

UNIT 10

Session10

Activity 1: Learn the following cinematic expressions and idioms to improve your conversation to a great extent. **(35 minutes)**

Split into two groups, and form a line.
Don't ever underestimate him.
I'll drive you home.
You go a head; I'll keep an eye on him.
Let's just drop it.
I own the place.
I was set up.
I am pleading not guilty.
He isn't guilty; he was framed.
Who gives a shit?
Are you paranoid?
Am I being paranoid?
She always thinks someone is following her. I think she's paranoid.
Give me a break, will you?
Get off my back; give me a break.
Let's stop kidding ourselves.
Let's face the fact.
Let's admit the fact.
You don't have guts to hear the truth.
You have guts.
I hate your guts.
I am short of cash. Do you take credit cards?
I gave it a lot of thought, but
I just wanted to stop the bloodshed.
I've a confession to make.
You are a back-stabber.
He stabbed me from behind.
You have been back stabbed.
You stabbed me in the back.
Let me handle it. I won't let you down.
He told me a bunch of crap.
Cut the crap.
This is no excuse for acting like a baby.

Vocabulary (55 minutes)

Unanimous (adj.): with every one agreeing
common, concordant, harmonious, joint
The vote for the treaty was unanimous.
He was elected by a unanimous approval.

Unearth (v.): uncover or obtain sth from the ground excavate; dig

A prehistoric figurine of exceptional importance has recently been unearthed in Cyprus.

He unearthed the buried treasure.

Fortunately, everything was unearthed after quite some time.

Usurp (v.): take sb's power or right wrongfully or by force.

topple, overthrow

A small group of rebels usurped the president.

He usurped the role of the president of the university.

Utilitarian (adj.): designed to be useful rather than luxurious or decorative

functional, useful, efficient

utilization(n.)

Early makers used baskets for many utilitarian purposes.

Vitamin B6 is involved mostly in the utilization of protein in the body.

narcotic (n.): Substance causing sleep or (sometimes extreme) drowsiness.

anesthetic, drug, pain-killer, tranquilizer

narcotic(adj.)

The sick are highly recommended not to use narcotics as much as possible.

Most of the tablets people take to relieve their pain are narcotic.

naïve (adj.): innocent in speech and behavior, too ready to believe what one is told.

unaffected, credulous, artless, simplistic, guileless, callow.

You weren't so naïve as to believe him, were you?

His remark was naïve.

mow(v.): cut grass using a machine with blades; kill people in large numbers.

trim, shear

They mowed the field before the game started.

miscellaneous (adj.): of various kinds; of mixed composition or character

confused, assorted, diverse, jumbled, manifold, heterogeneous

miscellany(n.)

He has gathered a miscellaneous collection of books in his room.

The show was a miscellany of songs and dances.

Minuscule (adj.): of little consequence, very small, tiny, little, microscopic, insignificant, ineffective

minute (adj.)

the sale of the building had minuscule effect on the profits of the corporation.

Some leaves are covered with minute hairs.

Inculcate (v.): fix ideas, principles, etc. firmly in sb's mind, stick in the mind

Teachers should inculcate reading habits in the minds of the students.

The government should inculcate a respect for the law in young people.

UNIT 11

Session11

Speaking (35 minutes)

Note: All of the students must do one of the following activities.

Activity 1: Talk about the following topic for about 60 seconds. In your opinion, what are the characteristics of a good son or daughter in a family? Use specific examples and details to explain your answer.

Activity 2: Talk about the following topic for about 60 seconds. Some people are attracted to jobs that include a great deal of travel. Other people prefer jobs that allow them to return to their homes every evening. Which type of job opportunity would you prefer and why? Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

Activity 3: Talk about the following topic for about 60 seconds. Explain how birthdays are celebrated in your country. Use specific examples and details in your explanation.

Writing (25 minutes)

Activity 4: Write an essay about the below topic.

Pets should be treated like family members.

Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Give reasons to support your opinion.

Note: your essay should include at least 200 words.

Note: All of the students must write this essay before coming to class.

Note: All of the essays must be carefully corrected by teacher in front of students. This way, students can know about their mistakes.

Activity 5: Learn the following idioms and expressions for your daily conversation. (30 minutes)

Bargain hunter one that seeks high value at a low cost.

With rising inflation and the high cost of living, more people are becoming bargain hunters.

Get the most for to obtain the optimum amount, value, quality

Bargain hunters like to get the most for their money.

You get what you pay for value is in direct proportion to the cost I bought this inexpensive watch and now it's broken. It seemed like such a good buy. Well, you set what you pay for.

