

Unit 2 Socializing

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A

Greeting

1 Warm up

Discuss these questions.

1. How do people greet each other in your country?
2. How do you greet someone when you are first introduced?
3. What kind of information do you give when you introduce yourself?

2 Pronunciation

Number of syllables
Listen to the teacher and circle the sentence that is pronounced.

1. a. How do you spell "please"?
- b. How do you spell "police"?
2. a. What kind of train is it?
- b. What kind of terrain is it?
3. a. How do you spell "forest"?
- b. How do you spell "first"?



3 Conversation

Read the dialog below.

- A: Hi. Chris. How's everything?
B: Not bad. How are you?
A: Pretty good, thanks!
B: This is Ben. He's from *Mozambique*.
A: Hello, Ben. Are you on vacation?
C: Yes, I am.
A: Oh, so how do you find the place?
C: Pretty nice. The city is awesome!
A: Is this your first trip here?
C: No, this is my second trip.
A: Hope you'll enjoy your stay here.
C: I'm sure I will. Thanks!

* *Mozambique: is a country in South East Africa.*

4

Vocabulary

Match these words to their definitions.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1) Vacation | a) wonderful; good; amazing |
| 2) Awesome | b) to address with expression of kind wishes upon meeting |
| 3) Greet | c) well |
| 4) Great | d) a period spent away from home |

5

Language Review

Subject Pronouns and Possessive adjectives:

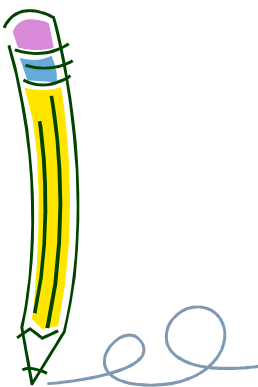
Subject pronouns are *I, you, he, she, it, we, you, and they.*

Possessive adjectives are *my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their.*

Activity 1

Fill-in the blanks. Use a subject pronoun or a possessive adjective.

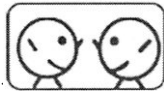
1. Can you give _____ (she/her) a call?
2. _____ (they/their) are having an argument.
3. Kurt might hurt _____ (you/your) feeling.
4. The report is on _____ (it/its) way to the office.
5. _____ (we/our) are friends and will be forever.



Activity 2

Write 5 sentences with possessive adjectives.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



6 Role-Play Activities

Read and practice the dialogs below.

Student A

A: Hello. I'm Lisa Tailor.
B: _____
A: Pleased to meet you Brad.
You can call me Liz.
B: _____
A: Tailor.

Student B

A: _____
B: Hi. My name's Brad Cruz. But
please call me Brad.
A: _____
B: Okay. And what's your last
name again?
A: _____

Student A

B: _____
A: Yes. I'll be working at Wendy's.
B: _____
A: Wow. So I will see you there
then.
B: _____
A: I'll let you know our pizza
specials later.
B: _____

Student B

B: Say, are you new in this
area?
A: _____
B: That sounds great.
Wendy's is my favorite
pizza parlor!
A: _____
B: That's for sure.
A: _____
B: Great! See you around.

Unit 2 Socializing



B Starting a Conversation

1 Warm up

Not every conversation can be started with a direct greeting. We are likely to initiate a conversation with someone we don't know by an indirect preference.

How do you start a conversation?

- a) At a party where you are one of the guests.
- b) With a stranger while on a trip.
- c) With a new colleague.

2 Pronunciation

A: Practice the following combined words. These combinations are pronounced as a single noun. Stress the first syllable.

- 1. bookstore
- 2. baseball
- 3. bathroom
- 4. airline
- 5. dishwasher



B: Write at least 3 combined words that you know.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

3 Conversation

Here's a conversation between Leila and Andy.

Andy: Nice day, isn't it? How do you like the weather here?

Leila: Yeah, it's beautiful. I really miss this kind of weather.

Andy: Well, how's the weather in Singapore this time of year?

Leila: It's very humid and unpleasant.

Andy: In Korea, we have all four seasons and spring is by far the most pleasant season of the year.

Leila: You are lucky for that.



4 Vocabulary

Choose the synonym or meaning that best fits each word:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Colleague | a. to begin, to start |
| 2. Direct | b. probable; to be expected |
| 3. Indirect | c. first choice; liking |
| 4. Initiate | d. straight; nonstop |
| 5. Likely | e. unlikable; nasty |
| 6. Preference | f. coworker; associate |
| 7. Unpleasant | g. not direct; roundabout |

5 Language Review

Root, Prefix and Suffix
An English word can be made up of three elements: the root, a prefix and a suffix.

*The part of the word that contains the basic meaning is called the **Root** (e.g. *act, form, and test*). It is the foundation of the word.

