

과목명	실용영어 II
주차명	Week 3. Express Yourself
학습목표	<p>[Lesson focus]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Topic: Cross Cultural Communication - Function: Talking about personal experiences; Making a small talk with new people; Using small talk to break the ice; Learning to overcome a language barrier - Grammar: Simple Past vs. Present Perfect - Listening: Small Talk - Video Journal: “Orangutan Language”

Unit 1	Unit Opener: Exploring the Theme
---------------	---

■ Photo

UNIT
2

Express Yourself

Look at the photo, answer the questions:
1 What are the people probably talking about?
2 Who do you talk with every day?

Crane works on a construction site

UNIT 2 GOALS

1. Talk about personal experiences
2. Make small talk with new people
3. Use small talk to break the ice
4. Learn to overcome a language barrier

■ Opening Questions

Look at the photo, and answer the questions:

1. What are some gestures that you sometimes use?
2. What do they mean?

3. Why do we smile at people?

■ Goals

1. Talk about Personal Experience
2. Make small talk with new people
3. Use small talk to break the ice
4. Learn to overcome a language barrier

Unit 2 Vocabulary

■ Word Bank: Communication

Land and Climate

appropriate	inappropriate
verbal	nonverbal
silence	interrupt
frown	shake hands
glance	honest
stare	assume

■ Communicating with People from Another Culture



Every **culture** around the world has different **customs** and ways of communicating. When you learn a language, you learn more than words. You also learn a lot of **rules**. You learn what kind of **greetings** to use in different situations. For example, in English, we use formal and informal greetings. In China, a **traditional** greeting is "Have you eaten today?" In addition, there are rules for making **small talk** when you meet a person. Once you have learned the rules of a language, you can communicate more easily and avoid **misunderstandings**.

People in different cultures also have different ways of using their bodies to communicate. We use our heads and our hands to make **gestures**, for example. But there's one kind of communication that's the same everywhere. A **smile** can always **connect** people.

▲ A photographer talks with a Nepalese woman.

■ Reading Definition from the Context

Write the words in blue with the correct meaning.

1. _____ instructions for what is allowed
2. _____ happy facial expression
3. _____ movements used to communicate
4. _____ to join together
5. _____ behaviors special to a country or people
6. _____ problems caused when one is not understood
7. _____ usual ways of doing things
8. _____ informal talk about everyday topics
9. _____ describe customs from long ago
10. _____ language used when we meet someone

Unit 3 Conversation A: Sharing Interesting News

■ Listen to Annie and Rick

Annie: Guess what? I'm going to spend a month in Mexico City.

Rick: That's great! What are you going to do there?

Annie: I'm going to work in my company's office there. I'm a little worried, though. I've never been to Mexico before.

Rick: But, you've met lots of people from Mexico, and you've taken Spanish lessons.

Annie: That's true. And I guess I've learned something about Mexican customs.

Rick: It sounds to me like you're ready to go.

■ Real Language

🚩 We use "Guess what?" in informal conversations to say that we have interesting news to share.

🚩 **Example:**
Guess who I ran into yesterday?

■ Why is the woman worried?

Annie: Guess what? I'm going to spend a month in Mexico City.

Rick: That's great! What are you going to do there?

Annie: I'm going to work in my company's office there. I'm a little worried, though. **I've never been to Mexico before.**



Rick: But, you've met lots of people from Mexico, and you've taken Spanish lessons.

Annie: That's true. And I guess I've learned something about Mexican customs.

Rick: It sounds to me like you're ready to go.

▲ Palace of Bellas Artes, Mexico City

Unit 4 Conversation B: To-Do List

■ What do the speakers decide to do about the homework?

Tom: Excuse me. Are you in my history class?

Rita: Yes! I saw you in class yesterday. I'm Rita.

Tom: Hi, Rita. I'm Tom. Is this your first class with Mr. Olsen?

Rita: Yes, it is, but I've heard good things about him. What about you?

Tom: I've taken his classes before, and they've always been good.

Rita: That's nice. Have you already done the homework for tomorrow?

Tom: No, not yet. What about you?

Rita: Not yet. **Maybe we can call each other to talk about it.**

Tom: That's a great idea! I'll give you my number.

■ Language Expansion: Small Talk

✚ English speakers often make a small talk when they meet someone new.

✚ In general, small talk should make people feel more comfortable, so the topics should not be personal.

✚ **Starting a conversation:**

- How do you like this weather?
- Are you enjoying this _____? (class, seminar, party, etc.)
- Did you hear about _____? (something in the news)

✚ **Small talk topics are:**

school ~~money~~ ~~family~~ work sports ~~religion~~ weather ~~politics~~

■ Small Talk to Break the Ice

Read the situations. Then, choose the best question for each situation.

