

Jrs

Week 6

Students

(Conversation 6)

Complete the sentences with the correct idioms

1. The coronavirus is kind of depressing, but I'm trying to \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Korea was \_\_\_\_\_ by typhoons in August and September.
3. Most CEO's are \_\_\_\_\_. They know what they have to do and they're not afraid to do it.
4. My classmate \_\_\_\_\_ a great idea for a class presentation.
5. The economy struggled during the summer, but it's starting \_\_\_\_\_ again.
6. A: I'm tired of covid-19! I'm tired of all our homework! I'm tired of stupid Severn!
- B: Hey! Stop \_\_\_\_\_ and just do your best!
7. A: That's a cool watch you're wearing! Did it cost much?
- B: Oh about 500,000 won!
- A: 500,000 won? Really? That sounds kind of \_\_\_\_\_!
8. Everybody was shocked by the girl, because she was wearing a \_\_\_\_\_ dress. She needs to wear more clothes.
9. I can always \_\_\_\_\_ my best friend to help me. He's always there when I need him.
10. It's taken awhile, but she's \_\_\_\_\_ great \_\_\_\_\_ as a student. When she was a freshman she never studied and now she makes all A's. (1 idiom)
11. I love Charliw Puth's songs!!! They always have a \_\_\_\_\_ beat and lyrics(words).
12. It's important to \_\_\_\_\_ others when you're studying. Just focus on your lesson.
13. One of the \_\_\_\_\_ of studying at Mokwon is you can take classes with Severn.
14. A: What are the \_\_\_\_\_ for social media?
- B: Well, \_\_\_\_\_ you should be polite and not attack other people. (2 idioms)
15. Starting a new business these days can be kind of \_\_\_\_\_. It's very difficult, because of the coronavirus.
16. My boss wanted me to work every day, but I \_\_\_\_\_ at 6 days a week.;
17. No! No! That's not what I mean! I think you're totally \_\_\_\_\_

a. to surge

b. missing the point

c. battered by

d. catchy

e. ground rules

f.skimpy  
g.making strides  
h.drew the line  
i.dicey  
j.gripping  
k.stay upbeat  
l.perks  
m.bank on  
n.above all  
o.type A personalities  
p.tune out  
q.pricey  
r.came up with

Jrs.

Week 6

### Juniors Idioms

(idioms4you.com/new/new.php)

- 1.high-end
- 2.hash out
- 3.throw under the bus
- 4.blow out of proportion
- 5.mixed bag
- 6.meet a deadline
- 7.touch up
- 8.time off
- 9.throw a party
- 10.look out for
- 11.wide awake
- 12.in season
- 13.suit yourself
- 14.get(a)hold of
- 15.more or less
- 16.short-sighted
- 17.bide your time
- 18.try your patience



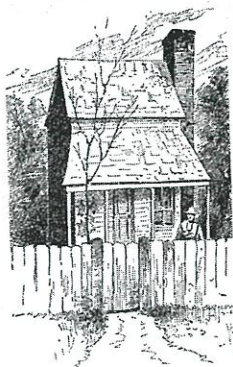
Conv. 6

Fr.

## Family Feud

1 The most famous family feud in the history of the United States is finally over. The feud between the Hatfield family and the McCoy family, which began in 1878 with an argument over a pig, ended in 2000 with a baseball game.

2 In the late 1800s, the Hatfields and the McCos lived along a river that ran through the Appalachian Mountains, a mountain range in the eastern United States. The Hatfields' log house stood on one side of the river, and the McCos' stood on the opposite side. The river formed the boundary between Kentucky and West Virginia, so the families lived in different states, even



though their houses were less than a mile apart. The large McCoy family, led by 53-year-old Randolph McCoy, had a farm on the Kentucky side of the river. The large Hatfield family, led by 40-year-old William Hatfield, had a farm on the West Virginia side. William Hatfield was known for his hot temper; in fact, his nickname was "Devil." Over the years, he had had arguments with neighbors up and down the river.

