



**MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF BASIC ENGLISH**

BASICS OF WRITING



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BASICS OF WRITING II

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FOREWORD

This second volume of *Basics of Writing* is intended to teach students discourse writing at paragraph level and provide them with ample practice. The book consists of seven units. The first unit gives general information about the paragraph, and the second provides students with the necessary language for interpreting graphs. The remaining five units focus on different discourses.

The material in this book has been compiled from handouts, quizzes and midterms, most of which were prepared at DBE for the Intermediate group in the 2005-2006 academic year.

Although we have prepared the book with the Intermediate students in mind, we believe that it can be useful for any level student who has difficulty in discourse writing at paragraph level.

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D.A/P.T

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UNIT 1: THE PARAGRAPH

HOW TO WRITE A PARAGRAPH

A **PARAGRAPH** is a small unit of writing that contains information about one idea.



There are two types of paragraphs: **CONDENSED PARAGRAPHS** and **ESSAY PARAGRAPHS**. Although there are similarities between the two types, they differ from each other in that a condensed paragraph is in fact the condensed form of an essay. This book focuses on writing condensed paragraphs.

In general, the topic of the paragraph is introduced in the **INTRODUCTORY SENTENCE**. The following sentence states what is going to be discussed in the paragraph. This sentence is called the **TOPIC SENTENCE**. The other sentences add details to the topic. They are called **SUPPORTING SENTENCES**. Most paragraphs also have a **CONCLUSION**, which states a conclusion or summarizes the ideas of the paragraph. It is the last sentence of the paragraph.

TASK 1: Read the following paragraph and complete the analysis.

Horror Films

Horror films attract audiences all around the world, and although there are numerous examples of such films, it is not easy to make a horror film. There are three important factors that should be present in a good horror film. One of these factors is the atmosphere of terror. For example, there are usually screams in the background or creepy music in scary movies. In addition, the colors are always dark and gloomy. The only vivid color is the color of blood: red. The setting is another important factor in horror films. The story usually takes place in an old castle or a big, run-down house full of ghosts. The most important factor in a successful horror film is the characters. Victims are common people with whom the audience can identify. On the other hand, villains, or bad men, have very unusual characteristics with some interesting psychological problems. In conclusion, in order to make a successful horror film, the atmosphere, the setting and the characters should be chosen carefully to scare the audience.

Introductory sentence: _____.

Topic sentence: _____.

Supporting sentences

Major 1: _____

Minor 1a: _____

Minor 1b: _____

Major 2: _____

Minor 2a: _____

Minor 2b: _____

Major 3: _____

Minor 3a: _____


Minor 3b: _____

Conclusion: _____.

(I) THE INTRODUCTION

A. THE INTRODUCTORY SENTENCE

In many cases, a paragraph needs an **INTRODUCTORY SENTENCE** before the topic sentence. By giving background information, the writer makes a smooth entrance and familiarizes the readers with the topic. This is particularly true in such discourses as advantage-disadvantage, compare-contrast, problem-solution, and argumentation. Still, you can include an introductory sentence whenever you find it necessary.

 Please note that while condensed paragraphs need an introductory sentence, essay paragraphs don't as essays already have introductory paragraphs that serve this purpose.

e.g. There are a number of sources of energy available to us, and with the decrease in fossil fuels, nuclear energy presents itself as an important source.

B. THE TOPIC SENTENCE

The **TOPIC SENTENCE** is usually, but not always, the sentence that follows the introductory sentence. It is the most important sentence of the paragraph because it controls all the other sentences. The readers can predict what will be discussed in the paragraph based on the topic sentence. You can think of the topic sentence as being in control of the whole paragraph. It shows readers which way they are going, just as a traffic sign helps direct drivers.

An effective topic sentence does two things:

- It introduces the **TOPIC** of the paragraph.
- It contains a **CONTROLLING IDEA** that tells the writer's opinion, attitude, or idea about the topic.

e.g. Nuclear power is our greatest hope for solving the energy crisis.
topic controlling idea

Nuclear energy is a huge threat to life on the planet.
topic controlling idea

A good topic sentence should not be too general or too specific. If it is too general, you will not be able to support the topic in one paragraph. If it is too specific, you won't have enough to write about in the rest of the paragraph.

Look at the following topic sentences:

Television is harmful.

This statement is too general to be developed adequately into one paragraph. There is too much to say about the topic.

Violent scenes on television affect children's psychology negatively.

This statement is too specific to be developed into a paragraph. There isn't enough to say about the topic.

Watching television too much has several negative effects on children.

It would be easy to support this sentence in one paragraph. It is neither too general nor too specific.

There are two types of topic sentences:

(a) CLOSED TOPIC SENTENCES: include only the **topic** and the **controlling idea**.

e.g.: There are three causes of roadway crashes.

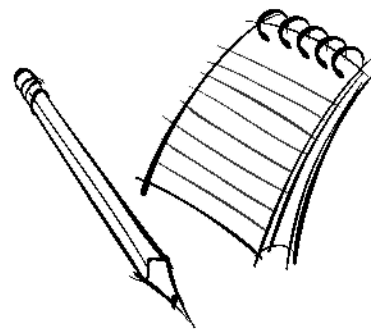
(b) OPEN TOPIC SENTENCES: include the **major points** as well as the **topic** and the **controlling idea**.

e.g.: Driver inattention, distraction, and fatigue are the three causes of roadway crashes.

A good paragraph may have a closed or an open topic sentence. It is the writer who should decide whether or not to include the major points in the topic sentence.

TASK 2: For each closed topic sentence below, draw a circle around the topic and underline the controlling idea.

1. Television commercials are often insulting to women.
2. Being a twin has several advantages.
3. E-mail is a great way to stay in touch with your family and friends.
4. The new shopping mall has brought many economic benefits to our community.
5. The clothes we wear often reflect a lot about our personality.



TASK 3: Choose the best topic sentence.

1. _____. Solar-powered cars are very expensive because of the high development cost of solar batteries. In addition, the cells of the solar batteries can store only limited amounts of energy. Therefore, solar cars are not practical for driving on long trips. The biggest problem is the constant need to recharge the cells. This is especially difficult when one drives on cloudy days and at night-time.
 - a) Solar-powered cars are expensive
 - b) There are many advantages and disadvantages of solar energy
 - c) The future practicality of solar cars depends on overcoming problems with solar batteries
 - d) Solar batteries are the key to understanding how solar energy can be used to drive cars

2. _____. Mercury is the hottest planet in the solar system because it is nearest the sun. Mercury's surface is totally dry and it is so hot that there is no atmosphere. Venus is the second closest planet to the sun. The hot atmosphere of Venus is similar to that of Earth, but Venus is so near the sun that there are no bodies of water on its surface. Earth, the third closest planet to the sun, has a cooler atmosphere that sustains animals, plants and several bodies of water on its surface.
 - a) The three planets closest to the sun are Mercury, Venus and Earth
 - b) Surface and atmospheric conditions vary widely among the three planets nearest the sun
 - c) The closer a planet is to the sun, the hotter it is
 - d) The surface and atmosphere of Earth are different from those of Mars and Venus

