

UNIT 5 STUDYING ABOARD

Practice 1a. Match the pictures with the three steps when you are studying abroad or being an overseas student!



Picture 5a



Picture 5b



Picture 5c

a. College life

b. Preparation before studying abroad

c. Things at the dormitory.

Practice 1b

Steps	Things
Preparation before studying abroad	
Things at the dormitory	

Steps	Things
College life	

Practice 2a. The checklist can be a guidance for you before going abroad!

Study Abroad Checklist

Step #1 Think about your goals

- ☐ What are your academic goals for study abroad?
- ☐ In what geographic region would you like to study?
- ☐ Who will be your classmates? Are they from the U.S., other international students, or students from the host country?
- ☐ If classes are with other international students, does the program provide opportunities to interact with host country students?
- ☐ What is the language of instruction? If classes are taught in a language other than English, do you have the appropriate level of proficiency?
- ☐ What subjects are offered?
- ☐ What types of housing options are available? Will you be living with other international students, host country students, or a family?
- ☐ What types of support services are included?
- ☐ How much does the program cost, and what does this cost include?
- ☐ What is the current political situation in the country?

Step #2 Research program options

Here are a few links to get the research process started:

<http://www.studyabroad.com/>

<http://www.studyabroaddirectory.com/>

Step #3 Meet with an education abroad advisor or come to an Info Session We offer info sessions periodically throughout each semester. Once you have attended an info session, you should meet with the advisor. You can call Karin Chipman at 412-365-2714 or email kchipman@chatham.edu to schedule an appointment.

Step #4 Apply to study abroad complete the Chatham Study Abroad Application – See International Programs, Documents tab on MyChatham.

Practice 2b. Ask your friends in the class, what will she/he do if they have an opportunity to study and go abroad. The checklist can be based on the questions above!

No	Your friend's name	Goals	Your checklist

Practice 2c. By showing the checklist above, look at the dialogue below! The dialogue is possibly happened when you have already become an abroad student. So, he/she will be registering for a class and talking about a professor!

1. Registering for a Class

- A : Hello, I need to register for a class.
- B : What class are you trying to take?
- A : I want to take a Psychology class.
- B : Well, there are only two classes open.
- A : Can you tell me what days the classes are on?
- B : One class is on Tuesday and Thursday from 2:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.
- A : And the other class?
- B : That class is from ten to twelve on Monday and Wednesday.
- A : Are you sure these are the only open classes?
- B : Yes, I am sure.
- A : Okay, sign me up for the class on Monday and Wednesday.
- B : Very well then.

2. Talking About Professor

- A : Do you know anything about Dr. Miller's classes?
- B : Yes. Are you in his class?
- A : I'm thinking of taking his class next semester.
- B : He really knew his stuff, but he graded hard. Would that be OK?

- A** : Yes, I really need someone who is really good.
- B** : I didn't find it overwhelming to earn a good grade if you work at it.
Can you do that?
- A** : Maybe, but I'm not sure.
- B** : Man, this guy was so funny when he was teaching. I like that, don't you?
- A** : No, that stuff isn't important to me.
- B** : Did you know that he is a fairly new teacher and very current in his field?
- A** : I don't care about any of that.
- B** : We all are looking for different things in an instructor. I hope I've helped you.

Grammar Focus

Language Expression: Expressions for Starting, Continuing, and Ending a Conversation

Means a verb (such as *can*, *could*, *shall*, *should*, *ought to*, *will*, or *would*) that usually used with another verb to express ideas such as possibility, necessity, and permission.

Below are some useful expressions for conversation in a business setting. These expressions will help English language learners socialize with coworkers, colleagues, and other business contacts.

A. Greetings

a. Neutral

- Hi/Hey, (name). How's it going? (often reduced to "How's it goin'?")
- Hi/Hey, (name). How are you? (often reduced to "How are ya?")
- Good morning/afternoon/evening, (name).
("Good morning" is often reduced to "Morning." Also note that "Good morning/afternoon/evening" is more formal than the first two greetings.)

b. Casual

- Hey, (name). What's up?
- Hey, (name). What's going on? (often reduced to "What's goin' on?")
- Hi/Hey, (name). Long time no see. (if you haven't seen the person in a while)

c. Responses to Common Greetings

- How's it going?/How are you?
- Good, How are you?

- Fine, and you?
- Just fine, thanks. How about yourself?
- Doing all right. And yourself? (often reduced to “Doin’ all right.”)
- What’s up?
- Not much. What’s up with you?
- Not much. You?
- Hi/Hey. How’s it going?
- Hi/Hey. How are you?

Notice that we often reply to “What’s up” with another greeting. This often happens when we greet someone who is walking past us. It can be awkward to say “Not much. What’s up with you?” to someone walking away from you.

B. Transitioning

a. From a Greeting to Small Talk

Note that we often say the word “so” followed by a pause.

- What’s new?
- So, how have you been?
- What have you been up to?
- Keeping busy?
- How was your weekend?
- Do you have any plans for the weekend?
- So, how’s it going with (a project, initiative, etc.)...?
- So, what do you think about (current event or something new at work)...?
- So, did you hear that...?
- So, I heard that you are/you’re...?

b. From Small Talk to Something Work Related

Talking about something your conversation partner isn’t expecting.

- Before I forget, I wanted to talk to you about...
- By the way...
- Since you’re here, let me ask you about...
- I actually wanted to talk to you about... Do you have a few minutes?
- While I have you on the line, let me ask you about... (if speaking on the phone)

Ending small talk and starting a meeting

- Well, let’s get started...
- Shall we talk about (the topic of the meeting)...?
- Anyway, let’s talk about (the topic of the meeting)...

c. Changing the Topic

- Anyway... (followed by a pause — an all-purpose expression for changing the subject)
- So, you mentioned earlier that...
- Earlier you said that...
- Getting back to... (returning to a previous topic)

d. Continuing on your Partner's Conversation Thread

- That reminds me of...
- Something similar happened to me...
- I know exactly what you mean...

e. Continuing a Conversation after an Interruption

- Where were we?
- Anyway, you were saying...
- So as I was saying...

