

Writing 2

Online Lecture
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Unit 1: Work

Grammar review

1. Ex: That job is interesting.
It is an interesting job.

What do *descriptive adjectives* describe? What can they come after? What can they come before?
Descriptive adjectives **describe noun**. They can come after the verb *be* and before a noun.
(interesting, boring, full-time, part-time, well-paid, badly-paid, stressful, rewarding)

2. Ex: I like my job very much.

What are *possessive adjectives*? What always follows them?

Possessive adjectives show **belonging**. A noun always follows a possessive adjective.
(my, our, your, his, her, its, their)

Write at least 3 sentences to describe the picture. Use at least 1 possessive adjective, 1 descriptive adjective before a noun and 1 descriptive adjective after *be*.

The doctor

.....
.....

The patient

.....
.....



The doctor is young and she is happy.
Her hair is brown and her eyes are black.
She is wearing a white blouse and black shoes

Vocabulary

1. Will my C be high enough to pay my rent and daily expenses?
 2. It was a(n) F to get these high-pressure jobs done before the deadlines.
 3. This job is E for me because of its high salary, and wonderful settings!
 4. Did they A you and then fire you after that?
- A. hire B. manager C. income D. résumé E. ideal F. challenge

1. Kate's salary is (huge / pretty good/ expensive).
2. The rewards at my last job were (happy/ great / not very good).
3. You will get some (technical / teaching / lazy) skills at this job.
4. Doreen is a very (organized / long / friendly) manager.
5. Julie's friend gave her (useful / bad / used) advice.
6. I want to move up my job, so I'm signing up for some more (setting /advanced/ regular) training.
7. Sam works in a/an (outdoor / delicious/ beautiful) setting.
8. I want to work with (smart / manager / friendly) people.
9. For this job, you must have plenty of (advice / experience / skills).
10. Some workers really enjoy working (in settings / alone / on teams /

1. What is a *paragraph* ?

Ex: a, b, c, d ... => architect, businessman, cook, doctor... => a good doctor driver => I want to be a good doctor.

I want to become a doctor because I love helping others. I like when people come and thank the doctors for their job. My mother is a doctor and she inspires me to become a doctor like her. Another reason for choosing this job is that I want to make people fit and healthy.

letter => word => phrase => sentence => paragraph

A paragraph is a group of sentences **about one topic**.

2. What is a *topic sentence* ?

The first sentence of a paragraph is the topic sentence. It states **the main idea** of the paragraph.

3. What are *supporting sentences*?

Supporting sentences explain the main idea with **specific details and examples**. They come after the topic sentence

Read the following paragraph. Choose the best topic sentence for it.

..... I like my job because I get to use my organizational skills. I sort through books that people return to the library. Then I put the books back on the library shelves. I also enjoy the quiet and peaceful setting at the library. It helps me feel relaxed while I work.

- A. It can be easy to find a job at a library.
- B. There is a posting for a library manager.
- C. I work at a college library.
- D. I hire people at my library.

Answer : C

Read the following paragraph. Choose the best supporting sentence to add to it.

There are many ways to find a new job. You can look through newspaper postings to see if any job match your skills. You can also search online for job listings. One of the best ways to find a job is to ask the people you know. You may be surprised to find that they can help you.

- A. I know a lot of people who are looking for a job right now.
- B. You must know how to use a computer for many kinds of jobs.
- C. There are plenty of Web sites that list available jobs.
- D. Sometimes it can takes months before you find the right job.

Answer : C

Parts of an E-mail

 Subject

 Opening → Greetings + Opening paragraph

 Notes → Answers to the questions provided

 Goodbye → Closing paragraph + Good wishes

 Signature

To: mon @ gmail. Jp
Subject: My ideal job
Date: 2nd May, 2022

Dear Mon,
Thank you for your last email. Today I tell you about my dream job. I want to be an English teacher. I began to like this job when I was a high school student. My English teacher inspired me with a lot of her life stories. I think I have passion and patience and I love meeting many learners with different personalities. My social skills are good and that is important especially for modern teacher like me.
What do you think? Do you want to become a teacher?

Best,
Kim

Writing Task 1

Your Japanese-speaking friend Mon has written to ask you about **your dream job**.

Write an e-mail to her. In your e-mail, you should:

- a. tell her what your ideal job is,
- b. say how you feel about getting this job, and
- c. explain why you think this job would be suitable for you.

Write **35 - 45 words**.

Unit 2: STUDENT

When do $2 + 2 = 2$? \Rightarrow 2 hungry foxes + 2 fat chicken = 2 happy foxes

1. What letter comes next OTTFFSS?

\Rightarrow E

2. It occurs once in a minute, twice in a moment but never in an hour. What is it?

\Rightarrow M

3. What has hands but can not touch? What has legs but can not walk? What has teeth but cannot bite?

\Rightarrow Clock / table / comb

Vocabulary - Review : Complete the sentences with the correct words / phrases from the list below:

prove encourage curious original focus on
logical fact(s) measure create take a risk

1. My little son is very _____. He asks me lots of questions everyday.
2. It makes sense and is _____ to think that the answer is correct.
3. Our teachers _____ students to try their best to do homework.
4. I had Tom _____ a Website for me.
5. Our lesson today _____ Indian culture.
6. You will never succeed if you are afraid of _____
7. Can you _____ for sure that you have found the answer?
8. What a new and _____ idea that is! I love it!
9. Scientists use _____ to come up with new ideas about things.

1. curious	2. logical	3. encourage
4. create	5. focuses on	6. taking risk
7. prove	8. original	9. facts

- to **realise** (BE-British English) / **realize** (American English -AE)

vs to **remember**

always true but only just understand

have known but forgot until now

Ex: I didn't understand what that woman said to me at first. Then I ... she was speaking German, not English.
I thought there was nothing in the house for lunch. Then I I had bought a frozen pizza last week.

- to **solve the problem**

Ex: There was a lot of new vocabulary in the text that we do not understand. Then we solve the problem. We

- to **have an idea**

Ex: I saw the beautiful weather yesterday morning. Then I had an idea. I

- to **think out of the box** / to **think outside (of) the box**

Ex: I've been trying to think out of the box about what I want this term paper to be about. I know the professor hates unoriginal ideas.

Meaning?

=> To think about something or how to do something in a new, different or creative way.

