



SPEAKING 4



01

Information Overload

02

**Early to bed,
early to rise**

03

Giving to others

04

The simple life

TOPIC 1



INFORMATION OVERLOAD:



STANLEY
EAGLEMAN TODAY
1992 Nobel Prize



24-HOUR CABLE NEWS



INTERNET



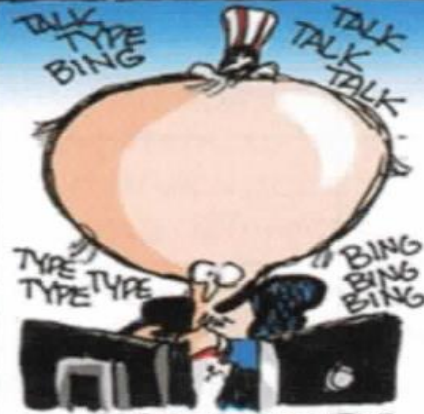
E-MAIL



IM



CELL PHONE



BLACKBERRY



POP



I GOTTA
WRITE ABOUT
THIS IN
MY BLOG!

In what ways is this person affected by modern means of communication?

Where do you look for news and information? On the chart, check (✓) the news media you use most frequently. Then compare your answers with a small group. Discuss the reasons for your choices.

TYPES OF INFORMATION	NEWS MEDIA					
	Newspapers	TV	Radio	Internet	Magazines	Other people
Local news						
National news						
International news						
Weather						
Traffic reports						
Sports						
Business news						
Technology news						
Entertainment (art, movies, music)						

CD 7 Read and listen to the survey and check (✓) the response that is most similar to your own. Then analyze your results on page 4.

What kind of news consumer are you?

Take this quiz to see if you are a

- news junkie.
- person who consumes news in moderation.
- news resister.

1. Do you watch TV news regularly?

- A. Yes, my news **intake** is pretty high! I watch the TV news almost every day.
- B. No, I often go for several days without watching it at all.

2. Do you usually read the newspaper in depth?

- A. Yes, I don't feel as if my day is complete unless I get some **perspective** on what's going on in the world.
- B. No, I don't read every article unless it's something that's really **newsworthy**.

3. What is your opinion of most news reports?

- A. They tend to be a bit **repetitive**, so I limit how many I watch.
- B. If there's a good story, I check out a few different reports because they all have a different **bias**.

4. You wake up in the morning and find that there's a breaking story (something that is happening right then). Would you turn on the TV or computer to follow the story?

- A. Probably not. Most of the time, these so-called "breaking stories" are **inconsequential**.
- B. I think so. I like to know what's happening.

5. Some people say that the news is all bad, and that it's often full of **despair**. What's your reaction to that comment?

- A. I don't think that's necessarily true. Some of the news reports actually offer **remedies** to important problems.
- B. Yeah, it's true that the news is generally bad, and I think this constant **barrage** of negativity is very destructive.

6. Some people feel **immobilized** by the news. Does that happen to you?

- A. Yes. It makes you kind of numb. Sometimes I **disengage** completely from the stories. I'll be watching TV, but none of it really makes sense to me.
- B. No, that's ridiculous. I think the news is usually very stimulating.



3 Match the words on the left with the definitions on the right.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. intake | a. feeling of depression and sadness |
| _____ 2. perspective | b. constant attack, in large amounts |
| _____ 3. newsworthy | c. solutions |
| _____ 4. repetitive | d. basic; fundamental |
| _____ 5. bias | e. consumption |
| _____ 6. inconsequential | f. worthy of the media's attention |
| _____ 7. despair | g. repeating the same thing over and over |
| _____ 8. remedies | h. consideration of an issue from only one side, often with a certain prejudice |
| _____ 9. barrage | i. unable to move or act |
| _____ 10. immobilized | j. without importance |
| _____ 11. disengage from | k. lose interest in something |
| _____ 12. underlying | l. sensible point of view |

2 Work with a partner. Use the key to score your partner's news habits. Then discuss the results. Do you each agree with the evaluation? Why or why not?

	QUESTION 1	QUESTION 2	QUESTION 3	QUESTION 4	QUESTION 5	QUESTION 6
Answer A	2 points	2 points	1 point	1 point	2 points	1 point
Answer B	1 point	1 point	2 points	2 points	1 point	2 points

- 11–12 Uh-oh—you're a news junkie! Your news intake may be excessive and could be stressful. You might want to disengage from the news occasionally.
- 8–10 Congratulations—you consume news in moderation. You have a healthy attitude toward the news. You understand how to keep up with current events without letting the news overwhelm you.
- 6–7 You are a news resister. You may have an **underlying** distrust of the media or be worried about the barrage of news that invades our lives 24/7.* However, it's still important to stay informed about what's going on in the world around you.

