



PRACTICAL ENGLISH READING 1



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ESSENTIAL: TOEIC
READING SKILLS
& GRAMMAR



FOREWORD

Over many years the authors of this book have noticed a lack of skill based, practical real word reading material for beginner to intermediate EFL adult students. This book features 6 different units and a Review Unit that are each written in a different style that reflects what modern EFL students see in the real world. The book also focuses on reading strategies. Learning strategies help learners to not only read the texts in this book, but gives them the tools necessary to read anything they choose. The grammar points in this book are all essential grammar points that are used in major international English tests.

We hope you enjoy your time with this book and that you learn a lot from it.

Sincerely,

THE PRACTICAL ENGLISH TEAM



PRACTICAL ENGLISH READING 1

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Unit ONE : Gochang 6

Simple Present vs. Simple Past *Pre-reading*

Unit TWO : Yi Sun Shin 16

Facts vs. Opinions *Active Reading*

Unit THREE : Recipe 26

Countable vs. Uncountable Nouns *Scanning*

Unit FOUR : Text Message 36

Pronouns *Guessing from Context*

Unit FIVE : Game Review 46

Subject / Verb Agreement *Fluency Development*

Unit SIX : Vocabulary Retention 56

Possessive / Descriptive Adjectives *Mnemonics*

REVIEW Unit : Debate 66

Pre-reading *Scanning* *Note taking*

Guessing from Context *Mnemonics*

Self-Assessment 76

Appendix 1 : How to Answer Comprehension Qs 78

Appendix 2 : Extra Reading Texts 79

Text 1: World Series Champions 79

Text 2: Korea Hosts the Olympics..... 80

Text 3: Some Amazing Dogs 82

Appendix 3 : Skill Practice Pages 84

Pre-reading Practice 84

Guessing for Context..... 85



UNIT FOUR: TEXT MSG



UNIT FIVE: GAMES



UNIT ONE: GOCHANG



UNIT THREE: RECIPE



UNIT TWO: LEE SUN SHIN

CHAPTER LAYOUT

Each chapter spans ten pages and is broken down into ten sections as laid out below. In the Table of Contents to the left, Lesson Skill is displayed in a gray box, and each Reading Skill is displayed in a green box.

Intro	page 1
<i>Lesson Skill</i>	page 2
<i>Reading Skill</i>	page 3
Reading	pages 4-5
Vocabulary	page 6
Comprehension Questions	page 7
Lesson Skill Practice	page 8
Reading Skill Practice	page 9
Discussion Questions	page 9



REVIEW UNIT: DEBATE

UNIT 1: BLOG ARTICLE

READING STYLE: **B L O G**

LESSON: **SIMPLE PAST/PRESENT**

SKILL: **P R E - R E A D I N G**

UNIT PREVIEW

A Trip to Gochang

A trip to a foreign country is always an exciting time, but we don't always have time and money to travel abroad. Luckily, there are many places to visit here in South Korea. Too often, people make travel plans around big and famous cities. There is a lot to see in some of the lesser known cities as well. Gochang, a wonderful little town in North Jeolla province, is one of those smaller cities that you will want to add to your travel plans.



LESSON SKILL: SIMPLE PRESENT / PAST

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE vs SIMPLE PAST TENSE

In English we have several types of verbs. Two of the most common verbs types are the **Simple Present Tense** and the **Simple Past Tense**. Each type is used for different purposes and is formed differently. Let's look at how each one is used.

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Simple	PRESENT
Uses only one verb	Now

We use the **Simple Present Tense** in THREE situations:

- 1) Actions that happen (or don't) many times.
 - a) I brush my teeth after every meal.
 - b) I don't exercise at the gym.
- 2) Statements that are general truths
 - a) Elephants have ivory tusks.
 - b) Canada is very cold in the winter.
 - c) Baseball players wear uniforms.
- 3) Things that don't change or not very often.
 - a) I live in Jeonju.
 - b) My sister likes vanilla ice cream.
 - c) Soccer is the most popular sport in Korea.

Note: Even though *present* means *now*, we do NOT use the simple present tense for actions that are happening now. We use the **Present Continuous Tense**: *I am reading a book.*

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

PAST	Tense
An action that has started and finished	Time of the action

The **Simple Past Tense** has TWO forms, regular and irregular.

- 1) Regular verbs end in *-ed*.
- 2) Irregular verbs do NOT end in *-ed*.

Examples:

I joined a club at school.	Add <i>-ed</i>
I studied for my test.	Change <i>y</i> to <i>i</i> and add <i>-ed</i> .
I hoped for nice weather.	Verb ends in <i>e</i> , so just add <i>-d</i>
I sat at the back of the bus.	Irregular verb, do not add <i>-ed</i> .

Note: When asking questions with an action verb or making statements in the negative: Use **'did'** in the past tense and use the regular form of the main verb (*catch*), not the past form (*caught*).

Question: *Did* your cat *catch* a mouse?

Negative: Our cat *did not catch* a mouse.

READING SKILL: PRE-READING

PRE-READING: HOW TO DO IT

1 Access Prior knowledge	What is the article genre?	Is it a narrative, interview, historical text, review, blog, news story?
	What do you know about the genre?	Where do you read this genre? What is this genre normally about (people, places, events, etc.)? What is your personal experience with this genre?
2 Predict what is in the text	Read the Title	What new information do you get from the title? Do you have any personal experience with the title information?
	Look at the pictures	What new information do you get from the pictures? Do you have any personal experience with the pictures?
	Read the keywords	What new information do you get from the keywords?
	Read the introduction	What new information do you get from the introduction?
	Read the conclusion	What new information do you get from the conclusion?
3	Read the text.	
4	After reading , think about if your predictions were correct. Did you miss something that you could have guessed from the information in part 2? Reviewing your pre-reading like this will help you to improve your pre-reading abilities.	

SKILL PRACTICE

1) What is the article genre and what do you know about the genre?	
Genre	
2) Look at the title, pictures, keywords, introduction, and conclusion. What information about the text?	
Title	
Pictures	
Keywords	
Introduction	
Conclusion	
3) Read the text, then 4) Review your pre-reading in the box below.	

READING: BLOG

A TRIP TO GOCHANG

A trip to a **foreign** country is always an exciting time, but we don't always have time and money to travel abroad. Luckily, there are many great places to visit here in South Korea. Too often, people make their travel plans around the big and famous cities. There is a lot to see in some of the lesser known cities as well. Gochang, a wonderful little town in North Jeolla province, is one of those smaller cities that you will want to add to your travel plans.

All successful trips require some planning and Gochang is no exception. If you plan ahead, your trip will be better as not everything is right in Gochang. Organizing your time is important. We decided to visit Gochang in April. If you want to see the Dongbaek flowers, then this is the best time. Accommodation is limited in Gochang, but we were able to find a motel room. The room was clean and the people were friendly, but it was a little bit isolated. Luckily, we had our car as there were very few restaurants to choose from, near our motel.

Our first site-seeing stop was the famous Seonunsa Temple. This is an old Buddhist temple built around 577 AD. It has spectacular scenery. The cherry blossoms and the dongbaek flowers are the main attractions. All along the walkway into the park are glorious cherry blossoms.

There is a Korean **natural heritage site** behind the temple. An entire field is covered with the famous bright red flowers. If you want to see both cherry blossoms and dongbaek flowers, your timing will need to be good as they are not usually in full bloom at the same time. The provincial park that houses the temple is about ten minutes outside of Gochang. It is easy to find.



There are also lots of hiking trails on Seonunsan for those that want to go to the mountain top. The **view** is the reward for the energy spent getting there. There are many restaurants at the front of the park, and most of them are well known for **eels** grown in the nearby river. North Jeolla province is famous for the best eel in Korea. Barbecued eel tastes a lot better than I would have thought before I tried it. Now it is one of my favorite Korean dishes.

On the way back into Gochang, we stopped at the **Dolmen** Park. Dolmens were made centuries ago. The oldest ones were built more than 3000 years ago. The ones in Gochang are from several different time periods. You can see how they changed their building styles over time. Not everyone will be interested in these large rock formations,

but history fans will definitely want to see them. This park has the most Dolmens in the world. The park's website says there are over 1600.

We actually drove into Gwangju for dinner as we wanted something **exotic**, and Gwangju is only 30 minutes away. You have your choice between international, Korean or fast food styled restaurants. We chose a Korean buck wheat noodle restaurant. If I had seen the line of duck restaurants on Duck Street, I would have wanted to eat there. Both are famous in Gwangju. After we ate dinner, we headed back to our motel for a good night's sleep.

The next day we had one more place to see, Gochang Fortress. This is a **typical** walled city of the Joseon dynasty period. Most of these walls across Korea were destroyed by the Japanese during their invasions. However, Gochang's wall is still the

original wall. The wall is 1.7 kilometers long, and it is said that if you walk around the outside of the wall one time with a stone on your head, you will have good health. If you do it three times you will go to paradise. I am not sure if you go immediately, or if that is a future promise. Either way I did not try it.

Inside you will find a **reconstruction** of Joseon **era** government buildings and a Gaeksa house, which was a place for visiting **dignitaries** to stay. There is a wonderful park inside the walls, so those not interested in all the old buildings can enjoy the day outside just as easily.

All too soon our trip was over, and we had to return home. However, I will never forget my trip back in time. If you want to see Korea from the past, then you should travel to Gochang.



VOCABULARY PRACTICE

WORD BANK

<i>Foreign</i>	- not part of my home country
<i>Natural heritage site</i>	- a site of historical importance that is not man made
<i>View</i>	- what you can see usually from a high point or window
<i>Eel</i>	- a long snake like creature that lives in the water
<i>Dolmen</i>	- rock formation
<i>Exotic</i>	- usually something good from another country
<i>Typical</i>	- normal or ordinary
<i>Reconstruction</i>	- to build again after something has happened to it
<i>Era</i>	- a period in time
<i>Dignitaries</i>	- important people at an event

PRACTICE

Insert one of the words in the above list into the blank in each sentence.

- 1) At the opening of the Korean Olympics, Moon Jae In and several other _____ were asked to give a speech.
- 2) In a _____ day, I brush my teeth three times.
- 3) We saw a weird rock formation in Incheon. I wonder if it was another _____.
- 4) I have never traveled to a _____ country, so I am excited about leaving Korea.
- 5) The city of Jeonju spent years finishing the _____ of Hanok Village.
- 6) My friends would be surprised if they knew I tried _____. It tasted great.
- 7) In today's _____ of smart phones and tablets, everyone is always online.
- 8) Niagara Falls has been declared a Canadian _____.
- 9) The casino in Niagara Falls has a great _____ of the falls.
- 10) We saw a famous _____ belly dancer from India at the night club in Busan.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1) What is required for a successful trip?

2) When was Seonunsa built?

3) Why is it difficult to see the Dongbaek flowers and the cherry blossoms in one trip?

4) Where do the restaurants get the eels?

5) What kind of food did they eat for dinner?

6) What kind of food did he wish he had eaten?

7) How long is the wall at Gochang fortress?

8) What will happen if you walk around the outside of the wall three times?

9) What is a gaeksa house?

10) What else is inside the walls?

LESSON SKILL PRACTICE

PRACTICE THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Look at the explanation of the **Simple Present Tense** on page 8 and write one sentence for each of the three situations.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

PRACTICE THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Look at the example sentences on page 8 and complete the sentences below using the **Simple Past Tense**.