3. _____. Last weekend, for example, dozens of people had picnics on Harris Beach. They brought a lot of food and many cans of soda and had a good time eating and drinking and playing in the water. The picnickers put some of their trash in the containers in the park, but they also left a lot of it on the ground. In the evening, a seagull got tangled in a plastic bag and suffocated to death. At night, a raccoon put its paw in an open soda can and cut its leg badly. It died in the morning.
 - a) Harris Beach is an ideal place for people to have picnics
 - b) Picnickers don't always put their trash away
 - c) Harris Beach is the natural habitat of different species of animals
 - d) Trash left on picnic areas injures and kills wildlife

4. _____. Most importantly, girls are not encouraged to play with toys that build up the necessary skills for problem solving. They are encouraged to play with toys that foster language skills. Studies have also shown that teachers do not expect girls to be good at math. Even female math and science teachers pay more attention to boys in class. Finally, girls do not have many role models to look up to. Not very many math and science teachers are women. When the media picture mathematicians and scientists, they usually picture men.
- a) Girls are a lot better than boys in language and social skills for several reasons.
 - b) There are several reasons why girls do not do as well in math and science as boys do.
 - c) Although boys are generally better at math, some girls perform a lot better than boys in science.
 - d) Despite their low rate in total student population, girls focusing on math do a lot better than boys.
5. _____. First, the increasing industrialization of the 19th century resulted in the creation of many factory jobs, which tended to be located in cities. These jobs attracted many people from rural areas. Second, there were many schools established to educate the children of the new factory laborers. The promise of a better education persuaded many families to move to the cities. Finally, as the cities grew, people established places of leisure, entertainment, and culture, such as sports stadiums, theaters, and museums. For many people, these facilities have made city life appear more interesting than life on the farm.
- a) There are several factors that make rural areas ideal places to live in.
 - b) The decrease in rural populations caused many people to move to urban areas.
 - c) The Industrial Revolution of the 19th century has had a negative effect on farming.
 - d) There are three main reasons that have contributed to the increase in urban populations.
6. _____. The summers in the Northern Aegean Region are warm. It is never exceedingly hot. Unlike the Southern Aegean Region, the humidity rate is lower in the north. Therefore, it never becomes difficult to breathe. The winters, too, are mild. It is never too cold. Since the humidity rate is again lower in the winter than it is in the south, even the coldest time of the year is not unbearable. To sum up, these climatic features make the Northern Aegean Region a more convenient area to live for the elderly.
- a) The climates of Northern and Southern Aegean Regions are different from each other.
 - b) The Northern and Southern Aegean Regions have a climate that attracts many people.
 - c) The Aegean Region has a mild climate, making it ideal for elderly people.
 - d) The climate of the Northern Aegean Region is ideal for elderly people.

TASK 4: Write a suitable topic sentence for each of the paragraphs below.

1. _____.

First of all, some of the programs may affect children’s psychology negatively. For example, there are many police stories on televisions, in which people are killed violently. Seeing such scenes may cause children to have violent tendencies. Second, television can affect children’s reading ability. Reading requires skills and brain processes that watching television does not. If children spend more time watching television than they do reading, they will not develop good reading skills. Finally, television might be a negative influence on children’s social skills. If children spend a lot of time in front of the television, they will not have much time left to socialize with friends. Growing up in front of the television, children may grow into anti-social adults. Although it has an educational value, television does have negative effects on youngsters.



2. _____.

First of all Canada has an excellent health care system. All Canadians have access to medical services at a reasonable price. It also has a high standard of education. Students are taught by well-trained teachers and are encouraged to continue studying at university. In addition, Canada’s cities are nice and clean. They have many parks and lots of space for people to enjoy. To sum up, Canada is a desirable place to live.



3. _____.

First, they are fast. They can work with information much more quickly than humans. Second, computers can work with lots of information at the same time. Third, they can keep information for a long time. Finally, computers are almost always correct. They are not perfect, of course, but they usually do not make mistakes.



(II) SUBJECT DEVELOPMENT: SUPPORTING YOUR POINT

After you have stated your point in the topic sentence, you need to support it with reasons, facts, statistics, and examples. As a writer, it is your job to provide enough support to prove the point you made in your topic sentence. Your supporting sentences should be as specific as possible. Supporting sentences that are unclear or that merely repeat the point you made in the topic sentence are not effective.

In terms of organization, there are two types of supporting sentences: major supporting sentences and minor supporting sentences. The **MAJOR SUPPORTING SENTENCES** are the main details that tell us about the topic sentence. The **MINOR SUPPORTING SENTENCES** tell us more about the major supporting sentences.

TASK 5: Put the sentences into the correct order and identify the topic sentence, the major and the minor supporting sentences.

- _____ Another important characteristic of gold is its utility in industry and science.
- _____ For example, a Macedonian coin remains as clean and shiny today as the day it was made twenty-three centuries ago.
- _____ First of all, gold has a lustrous beauty that is resistant to corrosion, or rust.
- _____ Gold, a precious metal, is valued for two important characteristics.
- _____ The most recent application of gold is in astronauts' suits.

Each major supporting sentence has at least one or two minor supports. The number of major supports must match the controlling idea in the topic sentence. For example, in Task 5 two characteristics were listed; the two major supports reflect this by defining these characteristics. Minor supports can be examples, definitions, statistics, facts, or explanations. They serve to clarify what has been written in the related major support.

UNITY, COHERENCE & COHESION

UNITY

A very important element of a good paragraph is **UNITY**. Every good paragraph has unity, which means that in each paragraph only *one* main idea is discussed. Furthermore, every supporting sentence in the paragraph must be directly related to the main idea (i.e. the topic sentence). Do not include any information that does not directly support the topic sentence.

TASK 6: Read the following paragraph, and find the irrelevant sentence, that is, the sentence that does not support the topic sentence and disturbs the unity of the paragraph.

The convenience and economy of small cars account for their popularity. They are easy to park quickly and take smaller parking spaces. Small cars are also a means of conserving energy because they use less gas than big cars. Small cars are inconvenient and uncomfortable on long trips, however, because of their limited passenger and trunk space. They are also more economical to operate and maintain, and they cost less. Because of all these advantages, the demand for cars remains high.

TASK 7: Find the three irrelevant sentences in the paragraphs below.

(a) (1) METU is one of the best universities in Turkey because of the high quality education that it offers and the many facilities available on the campus. (2) Every year, thousands of students apply to METU but only a small percentage of these students are accepted. (3) METU owes its high quality education to the teaching staff and the technology that it uses in education. (4) In addition, METU has the best-paid professors in the country. (5) Most of the teaching staff are well-educated and follow the latest research. (6) There are many books on the latest research techniques. (7) METU has several facilities that the students can use for free-such as tennis courts, a sports center and a library. (8) The university has several computer labs where the students can access lots of information. (9) To summarize, the high quality education and the facilities available make METU the dream of many students preparing for the University Entrance Examination.