*The word part that is placed in front of a root is called a **Prefix**. (e.g. “re” + act = react < “re” means “back” or “again”).
 The prefix can change the meaning of the root word and makes a new word.

*The part of the word that is placed after the root is called **Suffix** (e.g. re+ act + <-ion>=reaction < the suffix “-ion” indicates that the word has turned into a noun.

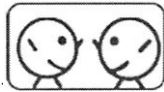
****Prefixes and suffixes are called **affixes** because they are connected to a root.*

Activity

Look at the words and determine if the affix is a prefix or a suffix

e.g. *Manageable* -able suffix

1. resistance		
2. unicycle		
3. multicolored		
4. wishful		
5. brotherhood		



6 Role-Play Activities

Read and practice the dialogs below.

Student A

A: _____
B: And I'm Candy. Candy Miles.
I'm in apartment 6 on the 4th floor.
A: _____
B: Cool. Would you mind if I pay you a
visit tonight?
A: _____
B: Thanks Cindy. Okay see you later
then.

Student B

A: My name's Cindy Hiller.
B: _____
A: Really? I'm on the 5th floor in the
same building. I'm just a floor
away!
B: _____
A: Not at all... You can knock on
my door anytime.
B: _____
A: Okay, see you!

Make up a similar dialog with the teacher.

Student A

A: _____
B: _____
A: _____
B: _____
A: _____
B: _____

Student B

A: _____
B: _____
A: _____
B: _____
A: _____
B: _____

Unit 2 Socializing



C Making an Appointment

1 Warm up

Discuss these questions.

1. What kind of things do you have to arrange before a meeting?
2. Do you usually come on time, early or late for an appointment?

2 Pronunciation

Words expressing strong emotions are often stressed and have a higher pitch. Read and say the statements below.

1. That was **wonderful!**
2. You really **scared me!**
3. That was **exciting!**
4. What? You were **disgusted?**
5. Goodness, that movie was **shocking!**

3 Conversation

Read the dialog below.

Lee: Hi May, it's Lee. How are you?
May: Oh I'm a little busy, but all is well. How about you? How's work these days? Is the boss still giving you a hard time?
Lee: Yes, but I've learned to manage my work and my supervisor better.
May: I see you've learned the ropes. I'm happy for you. So to what do I owe this pleasure?
Lee: Actually, the reason I'm calling is to invite you to a reunion dinner we're having at our company. Many of your former co-workers will be there and they would love to see you again.
May: When is the dinner?
Lee: It's this Friday at 7p.m. Will you be able to make it?
May: I might be a little late, but I will definitely be there.
Lee: Wonderful, everybody will be delighted to hear that you're coming.
May: Thank you for inviting me. I'll see you on Friday then.
Lee: Great. I'll see you then.

4

Vocabulary

Match these words to their definitions.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) Appointment | a) Saturday/Sunday |
| 2) Disgusted | b) vacant; free |
| 3) Available | c) feeling full of worry or fear |
| 4) Weekend | d) strong disapproval |
| 5) Scared | e) an arranged meeting |

5

Language Review

Participles as adjectives:

Present participles:
 The new James Bond movie sounds *interesting*.
 Our boss was *boring*.
 The show was *fascinating*

Past participles:
 I'm interested in the new James bond movie.
 I was bored by our boss.
 I was fascinated by the show.

Activity 1

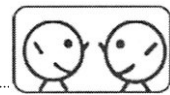
Complete these sentences with the correct form of the word.

- I find the documentaries _____ (interest)
- I'm _____ (bore) with reading English grammar books.
- I was _____ (amaze) that you could speak fluent English.
- Singapore was an _____(excite) opportunity.

Activity 2

Rewrite the followings sentences using the past participles:

- The music sounds exciting. _____.
- The party was boring. _____.
- The novel was fascinating. _____.
- Your work was amazing. _____.



6 Role-Play Activities

Read and practice the dialogs below.

Student A

A: Hi Betty! How's everything?
B: _____
A: Well I'm just dropping by to ask if you're available tomorrow... say around lunch?
B: _____
A: Is that so? Well then, can you call me later this afternoon and let me know when you'll be available?
B: _____
A: Talk to you this afternoon.

Student B

A: _____
B: Very good. Thanks!
A: _____
B: Oh, I'm sorry I won't be in. I'll be busy. I've got important things to do this week.
A: _____
B: Sure. I'll do that.
A: _____
B: Okay. Thanks for dropping by.

Student A

B: _____
A: Oh hi Betty! It's Maria.
B: _____
A: Oh well yes! 7 o'clock is okay with me. Let's meet at Zoom Café.
B: _____
A: Bye.

Student B

B: I'd like to speak to Maria please?
A: _____
B: I'm calling to let you know that tomorrow at 7 o'clock is okay for me. Does it sound good for you?
A: _____
B: Cool. See you then ...Bye.
A: _____

Unit 2 Socializing



D Eating Out

1 Warm up

Discuss these questions.

