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.)

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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 Whoever wants to come is welcome.

Anyone who wants to come is welcome.

Who(m)ever He makes friends easily with $\underline{\text{who}(m)\text{ever}}$ he meets.

He makes friends easily with anyone who(m) he meets.

Whatever He always says whatever comes into his mind.

He always says anything that 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 whenever you wish.

You may leave at any time that you wish.

Wherever She can go wherever she wants to go.

She can go anyplace that she wants to go.

However The students may dress however they please.

The students may dress in any way that they please.

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

- هر كسى كه انگليسى خوب بلد است مى تواند شغل مناسبى پيدا كند.

- 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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Note:	

UNIT 5 Session 5

Activity1: Learn the following idioms for daily conversation. (40 minutes)

Let in to allow to enter

When the dog barks at the door, let him in. But don't let in any strangers.

Look back on to see in retrospect, to review

As I look back on my life, I can see many mistakes.

Put away to replace something in its proper place, to store

Children! Please put away your toys before you go to bed.

In fact, put them away now.

Bull session a discussion without purpose or on trivial topics.

The students like to sit on the steps of the dormitory and have bull sessions.

Get down to business to focus on the task at hand, to begin to work seriously.

English of this silly talk! Let's get down to business.

Have the floor to have one's turn to speak

Will you stop interrupting me! I have the floor.

Raise a question to ask or present a question

Wait a minute, please. John wants to raise a question.

Full together to cooperate, to work together

Unless we pull together, we'll never finish this job.

Dolled up noticeably well dressed / dressed up

When Jo Ann gets dolled up, she is really beautiful.

Dress up to put on one's best clothes

People often dress up for special occasions.

Flirt with to try to attract

Suzanne was flirting with Pierre even before she met him.

Hit it off to get along well with each other

Rachel and Brett hit it off as soon as they met.

Put one's best foot forward to make the best impression possible.

When you go for a job interview, you should put your best foot forward.

Right off without hesitation, straight forwardly

When you are in trouble, the best thing to do is tell the truth right off.

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?