- 1) My mother _____ (cook) lasagna for dinner last night.
- 2) Our class _____ (study) verbs yesterday.
- 3) The choir _____ (sing) in church yesterday.
- 4) An accident _____ (delay) the train.
- 5) In high school we _____ (read) two books by Shakespeare.

Look at the example of past questions and negatives on page 8.

Rewrite the sentences above, once in a question and once in a negative.

- 1) Question: _____
a) Negative: _____
- 2) Question: _____
a) Negative: _____
- 3) Question: _____
a) Negative: _____
- 4) Question: _____
a) Negative: _____
- 5) Question: _____
a) Negative: _____

READING SKILL PRACTICE

SKILL PRACTICE

Look at the article on page 20.

1) What is the article genre and what do you know about the genre?	
Genre	
2) Look at the title, pictures, keywords, introduction, and conclusion. What information about the text?	
Title	
Pictures	
Keywords	
Introduction	
Conclusion	
3) Read the text, then 4) Review your pre-reading in the box below.	

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- 1) What other famous historical sites have you visited? Which did you like best and why?
- 2) Gwangju is famous for buckwheat noodles. Name 5 other foods that are associated with certain cities or areas.
- 3) The story of the Dongbaek flower is part of Korea's cultural folklore. Tell us about another folklore story.
- 4) Should historical treasures be allowed to be destroyed or moved for the sake of progress?
- 5) Search online one of Korea's cultural properties and talk about it next class.

UNIT 2: HISTORIC TEXT

READING STYLE: **H I S T O R Y**

LESSON: **F A C T S / O P I N I O N S**

SKILL: **A C T I V E R E A D I N G**

A Historical Story: Admiral Yi Sun Shin

UNIT PREVIEW

Admiral Yi Sun Shin was a Korean naval commander best known for the battles he fought against the Japanese navy. When Japan invaded Korea in 1592, it was Yi Sun Shin who was responsible for defeating the Japanese fleet. His victories against unbelievable odds, earned him great respect and admiration from his countrymen as well as from his rivals.



LESSON SKILL: FACTS AND OPINIONS

Many times we confuse opinions with facts. Many times people think their opinion is a fact, but a fact can be proven. An opinion is a viewpoint.

Facts	Opinions
a) Korea's Independence Day is August 15th. b) Water freezes at 32 degrees F or 0 degrees C. c) There are 12 things in a dozen.	a) Kim Yuna is a great skater. b) Canada is a large country. c) Family is important.

Note: If everyone has the same opinion, it is still just an opinion.

Example: *Hitler was a bad man.*

PRACTICE

Identify the five following statements as fact (F) or opinion (O)

	1) Mount Everest is the tallest mountain in the world.
	2) It is cold in Canada in the winter.
	3) The fourth floor is unlucky in Korea.
	4) A jungle is a dangerous place at night.
	5) Alligators eat meat and fish.

Note: Facts can be misquoted. Nonetheless it is still a fact, but a wrong one.

Examples: a) *Canada is the 4th largest country in the world. (2nd)*
b) *Kim Yuna won gold at the 2014 Winter Olympics. (2010)*
c) *World War II ended on November 11th, 1918. (WWI)*

READING SKILL: ACTIVE READING

WHAT IS ACTIVE READING?

Active reading involves thinking about a text deeply as you are reading it, not just reading with an empty mind. When you read actively you will remember more about the text.

ACTIVE READING METHODS

- Use *pre-reading skills* to get an idea of what the text is about.
- *Highlighting*: Highlight key phrases or vocabulary that you want to learn or understand.
- *Notetaking*: Make notes next to the text. You can summarize each paragraph in two to five words.
- *Stop, Question, Read*: Read a part of a text, then stop and think, what did I just read, what happened, what did I not understand. Then read the text again to check what you thought.
- Write a *summary* of the text.

PRACTICE

Actively read the text on the next page using the notetaking method explained above.

Paragraph 1	Example answer: <i>Beat Japanese. Korean Hero.</i>
	What notes did you write for the rest of the paragraphs?
Paragraph 2	
Paragraph 3	
Paragraph 4	

Remember: DO NOT write more than a few words.

READING: HISTORY

A HISTORICAL STORY:
ADMIRAL YI SUN SHIN

Notes

Admiral Yi Sun Shin was a Korean naval commander best known for the battles he fought against the Japanese navy. When Japan invaded Korea in 1592, it was Yi Sun Shin who was responsible for defeating the Japanese fleet. His victories against unbelievable odds, earned him great respect and admiration from his countrymen as well as from his rivals.

Notes

Before he commanded the navy, Yi had already made a reputation for himself as a brilliant military strategist. He had won many battles against Jurchen raiders in the north. Unfortunately, his success made several of his superiors jealous, and they accused him of deserting his post during battle. He was stripped of his military rank and put in prison. When he was finally released, he joined the army again. He worked his way back up the ranks and was named Commander of the Jeolla Navy. He began preparations to fight the invading Japanese. Part of these preparations included the development of the famous turtle ship which Yi used to help him defeat the Japanese.

Notes

Yi fought more than twenty naval battles against the Japanese and never lost a fight. This was remarkable on its own, but even more so considering he never had any previous naval training. His most notable victory was in the battle of Myeongnyang. The Japanese fleet had over 130 warships, and nearly 200 smaller ships against only 13 Korean warships. Yi managed to resist the overwhelming odds and defeated the Japanese. He destroyed over 30 of their warships and did not have any Korean turtle ships destroyed.



It is largely due to this amazing feat that he is still regarded by military historians as one of the greatest naval thinkers to have ever lived. However, it was not just his victories that made him a hero. It was also his reputation amongst his countrymen as a man of great courage, honor, and wisdom. His loyalty to his troops and his country remains a testament to his nature and a model for all leaders to follow.

Notes



VOCABULARY PRACTICE

WORD BANK

Naval	- relating to warships
Invade	- to enter forcefully as an enemy
Reputation	- a favorable or good name
Desert (v)	- to leave or run away without planning to return
Resist	- to withstand or oppose
Overwhelming	- so great that resistance or opposition is useless
Feat	- a noteworthy or extraordinary act
Testament	- proof or tribute
Admiration	- a feeling of wonder, pleasure or approval
Notable	- something worth remembering

PRACTICE

You may have to change the form of the word.

- 1) The soldier was put in prison because he _____ his post.
- 2) The _____ commander lost thirty ships in the sea battle.
- 3) He had a very good _____ because of all his good deeds.
- 4) My grades are a _____ to how much I studied.
- 5) Some people are remembered for the amazing _____ that they accomplish.
- 6) The Mongolians _____ many countries under Genghis Khan.
- 7) His army was able to _____ the attackers.
- 8) The enemy's _____ numbers ensured their victory over the defending army.
- 9) The most _____ event at Jeonju University is the annual fall festival.
- 10) I had nothing but _____ for the winner of the public speaking contest.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1) Who tried to invade Korea in 1592?

2) How did Admiral Yi first make a reputation for himself?

3) Why was he thrown in prison?

4) What did Yi use to help him win the war?

5) Why was Yi's naval career remarkable?

6) How many naval battles did Admiral Yi lose?

7) Where was his most notable victory?

8) How many ships did Yi have in the battle of Myeongnyang?

9) How is Yi regarded by many military historians?

10) Why is Yi regarded this way?

LESSON SKILL PRACTICE

Label the information fact (F) or opinion (O).

	1) His victories were against unbelievable odds.
	2) Yi won many battles against Jurchen raiders.
	3) He is a hero.
	4) The Japanese fleet had over 130 warships.
	5) Yi is the greatest naval commander ever.

Find three more facts and three more opinions in the story.

Fact
1)
2)
3)
Opinion
1)
2)
3)

READING SKILL PRACTICE

Go to the **Gochang story** in Unit one page 10 and actively read the text on the next page using the notetaking method explained on page 19. Take notes for first 4 paragraphs.

Paragraph 1	
Paragraph 2	
Paragraph 3	
Paragraph 4	

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- 1) Heroes often come from war time feats. Can you talk about a hero that is not related to war in your country?
- 2) Yi used a new war invention (turtle ship) to defeat his enemies. What do you think about America using another new invention, the atomic bomb to defeat Japan 400 years later?
- 3) Who is the greatest hero not from your country? Why?
- 4) Should our heroes be famous people from history or people from our own lives? Why?
- 5) Today many people make sports stars their heroes. Is this good? Why or Why not?

UNIT 3: YUMMY RECIPE

READING STYLE: **R E C I P E**

LESSON: **COUNT/NON-COUNT**

SKILL: **SCANNING TEXT**

UNIT PREVIEW

The history of lasagna is debated. There are three different possibilities that are discussed today. You can decide which one you think is best. Lasagna has typically included four ingredients: meat, cheese, pasta, and tomato sauce. Lasagna has changed a lot over the centuries. In this unit we will look at the history of lasagna and an easy to cook recipe. Get ready to read about one of the world's favorite foods and because of its versatility, a staple for many families around the world.



LESSON SKILL: COUNT/NON-COUNT NOUNS

Some nouns are not countable. This may be:

- 1) because they cannot be separated into smaller units (liquids, water, coffee) or
- 2) because there are just too many to count (rice, sand, hair).

Examples:

- 1) Rice is the staple food in many Asian countries.
- 2) Coffee tastes better with milk and sugar.
- 3) Hair gets caught in the drain when I shower.

PRACTICE

Identify the following as countable or non-countable nouns.

Rice – not countable (*nc*) Strawberries – countable (*c*)






								
trees	beer	flour	balloons	pepper	wine	pork	flowers	lasagna

In order to buy, sell, and cook non-countable items, we need measurements to talk about them.

Example: *Three glasses of beer, a cup of flour, or a bottle of wine*

How would you complete the following phrases?

Example: *A loaf of bread or a slice of bread*

				
1) A _____ of cake.	2) Add two _____ of garlic.	3) A _____ of sliced mushrooms.	4) A _____ of orange juice.	5) A _____ of cabbage.

READING SKILL: SCANNING

WHAT IS SCANNING?

Scanning involves looking at, *not* reading, a text to gain information fast. You *look* over a text, but do not read everything. You are looking for specific information.

When we scan we look for specific information like:

Names	Dates	Numbers or other statistics	Jargon (words only used in a limited area)	Facts
-------	-------	-----------------------------	--	-------

HOW TO SCAN

- 1) Only scan for one piece of information at a time.
- 2) Search for key words only, and only scan for a small part of the word – The first or last letter or sound.
Think how the information will be written. Will it be a name, date, number, fact, etc.?
- 3) If the article is short, scan the whole document. If it is long, think about where the information you want could be and start there. Look at things like section titles, bold words, pictures etc.
- 4) Do not scan left to right, you will start reading instead of scanning. Scan up and down a page or right to left, or both.
- 5) When you find the words you are looking for, read the whole sentence.

PRACTICE

The reading on the next page is a recipe. Scan for the answers. Scan for the information that is underlined.