The irrelevant sentences are _____, _____, and _____.

- (b) (1) Excessive exercisers can be identified by an obsession for spending long hours exercising and insistence on exercising despite pain and injury. (2) Exercising is one of the best ways of keeping fit and in good bodily shape and socializing. (3) Excessive exercisers consider exercise to be more important than anything else in their lives and spend most of their free time exercising. (4) Their devotion of most of their free time to physical workout may result in a lack of attention to their families. (5) More and more people are getting family memberships for fitness clubs in order to ensure good physical health for the whole family. (6) Exercise extremists also tend to keep on exercising even when they suffer conditions which might lead to permanent physical damage. (7) Today, sports medicine has become a field of expertise providing treatment and consultation to both professional and amateur athletes. (8) The extremists often amplify or worsen their injuries, and become depressed when injured and forced to stop exercising. (9) Despite these consequences, some people still go on exercising excessively.

The irrelevant sentences are: _____, _____, and _____.

- (c) (1) There are three main reasons why people choose to do bodybuilding. (2) The first reason is that they want to be healthy, fit and live a longer life. (3) Moreover, they want to be married with children and grow old with them and lead a healthier life. (4) Studies show that people who bodybuild live three to five years longer. (5) Another reason why they take up bodybuilding is to have a better appearance. (6) Girls always try to look more beautiful; similarly, men also look after themselves. (7) They believe that having muscles improves their appearance and therefore, develops their social environment. (8) A final reason is that bodybuilding provides employment opportunities for its practitioners. (9) At present, there is a low level of unemployment and many new jobs are appearing due to expanding markets and foreign investment. (10) Having a fit and healthy body increases the chance of being hired, especially in work that requires physical effort. (11) In conclusion, bodybuilding has a lot to offer in terms of health, appearance and job opportunities, and thus, will continue to attract people.

The irrelevant sentences are: _____, _____, and _____.

- (d) (1) Participating in sports activities has several benefits. (2) First, more and more people are becoming aware of the health hazards of excessive exercising. (3) It is a way of teaching people to control aggressive feelings. (4) This is especially useful for children who do not know what to do with their excessive energy. (5) Sport also teaches people to work together. (6) Athletes participating in individual sports often have a strong sense of competition. (7) People who take part in team sports are usually better at cooperating with their colleagues. (8) One other benefit of sport is that it helps to make society safer by teaching people to obey rules. (9) There are, however, people who claim that sport encourages aggression and does nothing to control it. (10) Obeying the rules of sports games naturally builds up a sense of respect to social rules and values. (11) These benefits make sports an ideal pastime.

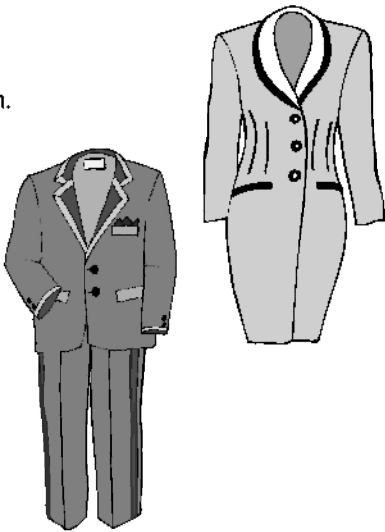
The irrelevant sentences are: _____, _____, and _____.

COHERENCE

Another element of a good paragraph is **COHERENCE**. A coherent paragraph is made up of sentences that have been ordered according to a principle. The principle changes depending on the type of paragraph you are writing. The three types of ordering are chronological, spatial, and logical order.

TASK 8: The following sentences are not in the correct order. Number the sentences in the most logical order. Note that there is more than one way to order the sentences.

- _____ Men usually dressed themselves at home, on trips, and on the battlefield.
- _____ It was easier to fasten the ladies' clothes if the buttons and buttonholes were reversed.
- _____ By studying portraits and drawings of clothes with buttons, historians have traced the reasons why men's clothes button from right to left, while women's button from left to right.
- _____ For women it was different.
- _____ Men found it easier to have clothes that buttoned from right to left.
- _____ Wealthy women had female servants who dressed them.
- _____ The practice began in the fifteenth century.
- _____ This is the reason why men's clothes button from right to left and women's from left to right.
- _____ Maids faced the buttons head on.
- _____ Most humans are right-handed.
- _____ The practice has never been changed since then.



ENUMERATION

ENUMERATION is a useful tool in arranging supporting sentences in a logical and cohesive manner. In most discourses, the topic sentence contains the **ENUMERATOR** which shows a general class. In the rest of the paragraph, this general class is broken down into its members or parts by listing.

Read the following paragraph:

There are three basic kinds of materials that can be found in any good library. First, there are books on all subjects, both in English and in many other languages. These books are Second, there are reference works, which include encyclopedias, dictionaries, bibliographies, atlases, and so forth, and which must be Third, there are periodicals—magazines, newspapers, pamphlets—which are

In this paragraph, "kinds" is the enumerator, and the listing signal are "First," "Second," and "Third" have been used in order to break it down to its parts.

Remember that enumerators are valuable keywords. They help you to show the reader what you are listing or enumerating. By organizing your paragraphs more clearly using enumerators, you help the reader to follow your train of thought more easily.

Writers frequently wish to make a list of other things besides "kinds." The following are some other enumerators that they may want to talk about:

classes	categories	factors
parts	divisions	differences
elements	subdivisions	similarities
characteristics	causes	solutions
aspects	effects	(dis)advantages

Useful Language

First,
Second,
Third,
Finally,

The	first	<u>enumerator</u> is	noun
	second		noun phrase
	third		noun clause
	final		

COHESION

Another characteristic of a good paragraph is **COHESION**. When a paragraph has cohesion, all the supporting sentences "stick together" in their support of the topic sentence. The methods of connecting sentences to each other are called **COHESIVE DEVICES**. Cohesive devices include:

- linking words (e.g. first, then, however, in front of, behind)
- personal pronouns (e.g. he, her, it, they, them)
- the definite article (the)
- demonstrative pronouns (this, that, these, those)
- relative pronouns (e.g. who, which, that)
- synonyms

By using cohesive devices, you will naturally join some of the sentences together. This makes your writing style more mature.

TASK 9: The following paragraph lacks cohesion because it does not have linking words, definite articles, or demonstrative pronouns. It also repeats nouns instead of using personal pronouns or synonyms. Rewrite the paragraph to make it cohesive.

Preparing to Travel

Traveling to a foreign city can be fun, but traveling to a foreign city requires some planning besides getting a passport. Buy a phrase book and learn a few key phrases in a foreign language. Using phrases demonstrates a willingness to learn about the people who live in a foreign city. Read about a city beforehand. Read about what places in a foreign city you would like to see. Get a feeling for a foreign city and for weather so that you can pack appropriate clothes. Check your camera. Make sure that your camera is in good working order and that you have lots of film. Get yourself a good pair of walking shoes. Make sure you start wearing a good pair of walking shoes a month before you leave so that the pair of shoes becomes comfortable enough. Taking a few precautions before you leave can make your trip to a foreign city more enjoyable.