Two roommates are talking about the TV news. Complete their conversation with words from the box.

barrage

evading

makes a connection

regardless of

bias

inconsequential

newsworthy

remedy

comes in second

lethal

perspective

repetitive

/ˈliːθəl/



A: What's on TV ?

B: I'm watching the news. But you know, I just heard the same story that they reported last night! The news is so (1).....

A: I know. And I also don't like the (2).....in most of the TV news. I mean, it just doesn't represent an objective viewpoint.

B: I know what you mean. And many times the stories are so ...(3).....: they really don't affect our lives in any way.

A: Well, that's why I prefer the Internet. The news stories there are more interesting and(4)..... For example, this morning I read about how some dangerous chemicals were found in a popular brand of dog food. Apparently, they could be ...(5).....

B: Well, there's an example of news that really ...(6).....with people's lives.



A: Exactly. I read that the Internet is people's first choice for news these days. TV news (7)....., and radio and print media come last.

B: That's not surprising, is it? These days most people have access to online news sources, (8).....where they live.

A: But there are plenty of news sources to choose from – and they all have a different ...(9).....

B: You know, I'm sick of this constant ...(10).....of boring news stories on TV.

And I waste a lot of time watching TV. I'm afraid ...(11).....my other responsibilities.

A: I have the perfect ...(12)..... Why don't we go out for a walk?

PASSIVE VOICE

Forming the Passive Voice

To form the **passive**, use the correct form of **be** + the **past participle**. If the agent of the action is known and important, use **by** + the agent.

Active

Too much news **distracts** you from the things you really need to do.

The reporter **discussed** the upcoming election.

Passive

You **are distracted** from the things you really need to do.

The upcoming election **was discussed by** the reporter.

Using the Passive Voice

News reports often use the passive voice; for example, when the agent of the action is unknown or not important, or when the speaker or writer wants to avoid saying who the agent is.

- Use the passive voice to shift focus from the agent of the action to the person or thing being described.

Tabloid newspapers **are read** by people all over the world.

In this case, *tabloid newspapers* is more important than *people all over the world*.

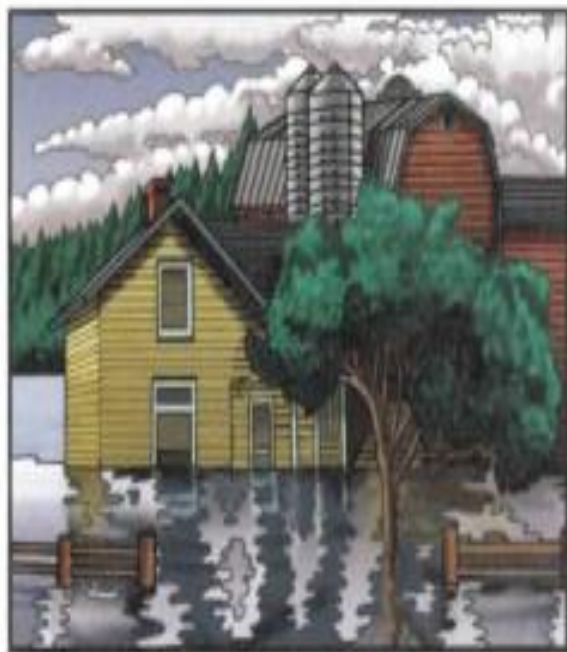
- Use the passive voice when you do not know the agent of the action, or when the agent is not important.

The news about the robbery **is being reported** in great detail.

- Use the passive voice when you don't want to mention the agent, particularly to avoid blaming the agent.

Some factual mistakes **were made** in the article about the murder trial.

2 Complete the TV news reports with the passive voice, using the verbs in parentheses and the verb tenses indicated. Then take turns with a partner reading the reports aloud.



Hi. I'm Douglas O'Brian, reporting today from Iowa, where crowds of people are being sheltered in temporary accommodations following a severe storm that has left thousands stranded.

