

# Conv. 6

St. David's

Complete the sentences with the correct idiom(s)

1. He wants to be a doctor, so he's studying \_\_\_\_\_.
2. That student's \_\_\_\_\_, because he cheated on his exam.
3. Severn's a real \_\_\_\_\_. He's always dropping things.
4. I like to \_\_\_\_\_ in my free time.
5. I'm \_\_\_\_\_. See you later.
6. That movie was great! I was \_\_\_\_\_ for 2 hours.
7. I couldn't find my contact lenses anywhere. It was like trying to find a \_\_\_\_\_.
8. My computer had problems, because it was infected with \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Most \_\_\_\_\_ drive expensive cars and wear nice clothes.
10. That movie was a real \_\_\_\_\_. I fell asleep 30 minutes after it started.
11. The \_\_\_\_\_ loaned me \$10,000 to start my new company.
12. That man's \_\_\_\_\_ for selling \_\_\_\_\_ copies of the new Iron Man movie. (2 idioms)
13. The new Severn Potter movie is getting a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The couple loves each other very much. They only \_\_\_\_\_ each other.
15. I need to buy a new car. The one I have is in \_\_\_\_\_ shape.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ broke into my computer and stole lots of personal information.
17. My Mom bought candy for all the family, but my brother tried to \_\_\_\_\_ it all for himself.

- a. behind bars
- b. klutz
- c. sad
- d. hog
- e. outta here
- f. have eyes for
- g. yawner
- h. premed
- i. glued to my seat
- j. hype
- k. bugs
- l. hackers
- m. pirate
- n. surf the web
- o. yuppies
- p. VC

q. in the hot seat  
r. needle in a haystack

# Conv. 6

Junior's Idioms

(englishdaily626.com)

Click on Conversation

1.time is ticking away

2.a tight schedule

3.it is feasible

## Conversation 2

4.you must be starving

5.light supper

6.alfresco

7.face to face

8.dubbed into German

## Conversation 3

9.shell out

10.sticking point

11.going rate

## Conversation 4

12.innundated

13.hope for the best

14.short term and long term repercussions

## Conversation 5

15.get real

16.gap year

17.on the go

## Conversation 6

18.don't be modest

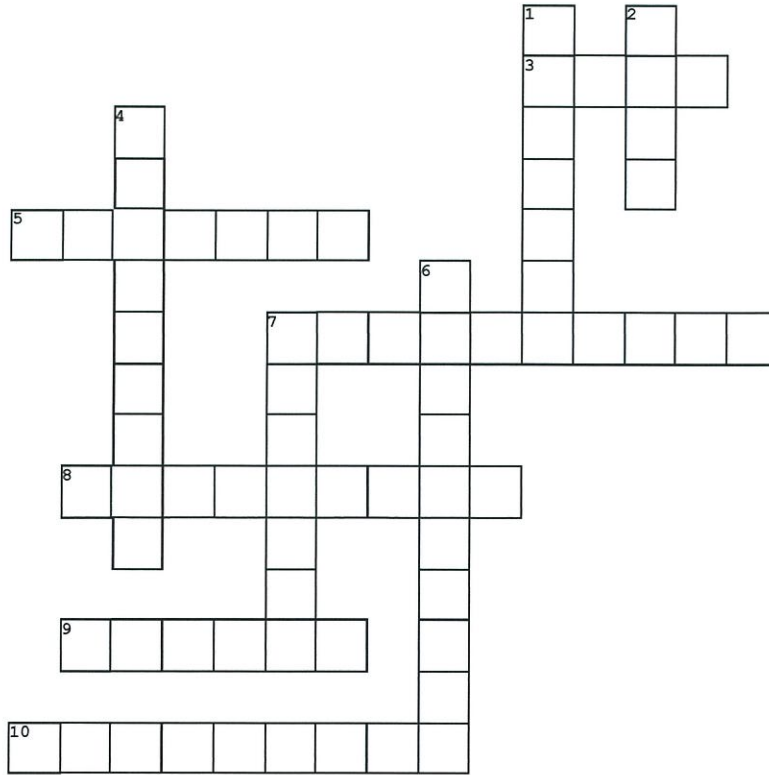
19.on the market

20.showbiz

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Chosen

Complete the crossword puzzle below



Created using the Crossword Maker on TheTeachersCorner.net

### Across

- 3. opera solo
- 5. tropical disease
- 7. caring about others
- 8. can't see or think clearly
- 9. comfort
- 10. struggles/difficulties

### Down

- 1. pills(medicine)
- 2. danger
- 4. offer to work and help others for free
- 6. guesses
- 7. companion/partner

Conv. 6

Before you read the article below, think about this statement:

*People help other people because they want something in return.*

Put an X on the line below near the word *agree* if you think the statement is true, near the word *disagree* if you think it is not true, and somewhere between the two words if your opinion is somewhere in between.

agree \_\_\_\_\_ disagree

Where would most social psychologists in the West put their X? Read the article below to find out.

