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AN ENGLISH-SPEAKING WORLD

- Expressing Optimism and Pessimism
- Reading: Different Cultural Features
- Writing a Report on a Visit to a Popular Place
- Words Related to Manners and Etiquette
- Revision of Conditional Sentences
- Question Tags / Comment Tags and Comment Clauses



LISTENING

a) Listen and circle the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. e tiquette | B. a ddress | C. c omplement | D. p leasure |
| 2. A. c asual | B. t hank | C. c reate | D. m anner |
| 3. A. p roperly | B. a pprove | C. c ompliment | D. p opular |
| 4. A. h abit | B. h onor | C. h our | D. h onest |
| 5. A. t hink | B. t hank | C. t heater | D. t heir |

b) Listen and write the words you hear in the appropriate columns (word stress).

• • •	• • •	• • •	• • • •
compliment	improper	impolite	congratulate

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| congratulate | compliment | embarrassed | politeness |
| appropriate | Japanese | entertain | communicate |
| impolite | interested | etiquette | employee |
| Canada | Canadian | courtesy | advisable |
| approval | understand | refusal | encouraging |

c) Listen to the talk and choose the best answer to complete each of the unfinished sentences.

1. The railway station was _____.
 - A. modern
 - B. old
 - C. attractive
 - D. crowded

2. The writer asked _____.
 - A. a porter to take him to the hotel
 - B. a driver to take him to the hotel
 - C. a driver how to get to the hotel
 - D. a porter how to get to the hotel

3. The writer and the porter _____.
 - A. both used English
 - B. used two different languages
 - C. could understand each other easily
 - D. didn't know English

4. The writer _____.
 - A. is an Englishman
 - B. can't speak English
 - C. is not an Englishman
 - D. had been in London before

5. The writer was confused because _____.
 - A. the porter was not helpful
 - B. the porter couldn't speak English
 - C. he knew very little English
 - D. Londoners use English differently



SPEAKING

Expressing Optimism and Pessimism

a) Read the useful expressions/ sentences expressing optimism and pessimism.

Expressing Optimism	Expressing Pessimism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I'm very optimistic about... - I don't see how you can fail... - Our team is bound to be successful. - I have confidence that... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I'm rather doubtful about... - I don't really believe... - To be honest, I'm not at all optimistic about... - To get excellent scores? There's no way!

b) Work in groups and present your optimistic/pessimistic views about the issues you are concerned about.

Examples

1. (About the coming exam)

A: I don't see how you can fail the English proficiency test you will take next week.

B: How can you be so sure? I'm not very good at writing, you see.

2. (About a soccer match)

A: Do you think our team will win the coming game?

B: To be honest, I'm not at all optimistic about our team's winning.



READING

Read the text and do the tasks that follow.

There is a close relation between language and culture. The English language has attained the status of a 'world language.' In this 'international language,' there are now several recognized stereotypical varieties of English, among which two typical varieties are American English and British English. Accordingly, when studying English, we should know both British and American English as well as American and British cultures. In fact, Americans use English as their mother tongue, and they are much influenced by the British culture as a great part of the

Americans have their English origin. Although there have been some changes in American manners, basically many behaviors and forms of speech that are considered polite are acceptable in both cultures.

If we learn just a few polite English expressions, we'll be ready to face the world of British and American English speakers with confidence. The polite response to a compliment on your looks or your work is 'Thank you.' (A smile and a nod are not enough.) If someone asks 'How are you?,' don't give your medical history. Finally, what should you say when someone sneezes? It may not seem logical, but the correct response is 'God bless you.'

The key is this: being friendly in the British or American way often involves showing that they are not bothering with the formalities. This means not addressing someone by his/her title (Mr., Mrs., Ms., Sir, Prof., etc.), not dressing smartly when entertaining guests, *not* shaking hands when saying 'goodbye,' and *not* saying 'please' when making a request. When they avoid doing these things with you, the British or the Americans are not being unfriendly or disrespectful; they are implying that you are in the category 'friend,' and so all the rules can be ignored.

- a) Match each of the words or phrases in column A with its definition or synonym in column B.

A	B
1. stereotypical	a. etiquette
2. compliment	b. standardized
3. formalities	c. attractively
4. smartly	d. an expression of praise
5. ignore	e. pay no attention to

- b) Choose the correct word/ phrase to complete each of the following sentences.

- There are _____ variations of the English language.