Emergency services _____ late into the night as

water levels rose and houses _____. Many people

_____ for shock, and panic

_____ as more rain _____.

are being sheltered

1. (shelter / present progressive)

2. (provide / past)

3. (flood / past)

4. (treat / present perfect)

5. (report / present progressive)

6. (predict / present)



We've heard that actress Kelly McKee _____ 7. (consider / present) the new sweetheart of Hollywood! Following the movie *Tales of Passion*, which _____ 8. (release / past) last fall, more than 10,000 fan letters _____ 9. (receive / present perfect) by her agent. A sequel to the movie _____ 10. (plan / present progressive) for next year. One thing is certain: Ms. McKee _____ 11. (follow / future) by photographers wherever she goes. Good luck, Kelly!



Francisco Olloa _____ 12. (rescue / past) by his dog, Ted, last Friday after he fell through the ice into a pond. People _____ 13. (warn / past perfect) by news reports that the ice was thin, and that they should not go near the pond, but Francisco did not hear the reports. Francisco _____ 14. (interview / past) on *Good Morning, Nebraska* yesterday. He says that Ted _____ 15. (give / future) a medal for his heroic rescue—and maybe a year's supply of dog bones, too!

FUNCTION: Stating an Opinion

In any conversation or discussion, it is important to state your own opinion or viewpoints clearly. Read these excerpts from Listenings One and Two. Notice the phrases that the speakers use to introduce their opinions.

- **A:** People keep themselves plugged in because they don't know how to be alone with themselves. Historian Gabrielle Spiegel agrees.
B: **I think that** there are two things you really need to get through life.
- **A:** Spending time with the media is the main way we use our time. Is that a problem?
B: **Maybe, but** it's important to know what's happening in the world.

Here are some expressions that can be used to state an opinion, agree with someone else's opinion, politely disagree, and avoid giving an opinion.

STATING AN OPINION			
Offer an Opinion	Agree	Disagree	Not Give an Opinion
<p>If you ask me, . . .</p> <p>In my opinion, . . .</p> <p>Well, as far as I know, . . .</p> <p>As I see it, . . .</p>	<p>I couldn't agree more.</p> <p>That's just what I was going to say!</p> <p>Yes, exactly.</p>	<p>Maybe / Perhaps, but . . .</p> <p>You have a good point, but . . .</p> <p>Yes, but on the other hand . . .</p> <p>That's not exactly the way I see it. I think . . .</p>	<p>I'm not really sure.</p> <p>I don't know what to think.</p> <p>I haven't made up my mind.</p> <p>Beats me. (informal)</p>



- “The computer is the best invention. There’s no question about it.”
- *“**Cruise** ships should be banned. They produce massive amounts of waste and use the dirtiest fuel in the world.”*

Work with a partner. Take turns presenting and responding to these ideas. Use an expression from the box on page 17 when you state your opinion.

1. A: Most reporters are just looking for sensational stories. All they want is to sell more newspapers.

B: I couldn't agree more. As I see it, that's why we're faced with a barrage of bad news.

2. A: News resisters are crazy!

B: _____

3. A: I could easily give up reading newspapers every day, couldn't you?

B: _____

4. A: Do you think that news is always depressing?

B: _____

5. A: Fantasy and a sense of humor are enough for me.

B: _____

6. A: Sometimes people on the street are interviewed on TV news. How do you like hearing their opinions on important topics?

B: _____

7. A: Perhaps it's true that children expect their teachers to act like cartoon characters.

B: _____

8. A: Newspapers will soon disappear. Everyone will be reading news on the Internet.

B: _____



ROLE -PLAY

- You are a reporter and you are going to present a short news report for a TV or radio broadcast.
- Choose one of the current news from categories such as
 - International news
 - National news
 - Local news
 - Sports
 - Features (health, lifestyle, fashion)

UNIT
2

Early to Bed, Early to Rise . . .



What is the man doing ? Why?



1. Work with a partner. Discuss your sleep habits:

- Do you sleep well, or are you restless? Do you fall asleep easily?
- Do you talk in your sleep?
- Do you wake up well rested, or are you sleepy in the morning?
- Are you an “early bird” (a person who gets up early) or a “night owl” (a person who stays up late)?
- Do you have dreams? Do you have nightmares?

Do you agree with this proverb?



Benjamin Franklin



Sleep Disorders: Are You a Victim?

Are you constantly exhausted? You might want to educate yourself about these common sleep disorders. Being (1) *critical / sleep-deprived* is much more common than you think!

Insomnia

People with insomnia have difficulty falling asleep at night or (2) *have a tendency to / make it a priority* to wake up in the middle of the night. Believe it or not, at least 50% of people have this problem!