3 The trouble between the Hatfields and McCos began in 1878, when Randolph McCoy accused the Hatfields of stealing one of his pigs. This was a serious charge: On a small farm, one pig could make the difference between having enough meat for the winter and going hungry. The Hatfields denied that they had stolen the pig and refused to return it. McCoy took his case to court, which infuriated William Hatfield. After hearing all the evidence, the jury

decided, with a vote of seven to five, that the Hatfields were innocent. McCoy was unhappy about the verdict and grumbled about it, but he accepted it. He did not, however, accept what happened next: His daughter Roseanna fell in love with a Hatfield.

Roseanna McCoy met William Hatfield's son Johnse (pronounced John-tsee) at a picnic. She was 21 years old and attractive, with dark eyes and dark hair. He was 18 years old, handsome, and fun-loving. They were instantly attracted to each other and spent the day together. At the end of the day, Johnse told Roseanna he loved her and asked her to marry him. She said yes. That evening, instead of going home to her family, Roseanna went home with Johnse to live with the Hatfield family.

The next day, Roseanna and Johnse asked Johnse's father for permission to marry. He refused. No son of his, he said, would ever marry a McCoy. Still, Roseanna stayed with the Hatfields. She thought that once William Hatfield got to know her, once he saw how happy she and Johnse were together, he would change his mind. But weeks went by, and he didn't change his mind.

Now Roseanna had no place to go. 6 Knowing that she would never be allowed to marry Johnse, she did not want to continue living with the Hatfields. She could not return to her parents' home because her father was furious with her. Heartbroken, she went to live with an aunt.



One day Roseanna 7 overheard her brothers planning an attack on Johnse. In the middle

(continued)



of the night, she sneaked from her aunt's house and rode on horseback to warn Johnse of the danger. Her warning saved Johnse's life, but still William Hatfield did not permit Roseanna and his son to marry.

- 8 The next conflict between the Hatfields and the McCoys began—once again—at a picnic. The picnic was held not far from the McCoys' farm, on the Kentucky side of the river, and some Hatfields came across the river to attend. Three of Roseanna McCoy's brothers got into an argument with William Hatfield's brother. The argument turned into a fistfight, and the McCoys had weapons—a knife and a gun. William Hatfield's brother was stabbed over a dozen times and then shot. Miraculously, he did not die immediately.
- 9 A local judge took charge. He arrested the three McCoys and ordered some men to take them to jail. The McCoys never arrived at the jail. When William Hatfield heard about his brother, he organized a group of men. The men captured the McCoys and took them across the river, to the Hatfield side. Hatfield told the three McCoys what their fate would be: "If my brother lives," he said, "you'll live. If he dies, you'll die." William Hatfield's brother died the next day. William Hatfield, with the help of relatives, took the three McCoy sons back to the McCoy side of the river and shot them. The Hatfields left the bodies for the McCoy family to find.
- 10 After the execution of the three McCoy sons, the feud between the Hatfields and the McCoys escalated into a war between the two families. McCoys came across the river and attacked Hatfields; Hatfields came across the river and attacked McCoys. On New Year's Day, 1888, the Hatfields burned the McCoys' home to the ground, killing two of the McCoy children.
- 11 The burning of the McCoy house caused panic in Kentucky and West Virginia. Rumors flew that whole communities were at war and



were burning down towns. The governors of both states assured their citizens that soldiers would restore peace if necessary and sent representatives to investigate the situation. All the representatives came back with the same report: Only two families were fighting.

The battle between the Hatfields and the 12 McCoys raged until 1889, when the state of Kentucky brought nine Hatfields to trial for the deaths of the McCoy children. One of the Hatfields was hanged, and the other eight were sentenced to life in prison. After that, the fighting between the two families gradually stopped. By 1900, the war was over. It had lasted 12 years, and 12 people had died.