With a little creative thinking, I was able to solve a big problem for my neighbors. They told that their daughter fell asleep only when they were in the room talking. The sound of their voices made the baby feel safe. I told them to record themselves at dinner. Then they could play the recording in the nursery so the baby could hear their voices when they weren't there. The idea worked, and the baby fell right to sleep.

Topic sentence : introduce the topic & make general statement

Supporting sentences: tell about the problem & the creative thinking process

Conclusion: finish the story / add a comment to the story

With a little creative thinking, I was able to solve a big problem for my neighbors. They told that their daughter fell asleep only when they were in the room talking. The sound of their voices made the baby feel safe. I told them to record themselves at dinner. Then they could play the recording in the nursery so the baby could hear their voices when they weren't there. **The idea worked, and the baby fell right to sleep.**

Writing Task

Write a paragraph about a time you used creative thinking to solve a problem.

Prepare to write : charting a writing prompt

Ex:

Introduce the story	<i>Being curious helped me solve a big problem for my grandfather.</i>
Describe the problem	<i>My grandfather cannot type emails or texts because he has very shaky hands.</i>
Tell how you used creative thinking to solve it	<i>I was curious about iPads because so many people love them. I found the VoiceText app. It made me think of my grandfather.</i>

Practice

1.

Introduce the story	
Describe the problem	
Tell how you used creative thinking to solve it	

Introduce the story	Daring to take risks allows my father to complete an impossible task.
Describe the problem	He wanted to have a house built on a piece of rice-field.
Tell how you / someone else used creative thinking to solve it	He asked his friends for advice. One suggested he should fill the piece of rice-field with sand from the riverbed nearby. He followed the advice. In the end, he had a strongly built house on the rice-field.

Write a paragraph about a time you used creative thinking to solve a problem.

Prepare to write : charting a writing prompt

Ex:

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Describe the problem	<i>My grandfather cannot type emails or texts because he has very shaky hands.</i>
Tell how you used creative thinking to solve it	<i>I was curious about iPads because so many people love them. I found the VoiceText app. It made me think of my grandfather.</i>

Being curious helped me solve a big problem for my grandfather. He can't type emails or texts because he has very shaky hands. I was curious about iPads because so many people love them. I borrowed my friend's iPad and looked at all the games and other apps on the screen. I played a few games and learned about a few apps. But the best app was VoiceText. I touched it, I talked, and then all my words came on the screen. It was like someone else was typing my words! It made me think of my grandfather. He can't type, but he can talk! My cousins and I bought him an iPad with VoiceText, and now he can text or email us any time!

Topic sentence : introduce the topic & make general statement

Supporting sentences: tell about the problem & the creative thinking process

Conclusion: finish the story / add a comment to the story

Being curious helped me solve a big problem for my grandfather. He can't type emails or texts because he has very shaky hands. I was curious about iPads because so many people love them. I borrowed my friend's iPad and looked at all the games and other apps on the screen. I played a few games and learned about a few apps. But the best app was VoiceText. I touched it, I talked, and then all my words came on the screen. It was like someone else was typing my words! It made me think of my grandfather. He can't type, but he can talk! My cousins and I bought him an iPad with VoiceText, and now he can text or email us any time!

Write a paragraph (80-100 words) about someone you know who is very creative. Give examples of why you think he or she is creative. Does he or she do the things suggested in Reading Two? What else does this person do?

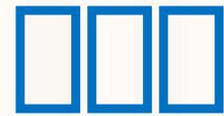
Introduce the person	My brother, 21 years old, IT technician, in New York,
How creative is s/he?	Always adapt, never adopt recommended methods
What has s/he done ?	Change the computer structure for Asian users

Writing Task 2

Which creative thinking did you learn in school? Write a paragraph (80-100 words) about it. Give some examples of how you learned it. How did those experiences affect you today?

What /which creative things have you done?	
Why do you think it's creative?	
What did you learn from this experience?	

Thank you
for your attention!



Unit 3: Money



Vocabulary

artistic, brand name, bill, break the law, casual, coin, completely, counterfeit, counterfeiter, equipment, fake, follow the law, goods, illegal, imitation, logo, label, microprint, note, products, pirated, professional, printing press, quality, quantity, scanner, technology

1. Parts of speech

- **verb:** break the law, follow the law

- **noun:** brand name, bill, coin, counterfeiter, equipment, imitation, label, logo, goods, microprint, note, printing press, product(s) quality, quantity, scanner, technology

- **adjective:** artistic, casual, counterfeit, fake, illegal, pirated, professional,

- **adverb:** completely

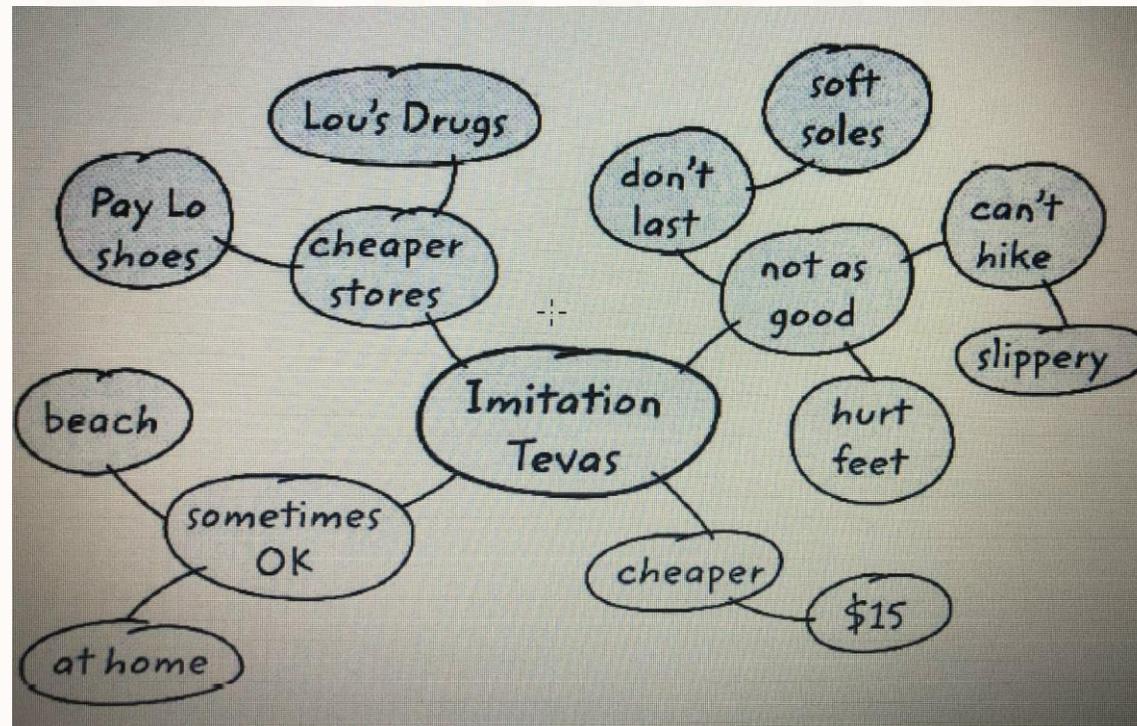
2. Antonym break the law > < follow the law, casual > < professional, fake > < real