Apnea

This is when your normal breathing gets blocked as you sleep. You may snore or sleep restlessly, and you can (3) *get cranky / reset* during the day. If you think you are suffering from apnea, it is (4) *consistent / critical* for you to see a doctor.

Restless Legs Syndrome (RLS)

This is a painful feeling in your legs that makes you kick while you are asleep. RLS can lead to severe (5) *fatigue / recovery*, which is obviously dangerous.

Sleepwalking

Although it is not as common as other syndromes, sleepwalking can have a terrible effect on sleepwalkers and their families. If someone in your family gets out of bed and walks around while still asleep, (6) *have a tendency / make it a priority* to send him or her to a doctor for a physical checkup!

Daydreaming

(7) *That being said / Over the course* of their lives, most people daydream from time to time, and daydreaming can be caused by boredom, not just tiredness. In general, you should be sure to get plenty of sleep, and don't worry if you daydream occasionally!

Nightmares

If your tiredness (8) *accumulates / maintains*, you may find that you have more nightmares. It's not fun to have scary dreams in the middle of the night, but most people (9) *tolerate / recover* quickly from these experiences if they get enough sleep.



Work with a partner. Look at the expressions and their definitions. Read the conversations below between (1) an employee and his boss, and (2) two friends. Complete the conversations with words from the box. Then practice the conversations aloud.

burn the midnight oil: work very late at night

irritable: easily annoyed or made angry

naps: short sleeps during the day

nod off: fall asleep by accident

power nap: an extra-short sleep in the middle of the working day

run by: have someone consider

shut-eye: sleep (informal)

be drowsy: be tired and almost asleep

demonstrate: show a fact clearly

a major concern: something important that worries or involves you greatly

burning the midnight oil demonstrate a major concern nod off shut-eye

HELEN: Psst, wake up! You've been snoring. Did you _____?

(6)

NEIL: What? Oh . . . sorry. I guess I did. I went to bed so late last night.

HELEN: You're always _____.

(7)

NEIL: Yes, I know. I got home really late from work last night. Lately I'm having trouble keeping track of everything I need to do.

HELEN: Well, you'd better take more care. You know, sleep deprivation is _____.

(8)

Some researchers just discovered that when you get plenty of sleep, your memory improves.

NEIL: Really? How did they _____ that?

(9)

HELEN: They took brain images of people while they were in bed. Apparently your brain moves your memories from one place to another while you're asleep.

NEIL: That's amazing. I think I'd better go home and get some _____ right

(10)

away!



Grammar

1 Work with a partner. Read the conversation aloud. Then answer the questions.

PATIENT: I'm exhausted. I just can't keep my eyes open during the day.

DOCTOR: It seems that you are quite sleep deprived and don't get to bed early enough. If you went to sleep earlier, you would feel a lot better.

PATIENT: That's the problem, doctor: I can't go to bed early. I work the late shift, and I don't get home until 10:00 or 11:00 P.M.

DOCTOR: Well, perhaps you could take naps instead. If you took regular naps, you'd feel less sleepy.

1. What two suggestions does the doctor make?
2. What verb tense does the doctor use to make the suggestions?

PRESENT UNREAL CONDITIONALS

A **present unreal conditional** sentence has two clauses: the **if-clause**, which states the condition, and the **result clause**, which states the result. Use the present unreal conditional to talk about something that is untrue, impossible, or imagined.

To form the present unreal conditional, use the **past form** of the verb in the *if*-clause. Note that the sentence is not in the past tense, however.

If I **didn't work** at night, I **could go** to bed early.

(I work at night, so I can't go to bed early.)

Use **would** + **base form** of the verb in the main clause to describe a definite result.

Use **might** or **could** to describe a possible result.

To make a question, use question order in the main clause.

The *if*-clause is not needed if the condition is understood by the listener.

For the verb **be**, use **were** for all subjects.

You can begin the sentence with either the *if*-clause or the main clause. When writing, put a comma between the clauses in sentences that start with the *if*-clause.

If Lian **didn't have** such a hectic lifestyle, she **would spend** more time asleep.

If more people **paid attention** to their sleep habits, the problem **would not be** so serious.

If people **knew** more about the dangers of sleep deprivation, they **might treat** their sleep habits more seriously.


If you **were sleep-deprived**, **would you be** able to tell?

How **would you be** able to tell?

If I **were** a doctor, I would tell my patients about sleep debt.