- 1) What is the total time for this recipe (Time is usually numbers)? _____
- 2) How much ricotta cheese do you need? _____
- 3) How long do you bake it for? _____
- 4) How long do you let it cool? _____
- 5) When did tomatoes come to Europe? _____
 - a) Key words to scan for: _____
 - b) Where will the information be (start, middle, end)? _____
 - c) Information gained from scanning: _____

READING: RECIPE

THE HISTORY OF LASAGNA

The history of lasagna is debated. There are three different possibilities that are discussed today. You can decide which one you think is best. Lasagna has typically included four ingredients: meat, cheese, pasta, and tomato sauce. Lasagna has changed a lot over the **centuries**. In this unit we will look at the history of lasagna and an easy to cook recipe, for those that want to try. Get ready for your taste buds to go crazy as we read about one of the world's favorite foods and because of its **versatility**, a **staple** for many families around the world.

For years people accepted that Marco Polo, a famous Italian explorer, brought pasta back to Europe with him during his trip to China. This may be true but lasagna existed before the era of Marco Polo and there are other theories about its origination.

Some people believe that lasagna can be **traced** back to ancient Greece. They believe this because the Greek word for the dish that it is cooked in is '*lasagnum*'. Others believe that the name comes from the Roman noodle called '*lagane*'. The third **alternative** is that it comes from the English word, '*loseyn*'.

Regardless of which of these explanations is correct, it was surely a much different food back then than it is now. First of all, tomatoes did not come to Europe until the Europeans invaded what is now known as South America sometime around 1500. Tomato was the local South American name for fruit. Secondly, cheese tastes much different now as the early cheese for lasagne was surely made with sheep's milk (or possibly goat's milk) rather than today's cow's milk. Some of you may think '*lasagne*' is a spelling mistake but it is actually the plural form of lasagna. Whether it was invented in Greece, England or Italy, it has certainly become associated with and popular everywhere in Italy.

Today, there are many different kinds of lasagna.

Traditional lasagna is made with spicy sausage. However,



many other options are available. A thick Bolognese sauce was first popular in northern Italy. Cheese lasagna has no meat. This is probably from south Italy where meat was very expensive. The people of the central farmlands added chicken livers, cream and used red wine in the cooking. These differences are just from Italy. When lasagna came to America it changed again. Ground beef was plentiful and cheap in America due to the large amount of steak and roast beef eaten there. Ground beef quickly replaced sausage as it was cheaper and easier to make. Lastly in today's world of vegetarians and vegans, vegetable lasagna has become a popular alternative. Eggplant, squash, mushrooms and spinach are some of the vegetables used instead of meat in vegetarian lasagna. Tofu can be used instead of cheese in the vegan style. Today, the only **essential** ingredients are the noodles.

Enough about the history and styles of lasagne, let's look at an easy recipe to cook. There is no need to boil the noodles as today you can buy 'no boil noodles.'

A SIMPLE LASAGNA RECIPE

Preparation time	Cooking time	Total time
30 minutes	90 minutes	2 hours

<u>Ingredients</u>	1 chopped onion 500 grams of ground beef (hamburger) 750 grams of no boil noodles 500 grams of ricotta cheese 1000 grams of mozzarella cheese 1500 milliliters of spaghetti sauce (you can make your own but this is much easier) Other vegetables like mushrooms and peppers are up to you.
Instructions	1) Brown the ground beef in a frying pan and pour off the grease. 2) <u>Combine</u> with the chopped onions. 3) Add the spaghetti sauce and any other vegetables you like. 4) You may need to add some water if your sauce is thick. Stir while heating over a low to medium heat. 5) <u>Preheat</u> your oven to 185°C. 6) In a baking dish, alternate 3 layers of spaghetti sauce, pasta, and both cheeses. 7) Cover with foil and cook for approximately 90 minutes. This will vary with the amount of extras you have added. 8) The lasagna should sit for about 15 minutes before eating. 9) Enjoy some of the best, easy to make lasagna.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

WORD BANK

Alternative	- different choice from the one spoken about
Traditional	- a style of doing something carried on from a long time ago
Trace	- to follow something's history back to the beginning
Versatility	- the ability for someone or something to do many things
Staple	- the main food in someone's diet
Ingredients	- the things used in cooking a dish
Combine	- to add together
Century	- a period of 100 years
Preheat	- to heat the oven before putting any food into it
Essential	- something that is necessary.

PRACTICE

Insert words from the above list into the sentences below.

- 1) Asia's food _____ is rice. In North America it is potatoes.
- 2) Taking the bus is a great _____ to driving every day.
- 3) When you _____ drinking alcohol and driving, you cause big problems.
- 4) The Joseon era lasted about five _____, from about 1400 to 1900.
- 5) To be good at English, it is _____ that you practice every day.
- 6) Because of the tractor's _____ we did not need a truck.
- 7) When cooking it is a good idea to _____ your oven before putting food in it.
- 8) Bob _____ his family history back to the 15th century.
- 9) My parents always want us to have a _____ Christmas with a tree and a turkey.
- 10) We are missing two essential _____ if we want to make bibimbap.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1) Why has lasagna become a staple in many households around the world?

2) What are the four traditional ingredients in a simple lasagna recipe?

3) Where did Marco Polo visit?

4) Where did tomatoes originally come from?

5) When did Europeans bring the tomato back to Europe?

6) Where did meatless lasagna likely come from?

7) Why did Americans switch from sausages to ground beef in their lasagna?

8) What is *lasagne*?

9) How long do you bake the lasagna?

10) What is the final instruction in the lasagna recipe

LESSON SKILL PRACTICE

Non countable nouns use: **some**, **any**, **a little**, and **much**.

Examples:

- 1) I *have* some water in the cooler. (positive statements)
- 2) I *don't have* any water in the cooler. (negative statements)
- 3) *Do you have* any water in the cooler? (questions)
- 4) I need a little sugar for this recipe.
- 5) There is too much snow to drive on the highway.

PRACTICE:

Insert **some**, **any**, **a little**, and **much** in the sentences below.

- 1) Do you have _____ fruit in your lunch today?
- 2) There was a _____ rain in Jeonju this week.
- 3) I have too _____ homework to do tonight.
- 4) There isn't _____ cola in the fridge.
- 5) I need _____ quiet if we are going to study.

Note: use **many**, **a lot of**, and **a few** for countable nouns where the exact number is not known.

Examples:

- 1) I have many friends at school.
- 2) There are a lot of people going to the concert.
- 3) I have a few questions about nouns.

Fill in the blanks with one of the countable phrases.

- 1) We only have a _____ carrots left, please buy more.
- 2) The flood pushed _____ cars into the ditch.
- 3) A _____ bad students have ruined the fun for everyone.
- 4) _____ children study English in elementary school.
- 5) A _____ of books are missing from the library.

READING SKILL PRACTICE

Read the sports article on page 79. Practice scanning for information.
Remember don't read the article, just scan it!

Answer the following questions by scanning

- 1) What was the score? _____
 - a) Key words to scan for: _____
 - b) Where will the information be (start, end middle)? _____
 - c) Information gained from scanning: _____
- 2) Who won? _____
 - a) Key words to scan for: _____
 - b) Where will the information be (start, end middle)? _____
 - c) Information gained from scanning: _____
- 3) Which players played well? _____
 - a) Key words to scan for: _____
 - b) Where will the information be (start, end middle)? _____
 - c) Information gained from scanning: _____
- 4) When was the game played? _____
 - a) Key words to scan for: _____
 - b) Where will the information be (start, end middle)? _____
 - c) Information gained from scanning: _____

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS.

- 1) What food can you cook?
- 2) What foods have been introduced into your country's regular diet from another country?
- 3) Why do we think of tomato as a vegetable when it is really a fruit?
- 4) What is your favorite food from another country? (no fast food)
- 5) When you travel to another country, will you try their food or look for a Korean restaurant? Why?

UNIT 4: TEXT MESSAGE

READING STYLE: **TEXT MESSAGE**

LESSON: **P R O N O U N S**

SKILL: **GUESSING FROM CONTEXT**

UNIT PREVIEW

A: Hey Jen, what's up?

J: Hey Alex. Not too much, just watchin TV. You?

A: nothing. Gonna grab a bite soon.
You going to John's bday party tonight?

J: yeah, of course. It's at 7:30, isn't it?



LESSON SKILL: PRONOUNS

Pronouns can replace a noun or a noun phrase. Since pronouns must stand alone, there can be no adjectives, adverbs, or articles with a pronoun. We will study two kinds of pronouns, subject and object pronouns.

The subject is the person or thing doing the action. The object is the person or thing receiving the result of the action.

	Subject		Object	
<i>Person</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
First person (speaker)	I	We	Me	Us
Second person (spoken to)	You	You	You	You
Third person (spoken about)	He She It	They They They	Him Her It	Them Them Them

PRACTICE

Today I am travelling, and I want to tell you what happened to me. Here is my story. When _____ woke up this morning, _____ was excited. Today I am going to the US. My mother is worried about me, so _____ helped me pack my bag. After we had packed my bag, I noticed _____ had forgot to put my toothbrush in _____. While I was doing that my sister came to say goodbye to me, I think _____ is sad that I am leaving. All of my family came to my house to see me go. _____ really love me. I met my friend Matt at the bus stop, as usual _____ was late and I had to wait. However, _____ made it just in time. Matt asked _____ if I had everything packed. I told _____ I have everything. We made it to the airport but _____ was so busy. The line to get our tickets was short, but _____ took a long time. The lady at the counter asked us for our tickets and passports. Just then I realized that _____ were on my bed at home....

READING SKILL: GUESSING FROM CONTEXT

WHAT IS CONTEXT?

What do you do when you are reading a text, and you don't know a word or phrase? What can you do? You could look up the word using a dictionary. However, this is not a very good way to gain long term knowledge because there is no deep-thinking about the word.

A better way is to use the contextual clues in the text. This means looking at the sentences and words around the unknown word, and trying to guess its meaning.

- 1) What part of speech is the word? Is it a noun, verb, adjective, or adverb?
- 2) What clues can you see in the text that may help you?
- 3) What do you think the word means?

EXAMPLE

Last night I went to see a movie; it was really *adfgkjhha*. It is one of my favorite movies of all time.

- a) What word don't you know? *adfgkjhha*
- b) What part of speech is *adfgkjhha*? It is an adjective.
- c) What are some clues? It is an adjective that describes a favorite movie.
- d) My Guess: It is a positive word that describes a movie like *great, wonderful, fantastic*, etc.
- e) Then check to see if you are correct.

PRACTICE

- 1) Last night I went to the beach and I got some *paua*, they were so delicious.

- a) What word don't you know? _____
- b) What part of speech is it? _____
- c) What are some clues? _____
- d) Guess what the word means. _____
- e) Check to see if you are correct.


- 2) Mike was very good at science, and he was helping me with my homework. I asked him a question, and he started to extrapolate on the answer for a long time. I could not understand what he was saying.

- a) What word don't you know? _____
- b) What part of speech is it? _____
- c) What are some clues? _____
- d) Guess what the word means. _____
- e) Check to see if you are correct.


READING: TEXT MESSAGING

●●●● SKT 1:28 PM 67%


< Messages Jen Details

 A: Hey Jen, what's up? 3:41pm

Alex 3:41pm Hey Alex. Not too much, just watchin TV. You?

 A: Same. I'm hungry! Gonna grab a bite soon. You going to John's bday party tonight? 3:41pm

Alex 3:42pm yeah, of course. It's at 7:30, isn't it?