3. Synonym note = bill, counterfeit = fake, products = goods

Task : Write a paragraph about a counterfeit product. You are going to tell what it is, where you can buy it, how you know it is fake and if it's a good idea to buy it.

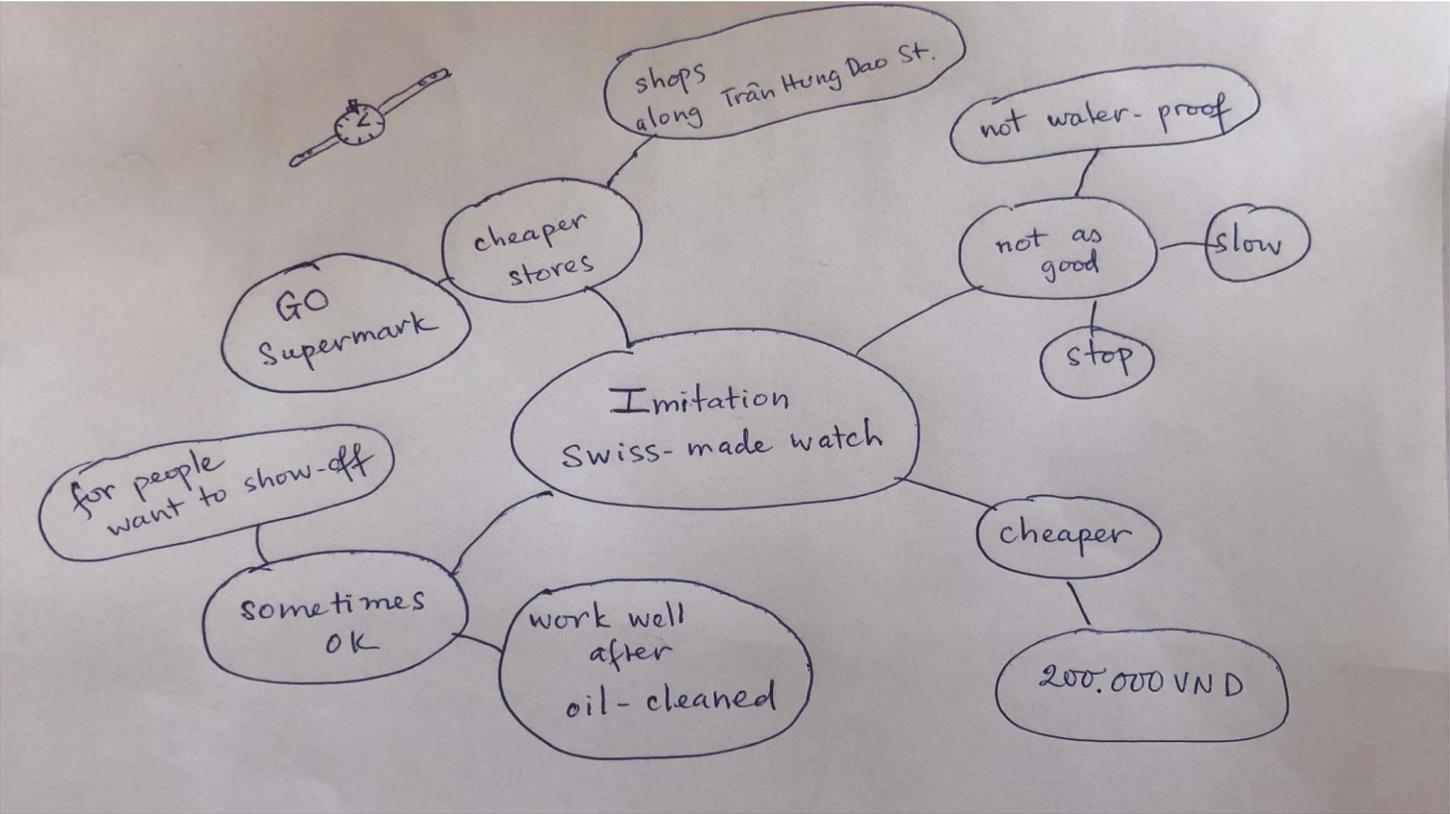
A. Prepare to write

- Clustering # Brainstorming : gathering & linking ideas
- Cluster Diagram
- Example 1 : Teva Sandals



Task : Write a paragraph about a counterfeit product. You are going to tell what it is, where you can buy it, how you know it is fake and if it's a good idea to buy it.

Example 2: Swiss-made Rolex watch



Task : Write a paragraph about a counterfeit product. You are going to tell what it is, where you can buy it, how you know it is fake and if it's a good idea to buy it

B. Write a well-organized paragraph: read the directions for the writing assignment carefully => decide which information needed => organize ideas

+ List the right information:

- Tell what the product is
- Tell where to buy it
- Describe how you can tell it is fake
- Tell if you think it's a good idea to buy the product

+ Write the first draft of your paragraph.

Swiss-made watches are famous for being precise, highly qualified, but very expensive. That is why there are a lot of imitation Swiss-made watches in stores the world over. However, it is easy to tell the difference between a real and an imitation one. For instance, an imitation watch is very cheap and you can get one at any cheap stores. An imitation watch is not reliable since it can stop unexpectedly or goes slow, and is not water-proof. The good thing about imitation Swiss-made watches is that it might run well after being oil-cleaned.

