



2. All That Glitters Is Not Gold

When something seems too good to be true, it probably isn't true at all. The story of Karl Rabeder who was once a millionaire, is one of those stories. He had a nice house, fancy cars and he stayed in expensive, five star hotels. But one day, he decided to give it all up. Well, at least that's what he **claimed** to do.

According to Karl, he was on a **luxurious vacation** with his wife in Hawaii, when he was suddenly **overcome** with a feeling of emptiness. He decided right then and there that he was going to give away all of his money and material possessions to charity. He wanted to live a simple life in a wooden hut in the mountains.

"My idea is to have nothing left. Absolutely nothing," he said.

People all over **lauded** him for his **selflessness**. He became well-known and started to coach others, **steering** them towards less **superficial** lives. And yet, something seemed **fishy**. For example, instead of giving his house away, he **raffled** it off. He sold tickets for 99 euros and ended up collecting two million euros from selling the tickets, even though his house was only worth 500,000. Some thought this was an **ingenious** way to make money for charity, but others were **skeptical**.

'All that glitters is not gold' is a common English expression that means that not everything we hear or see is true or correct. Karl said he donated the proceeds to several non-profit organizations, but when the organizations were contacted they said they received very little support from him.

And when reporters went to visit Karl at his hut in the mountains, he was nowhere to be found. They reported later that the place was unlivable.

So what really happened here? Did Karl use a **feel good story** to **dupe** everyone, so that he could **stir up** publicity for a new business venture?

Further investigation revealed that he was deeply in debt before he'd decided to give away all of his things. And even though he'd sold his business, he was still making money by lecturing about his choice to give all of his money away. **Ironically**, he spoke and wrote a lot about how money can't buy happiness.

In the end, Karl's story is **questionable**, at best. But the message he **preaches** might be worth spreading. What do you think? Is Karl's lie forgivable since his message could be good for humanity?

Vocabulary.

claimed

stated something to be true

luxurious

fancy, often expensive

overcome

overwhelmed, having intense feelings

lauded

praised

selflessness

to think of others before yourself
steering
encouraging someone towards something
superficial
shallow, materialistic
fishy
suspicious
raffle (something) off
sell tickets to people in exchange for a chance to win something
ingenious
uncommonly smart, clever
skeptical
doubtful, uncertain
feel good story
a story meant to make people feel good
dupe
trick
stir up
create or cause
ironically
the opposite of what is expected
questionable
not completely believable
preaches
speaks about, advocates

Usage of 'Do' Forms - Do...ing

The structure **do...ing** is used to talk about activities that take a certain time or are repeated (for example hobbies and jobs). There is usually a determiner before the **-ing form**.

Read the following sentences.

He **reads** a lot.

We can express the same idea using the structure '**do a lot of**'.

He does a lot of reading.

More examples are given below.

She travels a lot. = She **does a lot of traveling**.

Your little boy talks a lot in the class. = Your little boy **does a lot of talking** in the class.

I rode a lot in my youth. = I **used to do a lot of riding** in my youth. / I did a lot of riding in my youth.

During the holidays we swam a lot at the beach. = During the holidays we **did a lot of swimming** at the beach.

Other determiners that can be used in this structure are: **some, much, my, the**.

During the holidays I **did some swimming** and a lot of sleeping.

Note that the verb after **do** cannot have an object in this structure.

In negative structures we can use **don't do much + ing form**.

I don't do much writing.

She doesn't do much gardening.

I don't do much reading.

I didn't do much riding in my youth.

I don't do much traveling.

We don't do much cooking at home.

Their children don't do much playing.

Do and have ; exercise :-

1. **Do** you have school today?
2. **Have** you finished your homework?
3. **Have** you got a light?
4. What **did** you do then?
5. **Do** you know where he lives?
6. **Has** he gone to the market?
7. **Did** you go to school yesterday?
8. I **did** not see anybody there.
9. **Do** you often have meetings?
10. **Does** he exercise every day?
11. **Did** he give you anything?
12. **Have** you paid the dues?
13. I **have** read almost all novels written by Hemingway.
14. She **does** not believe in ghosts.

Notes

Do, does and **did** are used to form questions in the simple present and simple past tenses. **Do** is used in the simple present tense when the subject is a plural noun. **Do** is also used with the pronouns **I, you, we** and **they**. **Does** is used in the simple present tense when the subject is a singular noun. **Does** is also used with the singular pronouns **he, she** and **it**.

Did is used in the simple past tense with both singular and plural nouns and pronouns.

Have, has and **had** are used to form perfect tenses.

Do and make –

grammar exercise:-

1. He made me **wait**.
2. She **was made to repeat** the whole story.
3. I don't speak French well, but I can **make myself understood**.
4. I had to shout to **make myself heard**.
5. Paper is made **from** wood.
6. It is time to **do** the accounts.
7. He likes **doing** nothing.
8. She is old enough to **make** her own bed now.
9. She lost her money. I wasn't surprised that she **did**.
10. Have you ever made wine **from** blackberries?