Although the Hatfields and McCoys no 13 longer killed one another, hard feelings between the two families continued for generations. Then, in 2000, a man named Bo McCoy, a descendant of Randolph McCoy, decided it was time to officially end the feud. He announced that there would be a reunion of the McCoys and Hatfields in a small town in Kentucky. Over 3,000 people—all descendants of William Hatfield and Randolph McCoy—came to the reunion. For three days, Hatfields and McCoys mingled. They ate together, listened to music, and swapped stories that their grandparents and great-grandparents had told them about the feud.

The weekend reunion ended with a 14 friendly game of baseball, the Hatfields against the McCoys. Shouting and cheering, Hatfields and McCoys sat side by side and watched as nine members of the Hatfield family played against nine members of the McCoy family. The McCoys won the baseball game, 15 to 1. The Hatfields were good-natured about their defeat, and not one Hatfield ran to get his shotgun. The feud was over. ♦



## GETTING THE BIG PICTURE

Circle the letter of your answer.

The Hatfield-McCoy feud lasted 12 years and left 12 people dead. What is the main reason the feud became so serious and lasted so long?

- a. The Hatfields wanted the McCoy's land and animals and would not stop fighting until they had them.
- b. The governors of Kentucky and West Virginia could not stop the fighting because whole communities were at war.
- c. The problems between the Hatfields and the McCoy's escalated; that is, each problem led to a bigger problem.

## BUILDING VOCABULARY

### ◆ RECALLING NEW WORDS

The words below are from the story. Write the correct word on the line.

accused  
assured  
denied

escalated  
fate  
mingled

refused  
rumors

verdict  
weapons

1. Randolph McCoy said he believed that the Hatfields had taken one of his pigs. He \_\_\_\_\_ the Hatfield family of stealing.
2. William Hatfield said it was not true that his family had taken the pig. He \_\_\_\_\_ stealing it.
3. After listening to both sides of the story, the jury made an official decision: Their \_\_\_\_\_ was that the Hatfields were innocent.
4. When Johnse and Roseanna asked William Hatfield if they could marry, he said that no son of his would ever marry a McCoy. He \_\_\_\_\_ to give his son permission.
5. The McCoy sons had two \_\_\_\_\_—a knife and a gun.
6. William Hatfield told the McCoy sons what would happen if his brother died: Their \_\_\_\_\_ would be the same as his brother's.
7. After the deaths of William Hatfield's brother and the McCoy sons, the fighting between the Hatfields and the McCoy's got much worse. It \_\_\_\_\_ into a war between the two families.
8. One person told another person about the burning of the McCoy house, and then that person told another. Before long, \_\_\_\_\_ were spreading that entire towns were being burned.



9. The governors told people not to worry: It was not true that whole communities were at war. They \_\_\_\_\_ people that only two families were fighting.
10. At the reunion, Hatfields and McCoys met and talked with each other. They \_\_\_\_\_ for three days.

### ◆ RECOGNIZING RELATED WORDS

"Family Feud" is about a problem between two families. Nine words in the story are related to the word *problem*. In the list below, find the nine words that are related to *problem*. Circle them. The first one is done for you.

history	governor	war	nickname
argument	conflict	battle	fistfight
hard feelings	trouble	reunion	feud
picnic	report	fighting	