Pick up the tab to pay the bill

My company picked up the tab for this trip.

Play a joke on (someone) to trick someone.
My brother loves to play jokes on me.

Have a ball have a great deal of fun
The children had a ball at the circus last evening.

Live it up to have a good time, to live extravagantly
We usually live it up on the weekends.

Get out of hand to be out of control
My wife told the baby sitter that if things got out of hand/ she should call us at the Johnson residence.

Handle someone with kid gloves to treat with great diplomacy or tact.
You should handle Louise with kid gloves. She can get very angry if you rub her the wrong way.

In the dark in ignorance
If Mom finds out what you did, she'll be angry. You had better keep her in the dark.

UNIT 12

Session12

Listening (55-60 minutes)

Activity 1: Listen to the second listening activity of unit 14 (Fashion) in year listening book. (2. Let's Listen)

Activity 2: Listen to the third listening activity of unit 14 (Fashion) in year listening book. (3. Let's Listen)

Activity 3: Listen to the fourth listening activity of unit 14 (Fashion) in year listening book. (4. Let's Listen)

Parallel Structure (30-35 minutes)

In good English an attempt should be made to make the language as even and balanced as possible. This balance is called “parallel structure.” You can achieve parallel structure by making the forms of words as similar as possible. The following is an example of a sentence that is not parallel:

I like to sing and dancing.

The problem in this sentence is not the expression to sing, and the problem is not the word dancing. The expression to sing is correct by itself, and the word dancing is correct by itself. Both of the following sentences are correct:

I like to sing.

I like dancing.

The problem in the incorrect example is that to sing and dancing are joined together in one sentence with and. They are different forms where it is possible to have similar forms; therefore the example is not parallel. It can be corrected in two different ways: we can make the first expression like the second, or we can make the second expression like the first.

I like to sing and to dance.

I like singing and dancing.

There are several situations in which you should be particularly careful of parallel structure. Parallel structures are required in the following situations: (1) with coordinate conjunctions, such as and, but, or; (2) with paired conjunctions, such as both ... and, either ... or, neither ... nor, not only ... but also; and (3) with comparisons.

Use parallel structure with coordinate conjunctions

The job of the coordinate conjunctions (and, but, or) is to join together equal expressions. In other words, what is on one side of these words must be parallel to what is on the other side. These conjunctions can join nouns, or verbs, or adjectives, or phrases, or sub ordinate clauses, or main clauses; they just must join together two of the same thing. Here are examples of two nouns joined by a coordinate conjunction:

I need to talk to the manager or the assistant manager.
She is not a teacher but a lawyer.
You can choose from activities such as hiking and kayaking.

Here are examples of two verbs joined by a coordinate conjunction:

He eats and sleeps only when he takes a vacation.
She invites us to hoe but never talks with us.
You can stay home or go to the movies with us.

Here are examples of two adjectives joined by a coordinate conjunction:

My boss is sincere and nice.
The exam that he gave was short but difficult.
Class can be interesting or boring.

Here are examples of two phrases joined by a coordinate conjunction:

There are students in the classroom and in front of the building.
The papers are on my desk or in the drawer.
The checks will be ready not at noon but at 1:00.

Here are examples of two clauses joined by a coordinate conjunction:

They are not interested in what you say or what you do.
I am here because I have to be and because I want to be.
Mr. Brown likes to go home early, but his wife prefers to stay late.

The following chart outlines the use of parallel structures with coordinate conjunctions

Parallel structure with coordinate conjunctions			
(same structure)	and but or	(same structure)	
(same structure),	(same structure),	and but or	(same structure)

Activity 1:

Each of the following sentences contains words or groups of words that should be parallel. Circle the word that indicates that the sentence should have parallel parts. Underline the parts that should be parallel. Then indicate if the sentence are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- ___ 1. She held jobs as a typist, a housekeeper, and in a restaurant.
- ___ 2. The report you are looking for could be in the file or on the desk.
- ___ 3. She works very hard but usually gets below-average grades.
- ___ 4. The speaker introduced himself, told several interesting anecdotes, and finishing with an emotional plea.
- ___ 5. You should know when the program starts and how many units you must complete.
- ___ 6. The term paper be wrote was rather short but very impressive.
- ___ 7. She suggested taking the plane this evening or that we go by train tomorrow.
- ___ 8. The dean or the assistant dean will inform you of when and where you should apply for your diploma.
- ___ 9. There are papers to file, reports to type, and those letters should be answered.
- ___ 10. The manager needed a quick but thorough response.

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.