Task : Write a paragraph about a counterfeit product. You are going to tell what it is, where you can buy it, how you know it is fake and if it's a good idea to buy it

C. Rewrite: Giving explanation, more examples, more details .

Swiss-made watches are famous for being precise, highly qualified, but **very expensive** (How much?) . That is why there are a lot of imitation Swiss-made watches in stores the world over. However, it is easy to tell the difference between a real and an imitation one. For instance, an imitation watch is very cheap and you can get one at any **cheap stores** (Where?). An imitation watch is not reliable since it can stop unexpectedly or goes slow, **and is not water-proof** (How?). The “good” thing about imitation Swiss-made watches is that it might run well after being oil-cleaned. It is **never** a good idea to buy an imitation Swiss-made watch (Why not?). However, people who want to show off **do not think so**. (Why not?)

Swiss-made watches are famous for being precise, highly qualified, but **very expensive**. Watches of brand names like Rolex are worth a fortune. That is why there are a lot of imitation Swiss-made watches in stores the world over. However, it is easy to tell the difference between a real and an imitation one. For instance, an imitation watch is very cheap and you can get one at any **cheap stores** such as those in GO supermarket or along Tran Hung Dao Street. An imitation watch is not reliable since it can stop unexpectedly or goes slow, and is **not water-proof**. You should not wear it when swimming and even when going out in the rain. The ‘good’ thing about imitation Swiss-made watches is that it might run well after being oil-cleaned. It is **never** a good idea to buy an imitation Swiss-made watch because you cannot know for sure whether and when it tells you the exact time. However, people who want to show off **do not think so**. For them it is good to wear an ‘expensive’ watch at a very low price.

Task : Write a paragraph about a counterfeit product. You are going to tell what it is, where you can buy it, how you know it is fake and if it's a good idea to buy it.

D. Edit : Write the final draft

Final draft check list:

1. Is your paragraph well organized? Does it have the right information?
2. Does it tell about a counterfeit product?
3. Does it tell where you can buy this counterfeit product?
4. Does it explain how you can tell that this product is fake?
5. Does it give your opinion about why it is or it is not a good idea to buy this product?
6. Do you use new vocabulary that you learned in this unit?

Unit 4: Etiquette

Vocabulary

- *etiquette vs manner*

etiquette: set of politeness codes or rules, often change depending on culture and customs,

ex: how one should walk, how one should eat,

manner: polite ways of behaving, often similar throughout different cultures

ex: respecting the elders, not talking about someone behind someone's back, ...

- *elderly vs old* : *elderly* is a polite word for *old* // *elderly* can be a noun

ex: Please give up your seat to an *elderly* person if they require it.

The city is building new housing for the *elderly*.

- to *sneeze*, to *blow the nose*

ex: This pepper makes me *sneeze*.

I had a terrible cold and spent much of the time *blowing my nose*.

- I am *no expert* # I am *not an expert*.

I am *no fool* # I am *not a fool*.

- *Subway* # *Tube* # *Metro* # *underground*

ex: to take/ ride *the subway*; to go to work on *the Tube*; to go by *Metro*; to go on *the underground*

Vocabulary : *car/wagon, card, handle, map, pole, turnstile*



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Newyork Subway Etiquett

- Don't put your feet on a seat.
- Don't carry open cups of coffee or soda.
- Don't ride when drunk.
- Don't make eye contact with strangers.
- Don't take more than one seat.
- Don't talk to strangers.
- Don't lean on the poles.
- Don't block the entrance / the doors.
- Don't stare at neighboring passenger.
- Let the others off before you get on.
- Cover your mouth and nose when you sneeze or cough.
- Give your seat to elderly passengers.
- Talk quietly.



Those are signs of subway etiquette. What do they mean? Make at least 5 imperative statements.

Task : Write a Web page about etiquette on a type of transportation in your city.

A. Prepare to write: Listing

Ex:

- City or town: Hue
- Type of transportation: Taxi
- Rules of etiquette:

Suggested words: mask / tip / smoke / cash / eat / talk / sit

- ⇒ - Wear a mask.
- ⇒ - Don't have to tip the driver.
- ⇒ - Don't smoke.
- ⇒ - Have cash ready to pay.
- ⇒ - Don't eat or drink.
- ⇒ - Don't talk too loudly.
- ⇒ Sit at the back seat.

B. Write the title : use the expressions :

- Getting around in
- Riding the
- Renting a
- Travelling by

C. Write the introduction: Writing to give general information NOT to tell your own stories

Ex: I think taxis are very popular in Hue, my hometown. Drivers are polite and helpful to me. Last week I took a taxi from Phu Bai airport to my house and paid a reasonable fare of 200.000 VND.

⇒ Taxis are a popular kind of transportation in Hue. Their drivers are polite and helpful. The average fare from Phu bai airport to addresses near Perfume river is about 200.000 VND

D. List a few rules (written or unwritten) that riders should know about and give some explanation / details for each.

Remember to make all the items in the list parallel.

Ex: Wear a mask. In this pandemic ...

You should have cash ready to pay because the drivers do not ...

E. Writing the final draft:

Check list

- Title : where and what kind of transportation?
- Introduction: general information about it – no stories from own personal experience
- List of its rules: follow parallel structure & correct imperative



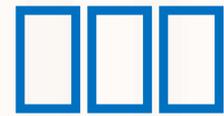
Homework:

Writing task 1: Write a paragraph about a counterfeit product. You are going to tell what it is, where you can buy it, how you know it is fake and if it's a good idea to buy it.

Writing Task 2: Write a Web page about etiquette on a type of transportation in your city.



Thank you
for your attention!



Unit 5: FOOD

Vocabulary

	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1	allergy	X	_____	X
2	_____	approve	approving	approvingly
3	_____	_____	diet	X
4	environment	X	_____	environmentally
5	ethics	X	_____	_____
6	_____	resist	_____	X

Practice:

1. Nick is _____ to honey, he never eats it.
2. Most children ask their parents for _____ before going to a friend's house.
3. I've lost weight, I spend less money on food, and I have more energy. My _____ has many benefits.
4. The National Park Service is an _____ organization.
5. I believe people need to be kind to animals while they are alive, even if we eat them later. It is our _____ responsibility.
6. Some people think that if you eat oranges you will _____ colds and flu.

Vocabulary

- a. Organic foods are grown with no pesticides or herbicides and no GMOs (genetically modified organism)
- b. Vegetarian foods contain no meat.
- c. Vegan foods contain nothing from animals.
- d. Local foods are grown less than 100 miles from you.
- e. Low-fat foods have very little fat, oil.
- f. Gluten-free foods contain no gluten from wheats or many other grains.