TASK 10: Go back to Task 8 and write a full paragraph using the sentences. Remember to take unity, coherence, and cohesion into consideration.



TASK 11: Choose the best supporting sentence for the paragraphs below.

1. The job of a nurse isn't always enjoyable or easy. _____.
They often work at night or at weekends, too, so they usually don't have enough time to spend with their families. In addition, the job isn't well-paid.
 - a) Nurses have to work long hours
 - b) Most nurses work in modern hospitals
 - c) Nurses, together with doctors, help sick people
 - d) Some hospitals provide accommodation for nurses

2. In modern life, corn has many uses. _____.
Corn is also hidden in many other foods: cookies, bread, or beef. A large part of the corn production in the United States, in fact, goes to feed beef cattle. However, corn is not just a food. It is also used in the production of all kinds of things, from glue to hand lotion and paint. Recently, manufacturers have begun to use corn to make a new type of plastic for garbage bags. In many places, cars are now powered by a mixture that contains ethanol, a fuel made from corn.
 - a) For some civilizations around the world, corn is a symbol of life
 - b) Scientists are working on kinds of corn that can be cultivated in dry or very hot areas
 - c) Millions of tons of corn are produced around the world every year
 - d) We eat corn in many forms, from popcorn to corn oil, corn flour, and corn syrup

3. Species become endangered for a wide variety of reasons. _____.
For example, many tropical forests, the habitats of thousands of species, are being destroyed at an irreversible rate, threatening many species with extinction. Overexploitation, that is, the utilization of a species at an excessive rate, is another reason for the endangerment of species. Among many examples of severe overexploitation, the case of the great whales stands out as one of the most dramatic. By the middle of the 20th century, unrestricted whaling had brought many species of whales to incredibly low population sizes. Still another factor threatening species is pollution. Pollution resulting from industrial activities in particular has threatened many species, including the African Wild Dog and the American Peregrine Falcon, with extinction.
 - a) Habitats in which many different species live are always undergoing changes to which species must adapt.
 - b) First, each animal and plant species has a native environment called the habitat, where it grows naturally.
 - c) The destruction of habitats, or native environments, by human activities is the most important reason.
 - d) Some species fail to react quickly to rapid changes in their habitats while others quickly adapt to them.

4. Although downhill skiing and figure skating are both winter sports, they are totally different. _____. For downhill skiing you have skis, plastic boots, and poles. For figure skating, you have leather boots and steel blades. Secondly, the places in which they are performed are different. Skiing is performed on snow, while skating is performed on ice. Finally, the figures performed are different. In downhill skiing, you mainly make left and right turns down a hill. In figure skating, you do figure eights, dance steps, jumps and spins. All in all, downhill skiing and figure skating are two very different winter sports.
- Firstly, the competitors in skiing are much faster than skaters.
 - Firstly, skiing is an outdoor sport, whereas skating is not.
 - Firstly, the equipment used in these sports is different.
 - Firstly, the material used in the equipment is different.

TASK 12: Mark the best choice which has the best supporting sentence combination for the blanks in the paragraphs below.

- (a) Extreme athletes can avoid risks of injury and even death by taking certain precautions. (1) _____. They should purchase the best equipment available, with safety warranty and quality certificate, if possible. Extreme athletes who use good quality equipment are much less likely to suffer serious injuries than the users of cheaper and less secure equipment. Also, they are advised to make use of safety gear to protect their bodies in case of an accident. (2) _____. Those who do not use such safety gear are faced with the risk of suffering permanent physical conditions at a much higher rate than the ones who use safety gear. To sum up, an extremist had better take "better be safe than sorry" as a catchphrase and practice it for the sake of his or her well-being.
- Today, now that extreme sports have become popular, safety gear is easily found in most department stores in addition to specialized extreme sports stores.
 - Most of them modify the equipment they use in order to attain higher performance.
 - Designing safety gear with different features to meet the needs of male and female extreme athletes has recently been proven to be a necessity.
 - Even if extremists take safety precautions, they are still faced with serious risks of injury and fatality.
 - These athletes can avoid accidents and injuries by using high-quality equipment.
 - Extremists can minimize the risk of serious injuries by wearing safety gear such as helmets and elbow and knee-pads.

Mark the best choice.

- Blank 1: v; Blank 2: iii
- Blank 1: ii; Blank 2: i
- Blank 1: v; Blank 2: vi
- Blank 1: ii; Blank 2: iv



- (b) The IMF does not provide healthy solutions for developing and underdeveloped countries. Firstly, the decisions about which countries and under what conditions these countries may borrow money are made by rich countries. (1) _____. Moreover, the IMF will only lend money to countries if they agree on certain conditions. However, these conditions increase poverty. Another drawback is that the livelihoods of people in poorer countries are destroyed by unfair competition from foreign goods and services. (2) _____. For example, local food restaurants reduce their prices to be able to compete in the food market. Lastly, the IMF does not give good financial advice. Countries which have followed its advice have suffered by having to deal with unemployment, inflation and devaluation. Furthermore, they are still trying to cope with the consequences. In summary, the IMF tries to help countries develop economically but unfortunately, it only causes more financial problems.
- i) Rich countries, including the USA, France and Germany, have very strong economic growth.
 - ii) Poor countries have little say about loans and the conditions attached to them.
 - iii) Borrowing money means having more cash flow; therefore, these countries increase their wealth.
 - iv) As foreign investment enters a country, local investment tries to keep up with the competition.
 - v) However, people are not willing to compete with foreign investment.

Mark the best choice.

- a) Blank 1: i; Blank 2: ii
- b) Blank 1: ii; Blank 2: iv
- c) Blank 1: iii; Blank 2: iv
- d) Blank 1: i; Blank 2: v

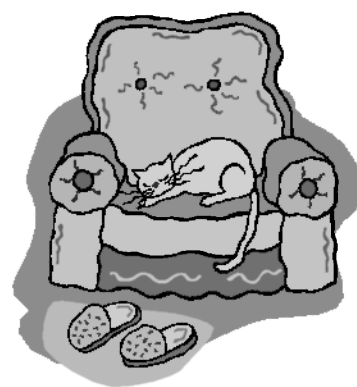


TASK 13: Provide one or two supporting sentences for the following paragraphs.

- (a) Cats are popular house pets because they are clean and inexpensive to feed. Cats are known for their cleanliness. They spend hours grooming themselves so they do not need to be washed. Moreover, they never make a mess in the house since they are careful creatures. Cats are inexpensive to feed. _____

_____.

In conclusion, if you are considering adopting a pet, a cat would be a good choice.



- (b) Young people should live alone for some time before they get married because they should learn how to run a house and how to manage their money. Living alone before getting married is necessary because young people have to learn how to take care of the household chores. Youngsters, especially boys, must know how to wash the dishes, do the cleaning, the cooking and the shopping. They should be ready to undertake such responsibilities as keeping the house tidy and sharing the housework with the people they live with. Living alone before marriage also teaches young people how to manage their money. _____

_____.

To summarize, in order to learn how to run a house and how to manage their money, young people should live alone for a certain period of time before they start to share their lives with somebody else.

