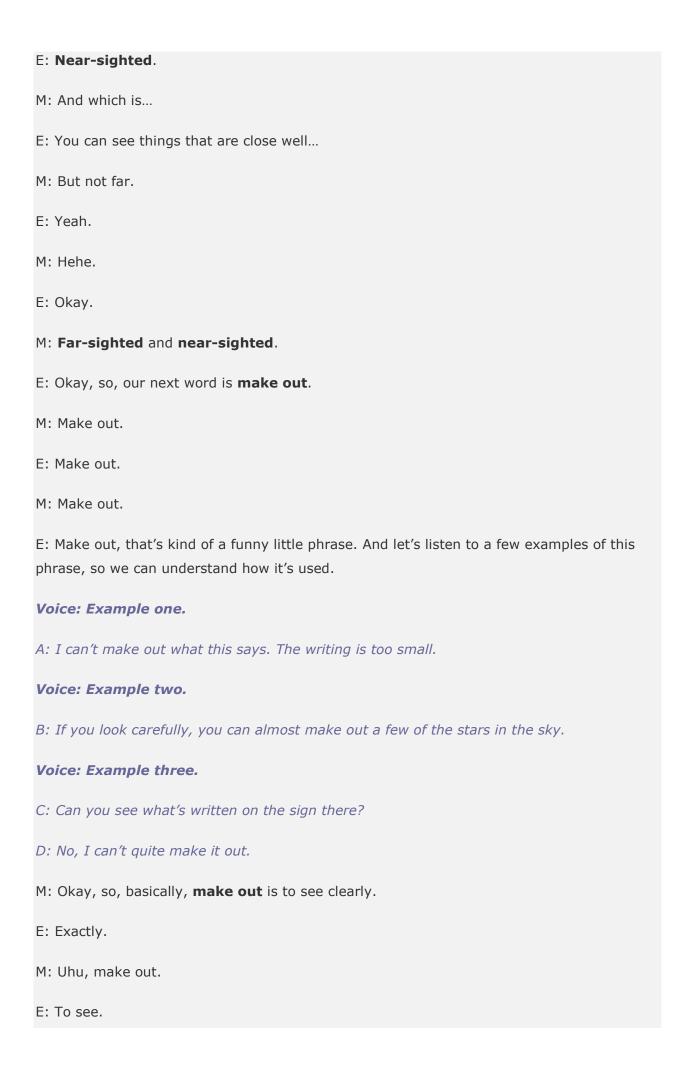


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E: That's true.
M: Hehe. Okay, let's take a look today at out "language takeaway".
Voice: Language takeaway.
M: The first word on our language takeaway for today is twenty/twenty (20/20) vision.
E: 20/20 vision.
M: 20/20 vision.
E: If I have 20/20 vision...
M: It means that you have perfect vision.
E: Which I do not have.
M: Hehe. No, me neither, so, I... I usually wear glasses as well.
E: Yeah.
M: But, yeah, people that have 20/20 vision don't need glasses, they can see clearly with...
E: And perfectly.
M: And perfectly.
E: Yeah. Next word is far-sighted.
M: Far-sighted.
E: Far-sighted.
M: Far-sighted.
E: So, if I'm far-sighted, I can't see very well, right?
M: So, if you're far-sighted, you can't see things that are near.
E: So, you can see things that are faraway.
M: Right.
E: But thing that are close are blurry. Okay.
M: And the opposite would be...
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M: Okay. And our last word for language takeaway today is **blind as a bat**.

E: Blind as a bet.

M: Blind as a bet.

E: So, this is a really funny sounding expression, one of these weird English idioms.

M: Yeah, it's a really common expression that just means that you can't see.

E: Exactly, so, it's not like you actually are blind, right?

M: But you just really can't see very well.

E: Okay. Alright, we saw four great words today in our language takeaway, now I think we can listen to our dialogue another time.

M: But this time it's gonna be slower, so we can **pick up** all these great words that we just talked about.

DIALOGUE, SECOND TIME (slow)

M: Alright, great stuff on our dialogue and with this we can start now with "**Putting it together**".

Voice: Putting it together.

E: So, we saw a couple of useful phrases in this dialogue and I think we can show you how to use these phrases in a few different ways.

M: Right, um, the first one that we have today is **what seems to be**.

E: So, we heard in the dialogue the doctor said...

M: "What seems to be the problem?"

E: We can use this same expression in a number of different ways. Let's listen.

Voice: Example one.

A: What seems to be the problem?

Voice: Example two.

B: What seems to be the matter?

Voice: Example three.

C: What seems to be the trouble?

M: Okay, so, with these examples we can see how we can use the phrase **what seems to be** in many different ways.

E: Yeah, it's a great way of asking "What's the problem?"

M: So, now let's take a look at another phrase.

E: We heard in the dialogue the doctor said "Head on over to the other room".

M: Right, and with this phrase **head on** we can combine it with other **prepositions** to indicate another place.

E: Exactly, let's hear three examples.

Voice: Example one.

A: Head on in.

Voice: Example two.

B: Head on out.

Voice: Example three.

C: Head on up.

M: Okay, so, for example, we can say "Head on into the house, it's gonna rain soon".

E: Or we can say "Hey guys, let's head on out to the park".

M: Uhu, or I can also say "Head on up to my room, I'll be there in a second".

E: Great! Those are some cool phrases.

M: Right, and they're really useful.

E: So, why don't we listen to our dialogue and maybe we'll hear them again.

DIALOGUE, THIRD TIME

M: Okay, so, talking about going to the eye doctor today, I have a question for our listeners.

E: A challenge for our listeners.

M: A challenge. What's it called when you can't **distinguish** colors?

E: So, like when you can't **tell the difference** between **read** and **blue** and **green**.

M: Right, so, what is that **condition** called? So...

E: There's like a technical term, we want the technical term.

M: Hehe. We want the technical term. So, we'll be looking for it on our comments' page and be sure to... if you know the answer, post it.

E: At <u>englishpod.com</u>, also if you have questions about today's lesson or any other lesson, please come and visit our website and, uh, ask us.

M: Yeah, we hope to see you there, but until then it's...

E: Good bye!

M: Bye!