Practice

1. Someone who does not want to eat animals, but who likes milk, eats _____.
2. Someone who doesn't want to eat animals or anything made by animals eats _____.
3. Someone who wants to lose weight eats _____.
4. Someone who doesn't want to eat GMOs eats _____.
5. Someone who wants to support farmers in nearby areas eats _____.
6. Someone who is allergic to wheat eats _____.

Grammar:

Ex: I don't like Hue beef noodle. There is too much red pepper in it.

Strawberries from California have too many pesticides on them. I bought organic strawberries

There are too few waiters. The service is slow.

This pizza is not delicious. It has too little cheese.

Eating healthy is too difficult for me. I just eat food that is cheap and easy.

Note:

- too many + count noun / too much + non-count noun : more than enough (negative meaning)
- too few + count noun / too little + non-count noun : not enough (negative meaning)
- too + adjective : negative result

Practice:

- Waiter! Excuse me, but this soup is too **1. (many / cold)** to eat.
- + I can get you something else. Would you like a salad instead?
- No, it costs too **2. (many / much)**.
- + We will not charge extra for it.
- Thank you, but there are too **3. (many / much)** nuts in it. I am allergic to them.
- Unfortunately, there are too **4. (few / little)** salad choices on the menu.
- + Perhaps I can just heat up the soup. It should not take too **5. (little / long)**.
- That would be wonderful. I have too **6. (few / little)** time to order something new.

Writing Task : You are going to write a paragraph about your diet. Describe your diet with a general statement. Then give some examples of the types of food you can eat and tell why you choose this diet. Explain the health, environmental, ethical, or other reasons. Explain any problems with this diet.

Step 1 : Create a chart

- Model Chart

Topic: the type of diet

- * Detail 1: examples of the foods in this diet
- * Detail 2: the reasons for this choice of this diet
- * Detail 3: problems with this diet

- Ex: Chinese diet

- * a lot of vegetables, a little meat, lots of rice, green tea
- * used to it / healthy & good for environment
- * too much oil in some dishes

Step 2: Write the first draft

- Ex: I have a mostly Chinese diet. It includes lots of vegetables, some spices and sauces, a little meat, lots of rice and green tea. I follow this diet because I am used to it. My mom is Chinese, and she is a good cook, so I learn to cook from her. I also think that a Chinese diet is healthy and good for the environment because it has lots of vegetable and not too much meat. But some Chinese fried foods have too much oil and they are very bad for me. So I usually cook boiled food instead of fried ones.

I have a mostly Chinese diet. It includes lots of vegetables, some spices and sauces, a little meat, lots of rice and green tea. I follow this diet *because* I am used to it. My mom is Chinese, and she is a good cook, so I learn to cook from her. I also think that a Chinese diet is healthy and good for the environment *because* it has lots of vegetable and not too much meat. *But* some Chinese fried foods have too much oil and they are very bad for me. So I usually cook boiled food instead of fried ones.

Note: - *because* is used to give reasons/ explain choices

- *but / however* is used to express contrast ideas

Practice: Complete the paragraph by filling in the blanks with however or because.

My diet is low in sugar. It does not include cakes, cookies, candies, or sugary drinks. That is (1). _____ my blood sugar is higher than normal. If it continues to rise, I will get diabetes. I try to stay on my diet (2)_____ I do not want this disease. (3) _____, it can be difficult to only order coffee when everyone else gets dessert!

Unit 6: HEROES

Vocabulary

	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1	defeat	_____	a. defeated b. defeating	X
2	_____	endanger	dangerous	dangerously
3	failure	_____	a. failed b. failing	failingly
4	magic	X	a. magical b. magic	magically
5	a. protection b. protector	protect	_____	X
6	safety	_____	safe	safely
7	_____	succeed	successful	successfully

Practice:

1. Lord Voldemort tries to _____ Harry Potter and for the second time he cannot.
2. Perseus comes _____ close to looking at the face of Medusa and turning to stone.
3. The Iron Giant _____ to hide himself in the yard.
4. Thor, a superhero, has a _____ hammer.
5. Spiderman is very _____ of his lover, Mary Jane Watson.
6. Robin Hood _____ rescues Lady Marion from the King's men.
7. Harry Potter _____ completes the challenges in the basement of Hogwarts.

Time for fun – Let’s enjoy a short video clip of a Disney film “Mulan”.
Note a phrase that is repeated in the video.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TVcLIfSC4OE>

Be a man.



Writing Task : Write a paragraph to tell the story of a hero / heroine.

Step 1: Listing

1. Mulan is a hero from China from around 600 A.D.
2. She's the only daughter of an old general.
3. Her father taught her how to use a knife and how to ride a horse ... not normal for a girl.
4. Soldiers come to town to get men to fight in the war.
5. Mulan's father was too old to fight.
6. Mulan has no older brother to send in her place.
7. She joined the army.
8. She was small and she wasn't strong.
9. She was smart. She made clever plan to help the army win the war.
10. After the war, the king offered Mulan a job that would made her rich.
11. Mulan wanted only to return home to her family.
12. Her father was ill, but alive.
13. Friends from the army came to visit.
14. She brought honor to her family.

Step 2: Outlining the Story - Categorizing

Four categories :

- Background
- The Challenge
- Overcoming the Challenge
- The Effects

Background

1. Mulan is a hero from China from around 600 A.D.
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4. Soldiers come to town to get men to fight in the war.

The Challenge

5. Mulan's father was too old to fight.
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Overcoming the Challenge

9. She was smart. She made clever plan to help the army win the war.
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11. Mulan wanted only to return home to her family.
12. Her father was ill, but alive.
13. Friends from the army came to visit.

The Effects

14. She brought honor to her family.

Step 3: Crossing out the unimportant information

Background

1. Mulan is a hero from China from around 600 A.D.
2. She's the only daughter of an old general.
- ~~3. Her father taught her how to use a knife and how to ride a horse ... not normal for a girl.~~
4. Soldiers come to town to get men to fight in the war.

The Challenge

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- ~~6. Mulan has no older brother to send in her place.~~
7. She joined the army.
8. She was small and she wasn't strong.

Overcoming the Challenge

9. She was smart. She made clever plan to help the army win the war.
- ~~10. After the war, the king offered Mulan a job that would made her rich.~~
11. Mulan wanted only to return home to her family.
12. Her father was ill, but alive.
13. Friends from the army came to visit.