## Helping Behavior

### Why Do We Help Others?

- 1 Why do people help one another? Why do we stop to help a motorist change a flat tire? Why do we stay up all night comforting a friend? Why do we drop coins into a beggar's cup? Why do we give our money, time, possessions, and even our lives to others?
- 2 Some social psychologists have concluded that we give to other people because we get something in return. All helping acts, they say, ultimately help the helper. Sometimes the rewards for helping are external, and sometimes they are internal, but there are always rewards.
- 3 External rewards come from other people. We loan a classmate a pen, and she loans us a pen when we need one. We give the boss a ride in the hope of getting a promotion. We erase the blackboard for the teacher in the hope of getting a good grade. A wealthy couple gives money for cancer research and gets recognition.
- 4 Internal rewards are those we give ourselves. When we help others, we congratulate ourselves for being kind; we avoid feeling guilty or ashamed; and we relieve the distress we feel at seeing someone else in distress. Or perhaps helping others makes us feel superior to those we help, or it makes us feel connected to other people.

The idea that everyone's ultimate goal is to benefit himself or herself—even while helping others—is called egoism. It is the view held by the majority of social psychologists in the Western world. There is, however, a small minority of social psychologists who believe that sometimes people help others without wanting anything in return. This type of helping behavior is called altruism.

While social psychologists do not agree on what motivates people to help—egoism or altruism—they do agree that people are more likely to help under some circumstances and less likely to help under others.

### When Do We Help Others?

**The bystander effect.** In 1964, people in the United States were shocked to hear about a young woman who had been stabbed to death in New York City. Thirty-eight people had witnessed the murder, and nobody had come to the woman's aid.

At 3 A.M. Kitty Genovese was walking home from work when a man caught and stabbed her. She screamed for help, and lights came on in several nearby apartments. Thirty-eight people saw the crime from their apartment windows, but only one person called the police, and the call came too late.

(continued)

Cons: 6

- 9 People were shocked that no one had helped Kitty Genovese. Social psychologists, too, wondered why no one had helped. They speculated that no one helped *because* there were so many people around.
- 10 To test the theory that people in a group were less likely to help than a person alone, social psychologists did several experiments. One of the best-known experiments is called the “Lady in Distress.”
- 11 In this experiment, a female experimenter asked college students to fill out a questionnaire. The experimenter left the room, saying she would return when the students had finished the questionnaire. Then the experimenter pretended that she had an accident in the next room. The students heard the sound of a chair being moved, followed by a loud scream and a crash. Next, they heard the woman crying and moaning, “Oh, my foot . . . I . . . can’t move it. Oh . . . my ankle . . . I can’t get this thing off me.” The cries continued for about a minute and then stopped.
- 12 Would the students come to the woman’s aid? When students were alone in the room, 70 percent of them went into the next room to see if the woman needed help. But when students were in the room with another student, only 20 percent offered help (Latané and Rodin, 1969).
- 13 The “Lady in Distress” experiment prompted social psychologists to come to this conclusion: As the number of bystanders (people who witness a crime or an accident) increases, offers of help decrease. This relationship between the number of bystanders and offers of help is called the “bystander effect.”

**Other factors that influence helping behavior.** Further experiments demonstrated that dozens of factors influence whether or not people help. For example, people are more likely to help when someone else helps first. Even the weather has an influence. (People are more likely to help on sunny days.) With so many factors affecting helping behavior, how can social psychologists predict with certainty when people will help? They cannot. They can only make general predictions about helping behavior. For example, social psychologists say the bystander effect holds true most of the time. So, if you are alone in a city and need help, ask a person standing alone rather than a person in a group.

### Summary

For decades, social psychologists have been studying helping behavior. They have been trying to answer primarily two questions:

1. Why do we help others? Some social psychologists believe we help for selfish, egoistic reasons: Helping benefits us. Sometimes the reward is external, and sometimes it is internal, but there is always a reward for helping. Other social psychologists believe that sometimes we help for altruistic reasons, expecting no reward.

