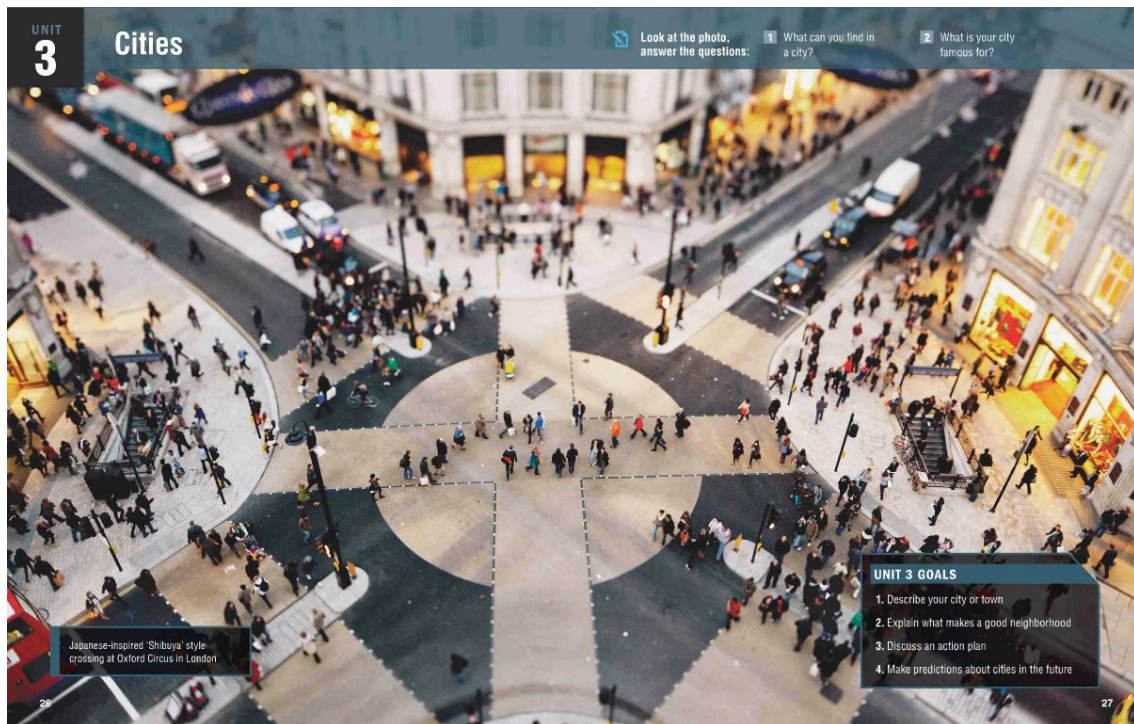


과목명	실용영어 II
주차명	Week 4. Cities
학습목표	<p><b>[Lesson focus]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Topic: City Life</li> <li>- Function: Describing a city or town; Explaining what makes a good neighborhood; Making predictions about cities in the future</li> <li>- Grammar: Future with 'Will'</li> <li>- Listening: A Radio Interview: Jardin Nomade in Paris</li> <li>- Video Journal: "Fes"</li> </ul>

## Unit 1 Unit Opener: Exploring the Theme

### Photo



### Opening Questions

Look at the photo, and answer the questions:

1. What can you see in downtown of your city?
2. Which cities in Korea have the most skyscrapers?
3. What are some good things about your neighborhood?

## ■ Goals

1. Describe your city or town
2. Explain what makes a good neighborhood
3. Make predictions about cities in the future

## Unit 2 Vocabulary

### ■ Word Bank: City Streets

What can you see in your city or town?

bench	phone booth	street sign	sidewalk
bus stop	parking garage	street light	taxi stand
corner	parking meter	traffic light	news stand
intersection	trash can	traffic jam	population growth

### ■ Opinions about Urban Life



#### Opinion 1

"Urban life is great! There is good public transportation, like trains and buses. And we also have highways where cars can go fast. People can find good jobs. And after work, there is great nightlife in restaurants and dance clubs. Cities get bigger every year because they are the best places to live."

#### Opinion 2

"City life is terrible! Cities are so crowded, with too many people in a small area, and the population grows every year. There is too much traffic, because people want to drive everywhere. It's always noisy. A lot of people want to live in a rural area, but there aren't many jobs. It's better to live in a suburb and commute to a job by car."