The Effects

14. She brought honor to her family.

Step 4: Write the first draft

Mulan is a girl hero from China around 600 A.D. Her father is supposed to go to the army to fight the Huns. He is old. She is young. She decides to go to the army instead of her father. Her challenge is to pass as a boy. This is difficult because she is not very strong like the other soldiers. But she is very clever. In their first battle, when she and her men face too many enemy soldiers, her ideas save them. Mulan and her men win the battle. Mulan succeeds in saving her father from fighting. Also, she brings honors to her family by being a good soldier.

Step 5: Revising – Adding Explanations / Details / Examples

.... But she is very clever. How?

... But she is very clever. Mulan tells her men to make a bid noise. The sound makes a wall of snow fall on the enemy soldier.

Step 6: Editing – Check the tense

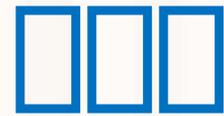
- Why Present Tense?

Task 1:

You are going to write a paragraph (100 – 120 words) about your diet. Describe your diet with a general statement. Then give some examples of the types of food you can eat and tell why you choose this diet. Explain the health, environmental, ethical, or other reasons. Explain any problems with this diet.

Task 2: You are going to write a paragraph (100 – 120 words) to tell a story of a hero / heroine from Vietnamese folk tales. Describe his/ her background, the challenge. Then explain how he/ she overcomes the challenge and the effects.

Thank you
for your attention!



Unit 7: MEDICINE



Headache



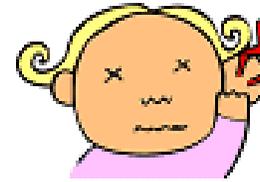
Stomachache



Toothache



Backache



Earache



Sore throat



Fever



Cough



Shiver



Sneeze

What are other health problems?

What are home remedies for those?

Vocabulary

Health problems

- Runny nose
- Backache / Earache / Headache / Stomachache/ Toothache
- Sore throat / sore eye / sore ear
- Fever / Cold
- Rash
- Sneeze
- Fever
- Rash
- Cough
- Diarrhea

Home remedies:

- Drinking hot ginger tea
- Eating onion soup
- Having / taking steam bath
- Gargling with warm salt water
- Cooling the forehead with ice-bag
- Rinsing your mouth with salt water
- Rubbing the stomach / temples/ forehead
- Massaging
- Resting

1. Headache – drink a big glass of water and lie down in a dark room for one hour
2. Toothache – gargle with salt water
3. Sore throat - drink some hot tea with honey and ginger
4. Sprain – put a bag of frozen peas on for about 20 minute
5. Sleepless – drink a cup of hot milk
6. Nausea – ginger candies or ginger tea
7. Bruise - rub ointment in
8. Asthma – swallow a lizard
9. Head lice – wash your hair with vinegar
10. Choking on a fish bone – Swallow a large bite of banana or rice



Broken heart => Join an English speaking club and look for a partner

Adverb of manner / Adjective

- Ex:
1. The doctor listened *carefully*. The patient talked *slowly*.
 - a. 2. He is a *lonely* man . She is a *friendly* neighbor.
 - b. 3. The test was *hard*. She works *hard*.
 - c. 4. He is a *fast* runner. He runs *fast*.
 - d. 5. *Good* game! You played *well*. The patient is feeling *well*.

Practice:

1. How do you walk when you have a sprained ankle?
2. How do you want the doctor to talk to you?
3. How do you want the dentist to pull your decayed tooth?
4. How do you hold a bandage to a bad cut?
5. How do you take off a bandage?
6. How do you clean a cut before you put a bandage on?
7. How do you talk when you have a sore throat?

And ...

HOW DO YOU FEEL WHEN YOU SEE THIS? →→→→



Time order words : *First, second, then, after that, next, ... finally*

Ex:

My favorite home remedy is the wet sock cure. It sounds unusual, but this can treat a fever. *First*, put your feet in hot water. Put socks in cold water. *Next*, put the cold, wet socks on your feet. *After that*, put warm, dry socks on top of the wet ones, so you are wearing two socks on each foot. *Finally*, go to bed. In the morning, you will not have a fever. The cure is complicated, but the wet socks help the flow of blood through your veins, and this is what gets rid of the fever.

Note: Time order words show the time order of the story => readers understand better

Practice: 1. Number the sentences from 1 to 5 to show the correct order.

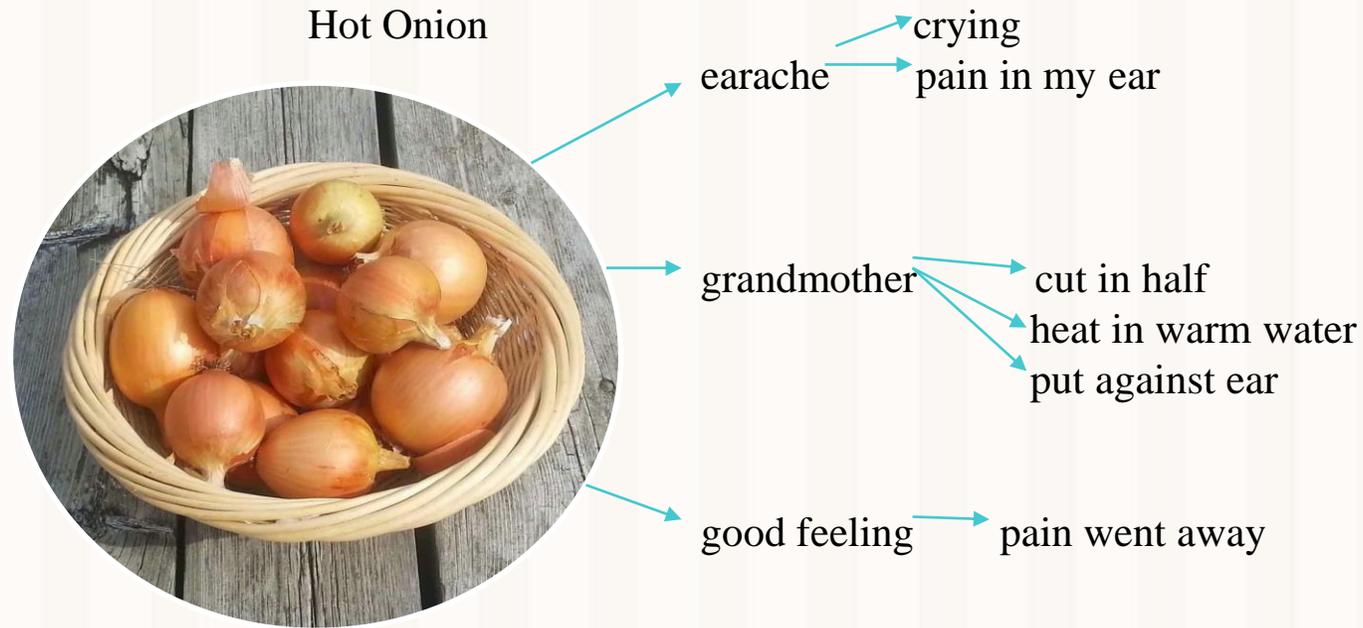
- 5 A. *Finally*, sit down and rest until your stomach feels better.
- 4 B. *After that*, drink the water slowly for 10 to 20 minutes.
- 2 C. *First*, cook a small piece of ginger in water for about one hour.
- 1 D. Ginger is a good home remedy for a stomachache.
- 3 E. *Then*, wait until the water is warm, but not hot, and pour it in a glass.