If I went to bed earlier, I would feel better.
(comma)

I would feel better **if I went to bed earlier**.
(no comma)



Work with a partner. Ask and answer the following questions. Use the words given in any order.

accumulate

alert

awake

burn the midnight oil

catch 40 winks

chronic

do without

drowsy

fatigue

irritable

miserable

naps

nod off

power nap

priority

rub (your) eyes

run by

shut-eye

snore

yawn

Example

A: Does reading in bed keep you **alert** or help you relax?

B: If the book's really exciting, it keeps me **awake**. I often **burn the midnight oil** with a good book.

1. Does exercising before going to bed keep you awake?
2. Does drinking coffee, tea, or cola keep you from sleeping?
3. Do you feel better or worse after a nap?
4. The research says that most of us need a lot more sleep than we get. What do you think?
5. Do you ever try to sleep late on weekends?
6. Do you think it is a good idea to sleep while on a bus or train?



Work with your partner. One of you works for the Satellite Sisters radio talk show, and one of you is calling to get advice about a sleep problem. Take turns describing the problems and making suggestions using the present unreal conditional.

Example

- CALLER:** My schedule changes from day to day. Sometimes I go to bed early, sometimes late, depending on how much homework I have to do. When I finally do go to bed, I can't sleep.
- SATELLITE SISTER:** Why don't you take a bath before going to bed? If you took a warm bath, you would find it easier to go to sleep.



1. I have trouble sleeping in warm weather. I often wake up feeling really hot and cranky.
2. My husband / wife / roommate gets home from work at nine o'clock every evening, so I have dinner very late.
3. I get really tired in the evenings. I usually drink a coffee after dinner, but then I can't fall asleep at night.
4. I fall asleep in the living room with the TV on. I usually wake up at two or three o'clock in the morning, go to bed, and can't fall asleep again.
5. I get home from sports activities at 9:00 P.M. Then I go online and chat with my friends. I usually don't get to bed until after midnight.



Interrupting to Ask for Clarification

- A: Joelle, I heard some horrifying statistics – over 30 percent of traffic accidents are caused by sleepiness! People should be more careful!
- B: **What was that you said?** Thirteen percent?
- A: No, I said over 30 percent. That's a lot, don't you think?
- B. Thirty percent! I see what you mean! Wow! That's a very high figure.



REQUESTS TO CLARIFY INFORMATION

Excuse me? What was that you said?

What? (*informal*)

Sorry?

I'm sorry, I didn't catch that. Could you say that again?

Could you repeat that?

Sorry, I didn't hear you. What was that?

Could you say that another way?



Work with a partner. Interrupt to ask a question or to ask your partner to repeat any information you didn't understand.

Example

A: I read that 17 percent of Americans are insomniacs!


B: Sorry, could you repeat that?

Student A

1. There are about 1,500 sleep-disorder clinics in the United States.
2. Almost 20 percent of Americans are shift workers, meaning that they often have changes in their work schedules.
3. During the winter, there can be 14½ hours of darkness in some parts of the United States. There's no excuse for not sleeping!

Student B

4. Even if a person is seriously sleep-deprived, he or she can get back on a regular pattern of sleep after only three weeks.
5. If rats are completely deprived of sleep for 2½ weeks, they die.
6. Sleeping pills first became popular in the United States in the 1970s.



Choose one of these topics to research. Then present your findings to a small group or the whole class.

1. You know that sleep deprivation can be dangerous. Research to find more information about the negative effects of sleep deprivation. How long does it take to recover from sleep deprivation? What should a person who is sleep deprived do in order to recover as quickly as possible?
2. Travelers who cross time zones frequently experience *jet lag*. What is jet lag? What causes it? What are the results of jet lag? How can travelers prevent it or cope with its effects?

TOPIC 3: GIVING TO OTHERS

All that you give to others
you are giving to yourself.

Anthony de Mello





The photo shows
volunteers helping
to clean up after a
disaster.

Why do many
people do
volunteer work?
Have you ever
volunteered your
time?

/ˌfɪl.ənˈθrɒp.ɪk/

2. *Philanthropic organizations* (sometimes called not-for-profit or non-governmental organizations) collect money to support different social and political activities. *Charities* collect money to help needy individuals. Why do people donate to philanthropies and charities? Have you ever donated money?

