)

The following – ever words give the idea of “any”. Each pair of sentences in the examples has the same meaning.

Whenever	<u>Whoever</u> wants to come is welcome. <u>Anyone who</u> wants to come is welcome.
Who(m)ever	He makes friends easily with <u>who(m)ever</u> he meets. He makes friends easily with <u>anyone who(m)</u> he meets.
Whatever	He always says <u>whatever</u> comes into his mind. He always says <u>anything that</u> comes into his mind.
Whichever	There are four good programs on TV at eight o'clock. We can watch whichever program (whichever one) you prefer. We can watch any of the four programs that you prefer.
Whenever	You may leave <u>whenever</u> you wish. You may leave <u>at any time that</u> you wish.
Wherever	She can go <u>wherever</u> she wants to go. She can go <u>anyplace that</u> she wants to go.
However	The students may dress <u>however</u> they please. The students may dress <u>in any way that</u> they please.

**Activity 1:** In order to understand how to use –ever words, change the following sentences into English.

- هر کسی که انگلیسی خوب بلد است می تواند شغل مناسبی پیدا کند.

- تو می توانی هر کسی را که دوست داری (می خواهی) دعوت کنی.

- هر آنچه به ذهن او می آید می تواند تا حدی مفید باشد.

- هر آنچه در ذهنت است بگو.

- او میتواند هر کتابی را که دوست دارد با خودش ببرد.

- تو می توانی هر موقع که دوست داری به من زنگ بزنی.

- تو میتوانی هر جوری که دوستداری کلمات جدید را تدریس کنی.

**Activity 2:** Complete the following by using –ever words.

1. Mustafa is free to go anyplace he wishes. He can go ..... he wants.
2. Mustafa is free to go anytime he wishes. He can go ..... he wants.
3. I don't know what you should do about that problem. Do ..... seems best to you.
4. There are five flights to Chicago every day. I don't care which one we take. We can take ..... one fits in best with your schedule.
5. I want you to be honest. I hope you feel free to say ..... is on your mind.
6. .... leads a life full of love and happiness is rich.
7. No one can tell him what to do. He does ..... he wants.
8. If you want to rearrange the furniture, go ahead. You can rearrange it ..... you want. I don't care one way or the other.
9. Those children are wild! I feel sorry for ..... has to be their babysitter.
10. I have a car. I can take you ..... you want to go.

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Run – of – the – mill                      ordinary, mundane

I was surprised that Mike got a raise and a promotion. He's such a run-of-the-mill worker.

Take it for granted                      to expect or assume as true without further investigation

You can take it for granted that Susan will be here.

The in-thing                              the style, action, and so on, that is fashionable.

Disco dancing was the in-thing a couple of years ago.

## **Speaking (Discrimination)**

**Activity 2:** Talk about the following topics. **(50 minutes)**

**Note:** All students must be to some extent involved in this speaking activity.

Do some countries discriminate against race more than other countries?

Do you think males and females are equal?

Do you have any prejudices?

Have you ever been discriminated against because of your sex?

How do people fight discrimination?

Why do you think discrimination exists?

What would you do to cope with discrimination?

Would you let your child marry a person with a different skin color?

What are some forms of discrimination?

Is there any city or town in your country in which people are prejudiced?

To you, are today's people more prejudiced than the past?

In your idea, are the old more prejudiced than the young?

Is prejudice fading away?