(III) THE CONCLUSION

The last sentence of a paragraph is the **CONCLUDING SENTENCE** or the **SUMMARY SENTENCE**, depending on the writer's choice. It signals the end of the paragraph and leaves the reader with important points to remember. The paragraph can be finished by reaching a conclusion or by summarizing the main points in the paragraph. The summary sentence can also be a restatement of the topic sentence.

Notice the difference between the two final sentences in the following paragraph:

Synonyms, words that have the same basic meaning, do not always have the same emotional meaning. Take, for example, the words "stingy" and "frugal." They both mean "careful with money;" however, to call a person "stingy" is an insult, while the word "frugal" has a much more positive connotation. Another such pair of words is "slender" and "skinny." While "slender" has a positive connotation, meaning "thin, delicate and slim," "skinny" means "having unattractive thinness," and thus, has a negative emotional meaning. Finally, there are the words "aggressive" and "pushy." In some cases, aggressiveness is a preferred trait because it means "having or showing determination and energetic pursuit of your ends." "Pushy," on the other hand, has a negative connotation, as it denotes someone who is disagreeably aggressive or forward. ***In conclusion***, one should be careful in choosing words because many so-called synonyms are not really synonymous at all. / ***To sum up***, although synonyms seem to have identical meanings, they have different connotations.

The first provides a conclusion. The second re-states the topic sentence.

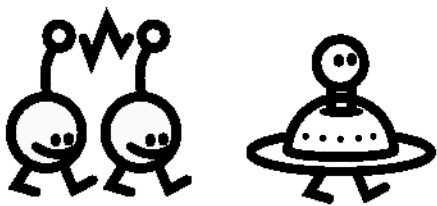
TASK 14: Choose the best conclusion for the paragraph below.

Poetry is an art form that scares many students who study literature. The struggles of life are so tightly compacted into stanzas, crafted into lines, and plainly, boldly written across the page that the reader has to read between the lines to find the hidden meanings and make sense out of the rhymes. For many students, poetry is a mirror reflection of life that laughs at weakness, shyness, and imperfection in its writers. Poetry is truly a harsh art form. It uses sharp words that are intended to be loaded with meaning, and the feelings it conveys are strong and fierce. _____.

- a) Poetry can deal with a number of different issues, including politics, love and nature.
- b) Still, for those who have the courage and spirit, poetry is a passionate love.
- c) Poems can differ in length, but length does not affect the strength of the emotions.
- d) Poetry has always been a popular form in literature in all parts of the world.

TASK 15: Provide a conclusion for the following paragraphs.

1. Science-fiction books are very enjoyable to read for two main reasons: they have interesting stories and they broaden the reader's horizons. To begin with, science-fiction books usually cover very interesting stories which take place in the future or on other planets. For example, Frank Herbert's famous series, *Dune*, takes place on a desert planet where there is almost no water. There are also giant worms living on this planet. Such an unusual atmosphere entertains the reader. Secondly, science-fiction books broaden the reader's horizons. They not only narrate unusual lifestyles on distant galaxies, but also raise a lot of political, philosophical, economic or environmental issues as well. *Dune*, for example, is a series that makes the readers think about such problems and use their imagination. _____



2. Skiing is an unpopular sport because it is dangerous and expensive. To begin with, every year, many skiers are injured or even die as a result of skiing accidents. Furthermore, skiing involves the danger of avalanches. A skier can easily get stranded in the mountains and die of cold. In addition to being dangerous, skiing is very expensive due to the equipment required. A pair of skis, boots, and goggles cost a fortune. Moreover, skiing resorts are mostly luxury places. Typically, a night at such a resort costs about \$100. _____



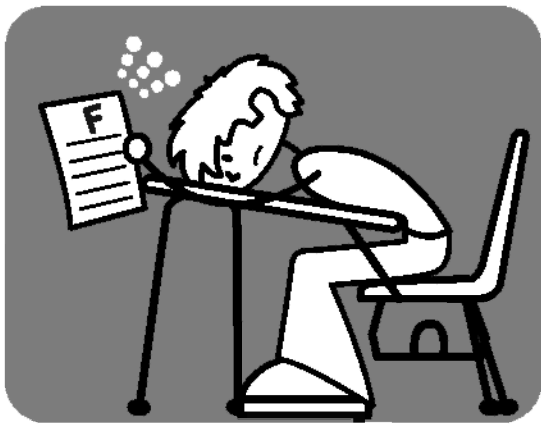
TASK 16: Write the letter of the appropriate item next to the corresponding term. Be careful, there are TWO extra sentences.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. Topic Sentence | a) The construction of an extensive underground system linking the city center to its suburbs would ease the traffic load in the city. |
| _____ 2. Major Support 1 | |
| _____ 3. Minor Support 1 | b) For instance, four people living in Umitkoy and working in the city center can form a group and get one car owner to drive the other three to work on certain days of the week. |
| _____ 4. Major Support 2 | |
| _____ 5. Minor Support 2 | c) The traffic problem in big cities can be solved by building rapid transport systems and by car pools. |
| _____ 6. Conclusion | d) Then people living in the suburbs and working in the cities will travel to work a lot more quickly and safely, without causing or suffering a traffic jam. |
| | e) To sum up, the traffic problem in cities can be solved with the joint efforts of the citizens and the municipalities. |
| | f) The construction of underground systems, however, often takes a long time and cost a lot. |
| | g) Car pooling, an arrangement in which car owners take turns driving their cars to work and back home, is also effective in easing the traffic load in big cities. |
| | h) Car pooling, however, is not a common practice as people go to work at different hours of the day. |



TASK 17: Write the letter of the appropriate item next to the corresponding term. Be careful, there are TWO extra sentences.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Topic Sentence | a) Punishing the student through grading or disciplinary measures can be applied as a solution to the problem of cheating. |
| _____ 2. Major Support 1 | |
| _____ 3. Minor Support 1 | b) In brief, although punishment is a more commonly used approach, cheating can effectively be dealt with through education. |
| _____ 4. Major Support 2 | |
| _____ 5. Minor Support 2 | c) Students who don't cheat may not always get high grades. |
| _____ 6. Conclusion | d) Two common approaches to solving the problem of cheating are punishment and education. |
| | e) Educating the students about the personal and academic harms of cheating is another solution. |
| | f) If the student receives a zero or a dismissal as a punishment, he will quickly learn that cheating will not help him get through school. |
| | g) Teachers should, therefore, make sure that those who don't cheat are rewarded. |
| | h) Not only can this solution prevent the act but it can also be effective for a longer period of time as honesty will be a learned behavior. |



TASK 18: Read the information and do the task that follows.

Ankara:

- formerly Angora
- capital of Turkey and the country's second largest city after İstanbul
- west central Turkey
- population: 3,582,000 (2003)

Transportation:

- well developed
- not expensive
- takes a short time

Climate: continental—hot summers and cold winters
The hottest months are July-August and the coldest month is January.