/'tʃær.ə.ti/

A FEW GOOD PEOPLE

Bill and Melinda Gates

For Bill Gates, founder of Microsoft, giving to others is a personal **requirement**. Believing that every life has

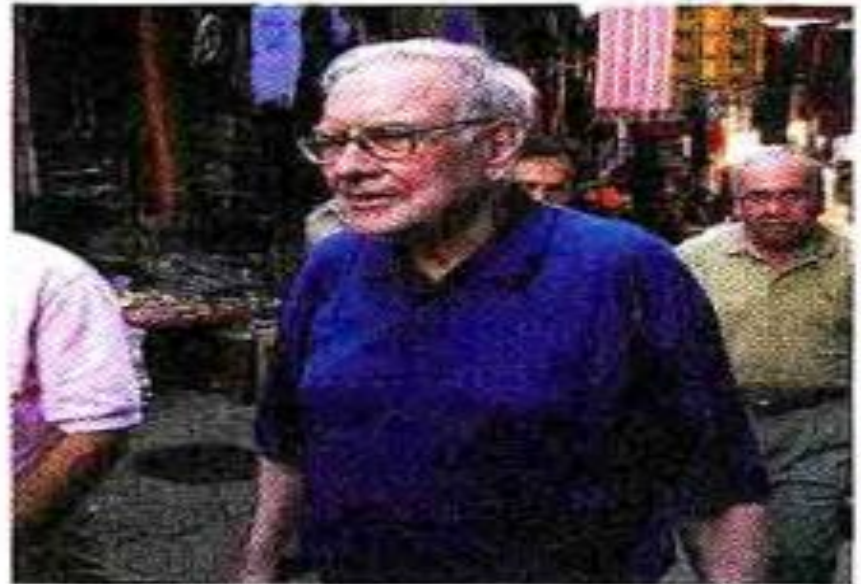


equal value, he and his wife created the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to improve healthcare, reduce poverty, expand educational opportunities, and provide access to information. This powerful foundation places special **emphasis** on developing countries. It is also involved in granting money to other organizations that are **responsive** to human needs and committed to improving living conditions the world over.



Warren Buffet

He is one of the wealthiest men in the world, but Warren Buffett believes that children should not



inherit too much money. So Buffet gave each of his children a gift of \$600 million to be used for charity. He always made it clear: If the children ran into financial difficulties and asked him for a loan, he would give them a **definitive** answer: No.

Some people might think that Buffett's position is **debatable**. However, his children are thankful. His son Peter and his wife have established their own **foundation** called NoVo, a non-profit organization dedicated to empowering women and girls around the world. Warren Buffett is also a notable philanthropist, having pledged to give away 99 percent of his fortune to philanthropic causes, primarily via the Gates Foundation.



Karen Pittelman

A growing number of young, wealthy Americans believe in some sort of social **cause**, and one of them is Karen Pittelman. Pittelman says that young people need strong **moral** values. She commented, "So many people work equally hard every day, and yet they're struggling to make ends meet. In the meantime, I was given a fortune just for being born." So she founded the Chahara Foundation, an organization to help low-

income women. She hopes her action will **motivate** other wealthy young people to use their money to benefit others. Young philanthropists consult her organization for advice on how to use their wealth to give back to society.



Phoebe Russell

Phoebe Russell is only five years old, but she too wanted to make a **contribution** to others. When she saw a homeless man asking for food, she promised to raise \$1,000 for the San Francisco Food Bank. Her teacher tried to persuade Phoebe to set a smaller amount,

more **proportionate** to her age. However, Phoebe was determined. She began collecting soda cans to return for deposit* and asking for small donations so that she could establish a **fund** for hot meals. Before long, her



Volunteers at a food bank

efforts were successful. Phoebe raised \$3,736.30, the equivalent of 17,800 heated meals, for homeless people.

2 Work with a partner. Match the words on the left with the definitions on the right.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| ___ 1. cause | a. not to be doubted or changed |
| ___ 2. contribution | b. something that is demanded: not voluntary |
| ___ 3. debatable | c. special importance |
| ___ 4. definitive | d. organization that collects money for special purposes |
| ___ 5. emphasis | e. reaction or reply |
| ___ 6. foundation | f. money, help, or ideas given to others |
| ___ 7. funds | g. money kept for a particular purpose |
| ___ 8. moral | h. having two or more opinions that might be true or right |
| ___ 9. motivate | i. equivalent |
| ___ 10. proportionate | j. make someone become very eager to do something |
| ___ 11. requirement | k. related to principles of right or wrong |
| ___ 12. response | l. a principle or aim that people support or fight for |



Complete the sentences with appropriate forms of words from the box.

access

contribution

moral

requirement

cause

focus

motivate

response

Tsunami Relief Fund

Helping others in times of crisis

Good evening. I'm Ron Proseri. The film clips you have just seen of tsunami disasters speak for themselves. We all know that people around the world suffer from such terrible events every year. Their future depends on other people's

_____ to their situation.

(1)
Tonight, I'm not here to _____; I'm here to tell you that my involvement with the Tsunami Relief Fund (2) has enriched my own life.