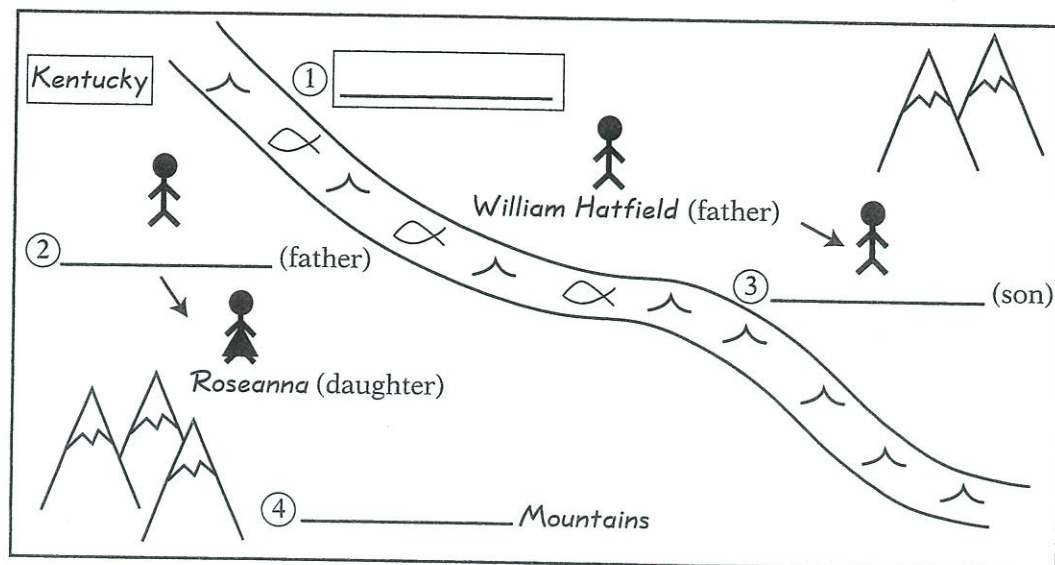
## DEVELOPING READING SKILLS

### ◆ ORGANIZING INFORMATION BY DRAWING A PICTURE

Historical accounts—like the story of the Hatfields and McCoys—can be difficult to understand because there are many names of people and places. Sometimes it helps to draw a picture as you read. The picture not only helps you understand the story; it also helps you remember it.

The picture below organizes the information in paragraph 2 of "Family Feud." The names of some people and places are missing from the picture. Write each name on the correct line.

Johnse      West Virginia      Randolph McCoy      Appalachian





## Neighborhood Feuds by Mark Stuart Gill

1 Across the United States, disputes between neighbors are becoming common. The most common conflicts fall into three categories: excessive noise; damage caused by children and pets; and trees (for instance, a neighbor's maple tree blocking your view).

2 As trivial as these irritations may seem, when they occur repeatedly they can start all-out war. For instance, in one California town, a man was so enraged by persistent barking from his neighbor's dog that he taped the pet's mouth shut. The dog died, and the man now faces criminal charges for animal cruelty. In a Connecticut neighborhood, when a family refused to trim their messy weeping-willow tree, someone drilled holes in the tree's trunk and poisoned it.

3 When a neighbor problem arises, people usually try to avoid the neighbor. They are afraid they will insult or offend the neighbor if they talk about the problem. That is probably not the best tactic; avoiding a problem neighbor makes people feel helpless, like there is no solution.

4 Lawsuits are also usually a poor solution. A lawyer who specializes in neighbor problems says, "Courts hate neighbor lawsuits. Lawsuits often just mask the real problems between neighbors. So, even after the lawsuit is over, the neighbors find something else to fight about."

### What You Can Do

5 So, if avoiding a problem neighbor isn't an effective solution, and neither is filing a lawsuit, how do you handle a dispute with a neighbor? Experts say to handle it yourself.

6 To begin with, know your rights. When a neighbor does something extremely unreasonable, he or she has probably broken a "nuisance law." These laws vary from community to community, but they are often very detailed. For instance in Farmington, New Mexico, music played on private prop-

erty is not allowed to exceed fifty decibels at night. Check the local laws at your town clerk's office or the public library. If you have legal grounds to complain, show your neighbor a copy of the law.

Unfortunately, being on the right side of the law isn't always enough. To prevent the problem from turning into a battle, keep in mind that different types of neighbor problems call for different strategies:

**Noise.** Experts in neighborhood mediation advise people to remember that noise is subjective. The neighbor might not even realize he or she is creating a problem. You might think that the rock 'n roll band next door is making noise, but they think they are making important music. When you approach a neighbor about a noise problem, don't criticize the neighbor's behavior; that might only make the neighbor angry. Instead, tell your neighbor how the sound is affecting you. For example, instead of saying, "Your guitars are too loud," say, "Your guitars are keeping me and my family awake at night."