C. Ending a Conversation

Note that we often say the word “well” followed by a pause.

a. Ending a casual conversation

- Well, I'd better get back to (what you were working on)...
- Well, I'll let you get back to (what the other person was working on)...
- Well, I'll let you get back to work.
- Well, I know you're busy. I won't take up any more of your time.
- I should get going. It was nice talking to you.
- Well, I have to run. It was nice talking to you.
- Well, it was nice seeing you. Say hello to (name) for me.
- Well, I have a meeting in a few minutes. I better get going.
- I have to call one of my clients. I'll catch up with you later.

b. Ending a work-related conversation

- To end a work-related conversation, we often mention what the next steps are.
- Okay, I'll talk with my team and I'll give you a call tomorrow morning.
- So, we'll wait for Joanna's response and then go from there.
- Okay, I'll work on the proposal and send it to you by the end of the week.

Note that we would also say “bye,” “goodbye” or something similar after these expressions.

Practice 3. Compose a simple dialogue related to the college life of being an overseas student or studying abroad. It can be between a student to his/her friend at campus, a student to his/host or student to his/her roommate, and finally student to his/her professor (choose one of the situations)! Put modal verbs and initiating and closing expressions on your dialogue.

Practice 4. Read the text below and answer the questions below!

Short vs. Long Term Study Abroad:

Choosing the Right Program Length for You

**Article by Bethany Tuttle, three-time [Athena](#) alum
([Japan](#), [Germany](#), and [Greece](#))*

One of the first and most important decisions you will have to make when embarking on your study abroad journey is deciding whether to do a short or long-term program. No matter how you look at it, neither one is better than the other in every case, nor for every person. Deciding whether a full semester, a 2-3 week January term, or a 1-2 month Summer term will be the best option is up to you. Being someone who has studied abroad 3 times for different program lengths (1 semester and 2 summer terms), I can personally attest to the fact that there are strengths and benefits to each duration. We all have our different circumstances, be it money matters, relationships, or being only 4 credits away from graduating, so the right term abroad for someone else may very well not be the right term for you. To make things easier, I've made a list of a couple pluses for each side.

Short Term Study Abroad (Summer/J-Term):

1. Can be taken between regular full semesters at your college.
2. Has a lower sticker price than a full semester abroad.
3. You're only going for 2-6 weeks.
4. If the courses don't fit within your degree requirements, it's easier to justify 2 fun classes than it is a full course load of them. (Though I'm sure a full course load, if fun enough, is still very justifiable!)

Long Term Study Abroad (Semester/Academic Year):

1. There's enough time to really understand and become part of the culture.
2. Generally speaking, the longer the term the more cost-effective it is. You can usually use some or all of your financial aid for semester or year-long programs, and you usually get the hang of how to find savings the longer you are there (at-home cooking skills, expert weekend travel booking techniques, etc.)

3. More time to explore and see everything your host country has to offer.
4. Universities offer more classes during a regular semester, increasing your available transferrable courses.

Now, choosing the right term is kind of like shoe shopping. You have your own preferences for the styles of shoes, the color, and their use. Obviously not *everyone* wants to own a pair of red stilettos to go party in or a pair of steel toed boots to work in. Just the same, not everyone is going to want to go to [Dublin](#) for the Fall semester and take Journalism classes, or even to go to [Barcelona](#) for the Summer for International Business classes. Different terms, just like different shoes, fit different people. All that being said, before you can really set your mind on what best suits you and your needs, you need to really understand what each type of term has to offer.

Within the “Short Term” category lies two different types of terms. There’s the “[Summer Terms](#)” that usually happen in the months of June and July, and there’s the “[January/Winter Terms](#)” (otherwise known as J-terms) that start the end of December to the beginning of January, and end mid to late January. Summer and J-terms are designed to fit within your breaks between semesters, and what better way to celebrate these breaks than to explore a foreign country? For the “[Long Term](#),” you can do a full semester abroad, or you may even be able to seize the opportunity (most times) to do a full school year abroad as well, meaning two consecutive semesters.

Answer these questions based on the text above!

1. What are the strengths of short term study abroad and long term study abroad based on the writer of the blog?
2. What can be inferred from the text above, she preferred short term study abroad, long term study abroad or both of them?
3. Which do you prefer if you get a scholarship to study abroad, short term study abroad or long term study abroad?
4. Look at this passage!

“Now, choosing the right term is kind of like shoe shopping. You have your own preferences for the styles of shoes, the color, and their use. Obviously not *everyone* wants to own a pair of red stilettos to go party in or a pair of steel toed boots to work in. Just the same, not everyone is going to want to go to [Dublin](#) for the Fall semester and take Journalism classes, or even to go to [Barcelona](#) for the Summer for International Business classes. Different terms, just like different shoes, fit different people. All that being said, before you can really set your mind on what

best suits you and your needs, you need to really understand what each type of term has to offer.”

By showing the writer’s assumption, can you make a restatement for this passage into a simple sentence!

Practice 5. How do you describe the meaning behind these two pictures? Please make into a good description between these two pictures!



Picture 5d



Picture 5e

1. Study abroad means

2. When going abroad, we can

Practice 6. Make a highlight or summary of your story about going abroad!

1. Preparation before going abroad

2. College life as an overseas student

3. Tips and tricks being an overseas student