You and I are among the fortunate. No one in this room is struggling to survive every day. Each one of us has _____ to wealth, either because we've had work that has paid us well or because we inherited it from our parents. So let's be honest: We all have enough to take care of our own families and still be generous to others. No one is _____ to help others, but there comes a time when we should give back to society. Even a small donation will help so many others. (4)

Our staff are working people, using their time and skills to rebuild homes, feed the hungry, and treat the sick. Look, it's easy to _____ on our own problems instead of the broader world outside us, but these volunteers are very _____ to helping the victims. They donate their time far from home at great expense to themselves. But they can't continue without your help. (5) (6)

Let me be brief: Charity work is life-changing. Please make a generous _____ tonight. Write a check right now. Help with our next volunteer project. Your life will be richer for it. Or if you prefer, send in a donation anonymously to this worthy _____. Either way, I know you won't regret it. (7) (8)

Thank you.



GROUP WORK

You have \$ 1 million to give to a not-for-profit organization. Read the website information about different organizations and discuss each one. Decide which ones to contribute to and how much to give. You can give all the money to one organization or divide it among the organization. Share with the class how you divided the money and why.

The Nature Conservancy /kən'sɜː.vən.si/

The mission of The Nature Conservancy is to preserve the plants, animals, and natural environment of life on Earth by protecting the lands and waters. The Nature Conservancy works with corporations, traditional communities, and other partners to develop ways for people to live and work without hurting the natural world around them. The Nature Conservancy also raises money to buy fragile land from developers.



The International Committee of the Red Cross

The ICRC is an independent, non-political organization that protects human life. The ICRC does not support or oppose governments. Instead, it tries to protect the lives of people who are victims of war and internal violence. It gives medical aid and other assistance. Its main office is in Geneva, Switzerland, but the ICRC has offices in 80 countries and has a staff of more than 12.000.

Habitat for Humanity International



Habitat for Humanity International helps reduce poverty and homelessness throughout the world. Habitat invites people of all backgrounds, races, and religions to build houses together with families who need them. Volunteers give money, materials, or their own work to build simple but good houses side by side with the new

owners. The new owners buy the homes at no profit, and Habitat provides them with low-cost loans.

Amnesty International

Amnesty International (AI) is a worldwide movement of people who work toward human rights around the world. AI does not support or oppose any government or political system. It tries to work with governments to protect the basic human rights of all individuals by helping to prevent discrimination and physical and mental abuse.

When people are discussing more than one task or idea, it helps to prioritize or rank them to indicate the most important and the least important. Here are some useful expressions:

PRIORITIZING OR RANKING IDEAS

Highest Priority

Our top priority is . . .

First of all, . . .

First and foremost, . . .

Above all, . . .

Also a Priority

But it's also important . . .

In addition, . . .

Another consideration is . . .

Aside from that, . . .

Lowest Priority

The least important thing is . . .

Of least concern is . . .

The lowest priority is . . .

A: OK, so let's get started and get this philanthropy research paper finished. **Our top priority** is selecting the right topic, don't you think?

B: Yeah. But **it's also important** to make sure we can get the information we need for the research. Then there's the writing and then the editing . . .

A: Well, I think the least important thing right now is the writing. We can only do that when we have everything else we need first.



1 Read the ads for volunteer jobs with non-profit organizations

2 Work with a partner. Read the personal qualities listed. Discuss the qualities that are needed for each job (you may also add your own ideas). Then prioritize the qualities. Use the vocabulary and grammar you learned in this unit.

Important qualities for job candidates

be able to:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• finish tasks• work long hours• get along with people	
be:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• flexible• cheerful• clean	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• assertive• patient
have:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• good listening skills• good communication skills• good office skills• compassion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• emotional strength• experience (with _____)• a sense of humor• a stylish appearance

WANTED

Part-time worker at neighborhood animal shelter. Help find homes for abandoned animals. Help with feeding, walking, and taking care of animals. Some contact with the public and experience in office work necessary. Volunteers needed at least eight hours per week: daily 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.