**Kids and pets.** Children and domestic animals have the greatest potential to tear a neighborhood apart. Take the case of Michael Rubin, who was involved in one of the most bitter neighbor lawsuits in the United States.

One day Rubin came home and decided to take a nap. Outside his bedroom window, the boy next door was playing basketball. Rubin recalls, "I asked the boy to stop playing basketball. He stopped, but then came out with his father and started playing again." Rubin grabbed a garden hose and soaked the boy and his father.

The neighbors sued Rubin. They claimed that his spraying them with water caused such emotional distress, they had to go into therapy, and they wanted him to pay for it. Rubin countersued his neighbors.

(continued)



What can neighbors do to avoid this legal and emotional war? In a case involving a neighbor's child, it pays to be especially careful. People can be hypersensitive and defensive about their kids. Instead of reacting in the heat of the moment, take some time to think about how you want to solve the problem. Then calmly approach your neighbors.

**13 Trees.** Trees are one of the trickiest neighbor problems to resolve. That's because they serve so many vital purposes to a homeowner. They may be used for privacy, shade, fences, property line markers or even food. So, in the case of a problem tree, be prepared to compromise.

**14** That's something Amy King wishes she had done. Every autumn, Amy collected the apples that dropped from her neighbor's trees into her yard, to make cider. There was no fence between the yards, so Amy collected only the apples that she was sure had fallen on her side of the property line. Last year, her neighbor gave her a bill. "The trees belong to me," he said. "If you want to use my apples, you have to pay for them."

**15** Furious, Amy trimmed the apple-tree branches that hung over her property line. The neighbor fought back: He hired a tree consultant who claimed the trees were traumatized, and he wanted payment for the damage.

She could have avoided these troubles by **16** compromising with her neighbor. For instance, she might have suggested that she'd be willing to allow the branches to hang over her property—and not collect the apples—if her neighbor would remove the apples that fell into her yard.

### Declaring a Truce

Unfortunately, some neighbors are not **17** willing to be reasonable. Instead, they become threatening, even violent.

In such cases, the ideal solution may be to **18** bring in a neutral third party to mediate. Neighbor mediation is remarkably successful. The American Bar Association reports that, on average, over 250,000 neighbors a year try mediation to resolve disputes. Of those, 80 percent reach a satisfactory written agreement.

In short, if you are having a dispute with **19** your neighbor, don't avoid the neighbor and don't file a lawsuit. It is unlikely that either of those tactics will work. Try handling the problem yourself, remembering to use these strategies: Don't criticize your neighbor's behavior; instead, explain how the behavior is affecting you. Rather than react in the heat of the moment, think about what you want to say and then say it calmly. Be ready to compromise. If your neighbors are breaking the law, show them a copy of the law. If these strategies don't work, try mediation—a tactic that will work almost 80 percent of the time. ♦



## BUILDING VOCABULARY

### ◆ UNDERSTANDING ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

The words below are on the Academic Word List.\* Find the words in "Neighborhood Feuds." (The number in parentheses is the number of the paragraph.) If you are not sure what a word means, look it up in your dictionary. Then use the words in the sentences below.

categories (1)	exceeding (6)	potential (9)	resolve (13)
persistent (2)	strategy (7)	involved in (9)	neutral (18)
vary (6)	domestic (9)		