2. Choose the best word or words to show time order.

Have you ever gotten poison ivy? There is an easy way to help you feel better. (*First / Then*), peel a banana. (*Next / In-the-beginning*), place the banana peel on top of the rash and rub it around. (~~*Second*~~ / *After that*) you can remove the peel. Do not wash the area. (~~*At first*~~ / *Finally*), put a bandage around the area.

Writing Task: You are going to write a narrative paragraph about an experience you had with a home remedy. First you will describe when and where you had this experience, what your health problem was, and what remedy you (or a parent) chose. Then you will describe what happened and how it worked.

Step 1: Prepare to write : Brainstorming & making diagram



Step 2: Writing a narrative paragraph

A **narrative** is a story happened to you or someone else. It starts by telling *who* this story happened to, *when* it happened, and *where* it happened. Then it describes *what* happened and *how*.

Sample paragraph

When I was about six, I went to visit my grandmother in Canada. One day, I got a very bad earache. I was in a lot of pain, and I was crying. My grandmother said she knew what to do. First, she walked calmly to the kitchen cabinet and took out an onion. Then she cut it in half and put the two pieces in a pot of water. Next, she heated the onion in water. Soon the smell of onion filled in the kitchen. After that, she took out one half of the onion and put a small piece of cloth around it. Finally, she put the hot onion carefully against my ear. The heat from the onion felt very good on my ear. After a while, the pain went away.

Analyzing: Who? When? Where? What? How?

Step 3: Revising – Using *time order words* & *adverbs of manner* in a narrative

Read the two stories below and think of the way to make them better.

Story A:

When I grew up in Vietnam, all of us children frequently got head lice. We didn't have chemicals or special shampoos to kill the lice. So my mother treated it the traditional way: with coconut oil. My mother washed my hair with shampoo. I sat on a chair in front of her, and she combed out my hair slowly. This is one of my favorite memories as a kid: my mother singing to me while she combed my hair. I closed my eyes and listened to her rich voice. She poured some warm coconut oil carefully on my hair. I loved this part. Usually we left the oil in for a few days. Mom shampooed and combed my hair one last time. My hair still looked oily but the lice were gone.

Story B: Last winter I got a bad cold. I was home from work for a week. I couldn't breath through my nose. I remembered an old remedy my grand mother used. First, I put a towel over my head and put my head over the sink. Then I turned on the hot water all the way. The towel was like a tent over the hot steamy water. Next, I breathed through my nose. I did this for about 15 minutes. Finally, I could breath though one side of my nose. I did this three more times over the next 24 hours until I could breath again.

First, ... Finally, ... After that, ... Then ...

normally/ well/ hard/ more easily

Story A: When I grew up in Vietnam, all of us children frequently got head lice. We didn't have chemicals or special shampoos to kill the lice. So my mother treated it the traditional way: with coconut oil. *First*, my mother washed my hair with shampoo. *Then* I sat on a chair in front of her, and she combed out my hair slowly. This is one of my favorite memories as a kid: my mother singing to me while she combed my hair. I closed my eyes and listened to her rich voice. *After that*, she poured some warm coconut oil carefully on my hair. I loved this part. Usually we left the oil in for a few days. *Finally*, Mom shampooed and combed my hair one last time. My hair still looked oily but the lice were gone.

Story B: Last winter I got a bad cold. I was home from work for a week. I couldn't breath *well* through my nose. I remembered an old remedy my grand mother used. First, I put a towel over my head and put my head over the sink. Then I turned on the hot water all the way. The towel was like a tent over the hot steamy water. Next, I breathed *hard* through my nose. I did this for about 15 minutes. Finally, I could breath *more easily* though one side of my nose. I did this three more times over the next 24 hours until I could breath *normally* again.

Unit 8: ENDANGERED CULTURES

Vocabulary : Which one of the pair is correct?

1. a. The people have lived in this town for 50 years. They are **nomadic**.
b. **Nomadic** people usually move after their animals eat all of the food in one area. ✓
2. a. Most people who live in the United States have **roots** in other countries. ✓
b. Our house is very old. Its **roots** are from the 1800s.
3. a. These cups are all hand-made, so each one is **unique**. ✓
b. McDonald's hamburgers in New York are **unique** because they are just like the McDonald's hamburgers in Los Angeles.
4. a. The backpacking trip through Nepal was tough, but I **survived**. ✓
b. From the time I was eight years old until I went to university, I **survived** in Canada. Then I moved to the US.
5. a. Your hair is fine the way it is. Don't **adapt** anything.
b. The most difficult thing for Nokito to **adapt** when she moved to England was the food. ✓
6. a. Tibetans believe that some mountains are **holy** – a God or spirit lives there. ✓
b. This office building must be a **holy** place on weekdays. I bet over 500 people work here everyday.
7. a. I had a small accident yesterday. I **destroyed** the car a little. I'm sure it can be fixed.
b. In Sri Lanka in 2005, the hurricane **destroyed** thousands of homes. ✓

8.a. Sssh! Speak quietly. You are too **powerful**.

b. In 2011, a **powerful** group of people stopped a dam from being built in Peru. ✓

9. a. In the United States, the indigenous people used to be nomadic, but now they are **settled** in places called reservations. ✓

b. I'm tired of being **settled**. I want to go on vacation.