Some of Turkey's largest construction companies are based in Ankara, as are important defense industries such as the joint Turkish-American venture TUSAŞ Aerospace Industries, Incorporated. Other industries in the city manufacture metals, defense equipment, tractors and agricultural machinery, lumber, furniture, and other forest products, food products (e.g., pasta, flour, vegetable oil, dairy products, sugar, beer and wine), cement and bricks, paint, and carpets and textiles. Agriculture and livestock breeding are also economically significant.

Ankara is an important commercial and industrial city. It also serves as the marketing center for the surrounding agricultural area. Before becoming a capital, the city was famous for its long-haired goats and their wool.

Cost of Living:

- relatively low flat rents
- food not so expensive
- places to eat for every budget
- cheap entertainment facilities

Ankara is home to:

- **universities (e.g., the Middle East Technical University (METU), Hacettepe University, Ankara University)**
- **libraries (e.g., the National Library)**
- **museums (e.g., the Archaeological Museum and the Ethnographical Museum)**
- **cinemas (e.g., Kızılırmak, Cinemax)**
- **theaters (e.g., Şinasi Sahnesi, Büyük Tiyatro)**
- **shopping malls (e.g., Armada, Arcadium)**

Write a paragraph of 8–10 sentences to answer the question “What makes Ankara a suitable place for students to live?” using the relevant information given below and/or your own ideas. Give two reasons only. Be careful; not all the information given below is relevant.

In your paragraph, make sure:

- you write a title, an introductory sentence, a topic sentence, major and minor supporting sentences, and a conclusion,
- all the ideas are relevant to the topic,

Pay attention to:

- the content,
- the organization,
- the accuracy of the language.

[illegible]

UNIT 2: GRAPH INTERPRETATION

WHY CHARTS & GRAPHS?

Tables, charts, and graphs are convenient ways to show data. Their purpose is to show and compare changes and relationships, and to bring facts to life. They are an economic way of presenting information. In academic writing, graph interpretation is essential and commonly used, as graphs provide credible and factual support for the writer's argument.



When writing paragraphs, a writer can introduce information from graphs or research in the following ways:

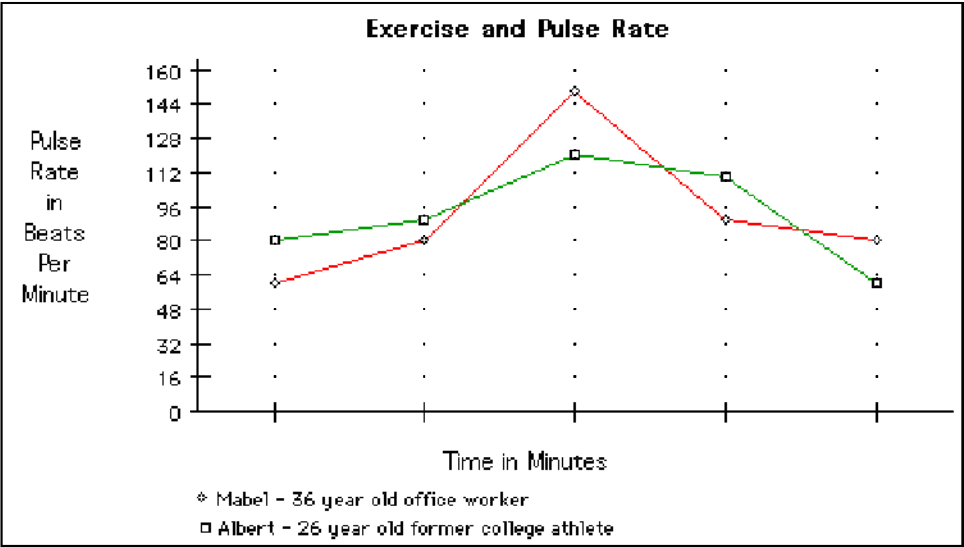
Recent research conducted/carried out in <u>2005</u>	shows illustrates represents indicates	that ... the consumption of...
The latest/ <u>2005</u> research undertaken at <u>Cambridge University</u>		
A recent/ <u>2005</u> survey/study		
Recent research conducted in <u>Italy</u> , which is depicted/illustrated in Graph 1,		

TYPES OF GRAPHS

There are three basic graph forms: the **LINE GRAPH**, the **BAR GRAPH**, and the **PIE CHART** (or **CIRCLE GRAPH**).

LINE GRAPH

A line graph is used to show continuing data: how one thing is affected by another.
e.g.:



The change in the pulse rate of a person over time

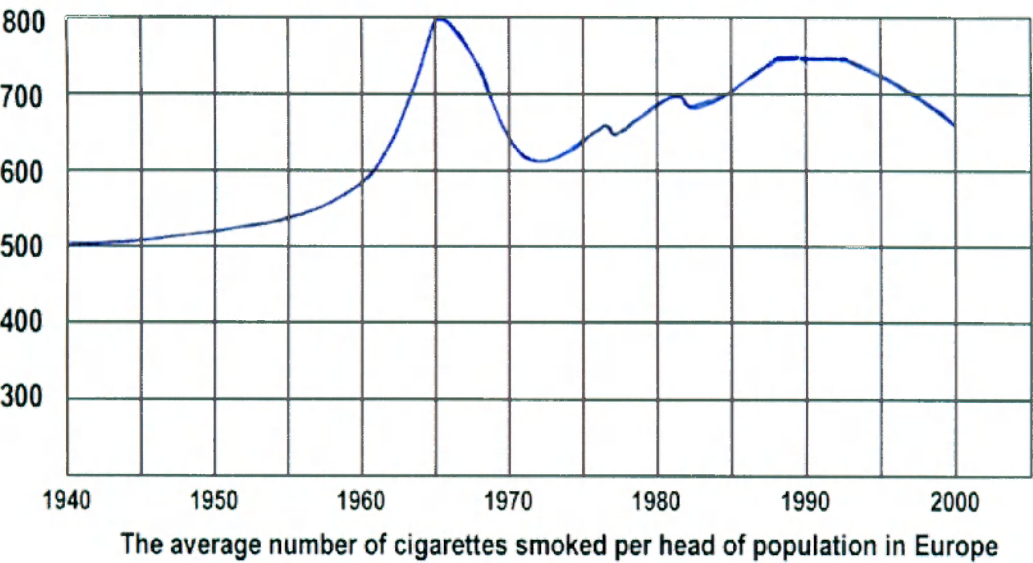
Useful language

Direction	Verb of Change	Adv.	Adj.	Noun of Change
UP ↑	rise increase climb go up	gradually slowly slightly	gradual slow slight	rise increase -
DOWN ↓	fall decline decrease dip drop go down	sharply steeply rapidly abruptly	A sharp steep rapid abrupt	fall decline decrease dip drop -
LEVEL ↔	level out not change remain steady			leveling out no change -

- The trend in ... was upward/downward/flat.
- ... fluctuated slightly/wildly.
- ... hit/reached a peak.