▲ Shibuya Crossing outside Shibuya Station in Tokyo, Japan

### ■ Reading Definition from the Context

Write the words in blue with the correct meaning.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ in the city
2. \_\_\_\_\_ roads where cars go fast
3. \_\_\_\_\_ travel to your job

4. \_\_\_\_\_ trains, buses, and subways
5. \_\_\_\_\_ number of people
6. \_\_\_\_\_ things to do in the evening
7. \_\_\_\_\_ cars moving on a street
8. \_\_\_\_\_ too full
9. \_\_\_\_\_ too loud
10. \_\_\_\_\_ in the country

### Unit 3 Conversation A: Mimi's Hometown

#### ■ What's true about your city?

Bad things about your city	Good things about your city
It's _____. <input type="checkbox"/> noisy <input type="checkbox"/> boring <input type="checkbox"/> dangerous <input type="checkbox"/> crowded <input type="checkbox"/> expensive <input type="checkbox"/> polluted <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____	It has great _____. <input type="checkbox"/> restaurants <input type="checkbox"/> beaches <input type="checkbox"/> parks <input type="checkbox"/> museums <input type="checkbox"/> nightlife <input type="checkbox"/> neighborhoods <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____

#### ■ Where did Mimi live when she was a child?

**Mark:** So, where are you from, Mimi?

**Mimi:** I live in New York now, but I grew up in Seoul.

**Mark:** Really? I've never been to Seoul.

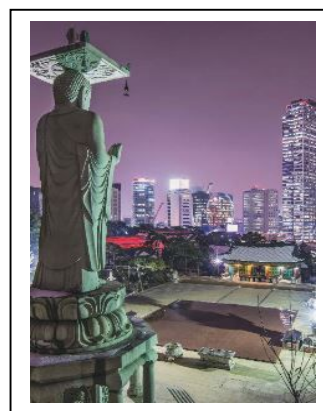
What's it like?

**Mimi:** Well, some people think it's too crowded, but it has great restaurants.

**Mark:** I've heard that it's very polluted.

**Mimi:** That's true, but it's changing now.

In the future, it will be much cleaner.



▲ Bongeunsa Temple in Seoul, Korea

#### ■ Real Language

✚ We use **VERY**, **PRETTY**, or **ENOUGH** to emphasize the positive information.

**Example:**

- David is a **very** tall.
- She is old **enough** to see that movie by herself.

✚ We use **TOO** or **NOT ENOUGH** to emphasize the negative information.

**Example:**

- My brother is **too** tall.
- Jane is **not** old **enough** to see that movie.

#### Unit 4 Conversation B: Good Neighborhood vs. Bad Neighborhood

##### ■ What is the problem in Sarah's neighborhood?

**Ben:** How do you like in your neighborhood?

**Sarah:** Well, it has a lot of beautiful old buildings, but there are some problems.

**Ben:** Like what?

**Sarah:** It doesn't have many different stores.  
There's only one supermarket, so food is  
**very expensive**

**Ben:** That sounds like a pretty big problem.

**Sarah:** It is, but the city is building a new shopping center now. Next year, we'll have more stores.



##### ■ Comprehension Check

Choose the correct answer for each question.

1. Does Sarah's neighborhood have a lot of beautiful buildings? \_\_\_\_  
a. Yes                      b. No
2. Are there only two supermarkets in Sarah's neighborhood? \_\_\_\_  
a. Yes                      b. No
3. Is the food in Sarah's neighborhood very cheap? \_\_\_\_  
a. Yes                      b. No
4. Will there be a new shopping center in the city next year? \_\_\_\_  
a. Yes                      b. No

#### Unit 5 Grammar

##### ■ Grammar: Future with 'Will'

Will for making predictions

Statement

The city **will be** cleaner.

"WILL" has three uses for three future time:

Negativ	People <b>won't drive</b> cars.	<b>Statements of fact:</b> The play will start at 8:00.
Yes/No Question	<b>Will</b> houses <b>be</b> smaller?	<b>Promises:</b> I will help you tomorrow.
Wh- Question	Where <b>will</b> people <b>live</b> ? Where <b>will</b> you <b>be</b> ?	<b>Decisions made at the time of speaking:</b> I will have a hamburger and iced tea.
<p>✚ <b>Be + going to + V</b> is used in a similar way for future prediction, but it indicates that the events or activities were <b>already planned ahead</b>.</p> <p>✚ <b>Be + V-ing</b> is also used to explain future events and activities, but it must accompany a <b>future time signal</b> to indicate that it's not happening now but in the future.</p>		

## ■ Grammar: 'Will' + Time Clause

**I will finish my homework before I go to bed.**

- What will you do first?  
**a. Finish my homework.**  
b. Go to bed.
- The word before shows the action that happens...  
**a. first**  
b. second

**I will wash the dishes after I eat dinner.**

- What will you do first?  
a. Wash the dishes.  
**b. Eat dinner.**
- The word after shows the action that happens...  
a. first  
**b. second**

### Will + Time Clause

I'll look at the neighborhood carefully before I choose a new apartment.