1. The tickets \_\_\_\_\_ in price: Seats near the stage cost \$50, but balcony seats cost only \$15.
2. She's been coughing since she caught a cold a month ago. Today she's going to the doctor for medicine for her \_\_\_\_\_ cough.
3. Parking spaces at the university fall into three \_\_\_\_\_: parking for visitors; parking for staff and faculty; and parking for students who commute from home to campus.
4. She has a ten-page paper due in three weeks. She plans to do research the first week, write an outline and rough draft the second week, and type the final draft the third week. That's her \_\_\_\_\_ for getting the paper finished on time.
5. Switzerland refuses to take sides in international conflicts and for centuries has remained \_\_\_\_\_ in wartime.
6. He always seems to be unhappy with the grades he gets; right now, he is \_\_\_\_\_ a dispute with his English professor over the grade he got on his essay.
7. Businesses are complaining that cooking odors from a neighborhood restaurant are coming into their shops. The restaurant hopes to \_\_\_\_\_ the dispute, perhaps by installing a large fan.
8. Doctors are warning people that some weight-loss pills can possibly cause health problems; some pills even have the \_\_\_\_\_ for causing heart attacks.
9. She was driving 70 miles per hour in a 55-mile-per-hour zone. She got a ticket for \_\_\_\_\_ the speed limit.
10. Police officers are careful when trying to resolve a conflict between a husband and wife in their home; \_\_\_\_\_ arguments can sometimes become violent.

\*For an explanation and the complete Academic Word List, see page 157.





## Family Feud

1.What's the most famous family feud in U.S. history?

When did it begin? And why?

When did it end? And how?

2.Where did the 2 families live?

Who led the McCoy family? How old was he? What state did he live in?

Who led the Hatfield family? How old was he? What state did he live in? What was his nickname?(and why?)

3.How did the feud begin?

What did the McCoys do?

How did the Hatfields feel about that?

What did the jury decide?

How did McCoy feel about the verdict?

4.How old was Roseanna McCoy?

What did she look like?

How old was Johnse Hatfield?

What did he look like?

What happened between them?

What did Roseanna say when Johnse proposed to her?

Where did she go that evening?

5.What did Johnse and Roseanna do the next day?

Did he accept?

Did he change his mind?

Where did Roseanna go to live?

6.What did Roseanna overhear 1 day?

What did she do?

7.What was the next conflict between the 2 families?

8.What did a judge do?

What did William Hatfield do?

9.What happened to the feud next?

On New Year's Day 1888?

10.What did the burning of the McCoy house cause?  
What did the governors of the 2 states do?

11.What happened in 1889?  
How long had the war lasted?  
How many people died?

12.Who was Bo McCoy? And what did he do?  
How many people came to the reunion?  
How long did the reunion last? And what did they do?  
How did the reunion end?



Jr3.

Call Me

### Neighborhood Feud(ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS)

1.What are the 3 categories of disputes?

- a.
- b.
- c.

2.What happened in California?

3.What do people usually do when a neighbor problem arises? Why?  
Why is that NOT the best tactic?

4.What's another bad solution? Why?

5.What do experts say about handling a problem?

What's the first thing you should do?

What should you do about NOISE?

About KIDS AND PETS?

About TREES?

6.What if your neighbor won't be reasonable?

~~7.~~ 7.What are some other words for feud?(or related to feud)

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.
- f.
- g.
- h.

# Call Me

Ask each other these questions

1. Tell about one of your neighbors.
2. Why do people argue? What do people do when they argue?
3. What do neighbors argue/disagree about?
4. Give 10 synonyms for "feud".
5. What are some good ways to resolve or settle any argument?
6. Do you think reunification between North Korea and South Korea is possible?  
(If yes, when? And how?)

7. Feuds/rivalries (Choose 3 and explain)

a. Israel (Israelis and Palestinians)

b. Civil War (North and South)

c. L.A. Dodgers-----San Francisco Giants  
Boston Red Sox-----New York Yankees

d. Nicki Minaj and Miley ~~Ray~~ Cyrus

e. Taylor Swift and Kanye West

f. Korea and Japan

g. Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr

h. Korea (호남---영남) (지역감정)

i. Northern Ireland (Protestants----Catholics)

j. Romeo and Juliet (Montagues and Capulets)