A. two	B. three
C. many	D. none
- Language is a part of a nation's _____.

A. customs	B. culture
C. behaviors	D. expectation

3. The American culture _____ the British culture.

A. is exactly the same as	B. has influenced
C. has many things in common with	D. is very different from

4. 'God bless you' means _____.

A. 'I wish you happiness.'	B. 'I hope you're all right.'
C. 'That doesn't bother me.'	D. 'May God protect you.'

5. Nowadays British and American people _____ in their everyday life.

A. tend to be more friendly	B. are very formal
C. are careless	D. always ignore formalities



WRITING

Writing a Report on a Popular Place

Use the suggested word cues to write a report on the State of California in the United States.

1. every year / millions / tourists visit California
2. California / known / beautiful scenery / warm climate / excellent food
3. there be / twenty national parks / California
4. over thirty million / visit parks / every year
5. world-famous museums / locate there / including / San Francisco Museum of Modern Art
6. San Francisco / locate / northern California
7. it / surround / by water / three sides
8. it / city / beautiful bay / seven bridges
9. on north end / bay / Napa Valley / excellent wines / produced
10. Silicon Valley / south San Francisco / famous / computer industries

1. *Every year, millions of tourists visit California.*
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____



USE OF LANGUAGE

1. Words Related to *Manners and Etiquette*

Pronounce the following words after your teacher, and discuss their meanings. Then use some of them to complete the following sentences.

<i>etiquette</i>	<i>manners</i>	<i>congratulations</i>	<i>converse</i>
<i>casual</i>	<i>Dutch treat</i>	<i>RSVP</i>	<i>address</i>
<i>condolences</i>	<i>white lie</i>		

1. If you have good _____, then you are polite.
2. Rules of _____ tell people how to behave in different social situations.
3. It is quite rude to _____ with a companion in your native language and leave your American friends standing there feeling stupid because they can't understand the conversation.
4. You say "_____" when you want to compliment someone.
5. You can wear _____ clothes in a get-together with friends.
6. When a friend or a relative dies, you should express your _____ to members of his/ her family.
7. If you and your friend go out for dinner _____, you each pay for your own meal.
8. If you don't want to hurt your friend, who gives you a gift that you don't like, you can tell a _____, saying, "What a wonderful gift! I like it so much."

9. _____ on a party invitation means that you should phone the host or hostess to respond.
10. The word *title* means a polite form of _____ (such as Mr., Dr., or Mrs.) used before a person's family (last) name.

2. Conditional Sentences

a) Circle A, B, C, or D as your best choice to complete each sentence or exchange.

1. If you master English well, you _____ in an interview for a job.
A. would succeed B. could succeed
C. succeeded D. can succeed
2. _____ you speak English fluently, you won't have a chance to get a job in that foreign company.
A. If B. In case
C. Unless D. Provided that
3. With a lot of practice, you _____ the language soon.
A. will master B. master
C. mastered D. would have mastered
4. Had I taken more English courses when I was in high school, I _____ to speak English fluently now.
A. will be able B. would be able
C. can D. would have been able
5. If someone asks, "How are you?", _____ your medical history.
A. you wouldn't give B. don't give
C. you didn't give D. you wouldn't have given
6. But for your presence, the meeting last week _____ a great success.
A. hadn't been B. wouldn't be
C. wouldn't have been D. wasn't
7. – Don't you have enough money for a vacation?
– Oh yes. I've had some saved up _____ I suddenly need it.
A. if B. unless
C. that D. in case

3. – The movie last night wasn't interesting.
 – It _____. That was why many people left during the intermission.
 A. was B. did C. wasn't D. didn't
4. – These boys have good manners, don't they?
 – They _____. I'm sure they are not spoiled children.
 A. have B. do C. are D. don't
5. – Let's eat out, _____ we?
 – Yes, let's.
 A. will B. shall C. should D. do

b) Complete the following exchanges with appropriate comment tags or comment clauses.

it does *certainly* *you know*
I suppose I did *really*

1. A: This building looks impressive.
 B: *It does.*
2. A: What's special about New York City?
 B: _____, New York City is a cosmopolitan city.
3. A: You enjoyed the festival, didn't you?
 B: _____. It was fantastic.
4. A: Joining the English-speaking Club is both useful and entertaining.
 B: It _____ is.
5. A: I'm going to join the English-speaking contest next week.
 B: _____? What will the topic be?