 A: I think he is showing up around 7:30, so his girlfriend wants the other guests to be there for 7:00. 3:42pm



Alex 3:43pm oh right, it's a surprise party! I completely forgot. Good thing I didn't say anything to him about it. Hanna would have killed me.

 A: yeah, she's been planning this for weeks. She has gone all out from what she has told me. John's parents helped too. They've even agreed to hire a DJ and a caterer! 3:43pm

Alex 3:44pm seriously? That's awesome!

 A: yeah. Should be good. 3:44pm

Alex 3:44pm So, do we need to bring anything?

 iMessage 

Messages

Jen

Details



Alex

A: I don't think so. Apparently, he doesn't want any gifts, and since they already have the food and music taken care of, there isn't much else to prepare. Maybe some wine?

3:46pm

yeah, I already have a couple bottles. Do you know if the caterer is preparing any vegetarian options? I know there will be a few people there who don't eat meat.

3:47pm



Alex

A: right, Tom and Carly definitely don't. But I think they mentioned that to John's parents before they hired the caterer.

3:47pm

that's good. How you getting to the party?

3:48pm



Alex

A: Tom's going to give me a lift. You need a ride? I'm sure they've got extra room if you want to join us.

3:49pm

yeah, that would be great! When is he picking you up?

3:50pm



Alex

about 6:45. That should give us plenty of time to get over to the party. Meet you at my place?

3:51pm

yeah, sounds great. I'll text you later when I'm on my way. See you tonight!

3:52pm



Alex

Ok later!

3:52pm



iMessage



VOCABULARY PRACTICE

WORD BANK

Hire (v)	- to engage the services of a person for payment
Caterer (n)	- a person or company you hire to prepare a meal
Vegetarian (adj)	- a person who does not eat meat
Would have killed me (idiom)	- would have been very angry or disappointed
Apparently (adv)	- something seems to be a certain way
Mention (v)	- to say something
Lift (n)	- a ride somewhere in your car
Pick up (phr. V)	- to meet to give a ride to someone
Text (v)	- to send a message through your phone
Taken care of	- have completed or made a plan to do something

PRACTICE

- 1) This _____ burger tastes horrible. I hate fake meat!
- 2) If my sister saw me reading her diary, she _____.
- 3) Did you _____ your problem to the teacher? She might be able to help.
- 4) Why didn't the _____ bring any cake? Didn't they know this is a birthday party?
- 5) The business does not _____ people unless they have enough work experience.
- 6) Can I get a _____ to school today? My car is out of gas.
- 7) You should _____ your boyfriend and ask him to pick you up.
- 8) _____ they didn't know they had to come to class to write the test.
- 9) You can borrow the car if you _____ your brother after work.
- 10) I have _____ the meat for the picnic. Will you bring some salad?

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1) Who is showing up around 7:00?

2) Who is John's girlfriend?

3) Who agreed to hire a DJ and caterer?

4) What does John want for his birthday?

5) How is Alex getting to the party?

6) Who doesn't eat meat?

7) What time is Alex getting picked up?

8) Where are Jen and Alex meeting?

9) How long has John's girlfriend been planning the party?

10) What will Jen do on the way to Alex's house?

LESSON SKILL PRACTICE

PRONOUN PRACTICE

Identify the noun that the pronoun has replaced.

Sentence: I think *he* is showing up around 7:30, so his girlfriend wants *us* to be there for 7:00.

Pronoun: *he*

Noun:

Pronoun: *us*

Noun:

Sentence: Jen: oh right, *it's* a surprise party! I completely forgot. Good thing *I* didn't say anything to *him* about it. Hanna would have killed *me*.

Pronoun: *it*

Noun:

Pronoun: *him*

Noun:

Pronoun: *I*

Noun:

Pronoun: *me*

Noun:

Replace the noun with a pronoun in the blank that follows it.

- 1) **My brother** _____ won **the game** _____.
- 2) **The team** _____ will travel to Seoul to meet **the President of Korea** _____.
- 3) **You and your sister** _____ bought **three books** _____.
- 4) **Our class** _____ went to the zoo to see **a kiwi bird** _____.
- 5) **Florence Nightingale** _____ was a brave nurse who saved **many people** _____.
- 6) I asked **Park Ji Sung** _____ for an autograph, not for someone else but for _____.
- 7) **The bus driver** _____ asked **my friends and I** _____ to be quiet.
- 8) The movie was enjoyed by **you and your friends** _____.
- 9) **The tests** _____ were harder than last year's tests.
- 10) **The doctors** _____ spoke to **the patients** _____ about **health care** _____.

READING SKILL PRACTICE

SKILL PRACTICE

Look at the article on page 82. Find three words you do not know. Use contextual skills to understand them.

- 1) What word don't you know? _____
 - a) What part of speech is it? _____
 - b) What are some clues? _____
 - c) What is your guess? _____

- 2) What word don't you know? _____
 - a) What part of speech is it? _____
 - b) What are some clues? _____
 - c) What is your guess? _____

- 3) What word don't you know? _____
 - a) What part of speech is it? _____
 - b) What are some clues? _____
 - c) What is your guess? _____

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- 1) Have you ever been to a surprise party? Did the surprise work?
- 2) Should you provide vegetarian and vegan options at a party? Why or Why not?
- 3) When serving alcohol, who is responsible that guests get home safe?
- 4) What is your favorite kind of party? Why?
- 5) Why is wine a good thing to bring to a party?

UNIT 5: GAME REVIEW

READING STYLE: **GAME REVIEW**

LESSON: **S / V AGREEMENT**

SKILL: **FLUENCY DEVELOPMENT**

Game Review: League of Legends

UNIT PREVIEW

This week on Gamer's Corner we are taking a look back at a game that has proven itself to be one of the best of its genre. After seven years it is still one of the most popular multi-player online battle arena (MOBA) games on the market. Of course, I am referring to none other than League of Legends, also known as LoL.



LESSON SKILL: SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

In English, the subject of the sentence can be *singular* (one) or *plural* (more than one). Each subject has its own verb form. The third person, singular subjects must use an 's' on the verb in the present tense. All others have no 's'. Nouns that are represented by pronouns, 'he', 'she', and 'it' also use the 's' on the verb.

Examples:

She takes the bus every morning.	I take the bus every morning.
It flies south every winter.	They fly south every winter.

Note: Remember this only happens in the present tense.

Write the correct form of the verb in the sentences below.

- 1) Our dad _____ (play) with us when we were young.
- 2) Seoul _____ (be) the largest city in Korea.
- 3) I _____ (swim) at the pool near our house every morning.
- 4) My friend _____ (pick) me up around 10.a.m.
- 5) Richard _____ (snore) when he sleeps at night.

SKILL: FLUENCY DEVELOPMENT

WHAT IS FLUENCY?

Fluency development is a very important part of learning a language. It is often overlooked in ESL classrooms. Many prominent language experts recommend fluency development should account for 25% of your language learning time.

What is fluency development?	Very simply <i>fluency</i> = <i>speed</i> .	Reading Fluency = Reading Speed + Understanding
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Readers with high fluency automatically read a word without thinking about it. This allows their brain to focus more on comprehension. Low fluency readers focus more on trying to read the word (pronunciation), and cannot focus on comprehension. Therefore, if you can recognize words faster, you can understand more of what you read and save time.

PRACTICE

There are many things you can do to improve your fluency. In this unit we will look at a fluency development strategy called '**4/3/2 Reading**'.

Note: When you practice fluency development you should use an easy text.
There should be very few unknown words.

4/3/2/ READING

To do this reading:

4 minutes	3 minutes	2 minutes
Read a text for four minutes. After four minutes, circle where your stopped reading.	Read the same text (from the beginning) for three minutes, and circle where you stopped.	Read the same text again for (from the beginning) for two minutes, and circle where you stopped.

The last reading should be the fastest in terms of words per minute.

- If the third reading is not the fastest the text may be too easy for you.
- If your practice text is short, you should change the '**4/3/2**' to '**2/1.5/1**' Reading (time).
- For added English benefit, read aloud.

Read the story on the next page using either '**4/3/2**' to '**2/1.5/1**' Reading.

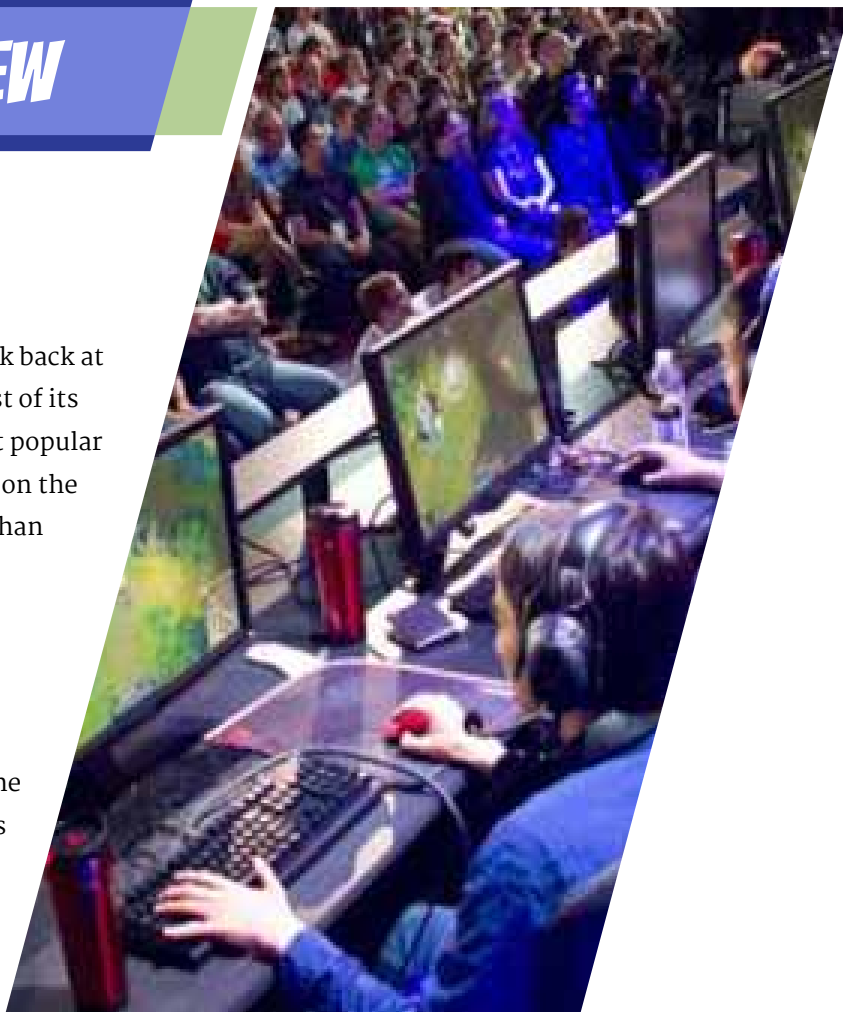
READING: REVIEW

GAME REVIEW:
LEAGUE OF LEGENDS

This week on Gamer's Corner we are taking a look back at a game that has proven itself to be one of the best of its genre. After seven years it is still one of the most popular multi-player online battle arena (MOBA) games on the market. Of course, I am referring to none other than League of Legends, aka LoL.