Example

STUDENT A: First and foremost, volunteers at the animal shelter must love animals.

STUDENT B: Of course. But it's also important for them to have good communication skills, don't you think?

STUDENT A: Yes, you're right. And aside from that, I think the animal shelter will want a person who has good office skills for the administrative work.

VOLUNTEER HELP NEEDED

Hospital worker.

Volunteer needed to be a companion to ill patients.

Read aloud to patients, take them for walks, offer a shoulder to lean on. Our motto: "A friend when

you need one." Call 555-5863 or email us at

www.we-care.org.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

Public radio station needs volunteer telephone representatives for one week during our Phone-a-thon Appeal. Answer calls, encourage donations, and take credit card information for payment. Your time will be spent on a good cause.



RESEARCH

Investigate and report on a philanthropic organization or a philanthropist.

Step 1: Choose a non-profit organization or a philanthropist you would like to know more about. Select from the groups or people in this unit, choose from the box below, or think of your own.

Some Philanthropists*

Hasso Plattner	Tan Tock Seng
Joan Kroc	Oprah Winfrey
John D. and Catherine T. McArthur	Victor Fu
Brooke Astor	Zainab Salbi
George Soros	Charles F. Feeney
John Kluge	David Geffen
Oveta Culp Hoby	Robert Wood Johnson
Carol F. Sulzberger	John D. Rockefeller
Pierre Toussaint	Ted Turner



Step 2: Prepare a short report on the organization or person you chose. Try to answer these questions:

- What is the mission of the organization?
- What are some examples of its activities?
- How effective is it?
- Would you donate time or money to this organization?


TOPIC 4

GOODBYE TO THE SIT-DOWN MEAL





Where do you usually eat breakfast, lunch and dinner? How much time do you typically spend on each meal? How often do you eat in restaurants? How often do you buy take-out (food from restaurants to eat somewhere else)?

- 
- In English, there are many idiomatic expressions, or figures of speech, related to food.

Examples

- It puts bread on her table. (= It helps her making a living)
- It was a bit hard for people to swallow.
(= People couldn't believe it.)



In the sentences that follow, match each bold food expression to its definition from the list. Write the correct number in the blank.

1. Men used to be the main **breadwinners**, while women raised the children.
2. In the past, only men were responsible for the family income. Now women have to **bring home the bacon**, too.
3. Hey, there's a new DVD player out that's really great, but it's \$300. That's a lot of **dough**.
4. We've got a lot of work to do outside today. Let's **get cooking** before it gets dark.
5. **There's trouble brewing** in my office. I've heard some people might get fired soon.
6. I have too much work to do right now, so I can't help you with that new project you mentioned. Let's **put it on the back burner** and see how I'm feeling in a month or two.
7. He's really hard to get along with. He always **stirs up** trouble.
8. There was an interesting show on TV last night about problems in our city. It really gave me some **food for thought**.
9. She writes books for fun, but teaching is really her **bread and butter**.
10. I love my grandmother. She's **the salt of the earth**.
11. You can't believe everything he says. You should **take it with a grain of salt**.
12. I hated that discussion we had at work yesterday. It really **left a bad taste in my mouth**.

Using the table, choose two places to eat and say what you do or don't find appealing about them.



FAST FOOD
Restaurant



SNACK
BAR



Restaurant

▲ ADVANTAGES

convenient, good place to socialise,
sit outside in good weather

cheap, quick service, informal
atmosphere

convenient, quick service

suitable for formal/special
occasions, varied menu,
traditional food, comfortable

▼ DISADVANTAGES

can be noisy and crowded, very
limited menu

can be crowded, unhealthy
food, limited choice, noisy

limited choice of meals such as
sandwiches and also drinks,
cannot sit down

more expensive, reservations
sometimes necessary, quite
formal



Calling attention to a particular item

CALLING ATTENTION TO A PARTICULAR ITEM

Watch me carefully ...

Notice what I'm doing ...

Watch how I ...

See this (whisk)?

Have you ever seen this before?

Have you ever seen anybody do this before?

Would you like to try it?

This ingredient is very special. Take a look at it.

Look at what I'm holding.

Can you see what I'm doing?



HOMework

- 1. Demonstrate how to cook a dish. Try to use the vocabulary, grammar and language for calling attention that you learned.**
- 2. Make a video (2-4 mins) to perform it.**

Thank You!