1. When did you last go to a nice restaurant? What did you order?
2. What is your opinion on American food?
3. What is your favorite cuisine?
4. What is your opinion on vegetarianism?

2 Pronunciation

Basic Emphasis Pattern				
Content words (emphasized)	nouns (cat)	main verbs (runs)	adverbs (quickly)	adjectives (happy)
Question words	(who, what, where, when, why and how)			
Structure words (de-emphasized)	pronouns (he, she)	prepositions (of, to, at)	articles (a, the)	“to be” verbs (is, was)
	conjunctions (and, but)		auxiliary verbs (can, have, do, will)	
<i>Examples</i>				
1. (noun)	This is my <u>cat</u> .			
2. (main verb)	What does it <u>eat</u> ?			
3. (adverb)	Please come <u>quickly</u> .			
4. (adjective)	You did <u>excellent</u> work.			
5. (question word)	<u>Why</u> did you write the letter?			

3 Conversation

Read and practice the dialog below.

T: Say, do you want to do lunch together today?

J: Sure. Where would you like to go?

T: Well, do you like Italian food?

J: I love it, but I think it's too heavy for lunch.

T: How about trying Indian cuisine?

J: Good idea. I know an Indian restaurant nearby.

It's just a few blocks away from here.

T: Terrific. Meet you at twelve then. I'll call you when I get there.

J: Okay.

4

Vocabulary

Match these words to their definitions.

- 1) Cuisine
- 2) Blocks
- 3) Nearby
- 4) Terrific
- 5) Mood
- a) close at hand
- b) magnificent
- c) feeling
- d) manner of preparing food; style of cooking
- e) spaces enclosed by streets

5

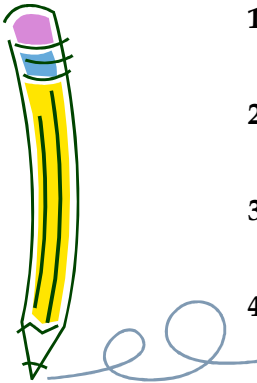
Language Review

The Use of Have to:
Have to in the following expressions mean "must." *Have to* must be followed by a verb. Here are some examples:

1. I have to do the laundry tonight.
2. She has to pay the bills tomorrow morning.
3. Claire and Dianne have to visit their parents.
4. You have to study English.

Activity

Below are words and phrases. Write a complete sentence for each line using *have to*.



1. My daughter/read/ book
_____.
2. My boss/give/raise
_____.
3. I/work/hard
_____.
4. He/make/good business plans
_____.
5. They/fix/work schedule
_____.

6

Role-Play Activities



Read and practice the dialog below.

Student A

A: Hi Kate. Wanna eat out tonight?
B: _____
A: Where would you like to go? It's my treat!
B: _____
A: T and B restaurant is the best place then.
B: _____
A: How about 6:30?
B: _____
A: See you at 7:00 then.

Student B

A: _____
B: Sure.
A: _____
B: Hmm. I'd like to try Mexican food tonight.
A: _____
B: OK. What time are we going?
A: _____
B: Hmm... the time isn't good for me I'll be off at 6:50.
A: _____
B: Okay.

Create your own dialogs and practice them.

Student A

A: _____
B: _____
A: _____
B: _____
A: _____
B: _____

Student B

A: _____
B: _____
A: _____
B: _____
A: _____
B: _____

Unit 2 Socializing



E Drinking

1 Warm up

Discuss these questions.

1. How often do you go drinking in a week?
2. How much do you spend on drinking?
3. What is your favorite drink?

2 Pronunciation

Say and practice the following words slowly.
Notice the differences between the vowel and the consonant sounds.

'ieh(r)' as in 'near'

Beer **deer** **cheer** **here** **jeer** **clear** **sheer**

'ehi(r)' as in 'hair'

Bear **dare** **chair** **hair** **Jerry** **Claire** **share**



3 Conversation

Read the dialog below.

Teddy: Where are you taking me to?

Greg: I heard Jazzy is nice.

Teddy: Where is it at?

Greg: It's just next to Pizza Galore.

Teddy: And what are the specials at Jazzy?

Greg: Tonight, a jumbo of rum is only four bucks!
And they have two for one vodka shots!

Teddy: Cool. Let's go!



4

Vocabulary

Match these words with their definitions.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1) Galore | a) very early |
| 2) Vodka | b) to use out or pay out |
| 3) Jumbo | c) abundant; plentiful |
| 4) Wee hours | d) a colorless liquor of neutral spirits |
| 5) Spend | e) unusually large |

5

Language Review

Articles a/an/the:

A < indefinite article (not a specific object, one of a number of the same objects) with consonants.

e.g. Yashie has a cat.