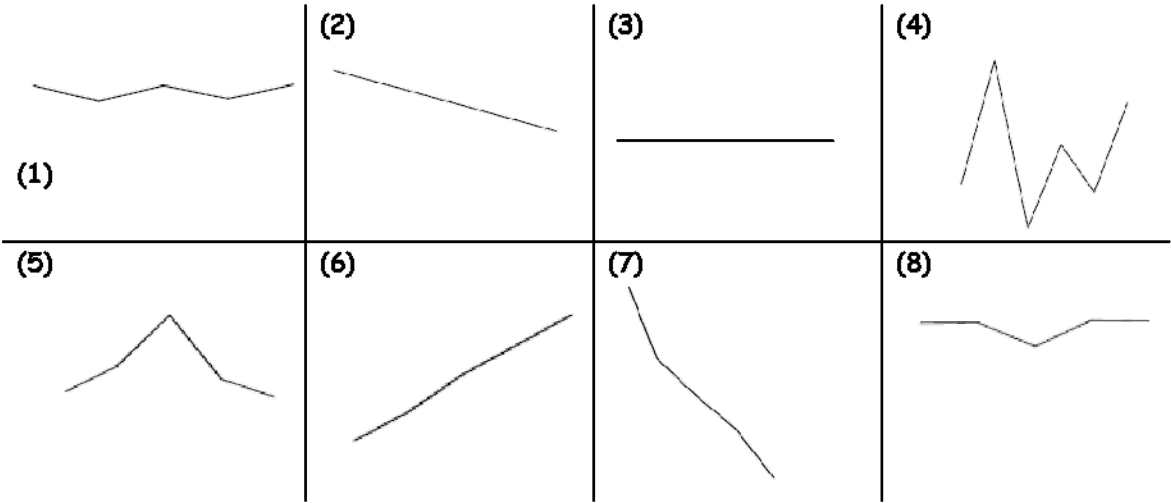


TASK 1: Study the graph and complete the sentences that follow.



1. Between 1940 and 1950, cigarette smoking _____.
2. Between 1960 and 1970, there was _____ in cigarette smoking.
3. Between 1965 and 1970, cigarette smoking _____.
4. Between 1976 and 1978, there was _____ in cigarette smoking.
5. Between 1988 and 1992, cigarette consumption _____.

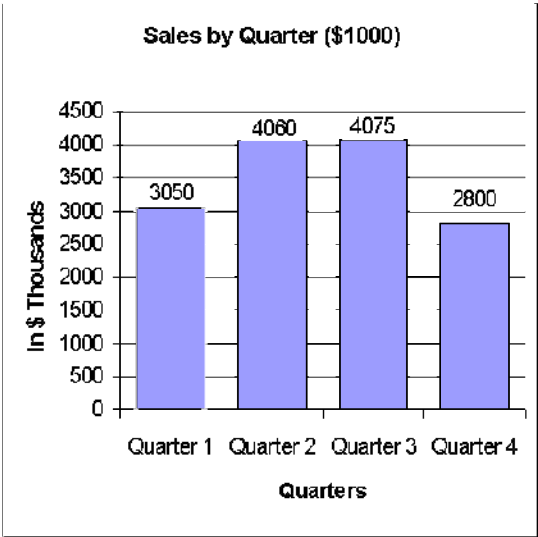
TASK 2: Match the graphs below with the statements describing them.



- _____ (a) Numbers fell steadily.
- _____ (b) There was a steep rise in customer numbers.
- _____ (c) There was a slight dip in customer numbers.
- _____ (d) Customer numbers leveled out.
- _____ (e) Customer numbers dropped dramatically.
- _____ (f) Customer numbers hit a peak.
- _____ (g) Customer numbers fluctuated slightly.
- _____ (h) There were wild fluctuations in customer numbers.

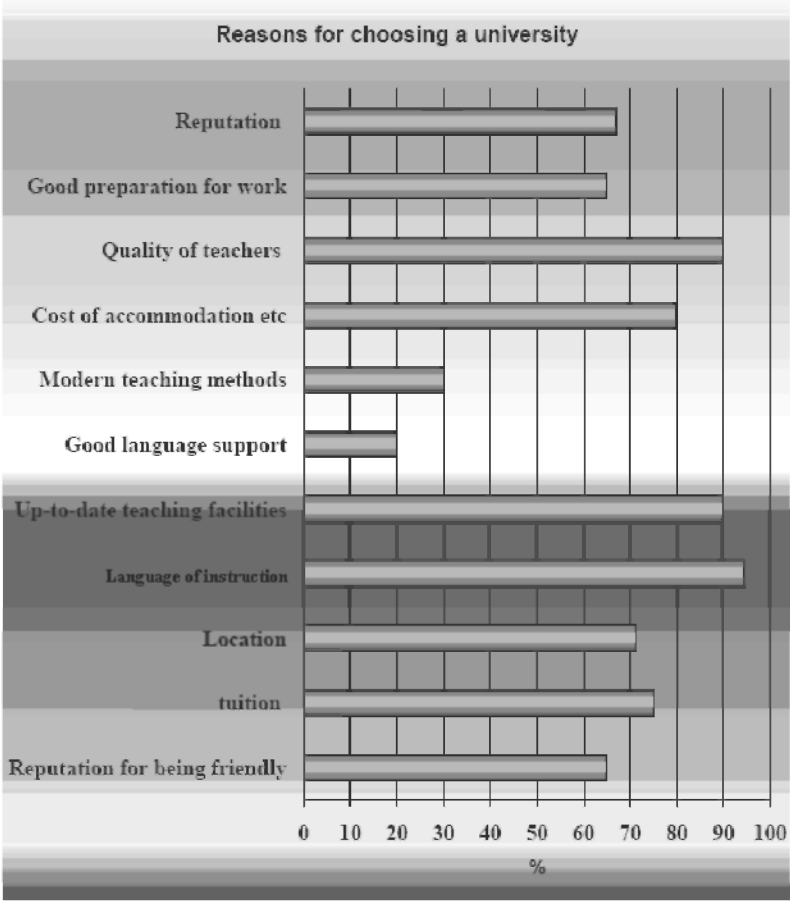
BAR GRAPH

A bar graph is used to show relationships between groups. Bar graphs can be drawn horizontally or vertically. This type of graph is very useful for comparing two or more similar items. The items being compared do not need to affect each other. It's an efficient way to show differences.



Here, we are comparing sales between different quarters of the year. It is quite easy to see that the best sales occurred in the second and third quarters.

TASK 3: Look at the bar graph below and put the phrases A-O in the appropriate spaces in sentences 1-15, which follow. When you fill in the blanks, you will have obtained the necessary language used in interpreting bar graphs.



