

**4. Discuss the following reflection question:**

How do you think we can use language to help us to generalize rather than stereotype?

## 5. Stereotyping: What's it like to live in Barranquilla?



**I. You are going to read a conversation between a British woman (Kath) and an American man (Jeremy) who live in Barranquilla.**

*Kath: So how long have you been living in Barranquilla?*

*Jeremy: Oh, let me see, about three years. You?*

*Kath: I've only been here a year.*

*Jeremy: Do you like it?*

*Kath: Not really.*

*Jeremy: Why not?*

*Kath: Well, I'm not used to seeing so much poverty. It's a bit of a shock.*

*Jeremy: Yes, I know what you mean. And there seems to be so much trash everywhere! I remember the first time I went to the beach. After lunch, the family next to me just **threw all their empty packaging away**. I couldn't believe it! I asked them to pick it up but they just laughed at me.*

*Kath: If you ask me, Costeños are kind of inconsiderate. It's not just the trash. For example, I used to live in a popular area of town. There was a festival one evening and my neighbour had these massive speakers. He **set them up** on his balcony and **turned the volume up**. Everybody had to listen to his Vallenato the whole evening. It*

was a Wednesday and I had to work the next day so at about 1am I asked my neighbour to **turn the volume down** because I couldn't sleep. What did he do? He told me to go back to the States and **turned the volume up** even more! It got so bad that I even called the police. The police just laughed and **hung the phone up**. Unbelievable!  
*Jeremy: But do you think that it's a Costeño thing? I mean, you can find inconsiderate people everywhere, can't you?*

*Kath: Perhaps. Or perhaps it's a developing country thing. Everybody knows that the police in Colombia are only there to protect the interests of the rich because they don't get paid enough to care about the poor. That's why they do nothing if someone plays loud music in a popular area.*

*Jeremy: Yeah. But if it's in a rich area it's kind of different.*

*Kath: Absolutely!*

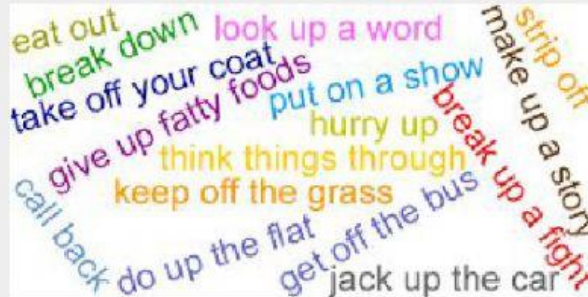
*Jeremy: So maybe it's not a Costeño thing. It's possible that it's like this in all countries where there's a lot of poverty.*

## II. After reading the conversation: discuss the following questions:

1. Is Kath expressing a generalization or a stereotypical view about Barranquilla?
2. Do you think that police in Colombia care about the poor? Why/Why not?
3. Do you think that there is a lot of trash in Barranquilla? Why do you think this is?
4. What do you think about Kath and Jeremy's experiences in Barranquilla?
5. Do you think their experiences would be different in other parts of Colombia? Why/Why not?
6. Do you think their experiences would be different in other developing countries? Why/Why not?

## III. Work in small groups and brainstorm about the following question: What specific strategies can be used and implemented in order to break 'Costeño' stereotypes?

## 6. Grammar: Phrasal verbs



1. In the previous conversation between Kath and Jeremy, there were some phrasal verbs which express a specific meaning.
  - Look at the following sentences and underline the phrasal verbs:
    - a. After lunch, the family next to me just threw all their empty packaging away.
    - b. I couldn't believe it! I asked them to pick it up but they just laughed at me.
    - c. He set them up on his balcony and turned the volume up.
    - d. I had to work the next day so at about 1am I asked my neighbour to turn the volume down because I couldn't sleep.
    - e. The police just laughed and hung the phone up
  - Fill in the chart with the underlined phrasal verbs and match them with the synonyms below:

1.		A.	To increase
2.		B.	To arrange
3.		C.	To discard/dispose of
4.		D.	To lift something off the ground.
5.		E.	To decrease
6.		F.	To end a phone call



• There are two kinds of phrasal verbs:

- **Inseparable** (i.e. the verb and the particle remain together).
- **Separable** (i.e. the verb and the particle are separated by the object).

Category	Phrasal verbs	Meaning	Examples
<b>Inseparable</b>	<b>Look after</b>	Keep someone healthy.	I love to <b>look after</b> small children.
	<b>Get off</b>	Leave a vehicle	I <b>got off</b> the bus late today.
	<b>Run away</b>	Escape	He <b>ran away</b> from home when he was only 12.
	<b>Run into</b>	Meet by chance.	I <b>ran into</b> an old friend at the mall.
<b>Separable</b>	<b>Take off</b>	Remove clothing	She <b>took</b> <u>her shoes</u> <b>off</b> .
	<b>Give away</b>	Hand over for free.	They <b>gave</b> <u>their old clothes</u> <b>away</b> .
	<b>Put out</b>	Extinguish a fire.	It was two hours before the firefighters <b>put</b> <u>the fire</u> <b>out</b> .
	<b>Put off</b>	Postpone.	The professor had to <b>put</b> <u>the test</u> <b>off</b> because there was a power shortage.

• Three of the sentences below are incorrect. Which sentences are incorrect? Why?

---



---

1. The music was very loud. He turned up it when I asked him to turn down it.
2. I dropped my keys. My wife picked up them from the floor.
3. He set his speakers up on his balcony.
4. The police hung the phone up.

5. When they had finished the bottle, they threw it away.
6. He put off the meeting because of the protests.
7. They offered her a promotion but she turned down it.

• **Now decide whether the following statements are True or False (circle your answer):**

1. If the phrasal verbs are separable, you must put the object between the phrasal verb and the particle. **True** / False
2. If the object is a pronoun, you must put the pronoun after the particle. **True** / False
3. A phrasal verb must have at least two parts **True** / False

• **Practice: Write each expression using a pronoun as the object of the phrasal verb. The first one has been done for you as an example:** Look up the new words. Look them up.

1. She called off the wedding. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Don't turn the TV on now. \_\_\_\_\_
3. He handed out the exams. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I left out two questions. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Did you fill out the form? \_\_\_\_\_