Released in October of 2009, LoL quickly became a fan favorite due to its free online access and its focus on team-based strategy. It quickly rose in popularity, becoming the most played game in the world by 2012, and by 2014 the number of players per month was over 65,000,000 people. And it's still going strong. The developer and publisher of LoL, Riot Games, conducts League matches in North America, Europe, and South America, as well as several countries in Asia, including China, Taiwan, and South Korea. The winners of these leagues get the chance to compete in the World Championship where they can win over \$2,000,000. I know, right? Who ever said you can't make money playing computer games?

But what is it about this game that keeps people coming back? Well, we have read through many gamer reviews and feedback from various critics, as well as our own professionals, and we have narrowed it down to three key reasons why people just can't seem to get enough of LoL. Overall, this game has dominated the MOBA market, and it doesn't show any signs of letting up. There will always be challengers to take the crown, but so far the people have spoken, and they seem happy with their current ruler. So until a new game comes along with something to attract the millions of die-hard fans, all we have to say is long live LoL.



<p>1. Customization:</p> <p>Not only can you choose from a <u>wide array</u> of heroes to fight for you as you seek to destroy your opponent's Nexus, you can also upgrade your characters using the Runes and Masteries. The ability to change your characters and progress through a variety of levels really adds a lot to the experience.</p>	<p>2. Updates:</p> <p>In addition to the characters and customizations already provided, the developer at Riot Games also regularly updates the selection of Champions to choose from and the abilities to unlock them, coming up with new ideas every few weeks.</p>	<p>3. The Price is Right:</p> <p>Possibly the most important and attractive feature of LoL is that it is free to play. There are other MOBAs out there that you typically need to pay to play, but Riot Games made the right decision by keeping their platform free to use. True, there are some additional features that you can pay for, but the game can be enjoyed without having to spend a cent.</p>
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Overall, this game has dominated the MOBA market, and it doesn't show any signs of letting up. There will always be challengers to take the crown, but so far, the people have spoken, and they seem happy with their current ruler. So, until a new game comes along with something to attract the millions of die-hard fans, all we have to say is long live LoL



VOCABULARY PRACTICE

WORD BANK

Arena	- a building for sporting events commonly winter sports
Going strong	- continues to be successful
Conducts	- holds or organizes
Compete	- to try and accomplish something that others are trying also to do
Critics	- people who judge or review things
Narrowed	- to reduce something or eliminate some choices
Wide array	- a large number of different choices
Dominate	- to control or be the most important part of something
Letting up	- slowing down or approaching the end of something
Die-hard fan	- very loyal to something

PRACTICE

Insert one of the words from above into the sentences below.

You may have to change the form of the word.

- 1) I thought the popularity of K pop music would be short but it is still _____.
- 2) I am a _____ of Man U.
- 3) Samsung and LG _____ for most of the phone market in Korea.
- 4) The _____ is sold out for the gold medal hockey game.
- 5) There is a _____ of colors to choose from for my painting.
- 6) I have _____ my choice of universities to Oxford or Jeonju University.
- 7) New Zealand has _____ the rugby world for years.
- 8) The _____ loved the new movie but the people aren't buying tickets.
- 9) It was raining very hard ten minutes ago but it seems to be _____ now.
- 10) Our school _____ English camps every summer.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1) How long has League of Legends been on the market?

2) What type of game is LoL?

3) When was LoL released?

4) What are two reasons that LoL became a fan favorite?

5) What company developed and published LoL?

6) Who gets to compete in the LoLWorld Championship?

7) What do you seek to destroy when you play LoL?

8) How can players upgrade their characters?

9) How often do the developers come up with new ideas for updates?

10) What is possibly the most attractive feature of LoL?

LESSON SKILL PRACTICE

Insert the correct form of the verb into the blank below.

- 1) Our teacher usually _____ (walk) to school.
- 2) The actress _____ (want) to move to Hollywood.
- 3) The students _____ (listen) carefully to the teacher.
- 4) My book _____ (be) at home.
- 5) Yesterday, my sister _____ (eat) frog legs.

PRACTICE

In the story, find **SIX** subject verb agreements in the third person singular.

(A) Two with *pronouns* and the verb *to be*

Prounoun (She)	Be verb (is)	Rest of the sentence (taller than me)
1)		
2)		

(B) Two with *nouns* and the verb *to be*

Noun (My parents)	Be verb (are)	Rest of the sentence (friends with the doctor)
3)		
4)		

(C) Two with *nouns* and an *action verb*

Noun (Our school)	Action verb (plays)	Rest of the sentence (your school today)
5)		
6)		

READING SKILL PRACTICE

SKILL PRACTICE

Please look the text called **Korea Hosts the Olympics** on page 80. Read the text using the **4/3/2 Reading** technique described on page 49.

After you have done the **4/3/2 Reading**, work out your reading speed per minute

- **4 Minute** Reading Read Speed = Total words read / 4

Reading Speed per Minute = _____

- **3 Minute** Reading Read Speed = Total words read / 3

Reading Speed per Minute = _____

- **2 Minute** Reading Read Speed = Total words read / 2

Reading Speed per Minute = _____

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

- 1) Have you played one game over a long period of time? Why or Why not?
- 2) Why are digital games more popular than live games today?
- 3) What is the most important feature in a digital game? Why?
- 4) Do you think you will let your children play more, the same or less digital games? Why?
- 5) What will be the next popular trend in digital games? Why?

UNIT 6: VOCAB RETENTION

READING STYLE: **H O W T O . . .**

LESSON: **A D J E C T I V E S**

SKILL: **M N E M O N I C S**

UNIT PREVIEW

Extreme long-term memory practice means that you wait days or years between practice sessions and forget almost everything. Extreme short-term memory practice means that you practice remembering all the time but find yourself with many hours of work every day. You don't want either. Actually, what you want is short, daily practice sessions that build up to long-term memories that enable you to go for years **WITHOUT** forgetting anything.



LESSON SKILL: ADJECTIVES

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are words used to give more information about the person, place or thing that we are talking about. Adjectives can be either **descriptive** or **possessive**.

Note: an adjective **must** have a noun with it.

DESCRIPTIVE ADJECTIVES

These give more information about the following noun. Examples: *red, tall, lazy, forgetful, sad*
Put a *descriptive* adjective in the following sentences.

- 1) I bought two _____ oranges.
- 2) I am travelling with three _____ Americans.
- 3) My parents gave me a _____ sports car for my 21st birthday.
- 4) My younger sister loved the _____ lions at the zoo today.
- 5) Our _____ restaurant is always so busy.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE

Type 1 – The *noun* form: It adds ('s) to a noun to show ownership of the thing that follows

Example: Obama's wife, the school's dormitory, the car's door

Type 2 – The *pronoun* form: It uses words that look like pronouns but do not stand alone and therefore are adjectives.

<u>Singular</u>	my car	your car	his car	her car	its car
<u>Plural</u>	our car	your car	their car		

Insert a *possessive* adjective in the blank.

- 1) The tow truck towed (the queen's) _____ car.
- 2) My wife and I had a fire in (my wife's and my) _____ home.
- 3) I saw a kangaroo hide some food in _____ pouch.
- 4) You had better eat _____ vegetables.
- 5) The students had to do _____ presentations yesterday.

READING SKILL: MNEMONICS

There are many different ways to learn new vocabulary. In this section we will look at a vocabulary retention technique called *Mnemonics*. The text on the text page also contains other vocabulary retention techniques you may like to try.

HOW TO MAKE A MNEMONIC

- 1) Mnemonics help you remember things. They can be rhymes, tunes, letters, ideas, images or associations.
- 2) One mnemonic technique to learn new **L2** vocabulary is to make a **L1** sentence that sounds similar to (it does not have to be exactly the same) the word you are trying to learn.

Note: **L1** means your native Language. **L2** means your second Language.

1) Find a L2 word you would like to remember.	Ship
2) Make a L1 sentence that contains sounds that are similar to the L2 word.	십만원 입니다.
3) Highlight or underline the L1 sounds that are similar to the L2 word.	십만원 입니다.

Note: This mnemonic technique works as it forces you to think deeply about a word.

PRACTICE

Look at the text on the next page. Find FIVE words that you don't know. Write them down and create a mnemonic for them.

1) L2 Word:	L1 Mnemonic:
2) L2 Word:	L1 Mnemonic:
3) L2 Word:	L1 Mnemonic:
4) L2 Word:	L1 Mnemonic:
5) L2 Word:	L1 Mnemonic:

READING: HOW TO...

HOW TO MOST EFFECTIVELY LEARN NEW VOCABULARY

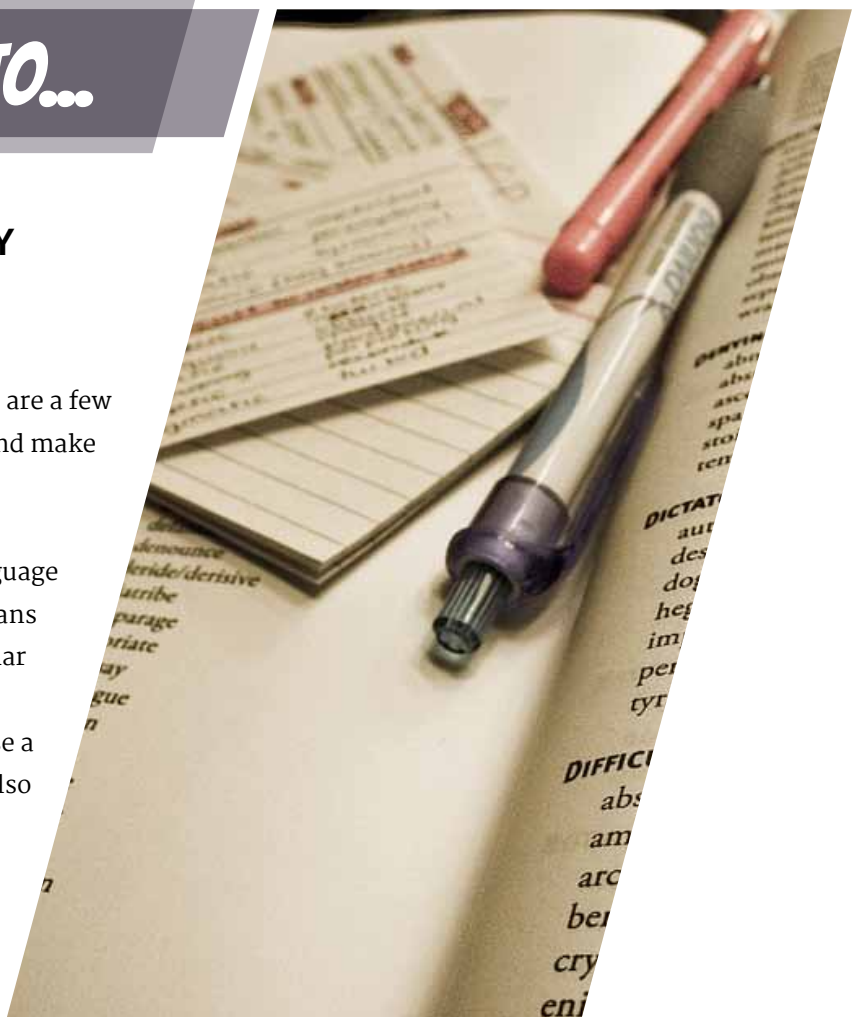
When you start learning a second language, here are a few tips that can help you get started more quickly and make faster and better progress.