Do as an ordinary and auxiliary verb:

Do has three main uses.

Auxiliary verb

As an auxiliary verb **do** is used with other verbs to form emphatic, interrogative, negative and shortened verb forms.

Does he smoke? (NOT Smoke he?)

I **do** like this kind of music. (More emphatic than I like this kind of music.)

She **doesn't** work with us. (NOT She works not with us.)

'My hair needs cutting.' 'Yes, it certainly **does**.' (= Yes your hair needs cutting.)

As a general purpose verb

Do is also an ordinary verb. As an ordinary verb, **do** can refer to almost any kind of activity. It is used when it is not necessary to be more precise.

What are you **doing** there?

Why did you **do** that?

I have washed the clothes; now I will **do** the dishes.

All I **did** was to give him a little push.

Do as a substitute verb

In British English, **do** is used as a substitute for the main verb after an auxiliary. In American English, **do** is not normally used with this meaning.

‘**Do** you think she will accept our offer?’ ‘She might **do**’ (GB) ‘She might.’ (US)

Auxiliary **do** and non-auxiliary **do** can occur together.

Do as a general-purpose verb:-

As a general purpose verb, **do** can refer to almost any kind of activity.

What are you **doing** in the evening?

Don’t waste time. **Do** something.

Who will **do** the dishes?

All I **did** was to give him a little push.

Do is used in cases where it is not necessary to use more precise action words.

Do for indefinite activities

We use **do** when we do not say exactly what activity we are talking about. **Do**, for example, is commonly used with words like **thing, something, nothing, anything, everything** and **what**.

What did you do then?

I like doing nothing.

What he did was a really strange thing.

Why don’t you do something?

Do can be used to talk about work and jobs.

I have finished the phone calls; now I am going to **do** the letters.

Who will **do** the shopping tomorrow?

He hasn’t **done** his homework.

Do can be followed by an –ing form to talk about activities that are repeated.

I **did** a lot of **swimming** during the holidays.

He **does** a lot of **reading**.

Common fixed expressions with do. Do good/Do harm/Do business/Do one’s best/Do a favor/Do sport/Do exercise/ Do one’s hair/Do one’s teeth/Do one’s duty.

Do so, do it and do that

The expressions **do so, do it** and **do that** are often used to avoid repeating a verb and its object or complement. These structures are rather formal.

He asked me to get out and I did so without protesting.

‘Move those books off that chair.’ ‘I have already done so.’ (= I have already moved those books off that chair.)

‘Send them a fax.’ ‘I will do so.’ OR ‘I will do it.’

I promised to buy her drinks and I did so. OR I promised to buy her drinks and I did it.

I would like to ride a camel. I have never done that before.

‘I rode a camel during my trip to Morocco.’ ‘I would like to do that.’

Other verbs

Only **do** can be followed by **so, it** and **that** in this way. We do not use these words after other auxiliary verbs.

For example we cannot say, I **can so** or You **must it**. But we can say: *I can do so* or *You must do it*.

Do or would?

Do and **would** have different uses. Nonetheless, many ESL students are confused about them.

-**Do** and **does** are **primary auxiliary verbs** used in the simple present tense. We have already learned that the simple present tense is used to talk about general truths, facts, habits and routines. Since this tense form is made without an auxiliary verb, we use **do** and **does** to form questions and negatives.

He knows the answer.

He doesn't know the answer.

Does he know the answer?

He makes delicious cookies.

He doesn't make delicious cookies.

Does he make cookies?

He has a car./He doesn't have a car.

As you can see, these are all simple statements of fact.

-Would is a modal auxiliary verb. It is the past tense of **will** in reported speech.

'I will come with you.' she said.

She said that she would come with me.

Would can also be used to talk about imaginary situations. Note that when we use **would** to talk about an imaginary situation, we usually use it with **have + past participle**.

There was no point asking him, he **wouldn't have known** the answer.

Would is used to indicate less possibility in Type 2 Conditional Sentences

Improve your word power [New]:-

1. **Passel** - \PAS-uh l\ noun

1. a group or lot of indeterminate number: *a passel of dignitaries*.

Quotes - If you had a **passel** of kids, then you'd always have a troop to boss when you felt like bossing. It would occupy your brain and you wouldn't get gloomy as often.

-- Larry McMurtry, *Lonesome Dove*, 1985

Origin -*Passel* is an alteration of the word *parcel* meaning "a quantity or unit of something." It entered English in the early 1800s.

2. **abstemious** - \ab-STEE-mee-uh s\ Adjective :

Quotes - Mr. Hall was no *bon vivant*: he was naturally an **abstemious** man, indifferent to luxury; but Boulton and Helstone both liked good cookery...

-- Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, 1849

Origin - *Abstemious* derives from the Latin *tēmētum* meaning "intoxicating drink." It entered English in the early 1600s.

Thanks

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