

## LESSON NOTES

# Advanced S1 #10

# What Do You Get When You Cross Economics and Music in the US?

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## CONTENTS

- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 4 Grammar
- 6 Cultural Insight

# **10**

# ENGLISH

1. CHAIRMAN: We need to finish organizing the March Seminar. How are we doing? Sarah?
2. SARAH: To begin with, this past week, Jonathan and I were able to confirm with Daniel Giesbrecht and he said he'd love to participate in the seminar.
3. CHAIRMAN: Excellent! What else?
4. SARAH: We've reserved fantastic hotel rooms for the delegates and reserved the restaurants for the three days of the Seminar.
5. CHAIRMAN: And the other delegates?
6. SARAH: Going along smoothly. Mr. Jeffery Nye seems particularly energetic and seemed interested in incorporating some kind of musical component into his presentation.
7. CHAIRMAN: Something lyrical I hope?
8. SARAH: I don't know sir. I couldn't get it out of him.
9. CHAIRMAN: No worries. He's known for mixing economic and musical examples in very creative ways. How's the schedule shaping up?
10. SARAH: We've got the chronological structure planned out but we need to determine the speakers. Specifically, who will deliver the keynote.
11. CHAIRMAN: Could you get that taken care of soon, please?
12. SARAH: That's part of the problem sir. We have the outline but I need more input from you and the committee in order to really nail this down. Could we set up an extra meeting on Thursday at ten?

## VOCABULARY

Vocabulary	English	Class
finish	to end	verb
problem	an obstacle, a source of distress, a negative issue	noun
organize	arrange into a structure	verb
reserve	retain or hold for someone	verb
delegate	a person who represents others in a conference	noun
restaurant	a place where food and drinks can be bought	noun
determine	ascertain or establish exactly	verb
deliver	formally hand over something	verb
input	what is put in	noun
energetic	showing or involving great activity or vitality	adjective
incorporate	take in or contain as part of a whole	verb
components	a part or element of a larger whole	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

We need to finish this meeting by 1 o'clock.	He finished his homework before he went to bed.
The problem seemed trivial after some time.	Are you aware of the problem?
Could you organize your desk, please?	Could you reserve a room for us?

There were thirty-two delegates at the symposium.	He recommended the Spanish restaurant.
That restaurant is very good.	The committee members determined that their expenditures were within the necessary limits.
The products need to be delivered on time.	There are many inputs in our daily lives.
She was an energetic learner.	The mountain of information was incorporated into the lesson database.

I'm missing some components for my computer.

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### "I couldn't get it out of him."

Which is a figurative way of saying, "He wouldn't tell me." What's useful about this phrase is that it carries with it the idea that did ask him about it.

This is particularly useful with bosses because it shows that you are thinking along the same lines as your boss. Bosses like that.

### "How are we doing? Sarah?"

This is an example of requesting a report about something. Since they are in a group setting and the chairman is leading the meeting, he needs to specify who he asked the question to.

By phrasing the question separately, the chairman made it clear that he expects everyone to report during the meeting but by specifying Sarah directly after the question, he maintains control over who speaks first. Another example could be, "Sarah, how is the hotel project coming along?"

## GRAMMAR

## The Focus of this Lesson is Adjectives that End in "-ic" or "-ical"

"We've got the chronological structure planned out but we need to determine the speakers."

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Many adjectives end in either "-ic" or "-ical."

Examples of Adjectives ending in "-ic":

"athletic"

"energetic"

"prophetic"

"fantastic"

Example Sentences:

1. "We've reserved fantastic hotel rooms for the delegates."
2. "Mr. Jeffery Nye seems particularly energetic."

Examples of adjectives ending in "-ical":

"musical"

"diabolical"

"cynical"

"musical"

Example Sentences:

1. "He seemed interested in incorporating some kind of musical component into his presentation."
2. "His political use of the military was diabolical."
3. "I wish she weren't so cynical. I don't know whether I can believe anything she says."

An extension of the adjective ending "-ical" is the adjective ending in '-logical'. These adjectives tend to be used with scientific and medical related terms.

Examples of Adjectives ending in "-logical":

"psychological"

"cardiological"

"chronological"

"ideological"

Example Sentences:

1. "We've got the chronological structure planned out but we need to determine the speakers."
2. "The cardiological unit of the hospital has saved many lives."

There are a few cases in which both adjective endings are used with slight changes in meaning. Here are some of the most common:

### Specific Examples

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#### **"economic"/"economical"**

"economic" = relating to economics and finance

"economical" = money saving, frugal

Example Sentences:

1. "He's known for mixing economic and musical examples in very creative ways."
2. "It's economical to reuse your banana peels as compost."

#### **"historic"/"historical"**

"historic" = famous and important

"historical" = dealing with history

Example Sentences:

1. "The historic Battle of the Bulge was fought in Belgium."
2. "The historical significance of Da Vinci's writings was discussed in Peter Gould's essay."

#### **"lyric"/"lyrical"**

"lyric" = relating to poetry

"lyrical" = resembling poetry, musicality, etc.

Example Sentences:

1. "Lyric poetry reading can help you find the music of everyday language."
2. "Something lyrical I hope?"

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Leading a Meeting

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A meeting is defined as "an act or process of distinct parties assembling for a common purpose." Usually a meeting is a gathering of two or more people that has been convened for the purpose of achieving some kind of common goal.

Usually, that meeting will have been "called" or organized by one of the participating individuals. Usually, the individual that called the meeting also leads the meeting.

Being a meeting leader is one of the most important positions within the meeting. The meeting leader controls the "turn-based" system that predominates in most Western meetings. In other words, the meeting leader decides who speaks and when.

In the dialogue, the chairman is aware of all the tasks that Sarah has been assigned. He asks her questions about those tasks and she reports directly to him. All the other members present also hear the report which is one of the major benefits of meetings.

However, the structure of Western meetings requires that reporting be done to the meeting leader.