First, try to make your memories of the new language as deep and **multi-sensory** as possible. This means learning about its new vocabulary words, grammar points, and expressions in different usages and **from multiple angles**. For example, after you use a dictionary to find the definition of a new word, also do an internet search for the word and find its related images, or multiple uses of that word in a sentence or phrase. Then, try to create a **vivid mental picture** of that image in your mind to help you easily remember it later.

Second, study as little as possible. I know this sounds backwards right now (language learning is hard, shouldn't I do MORE of it?). Actually, the way you learn a new language effectively is not by studying more and more vocabulary into your brain, but rather by learning to effectively recall (use what you have learnt) as much as possible, as soon as possible. In fact, in language learning, the most important thing is to practice recall as much as possible. This means that after a 30-minute session, for example, you should immediately spend another 3-5 minutes trying to remember what you just studied. This is a much better **learning strategy** than simply learning something once, closing the book, and walking away for the day.

Third, make your recalling practice challenging but not too hard. Give yourself a chance to have some quick wins when remembering what you just learned, and it will

motivate you to keep at it. Here's a good example. When you learn new words, you should allow yourself to NEARLY forget the new vocabulary, but not forget it completely. For a typical person that means not seeing these words for less than a day. This means you should not be trying to learn more than ten words at any time. Five is even better. So, review the new words at the end of the lesson. Those words you know put into a review bin for tomorrow. Those you don't know, go back into the study bin for tomorrow. You can use flashcards to give yourself immediate feedback, to quickly help that word spring back into short-term memory. This is a good way to start putting those things into your long-term memory.



Here are two **extremes** of memory recall practice. Extreme long-term practice means that you wait days or years between practice **sessions** and forget almost everything. Extreme short-term practice means that you practice remembering all the time but find yourself with many hours of work every day. You don't want either. Actually, what you want is short, daily practice sessions that build up to long-term memories that enable you to go for years WITHOUT forgetting anything.

Therefore, in your daily practice, you should take the following FOUR steps:

- 1) Learn new words;
- 2) Immediately recall what you just learned;
- 3) Review some words from last week that you haven't used since.
- 4) Review some words from months or years back that you haven't studied recently.

One great tool that can allow you to do just that and **keep track of** everything easily is called a **Spaced Repetition System**.

Here is how it works. Make flash cards for every new word or phrase that you study. Put the words on one side of the card and their meaning (translation if necessary) or a picture on the other side. Then before finishing for the day review the today's new words. Any words that you didn't remember should go back into the study **bin** again for the next day and start the cycle fresh. The words that you remembered will be placed in a review bin for a future day, perhaps the next day, in 3 days or next week. You will have a bin for next month, three months from now and next year.

Every day after you have studied your new words, test yourself on the words in your review bin. Did you know their meaning? You will need to decide when you want to see these words again.

At some point, the word should go into my never again bin. These are the words that you will likely never forget. (Example: *mother, school, test*) Putting 100 words into my never again bin is an amazing feat. You may want to **keep track of** this on your computer or smart phone. Ask your sister to do the same on her phone or your brother on his phone. Our whole family studied like this. If you are interested in a digital Spaced Repetition System, that can help you keep track of everything easily on your phone or computer, there are many of them available on the internet. Some are free, others require a fee. These web sites turn the learning and recall into a kind of multi-sensory game which helps your overall learning process and enjoyment. You can even compete with your friends and family.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

WORD BANK

Multi-sensory	- affecting more than one of our five senses, sound, sight, touch, taste or smell
From multiple angles	- different ways
Bin	- a storage container of some kind
Vivid mental picture	- a clear idea in your mind
Learning strategy	- a way to study
Motivate	- inspire to do something
Extreme	- the very end of somethings (0 and 100 would be the extremes of a grade)
Session	- one complete time period of an activity (<i>example</i> : a session of Congress)
Keep track of	- keep a record of
Digital	- electronic or computer based

PRACTICE

You may have to change the form of the word.

- 1) I like to _____ the number of words I learn every day.
- 2) Eating is a _____ experience involving taste and appearance.
- 3) Ban Gi Moon _____ me to learn English.
- 4) I read _____ books.
- 5) _____ sports can be very dangerous but very exciting.
- 6) After the New Year, I put all my old clothes in the recycling _____.
- 7) After only one _____ with the therapist, I was free of pain in my back.
- 8) We had to try _____ to solve the difficult engineering problem.
- 9) To help me with my tests, I try to create a _____ of my homework.
- 10) Our reading professor has taught us several new _____ this semester.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1) What should you do first?

2) What should you search on the internet?

3) What is the most important thing in language learning?

4) For the best results, how many new words should you learn daily?

5) What is long term practice?

6) What is a good way to keep track of things?

7) Where do words that you forgot go?

8) Where do words you will likely never forget go?

9) According to the text, what feels amazing?

10) Who can you compete with?

LESSON SKILL PRACTICE

Complete the chart using words from the story:

Descriptive Adjective	<i>Word it is talking about</i>	Possessive Adjective	<i>Word it is talking about</i>
1)		1)	
2)		2)	
3)		3)	
4)		4)	
5)		5)	
6)		6)	

READING SKILL PRACTICE

SKILL PRACTICE

Look at the text **The Liancourt Islands** on page 68. Find five words that you don't know. Write them down then write a mnemonic.

1) L2 Word:	L1 Mnemonic:
2) L2 Word:	L1 Mnemonic:
3) L2 Word:	L1 Mnemonic:
4) L2 Word:	L1 Mnemonic:
5) L2 Word:	L1 Mnemonic:

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- 1) Do you agree with the story that you should study less? Explain?
- 2) Do you think online apps can help you learn? Why?
- 3) Talk about a learning experience that you were unsuccessful?
- 4) Share a fun mnemonic with the class!
- 5) Speak with a native speaker from another language. Listen for 5 words you don't know. Search the internet for a visual image of these words. Put them on your phone so you can share with your group.

REVIEW UNIT: DEBATE

READING STYLE: **D E B A T E**

LESSON: **R E V I E W**

SKILL: **P R E - R E A D I N G**

UNIT PREVIEW

Although the ownership of this small island is disputed, certain facts are not and it will make our debate more interesting if we acknowledge certain things. The Korean name for these rocks is Dokdo. The Japanese name for these rocks is Takeshima. Internationally they became known as the Liancourt Rocks after a French whaling ship, called 'Le Liancourt,' almost destroyed itself on them in 1849. There are two main islands about 150 metres apart.



125° Longitude C East from 130° Greenwich D 135° E



SKILL REVIEW 1: PRE-READING

Note to teachers: The five highlighted words in the story are to be used in the **context review** and as such should NOT be explained to the students before or during the reading.

1 Access Prior knowledge	What is the article genre?	Is it a narrative, interview, historical text, review, blog, news story?
	<i>Answer:</i>	
	What do you know about the genre?	Where do you read this genre? What is this genre normally about (people, places, events, etc.)? What is your personal experience with this genre?
	<i>Answer:</i>	
2 Predict what is in the text	Read the Title	What new information do you get from the title? Do you have any personal experience with the title information?
	<i>Answer:</i>	
	Look at the pictures	What new information do you get from the pictures? Do you have any personal experience with the pictures?
	<i>Answer:</i>	
	Read the keywords	What new information do you get from the keywords?
	<i>Answer:</i>	
	Read the introduction	What new information do you get from the introduction?
	<i>Answer:</i>	
	Read the conclusion	What new information do you get from the conclusion?
	<i>Answer:</i>	
3	Read the text.	
4	After reading , think about if your predictions were correct. Did you miss something that you could have guessed from the information in part 2? Reviewing your pre-reading like this will help you to improve your pre-reading abilities.	
<i>Things I missed</i>		<i>Things I wrote that the story did not mention</i>
1) _____		1) _____
2) _____		2) _____
3) _____		3) _____

SKILL REVIEW 2: SCANNING

HOW TO SCAN REVIEW

- 1) Only scan for one piece of information at a time. Keep thinking about the word/information you want to find.
- 2) Search for key words only or parts of words
 - a) Think how the information will be written. Will it be a name, date, number, fact, etc.?
- 3) If the article is short, scan the whole document. If it is long, think about where the information you want could be and start there. Look at things like section titles, bold words, pictures etc.
- 4) Look at three or four lines of writing at a time.
- 5) Do not scan left to right, you will start reading instead of scanning. Scan up and down a page or right to left, or both.
- 6) When you find the words you are looking for, read the whole sentence.

Read the questions below and **before scanning** put what kind of information you should be looking for into the blanks.

Example: How far apart are the two main islands? *a distance number*
What is the Japanese name for these islands? *a name (capital letters)*

BEFORE SCANNING

- 1) In what year did a French ship almost hit the rocks? _____
- 2) How many years ago were the islands formed? _____
- 3) Who is arguing over the islands? _____
- 4) What is the name of the treaty that ended WW2? _____
- 5) What is 'Dagelet' better known as? _____

SCAN

Now scan the story for the right answers:

- 1) In what year did a French ship almost hit the rocks? _____
- 2) How many years ago were the islands formed? _____
- 3) Who is arguing over the islands? _____
- 4) What is the name of the treaty that ended WW2? _____
- 5) What is 'Dagelet' better known as? _____

Now read the article on the next two pages (70 and 71). Page 72 *should* be used for making notes. Since this is a debate the key points for each side can be noted on that page.

READING: A DEBATE

WHO OWNS THE LIANCOURT ROCKS?

The Facts

Although the ownership of this small island is disputed, certain facts are not and it will make our debate more interesting if we acknowledge certain things. The Korean name for these rocks is Dokdo. The Japanese name for these rocks is Takeshima. Internationally they became known as the Liancourt Rocks after a French whaling ship, called 'Le Liancourt,' almost destroyed itself on them in 1849. The rocks themselves seem to have little value but they are in rich fishing grounds that may contain large amounts of natural gas.

There are two main islands about 150 metres apart and about 90 small islands or islets that are considered part of the island group. The total area of the group is small. The island group is slightly closer to Japanese mainland than the Korean mainland (211km vs 217km) but closer to the nearest Korean Island than the nearest Japanese island. (87km vs 157km).

In 2006, there was a geology report that stated the islands that were formed 4.5 million years ago were eroding. The continual battering by the wind and the salt water will eventually return the islands of volcanic rock back to the sea from which they arose. Japan took possession of these islands in 1905 to give them a better vantage point for an upcoming war with Russia.

**The Argument from South Korea**

The first recorded reference to Dokdo is in Samguksagi (The History of the Three Kingdoms). Usanguk was incorporated into the Silla kingdom in 512 A.D. There are also mentions of these islands in Goryeo Geographical record and the Annals of King Sejong. These three historical records prove that Dokdo was part of the Shilla Kingdom that included Ulleungdo and Usando (Dokdo). The first mention of Dokdo



in Japanese records is over 1000 years later in 1667. In the *Onshu shicho goki* (Records and Observances of Oki province) both Dokdo and Ulleungdo are not claimed as Japanese territory but rather as being Joseon territory.

On November 17th, 1905, the Japanese-Korean Treaty, Eulsa, was signed and it guaranteed the independence and territorial integrity of Korea.