Situation 1: At work, Min-hee talks to Judy. It is Judy's first day at her job. B

a. How old are you?

b. Are you new in this city?

Ex. I saw that movie three days ago.

With the Present Perfect, we often use:

✚ already

✚ never/ever

✚ yet

✚ just

**** These adverbs usually go right before the past participles, except for “yet.”**

Ex. I have never eaten dog stew in my life.

I have not done my project yet.

■ Past Participles

Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. I _____ (meet) many Canadians, but _____ (not, be) to Canada.
2. Jason doesn't want to watch a movie tonight. He _____ (watch) movies **every night for the past week**.
3. Sam _____ (travel) to Argentina **four times**. He loves it there!
4. My husband and I _____ (be) married **for six years**.
5. It's my friend's birthday, but I _____ (not buy) her a present **yet**!
6. I think Lee will do well on the test. He _____ (study) a lot for the test.

■ Grammar Check

Complete conversation between Marcy and a classmate. Fill in each blank with an appropriate word.

John: Have you ever traveled to another country?

Marcy: No, I have _____ left this country, but I want to go to Colombia someday. Some of my cousins live there.

John: I see. Have _____ already met your Colombian cousins?

Marcy: Yes, I have _____ them. They came here last year.

John: That's nice. Are there any other countries you want to visit?

Marcy: I really want to visit Australia someday. _____ you ever been there?

John: No, I have _____ been there. Why do you want to go there?

Marcy: Well, I learned the rules for Australian rugby last year, but I _____ not played the game yet. Maybe I can play it in Australia!

■ Pre-Listening Questions

Which are good questions to ask when you meet someone new? Choose T for appropriate answers and F for inappropriate answers.

1. Which classes are you taking now? ____
2. Who is your teacher? ____
3. What was your score on TOEIC? ____
4. Have you studied English before? ____
5. When did you start working here? ____
6. How much did you pay for your car? ____
7. Have you lived here for a long time? ____
8. How much do you get paid? ____



■ Listening

CONVERSATION 1

Ken: Hi, my name is Ken Tanaka.

Lisa: It's nice to meet you. I'm Lisa Ortiz.

Ken: Nice to meet you too, Lisa. So . . . are you studying English here?

Lisa: No, not this term. I'm taking a computer class.

Ken: Really? Which class?

Lisa: I'm taking the Web Site Design class. The teacher's name is Mr. Carter. I haven't met him yet, though.

Ken: I've heard that he's a great teacher. One of my friends took his class last year.

Lisa: That's good! It's a difficult subject, but it's really interesting. What about you? What are you studying?

Ken: Well, this term I'm taking Advanced English Writing.

Lisa: Wow, that sounds difficult too!

CONVERSATION 2

Nancy: Hi. Are you the new neighbor?

Maria: Yes, I am. My name is Maria Andrews. I'm in apartment 7C.

Nancy: Nice to meet you, Maria. I'm Nancy Chun. I live in 7A.

Maria: Nice to meet you too. So, have you lived here long?

Nancy: Oh, about . . . ten years.

Maria: Wow! I guess you really like this part of the city!

Nancy: It's a great place to live. There are lots of stores, and the park is so relaxing.

Maria: Are there any good restaurants near here?

Nancy: Sure! What kind of food do you like?

■ After-Listening Questions

These people are meeting for the first time. Listen to their conversations.

1. Where are the people?

Conversation 1: The speakers are in ____

- a. a hospital b. a school c. an airport

Conversation 2: These people are in ____

- a. a restaurant b. an apartment c. an office building

2. What do the people make a small talk about?

Conversation 1: They make small talk about ____

- a. classes b. weather c. clothes

Conversation 2: They make small talk about ____

- b. sports b. TV shows c. the neighborhood

■ Pronunciation: Have or has vs. Contractions

✚ In statements with present perfect tense, have and has are sometimes pronounced completely, but **in informal speaking**, contractions may be used.

✚ Example:

I have → I've She has → She's They have → They've

■ Contractions

Listen and choose the sentences you hear.

1. A. I have never gone skiing. _____
B. I've never gone skiing.
2. A. He has been to Colombia three times. _____
B. He's been to Colombia three times.
3. A. Linda has taken a scuba diving class. _____
B. Linda's taken a scuba diving class.
4. A. They have already eaten breakfast. _____
B. They've already eaten breakfast.
5. A. We have had three tests this week. _____
B. We've had three tests this week.
6. A. Michael has found a new job. _____

B. Michael's found a new job.

Unit 7 Video Journal

Before You Watch

Look at the photos and guess what you will hear about.