Before I choose a new apartment, I'll look at the neighborhood carefully.

I'll meet my neighbors after I move into my new apartment.

After I move into my new apartment, I'll meet my neighbors.

- ✚ A time clause tells when something happens. Use **before** or **after** at the **beginning of a time clause**.
- ✚ In a sentence with **WILL**, use the **simple present tense in the time clause**.
- ✚ The time clause can come first or second in the sentence. If the time clause is first, it is followed by a comma.

## ■ Grammar Check



When      he      not      will      be

Complete the sentences and questions with a word from the box

1. Silvio will \_\_\_\_\_ in New York next April for an interesting event.
2. Will \_\_\_\_\_ enjoy New York in April? It can be cold at that time.
3. The weather will \_\_\_\_\_ be a problem.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ he participate in JFK Runway Run?
5. That's a great event. \_\_\_\_\_ will the race begin?

## Unit 6    Listening: A Radio Program about an Unusual Park in Paris

### ■ Pre-Listening Questions (Answers may vary.)



1. How often do you go to a park?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What do you do there?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What do you think about the parks in your city or town?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

▲ The Jardin Nomade in Paris

### ■ Listening

**Interviewer:** Hello, and welcome to “City Scene.” Paris has a very unusual park. It’s called the Jardin Nomade, and it’s in a very busy urban area in the eastern part of the city. Today we’re talking to Isabel Dupont, one of the organizers of the park. Isabel, why is the Jardin Nomade unusual?

**Isabel:** Our park is amazing because it’s so *small*. It was just a piece of empty land between two very busy streets. We wanted a park in our neighborhood, because we wanted a place to grow flowers and vegetables. So in 2003, the city government helped us to start the park. Today, there are 54 small gardens in the park. Families grow things like tomatoes, beans, and lettuce in their gardens.

**Interviewer:** That sounds wonderful! Has the Jardin Nomade changed the neighborhood?

**Isabel:** Yes, it has. In the gardens, we got to know our neighbors. Now the park is a meeting place for everyone in the neighborhood. And every month, we have dinner in the park one night. We cook a lot of soup together—vegetable soup! All the neighbors bring tables and chairs to the park, and we have a great time. More than a hundred people come to the dinners.

**Interviewer:** Imagine I go to the Jardin Nomade tomorrow. What will I see?

**Isabel:** Well, it's February now, so you won't see any flowers or vegetables. But you'll see kids playing and neighbors talking together. People use the park all year. And in spring, people will start working in their gardens. The city needs more parks like this. Now, there are 40 of these urban gardens in Paris. Next year, we'll help more people start them in their neighborhoods.

### ■ After-Listening Questions

Answer the questions in complete sentences.

1. The Jardin Nomade is in \_\_\_\_\_ area. \_\_\_\_\_  
a. a rural                      b. an urban                      c. a suburban
2. The Jardin Nomade is amazing because it's so \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_  
a. big                      b. small                      c. old
3. In the Jardin Nomade, people \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_  
a. grow food                      b. go swimming                      c. enjoy art

### ■ Comprehension Check

Answer each question with a short answer.

1. What year did the park start? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How many gardens do people have in the park? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What do the neighbors eat there every month? \_\_\_\_\_
4. How many people come to the monthly dinners? \_\_\_\_\_
5. How many parks like this are there in Paris now? \_\_\_\_\_

### ■ Pronunciation: Emphatic Stress

- 🔊 Stressed words in a sentence **sound stronger**.
- 🔊 We call these words emphatic stress "**Focus Words**."

### ■ Linking Practice

Listen to the sentences. Notice how the underlined words sound stronger.