10.a. Governments often **convince** new villages for indigenous people.

b. Governments often **convince** indigenous people to live in new villages. ✓

11. a. My grandmother taught me Sami, so I have stayed **connected** to the Sami traditions. ✓

b. The logging companies are **connected** to the traditions of the places they work.

12. a. Let's invite our **ancestors** to the wedding!

b. My **ancestors** came to America from Germany in 1680. ✓

13. a. Sumatran tigers are **endangered** because people have been killing them for years. ✓

b. Volkswagen Beetle cars from the 1970s must be **endangered** because I don't see them very often.

15. a. Sally and Ed don't get along very well. They always **protest** each other.

b. Many people all over the world **protested** the Irag war. ✓

Practice: Fill in the gaps with the provided words below

ancestors endangered powerful settled
convince holy roots unique

The Qashqai live in southwestern Iran. Many indigenous tribes have disappeared in Asia and the Middle East, but the Qashqai still survive. The Qashqai have their earliest (1) roots in Central Asia, and their (2) ancestors arrived in what is now Iran 500 years ago. Today, many Qashqai have moved and (3) settled in cities. A (4) unique and different Qashqai custom is making rugs. Many Qashqai (5) convince tourists to buy their rugs. They are one of the biggest indigenous groups in the world, with more than 400,000 people. The Qashqai are not a(n) (6) endangered culture.

Grammar:

Several Penan leaders *are travelling* to the capital city in three days to protest the Murum Dam project. They *are going to ask* the government officials to stop building the Murum Dam. They *will tell* them how difficult it *will be* for the whole villages of Penan to move. One elder *is giving* a short speech to the Parliament. The member of Parliament *will listen* to him politely. But the Penan wonder, “*Will* anyone *hear* us? *Will* anyone *stop* the dam?” They hope so, but they are not sure.

Which verb forms are used for predictions? Which ones for future plan?

Note Predictions: *will* + verb & *be going to* + verb
Future plan: *be* + verb-ing & *be going to* + verb

Practice : Choose the correct future tense of the verbs.

Almir Narayamoga Surui made an important decision. He 1. (is going to visit / ~~will be going to visit~~) California next month. During that time, Surui and two other Xavante leaders 2. (are meeting / ~~will meet~~) workers from the Internet company Google. When Surui told his friends, they said, “Don’t worry, you 3. (~~are doing~~ / will do) a great job.” Surui has a plan. He 4. (~~will ask~~ / is going to ask) Google to help the Xavante fight illegal logging. The question is: 5. (Will Google find / ~~Is Google finding~~) a way to help the Xavante before it is too late?

The Feet Runners

1. The Tarahumara people live in the mountains of Mexico. The high mountains make it difficult to know how many Tarahumara are living today. But most people agree the number is close to 70,000.
2. The Tarahumara call themselves the Raramuri. This means “feet runners” or “those who walk well”. In fact they are known for being very strong runners. Because their villages are far apart, the Tarahumara run long distances all the time.
3. The Tarahumara have resisted the modern world since 1700's. They refuse to adapt the changes of modern Mexico. They run away from change. Whenever an outside group gets too close, the Tarahumara move higher into the mountains. They want to keep their people and their culture away from modern Mexican culture. Many Tarahumara still dress, farm, and live like they did long ago. They teach their children to love their customs, their language, and their way of life.
4. The Tarahumara have survived 400 years since the Spanish first came to Mexico. But what about the next 400 years?
5. There have been many changes in the past 20 years. The Tarahumara live in the mountain called Copper Canyon. Gold and silver deep in the mountains of Copper Canyon are very interesting to mining companies. Also, logging companies are slowly destroying the forests of this area. These big companies will destroy the land and the water if they come to get the trees and the gold and silver. Tourism companies are building large hotels in the area, and that will certainly change the culture. Will the Tarahumara be able to survive? The world will have to wait and see.

⇒ Which facts support the opinion that the Tarahumara will survive ?

⇒ Which facts support the opinion that the Tarahumara will not survive ?

Writing Task : You have read an article about the Tarahumara culture. Do you think the Tarahumara will survive? Write a paragraph to make a prediction about the survival of the Tarahumara.

1. Take notes (short phrases and words) from the reading
2. Write an outline about your prediction

Outline : Will the Tarahumara survive?

Option A: They will not survive the next 100 year (prediction)

- Reason 1 (for prediction) : won't have any more land to run to
 - + every contact with modern world, they move higher up the mountain (from notes)
 - + if mining companies come in, they will destroy the land (from notes)
- Reason 2 (for prediction) : refuse to adapt to change
 - + they live today as they always have (notes)
 - + they don't adapt, just run away (notes)

Option B: They will survive the next 100 years

- Reason 1: they work hard to stop their culture from disappearing
 - + still dress, farm, live as did 400 years ago
 - + teach children to love customs and language
- Reason 2: they have fairly large population
 - + 70,000 living today

3. Write the first draft

Option A: I predict that the Tarahumara will not survive the next 100 years. One reason is they won't have any more land to run to. They won't be able to move higher into the mountains every time modern people get too close to them. Also, if mining companies come in, they will destroy the mountains where the Tarahumara live. Another reason they will not survive is that they refuse to adapt to change. They dress and farm the same way they did 400 years ago. To survive, indigenous cultures must adapt. The Tarahumara have only run away. Soon, they won't be able to even do this.

- This is why the Tarahumara will not survive another 100 years.
- In my opinion, if the Tarahumara can't adapt to change, they'll disappear forever.
- To save the Tarahumara, I think the Mexican government should stop the big companies from destroying the Tarahumara's land.

Option B: I predict that the Tarahumara will survive the next 100 years. One reason is the Tarahumara work hard to hold on their culture. They still dress and farm the same way they did 400 years ago. Also, they teach their children their customs and language. Another reason is the Tarahumara have a fairly large population. There are about 70,000 Tarahumara living today.

- This is the reason why the Tarahumara will survive the next century.
- In my point of view, so long as they can keep their connection to their roots, they will manage to survive.
- The Tarahumara will certainly survive and they should consider how they will adapt to do so in order to develop even better.



Task 1 : You are going to write a narrative paragraph about an experience you had with a home remedy.

Task 2 : You read an article about the Penan culture (Unit 8, Reading 2). Do you think the Penen will survive? Write a paragraph to make a prediction about their survival.



Thank you
for your attention!