▼ Shumaker and Inda perform certain exercises on the computer.

Word Focus

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

At the National Zoo in Washington, D.C., Rob Shunmaker runs the Orangutan Language Project. Orangutans are large, intelligent **primates**. They aren't able to speak like humans, but they can learn to connect **symbols** to real objects. Shunmaker believes the language program is mentally **stimulating** for the orangutans. The program is voluntary, so the animals can choose to participate or not. It is part of a zoo **exhibit** which educates people about the problems orangutans face in the world.

Primates: _____

Symbols: _____

Stimulating: _____

Exhibit: _____

Orangutan Language

NARRATOR: Orangutans. These highly developed primates come from Indonesia and

Malaysia. They are so much like humans that their name actually means ‘person of the forest’ in Malay. They can even communicate through language. And at the National Zoo in Washington, D.C., two orangutans named Inda and Azie are showing the world just how well they can do it. Rob Shumaker is the coordinator of the Orangutan Language Project.

ROB SHUMAKER, ORANGUTAN LANGUAGE PROJECT: We are really adding to what we understand about orangutan mental ability. I also think that we’re doing something very, very good for these individual orangutans.

NARRATOR: Shumaker believes that orangutans and other apes in captivity need a stimulating physical and mental environment. The zoo allows its orangutans to move around freely and gives them choices on where to go. Even Shumaker’s language program is voluntary for them.

SHUMAKER: It gives the orangutans some choice and some agency about what they do day to day. And I think that’s incredibly important for a species that has this much going on mentally. She’s just naming the object.

NARRATOR: Shumaker works daily with the orangutans in the program to develop their language skills. Today he’s working with Inda, a 20-year-old female orangutan. Inda is learning a vocabulary of symbols that she connects with objects, such as bananas, apples, and cups. Every day, visitors watch as Shumaker and Inda perform certain exercises on the computer to test what language she knows. But even apes have to wait for slow computers!

SHUMAKER: Oh, hold on. The computer’s not responding quickly enough, but she’s doing it correctly. Try again.

NARRATOR: Inda can identify food and objects using symbols, as well as put symbols together to form simple sentences with a verb and an object. Basically, she can use the symbols to get her point across, which is the essential purpose of language.

SHUMAKER: Each one learns their own way. Each one has their own types of questions that they are better or worse at. And the big emphasis is they are individuals, and their progress is not the same as the other orangutans just because it’s orangutan.

NARRATOR: For example, Inda’s brother Azie is not as social as his sister. At first, Shumaker thought that Azie was not as intelligent, but that’s not true at all. In fact, Azie is very intelligent; he just isn’t always as interested in communicating as his sister is. The Orangutan Language Project is part of an exhibit at the National Zoo called ‘Think Tank’. The exhibit explores the process of thinking, and actually involves visitors to the zoo in the program.

LISA STEVENS, THINK TANK CURATOR: What’s really nice about Think Tank is that it brings a lot of the behind the scenes activities and research that involve animals right up front where it should be, where people are going to see it.

NARRATOR: Zoo officials hope that exhibits like Think Tank will educate the public and increase conservation efforts. Orangutans could become extinct in the wild in the next 10 to 12 years.

SHUMAKER: Give people a chance to know more about what's going on mentally for orangutans. I know that that increases their regard for them.

NARRATOR: Shumaker personally developed the symbols for the orangutans' vocabulary, but he says that the project has really been successful because of Inda and Azie.

SHUMAKER: I think of this language project as really a team effort between me, and Inda, and Azie. And we all work together on this. This is not my project; it's our project. And I want them to voluntarily participate. When they do that, I know that they're doing it because they enjoy it, and they like it, and they want to be involved with it. And that's important.

NARRATOR: It's easy to see that Shumaker has been successful. The orangutan language team of Inda, Azie, and Shumaker certainly enjoy their work!

■ While You Watch

Watch the video again and choose the correct answers.

1. In Malay, the word Orangutan means "person of the (jungle / forest)."
2. The orangutans in the video are Inda and (Miki / Azie).
3. The Orangutans work with symbols on (a computer / paper).
4. The orangutans are (brother and sister / mother and son).
5. Wild orangutans could become extinct in (10 to 12 / 8 to 10) years.

■ After You Watch

Watch the video again and answer the questions in complete sentences.

(Answers may vary.)

1. Where do orangutans come from?

2. What choices does the zoo give the orangutans?

3. How old is Inda, the female orangutan?

4. What do zoo officials hope exhibits like Think Tank will do?