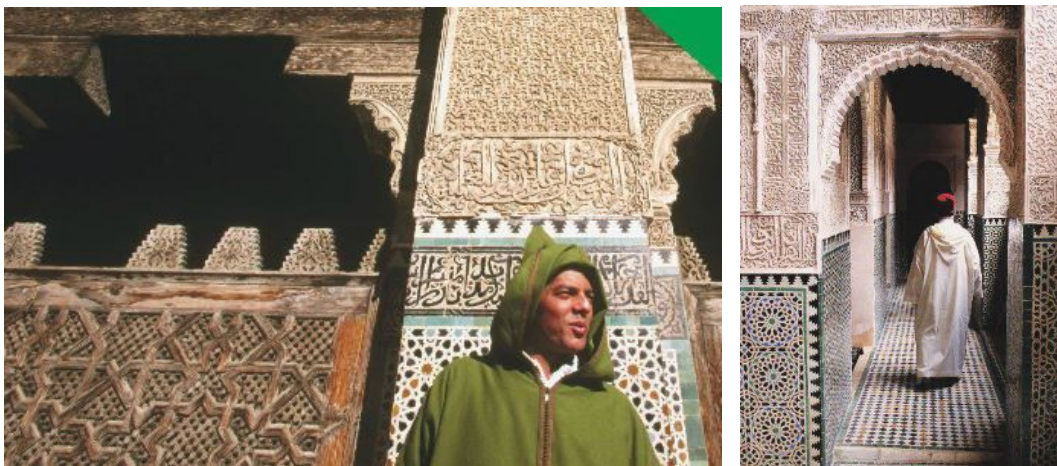
1. **A:** Is your city **expensive**?  
**B:** Yes, it's **really** expensive.
2. **A:** Do you like living in an **apartment**?  
**B:** No, I like living in a **house** much more.
3. **A:** Is your neighborhood **new** or **old**?  
**B:** The houses are very **old**.
4. **A:** Can you **walk** to school?  
**B:** No, I **can't**. It's too **far**.

## Unit 7 Video Journal

### ■ Before You Watch

Look at the pictures and describe what you see. Then think about the following questions.

1. What do you see in the picture?
2. What do you know about Morocco?



▲ Bonananiya Medersa in Fes, Morocco

### ■ Word Focus

Read the summary of the video, and look up the meanings of the words in bold.

The Bouananiya Medersa in Fes, Morocco, is a **masterpiece** of art. It's in very bad condition now, but people are working to **restore** its walls and **fountains**. Some old buildings in Fes are in danger because **wealthy** people buy and take away pieces of them. Now, **private** organizations are trying to preserve these buildings for the future. They hope all people can enjoy Morocco's **heritage**.



- ✚ masterpiece: \_\_\_\_\_
- ✚ restore: \_\_\_\_\_
- ✚ fountain: \_\_\_\_\_
- ✚ wealthy: \_\_\_\_\_
- ✚ private: \_\_\_\_\_
- ✚ heritage: \_\_\_\_\_

## ■ Fes

**NARRATOR:** This monument to Islamic heritage is getting a new lease on life. The Bouananiya Medersa or Koranic school, was once an architectural jewel of the medieval city of Fes. But centuries of neglect have taken a toll. Restorers are cleaning layers of whitewash off of intricate plaster carvings. It's slow work. But when it's done, they hope the Medersa will shine again, as a masterpiece, and a testament to the grand artistic legacy of their city. Muslim refugees from Spain and Tunisia founded Fes in the 9th century. By the 1300s, it was one of the cultural capitals of the Islamic world, a center for art and learning. Today, its medina, or historic city center, is a living museum of Morocco's Islamic heritage.

**DAVID AMSTER, HISTORIC PRESERVATIONIST:** Probably the best-preserved Islamic medina in the world right now. There are thousands of traditional houses that are, some of them going back 700 years.

**NARRATOR:** The medina is culturally rich—but its people are poor. Historic preservation often takes second place to more basic concerns. The people who live in them, usually five or six families renting a room or two each, can't afford to make repairs. Historic homes that aren't falling down are also in danger, of a different kind. This 18th century palace is being sold off, piece by piece, to antiquities dealers. A fountain was the first to go. In theory, the government should protect Fes's historic buildings. But in practice, it's too big a job. And so private citizens have stepped in. They're saving Fes's medina, house by house.

**MEHDI EL ABBADI, HISTORIC PRESERVATIONIST:** It's the thing we need to protect. And it's a part of our memory, it's a part of our history, and it's a part of our daily life.

**NARRATOR:** Private foundations are paying to restore monuments like the Medersa, which will eventually become a museum of Islamic architecture. Fes has realized that its

architectural history is too valuable to lose. There's still a lot of work to be done, and not only on restoration. Renovating palaces and historic monuments won't cure poverty, and poverty is the ultimate source of Fes's woes. But preserving the city's architectural heritage ensures that at least these riches will endure.

■ **While You Watch: True or False**

1. In the past, the Bouananiya Medersa was a palace. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Restorers are taking old paint off the walls of the Medersa. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The government isn't interested in restoring historic buildings in Fes. \_\_\_\_\_
4. There is a problem because wealthy people want to live in the old houses in Fes. \_\_\_\_\_

■ **While You Watch: Choose the Correct Answer**

1. The city of Fes was founded in the (ninth / eleventh) century.
2. By the 1300s, Fes was a center for (art / science) and learning.
3. (One of two / Five or six) families live in each house in the medina.
4. In the future, the Medersa will be a (museum / school).

■ **After You Watch**

What are some important buildings and places in your city's heritage? Make a list.  
(Answers may vary.)

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_