An < indefinite article (not a specific object, one of a number of the same objects) with vowels.

e.g. Jasper is an engineer.

The < definite article (a specific object that both the person speaking and the listener know)

e.g. The book is on the table.

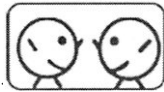
Don'ts:

1. Do not use an article when you're talking things in general.
2. Do not use an article when you're talking about meals, transport and places.
3. Do not use an article along with countries, provinces, states. BUT use "the" when it is the collection of states e.g. "The USA"

Activity

Fill-the blanks with the correct article (a/an/the).

Kristy, _____ old friend of my sister, used to work in downtown Los Angeles. She had _____ good job in one of _____ biggest companies in _____ city. She was _____ honest, hard-working sales representative of ZZZ Company, but she hated her job. So she decided to quit, and become _____ English teacher instead. Now Kristy spends her days teaching in _____ language school. It isn't _____ easy life, but it makes her happy.



6 Role-Play Activities

Read and practice the dialogs below.

Student A

A: Mr. Gaines, what's your favorite alcoholic beverage?
B: _____
A: How do you take your whisky?
B: _____
A: Well, I always take mine straight up.
B: _____
A: Yes, but it just tastes better that way.

Student B

A: _____
B: Whisky is my favorite.
A: _____
B: on the rocks!
A: _____
B: Don't you find it a bit strong?

Student A

B: _____
A: Uh, no thanks. I'd prefer a gin tonight.
B: _____
A: Well, I could go for a martini, but very dry.
B: _____
A: Fine. Ask the waiter to bring some more side dishes, too, would you?

Student B

B: Mr. Gaines, glad to see you. I ordered a whisky. Care for the same?
A: _____
B: Sure. How do you like it? With tonic, or on the rocks? You name it.
A: _____
B: One very dry martini coming up.
A: _____

Unit 2 Socializing



F Thanking and Apologizing

1 Warm up

Put the words in the correct order and make sentences.

1. I. sorry am I late am
2. helping. Thanks me for
3. am. sorry I can't you help I
4. welcome. Are You
5. right. all That's

2 Pronunciation

The word **"to"**: Notice the accent of **"to"** when it comes before another word and the stronger accent when it comes at the end of a sentence.

1. I had *to* bring my books *to* school. But now I don't have *to*.
2. I wanted *to* walk *to* work. But now I don't want *to*.
3. You can come *to* the party with me. Only if you really want *to*.



3 Conversation

Read the dialog below.

Sally: Excuse me, can you tell me where gate B6 is?

Roger: Oh, I'm heading that way. Why don't you join me?
My name's Roger Moore.

Sally: Mine's Sally. Sally Dunes. Pleased to meet you.

Roger: Pleased to meet you too.
Have you been to Singapore before?

Sally: No, this is my first visit.

Roger: Well, I hope you like it.

Sally: I'm sure I will.

Roger: Here we are. gate B6!

Sally: Oh thanks for the help!

Roger: You're welcome.

4 Vocabulary

Match these words to their definitions.

- | | |
|------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Heading | a) pronunciation; articulation |
| 2. Visit | b) going |
| 3. Accent | c) a short sojourn at a place |

5 Language Review

MODAL VERBS: Can/Be able to:

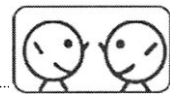
“Can” and “be able to” are use when you want to express an ability or possibility and when you want to ask or give permission.

1. Can I have a cup of tea please?
2. He can play basketball well.
3. Teddy was able to work yesterday.
4. You can take one if you like.

Activity

Mark “A” the sentence that expresses ability. Mark “P” the sentence that expresses possibility.

1. She can solve math problems quickly.
2. Can Mike come on Friday?
3. I was able to do a hunger strike last week.
4. I think Tessa is able to do it. Just give her enough time.
5. My children can dance and sing.
6. They were able to meet their expectations.
7. I can bake chocolate cookies well.
8. Maria is able to speak Korean.
9. Do you think Harry can come home early?
10. We are able to memorize the speech.



6 Role-Play Activities

Read and practice the dialogs below.

Student A

A: Hi. Can I help you?
B: _____
A: It's at the main door. Let me take you there. Say, are you new here?
B: _____
A: Yeah it is. Hope you find the place has everything you need.
B: _____
A: Here we are. Just walk straight and you'll find the main door.
B: _____
A: Don't mention it.

Student B

A: _____
B: Yes, please. I can't find the baggage department.
A: _____
B: Yes I am. This department store is huge!
A: _____
B: I'm sure it does.
A: _____
B: Thank you very much!

Student A

B: _____
A: _____
B: _____
A: _____
B: _____
A: _____

Student B

B: _____
A: _____
B: _____
A: _____
B: _____
A: _____