2. When do we help others? Generally speaking, we are more likely to help others when we are alone than when we are with other bystanders. However, there are many other factors that affect helping behavior.

### References

- Latané, B., & Rodin, J. (1969) A lady in distress: Inhibiting effects of friends and strangers on bystander intervention. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology* 5, 189–202. ♦

# Conv. to Call Me

## Helping Behavior

(Answer these questions)

1. Why do some social psychologists believe we help people?

2. What are external rewards? (Give examples)

Internal rewards? (Give examples)

3. What's egoism?

Altruism?

4. What happened in 1964?

What's the bystander effect?

5. What other factors influence helping behavior?

## BUILDING VOCABULARY

### ◆ UNDERSTANDING ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

The words below are on the Academic Word List.\* Find the words in "Helping Behavior" (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.

✓  
concluded (2)  
external (2)  
goal (5)

benefit (5)  
circumstances (6)  
theory (10)

factors (14)  
predicted (14)

decade (15)  
affected (17)

1. Rub the medicine on your face, but don't let any get into your mouth. The medicine is for \_\_\_\_\_ use only.
2. Unfortunately, they met when she was leaving and he was arriving; if \_\_\_\_\_ had been different, they might have become good friends.
3. His \_\_\_\_\_ is to be the owner of a small business by the time he is 30.
4. When she was a child, her grandfather \_\_\_\_\_ that she would be an actress someday, and he was right.
5. There are many \_\_\_\_\_ that influence the university's decision to admit a student; test scores and high school grades are only two of them.
6. When he moved from Mexico to Canada, he noticed that the long, dark winters \_\_\_\_\_ his mood; he sometimes became sad during the winter months.
7. After carefully comparing the two students' exams, the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ that one student must have copied the other student's answers.
8. Scientists in Great Britain thought that perhaps a million children jumping up and down at the same moment could cause a small earthquake. To test the \_\_\_\_\_, thousands of schoolchildren jumped up and down at 11 A.M. on September 7, 2001. (The jumping children did cause very small earthquakes.)
9. She decided to work in a hospital for a year before going to medical school because she thought she would \_\_\_\_\_ from the real-life experience.
10. In the United States, the \_\_\_\_\_ from 1920 to 1930 is called "The Roaring Twenties."

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

## ◆ RECOGNIZING DEFINITIONS

In a textbook, there are many *terms*—words and expressions that are common in a particular field. These terms are often defined within the reading. As you read, it is important to recognize definitions. Here are three ways to recognize a definition in English:

- ▶ a dash before and after the definition (or sometimes only before the definition)
- ▶ a form of the verb *to be*
- ▶ the expression *is called*

Find these five terms—*social psychologists*, *egoism*, *altruism*, *internal rewards*, *external rewards*, and *the bystander effect*—on pages 142–144 and circle them. Notice how the writer of the article helps you recognize the definitions of these words.

Now look at the chart below. Some terms and definitions are missing. Fill in the missing information.

Terms	Definitions
_____ 1.	scholars who study the way people influence what others believe and what they do
_____ 2.	rewards that come from other people
internal rewards	_____ 3.
_____ 4.	the idea that everyone's ultimate goal in helping others is to benefit himself or herself
altruism	_____ 5.
_____ 6.	the relationship between the number of bystanders and offers of help

## DEVELOPING READING SKILLS

### ◆ MAKING AN OUTLINE

*Outlines* can help you remember the main ideas and supporting details of a chapter in a textbook. Before a test, you can study your outline rather than study the textbook. Below is an informal outline a student might make after reading "Helping Behavior." Notice how the subheadings of the reading became part of the outline.



Some information is missing from the outline below. Complete the outline with information from the reading "Helping Behavior."

**Helping Behavior**

I. Why do we help others?

A. Majority of social psychologists in the West: We help other people because we get something in 1.. This idea is called 2.

Two types of rewards for helping:

1. External rewards come from other 3.. Examples:

—Giving the boss a ride home to get a 4.

—Erasing the blackboard for the teacher to get a good 5.

2. 6. rewards—those we give ourselves. Examples:

—We 7. ourselves for being kind.

—We avoid feeling 8. or ashamed.

B. 9. of social psychologists: Sometimes people 10. others without wanting anything in return. This type of helping behavior is called 11.

II. When do we help others?

A. The bystander 12.: As the number of bystanders increases, offers of help 13.. Examples:

—The murder of Kitty Genovese in 1964

—The "Lady in 14." experiment

B. Other factors that influence helping behavior:

—Someone else helping first

—Sunny 15.