**The Japanese Argument**

Japan does not accept the early historical references to these islands. The entire Ulleungdo region was called Usanguk in early references. Present day Ulleungdo was called Mureungdo or Ulleungdo. Dokdo was called Usando, Yodo, or Sambongdo.

The Japanese argue that it is unclear which islands are being referred to and claim the entire references only prove the island of Ulleungdo to be clarified as Shilla or Joseon territory. There are many references to two islands Mureung and Ureung but Dokdo itself is two islands so why is there no reference to three islands. There are also two smaller islands close to Ulleungdo that Japan says increases the confusion.

After King Taejong, the third king (1418–1422) of the Joseon dynasty became king, he ordered the evacuation of the Ulleungdo islands to stop deserters and criminals from fleeing there. The Ulleungdo islands remained unoccupied by Korea until April of 1883 and at that time all 254 Japanese occupants were returned to Japan. Japan claims that as these islands were unoccupied at the time their settlers arrived in the mid 1800's the principle of terra nullius applies. This rule says that unoccupied land or possessions can be taken by the new possessors. It was a common international way of doing things at that time. They claim it was Korea that used force to retake the islands and not an act of Japanese aggression.

The Japanese surrender and peace treaty of World War 2 is officially known as the 'Treaty of San Francisco', the city that hosted the peace talks. There were about 20 official drafts (writings) of this treaty. In the early drafts, the disputed islands were given to Korea. In the middle drafts the islands stayed with Japan. In the final series of drafts their disposition is not mentioned. This was due to a dispute between America and the U.K. as to who should get the Liancourt Rocks. The final wording was that Japan gives up all right, title and claim to Korea including the islands of Quelpart (Jeju), Port Hamilton (Geomundo), and Dagelet. (Ulleungdo) There is no mention of Dokdo and therefore Japan believes it was allowed to keep it.

Finally, Japan has tried to get this decision to the International Court of Justice but South Korea refuses to let them decide. Japan argues that Korea's unwillingness to let them decide means Korea knows they don't have a strong argument.



The counter argument by South Korea

Most of the counter argument by South Korea is directed at the Treaty of San Francisco. First of all, South Korea was not allowed to attend or participate. Second, the treaty was used as bargaining chip to bring Japan to the American side of the Cold War. The Soviet Union strongly disagreed with the final wording and refused to sign it. China also was not invited to these meetings though Chinese sovereignty was being discussed. So, in the end, China, Russia, and neither Korea agreed to this treaty. Can it really be the document that determines the outcomes of China, and Korea if these countries did not agree to the treaty or participate in its creation? It is also important to note that Taiwan was not mentioned in this treaty but no one is claiming that Japan should get to keep Taiwan as it also was not directly mentioned.



The argument of North Korea

North Korea has long stood by the arguments made by the South Koreans with one exception. They claim that since the Pyongyang government is the only legally standing government on the Korean peninsula, (the Seoul government is a tool of the Americans) that the Dokdo islands belong to North Korea.

In summary, it is important to note that over time different arguments have been given by both sides. As new evidence is found, both sides continue to alter their arguments to meet the new evidence. New governments and new scholars find different arguments more compelling. Japan has offered to let the International Court of Justice make the final decision but Korea says why would we let outsiders make a decision on our territory? The debate goes on.

SKILL REVIEW 3: NOTE TAKING

Take notes for each of the 6 sections.

1) Facts

2) South Korea's arguments

3) Japan's arguments

4) South Korea's counter argument

5) North Korea's arguments

6) Conclusion/ my opinion

HOMEWORK

Add other points to enhance your argument for the side you support. You may need to search these on the internet in your home language and try to list them below in English.

Point 1 _____

Point 2 _____

Point 3 _____

SKILL REVIEW 4: GUESSING FROM CONTEXT

Try to determine the meaning of these words by reading the sentences around them. Review page 39 for help.

Vantage point (location: Facts)			
<i>Part of Speech</i>	<i>Clues</i>	<i>My guess</i>	<i>Correct?</i>
			<input type="checkbox"/>
Disposition (The Japanese argument)			
<i>Part of Speech</i>	<i>Clues</i>	<i>My guess</i>	<i>Correct?</i>
			<input type="checkbox"/>
Aggression (The Japanese Argument)			
<i>Part of Speech</i>	<i>Clues</i>	<i>My guess</i>	<i>Correct?</i>
			<input type="checkbox"/>
Principle (The Japanese Argument)			
<i>Part of Speech</i>	<i>Clues</i>	<i>My guess</i>	<i>Correct?</i>
			<input type="checkbox"/>
Surrender (The Japanese Argument)			
<i>Part of Speech</i>	<i>Clues</i>	<i>My guess</i>	<i>Correct?</i>
			<input type="checkbox"/>

SKILL REVIEW 5: MNEMONICS

Find 3 words in the story that you can create a mnemonic match with.

1) L2 Word:	L1 Mnemonic:
2) L2 Word:	L1 Mnemonic:
3) L2 Word:	L1 Mnemonic:

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

WORD BANK

Disputed	– not agreed upon
Acknowledge	– to admit something is correct
Considered	– thought to be
Erode	– to slowly disappear or be reduced
Eventually	– at some time in the future
Treaty	– a written agreement between two governments
Evacuation	– everyone must leave
Flee	– to leave quickly to avoid something or someone
Sovereignty	– a country's right and ability to make their own decisions. (Jeju-do cannot go to war with Japan as they have no sovereignty. Only the country of South Korea can make that choice)
Bargaining chip	– something you give to get something else in return in a trade

PRACTICE

You may have to change the form of the word.

- 1) The dolmens in Gochang have started to _____.
- 2) North and South Korea hope to sign a peace _____ to end the Korean war.
- 3) Iraq threatened Kuwait's _____ when they invaded in 2003.
- 4) Canada is _____ the home of maple syrup.
- 5) The future of Polish immigrants is a _____ in the Brexit talks.
- 6) Many people in Syria had to _____ their homes because of the war.
- 7) I will _____ move to the countryside.
- 8) In basketball, a player must _____ that he has committed a foul.
- 9) Most people _____ the existence of ghosts.
- 10) The huge fires in California caused the _____ of entire towns.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1) Internationally, why is Dokdo called Liancourt Rocks?

2) How were the islands of Dokdo formed?

3) When did Usanguk become part of the Silla kingdom?

4) Who was the third king of the Joseon dynasty?

5) Why did King Taejong order the evacuation of the Ulleungdo islands?

6) In 1883, what happened to the Japanese settlers on Ulleungdo?

7) What does the principle of *Terra Nullius* say?

8) Why is it called the Treaty of San Francisco?

9) Why is Dokdo not mentioned in this treaty?

10) Why does North Korea believe that the islands belong to them?

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1) Which argument did you feel was the most important? Why?

2) Is the Terra Nullius argument a good point? Why or why not?

3) Can you lose land if you start a war and lose?

4) Should the International Court of Justice be able to make a decision on Dokdo?

5) For homework, read about the war between Argentina and the United Kingdom in 1982 over the Falkland Islands. Should the UK own land so close to Argentina? This is still disputed today.

CONGRATULATIONS!

APPENDIX 1: **QUESTION HELP**
APPENDIX 2: **EXTRA READING**
APPENDIX 3: **SKILL SHEETS**

You have now finished Practical Reading 1.

Check the items that you think you can do.

SELF-ASSESSMENT

**SELF
TEST**

Write <i>pre-reading</i> information about a new topic. (Unit 1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No (Review page 9)
Makes <i>notes</i> on things I read. (Unit 2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No (Review page 19)
<i>Scan</i> articles for information. (Unit 3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No (Review page 29)
Understand new words <i>from context</i> . (Unit 4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No (Review page 39)
Practice reading <i>fluency</i> . (Unit 5)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No (Review page 49)
Learn vocabulary using <i>Mnemonics</i> . (Unit 6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No (Review page 59)



APPENDIX 1: QUESTION HELP

HOW TO ANSWER COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

In each unit, there are 10 comprehension questions to ensure you understand what you have just read. When answering these questions, we want to use subject and object pronouns to make the answers shorter and easier to understand. **DO NOT copy the answers from the book.** You should find the right information and *create a new sentence* to answer the question. Look at the examples below.

Story

Mary was excited because she was going to her friend, Kathy's birthday party. Mary had not seen Kathy since their high school days. Mary and Kathy graduated from high school 5 years ago. Yesterday Mary had bought a new blue dress and a pink hat for the party. Mary's father didn't like the dress because it was too short. Mary did not have time to take it back and buy a longer one. Mary arrived at the party with her boyfriend, Bob. What a surprise! For two years, Bob and Kathy had dated during university.

1) **Example 1:** What kind of party was Mary going to?

Poor Answer: Mary was excited because she was going to a birthday party.

Acceptable: Mary was going to a birthday party.

Best Answer: She was going to a birthday party.

2) **Example 2:** What color hat *did* Mary buy? (note: the word *did* in the question is telling you to answer in the simple past tense)

Poor Answer: Mary had bought a new blue dress and a pink hat.

Acceptable: Mary bought a pink hat. (Simple past tense: one verb)

Best Answer: She bought a pink hat.

Your turn:

1) Who didn't like Mary's new dress? _____

2) When did Bob and Kathy date? _____

APPENDIX 2: EXTRA READING

WORLD SERIES CHAMPIONS

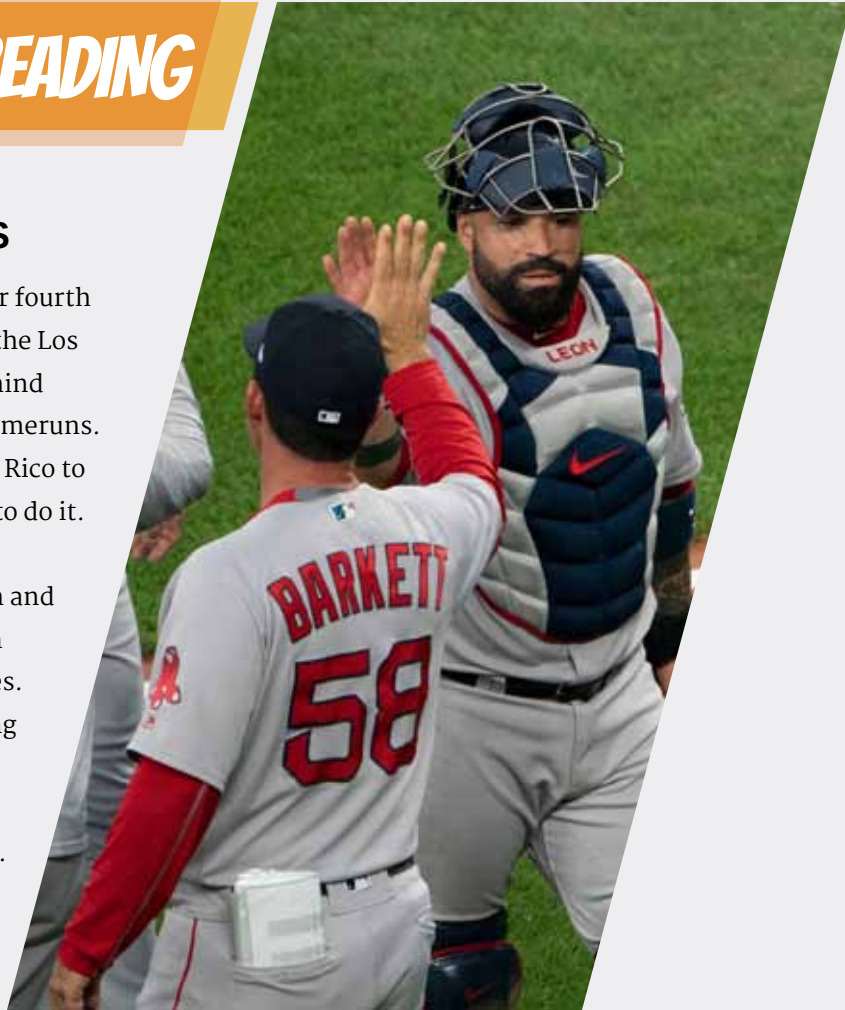
LOS ANGELES (AP) The Boston Red Sox won their fourth World Series championship in 15 years, beating the Los Angeles Dodgers 5-1 in Game 5 Sunday night behind David Price's pitching and Steve Pearce's two homeruns. Alex Cora became the first manager from Puerto Rico to win the title. He's just the fifth rookie manager to do it.

Boston won 108 games during the regular season and defeated the New York Yankees and the Houston Astros before easily winning the one-sided Series. The only game the Dodgers won was the 18 inning one on Saturday.

Price threw three-hit ball into the eighth inning. Pearce hit two home runs, a night after his homer and three-run double helped a late rally.

Mookie Betts and J.D. Martinez also connected as the Red Sox hit three homers off Clayton Kershaw.

Los Angeles lost Game 7 of the World Series last year to Houston, also at Dodger Stadium by the same 5-1 score.



EXTRA READING 2

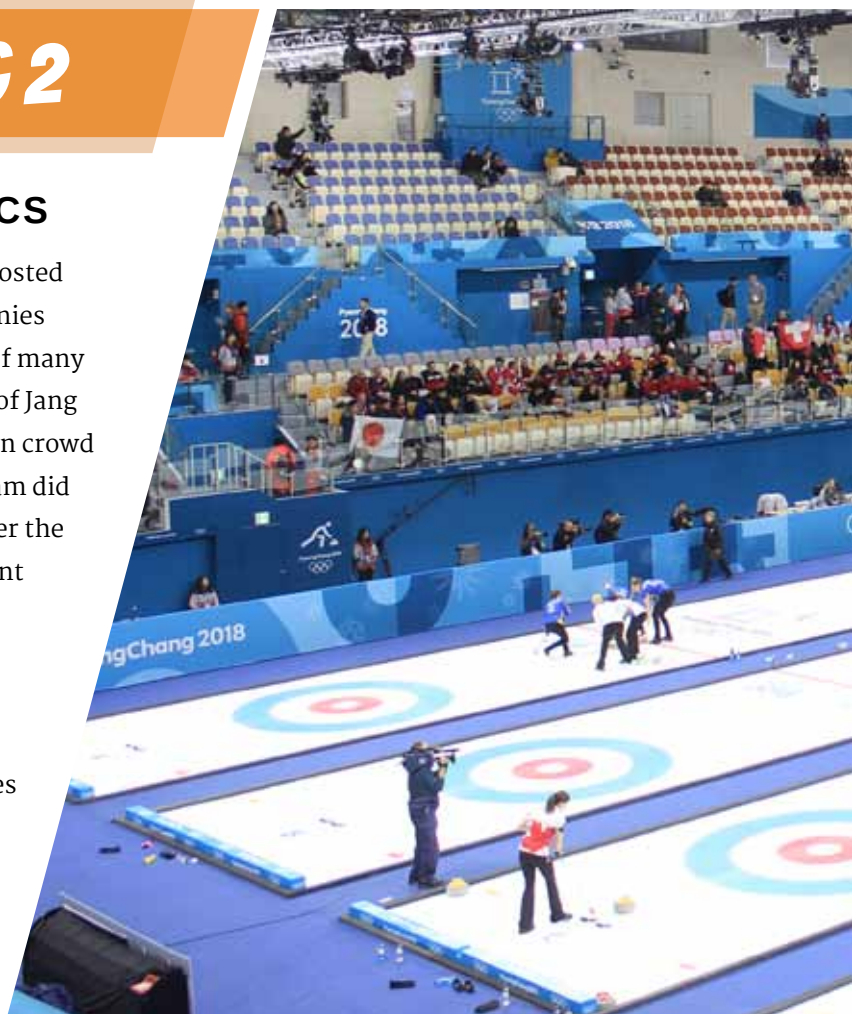
KOREA HOSTS THE OLYMPICS

In February of 2018, the Winter Olympics were hosted here in South Korea. Before the opening ceremonies had even started, curling had become the topic of many conversations in this country. The Korean team of Jang Hye-Ji and Lee Ki-Jeong delighted the home town crowd with a victory over Finland. Even though this team did not make the medal round, new fans from all over the country were starting to realize the entertainment value of this somewhat strange sport.

Although curling is not new to Korea as the world junior championship was held in Jeonju in 2006, many Koreans were new to the rules and strategies of this sport. It was not surprising when Canada won the mixed doubles gold as Canada has been dominant in this sport for decades. After the Russians got caught for cheating again, the Korean team ended up with 5th place. This is a fine showing for a country not seen as a curling power. The excitement was just starting to build.

However, the country turned its attention away from curling for a while as the short track events started to heat up. The ever classy, Choi Min-Jeong, seemed carefree even after a questionable call prevented her from medaling in her first short track event, the 500 metres. Gold would not evade Min-Jeong for long though, as the world's number one female short track skater showed the world just how brilliant she is. She ended up with two gold medals in the 1500 metres and team relay.

Ladies curling started on Tuesday afternoon, but both the medal favourite, Canada, and the soon to be national heroes 'The Garlic Girls' had a bye. (With 10 teams and only 4 sheets of ice, two teams do not play in each round.)



Early Wednesday morning Team Korea shocked the curling world with an 8-6 victory over world champion Canada. While this victory was impressive, the slow steady climb of a round robin tournament can keep an entire country on the edge of their seats, as the elusive medal rounds slowly edge forward.

A loss to Japan in their second game seemed to mean that the underdog Korean team had returned to their expected spot in the curling world. But this is where the magic began. They did not lose another game during the round robin.



Each ensuing win gave greater promise of a medal round playoff match. With a 9-0 lead after 3 ends against Russia, the girls from Uiseong had secured a medal round game. The next time out, they hammered Denmark to claim first place in the round robin and a matchup with their only loss, the Japanese team.

Team Japan was also amazing in the curling world with their 'Let's have fun' approach. Win or lose they seemed to be enjoying their time in the spotlight more than any athletes I have seen before.

What better setting for two miracle teams from Asia battling for a spot in the gold medal game but Friday night at 8 p.m. The result was one of the most exciting times of the entire Olympics.

Each nation gasped with every stone as the two teams traded blows like prize fighters in a 10 round match. The last rock hit and roll would give Korea their spot in the final but the rock rolled too far and a tie game was going to extra ends. In the 11th end, skip Kim Eun-jung would not miss with her final stone and the entire country from the DMZ to the tip of Jeju-do cheered at once! These lovely ladies with their lovable nicknames, Annie, Steak, Pancake, Sunny and Cho Cho were playing for gold.

But unfortunately, on Sunday morning, the same magic could not be repeated. The five amazing ladies from the garlic fields of Korea had captured a silver medal and in doing so, a nation's heart as well. In the end, skip Kim Eun-jung, the emotional rock through the entire tournament, broke down in tears as her dreams of Olympic gold faded into the morning calm.

EXTRA READING 3

SOME AMAZING DOGS

There are many stories of courageous or loyal dogs helping their owners in real life situations. A quick check of the Internet will reveal many such stories.

On 9/11 two dogs became heroes. The first was a Labrador retriever named Roselle. She was a seeing-eye dog who successfully led her blind owner out of one of the twin towers. Truly a heroic feat in the chaos and mayhem of that day!

Twenty seven hours after the second tower collapsed, the final survivor was pulled from the rubble. One of the many search dogs utilized had located this woman who had actually been in one of the towers during its collapse. Only hours before, they had been a dominant part of the New York City skyline and housed offices for people from around the world. She had been buried alive and thanks to one intelligent dog, was able to overcome her injuries and eventually marry and have children.

Another famous dog is the true story of Hachiko, a Japanese Akita Inu. The story took place in the suburbs of Tokyo during the 1920's. Every morning, Hachiko would walk with his owner, Professor Ueno, to the train station and then return at 4pm to meet him for the walk home. Unfortunately, Professor Ueno died at work one day. However, Hachiko continued to travel to the station every day for the next nine years awaiting his master's return.

This story was popularized by a famous 2009 American movie, 'Haichi, A Dog's Story' starring Richard Gere as the professor. A permanent statue was erected in front of the same subway station where Hachiko waited patiently but unsatisfied for the rest of his life for Professor Ueno's return.



Of course, there is a Korean story as well. It goes back farther in history than most dog stories. First recorded in a book in 1230, it is a story of loyalty, intelligence and sacrifice.

The story took place in a village named Kyeorung-Hyun.(거령현) According to the stone in front of the monument built to honour the dog, a man named Kim Gae In (김개인) had been become quite drunk and had laid down to sleep. A fire broke out and he was in danger from it. Unable to wake his master, the dog tried to extinguish the fire by jumping into the nearby river, wetting his fur and lying on the fire.

While the dog was successful in keeping the fire from burning Kim Gae In, it did not survive the injuries it sustained in doing so. When the owner awoke, he realized what had happened and buried his dog. He used his cane as a marker for his pet's grave. Remarkably, a bud sprung out of the cane and grew to be a large tree.

To honour this brave and loyal dog, the village was renamed Osu-ri (오수리), in the district of Osu-myeon (오수면). This translates to 'a town of dogs and trees' in Chinese characters.

The people made a tribute to the dog called Uigyeonbi (의견비) on the sight of the dog's grave. There is large and old tree there that it is said is still the same tree, standing in the small park. A statue of the dog, a Tibetan Mastiff, was built there in 1994, just 60 metres from Main Street.



EXTRA SKILL SHEETS

PRE-READING

1) What is the article genre and what do you know about the genre?

Genre:

What I know:

2) Look at the title, pictures, keywords, introduction, and conclusion. What information about the text?

Title:

Pictures:

Keywords:

Introduction:

Conclusion:

3) Read the text.

4) Review your pre-reading.

EXTRA SKILL SHEETS

GUESSING FOR CONTEXT

1) _____

a) What part of speech is it? _____

b) What are some clues? _____

c) What is your guess? _____

2) _____

a) What part of speech is it? _____

b) What are some clues? _____

c) What is your guess? _____

3) _____

a) What part of speech is it? _____

b) What are some clues? _____

c) What is your guess? _____

4) _____

a) What part of speech is it? _____

b) What are some clues? _____

c) What is your guess? _____

5) _____

a) What part of speech is it? _____

b) What are some clues? _____

c) What is your guess? _____

6) _____

a) What part of speech is it? _____

b) What are some clues? _____

c) What is your guess? _____

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PRACTICAL ENGLISH READING 1

ESSENTIAL TOEIC READING SKILLS & GRAMMAR