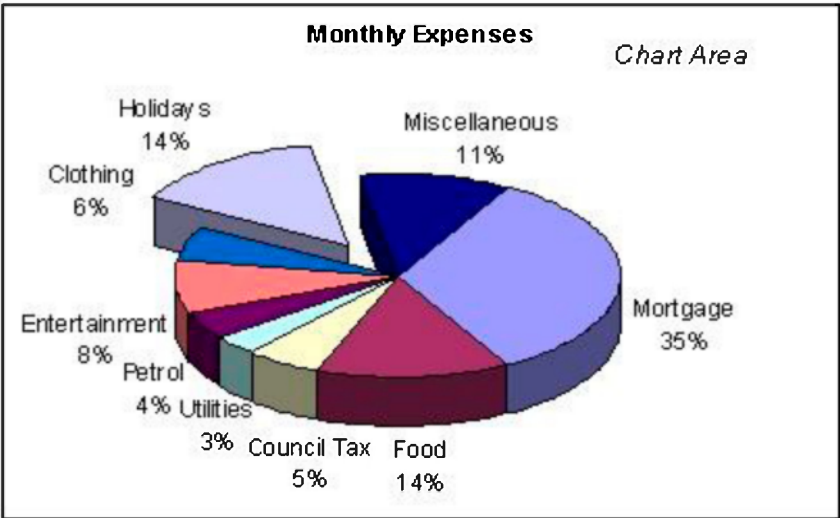
- A. only 30 percent selected
- B. reason behind students choosing
- C. as opposed to 75 percent
- D. can be divided
- E. was carried out
- F. was five percent more than
- G. more students quoted
- H. is given as
- I. is
- J. with approximately
- K. compared with modern teaching methods
- L. at 95%, 90% and 90%, respectively
- M. reasons why
- N. which influences students
- O. bottom

1. The chart shows 11 _____ first-year students from overseas chose a particular university.
2. Good language support comes _____, at 20 percent.
3. Language of instruction is top of the survey, _____ 95%.
4. At 95 percent of the sample, language of instruction is the main _____ a university.
5. The survey of 1,000 first-year overseas students _____ at universities in the UK.
6. Good language support, at 20%, is the factor _____ least when making a choice about which university to attend.
7. Language of instruction _____ a reason by nearly five times as many students as good language support, at 95% and 20%, respectively.
8. The top three reasons are language of instruction, quality of teachers, up-to-date teaching facilities, _____.
9. According to the graph, the main reason _____ the language of instruction.
10. The various factors _____ into two groups, namely those related to teaching and non-teaching.
11. While around 95 percent of the students gave the language of instruction as the main reason for choosing a university, _____ modern teaching methods.
12. The cost of accommodation, at 80 percent, _____ tuition, at around 75 percent.
13. Eighty percent of the sample mentioned the cost of accommodation as a reason for choosing a university, _____ for tuition.
14. _____ the cost of accommodation and tuition than location, at 80% and 75%, respectively.
15. Good language support was stated by only 20 percent of the sample as a reason for choosing a university, _____, at 30 percent.

PIE CHART (CIRCLE GRAPH)

A pie chart is used to show how a part of something relates to the whole. This kind of graph is used to display percentages effectively. It enables the reader to see how things are divided among different groups.

e.g.:



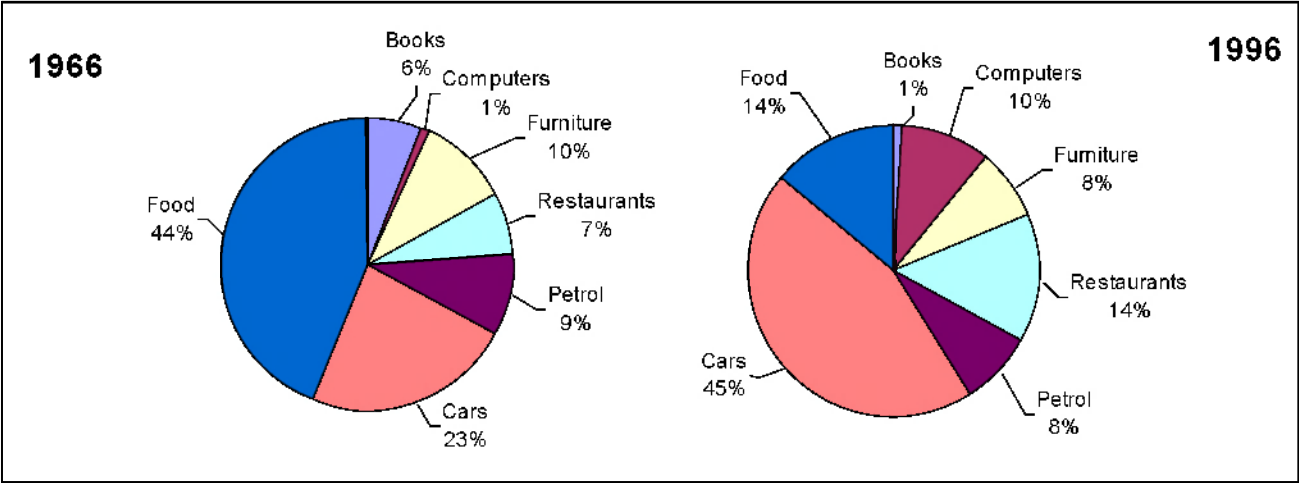
The division of monthly household expenses in Britain

TASK 4: Look at the pie chart above and fill in the following paragraph using the verbs in the box in the correct form.

account comprise make spend

In Britain, monthly household expenses are divided into various areas. The largest expenditure is on mortgage, which (1) _____ up 35 percent of the monthly expenditure. This is followed by food and holidays, which (2) _____ 14 percent each. Moreover, 8 percent of the monthly income (3) _____ on entertainment and 6 on clothing. Last but not least, tax, petrol, and utilities (4) _____ for 12 percent of the total expenditure.

TASK 5: Study the following pie charts that illustrate the changes in American spending patterns between 1966 and 1996 and fill in the blanks with a phrase/word from the box. When you fill in the blanks, you will have obtained the necessary language used in interpreting pie charts.



US Spending Patterns, 1966 - 1996

made up for	plunged	increased dramatically	comprised
approximately the same		accounted for	rising from
made up	by two thirds	remained relatively unchanged	

Consumption patterns have been seriously affected by developments in technology and social trends. Cars and computers are two products that people have increasingly spent more money on. In addition, eating out has become more common. As can be seen in the charts above showing US spending patterns, people spent most of their money on food and cars in both the years 1966 and 1996. Food and cars (1) _____ the two biggest items of expenditure in both years. Together they (2) _____ over half of household spending. However, food, which (3) _____ 44% of spending in 1966, dropped (4) _____ to 14% in 1996. On the other hand, spending on eating out doubled, climbing from 7% to 14%. Similarly, the outlay on cars doubled, (5) _____ 23% in 1966 to 45% in 1996. There was a significant change in other areas, too. The proportion of salary spent on computers (6) _____, up from 1% in 1966 to 10% in 1996. However, as computer expenditures rose, the percentage of outlays on books (7) _____ from 6% to 1%. Some areas (8) _____: Americans spent (9) _____ amount of their salary on gasoline and furniture in both years. In conclusion, increased amounts spent on cars, computers, and eating out were (10) _____ by drops in expenditure on food and books.

UNIT 3: ADVANTAGE & DISADVANTAGE

THE ADVANTAGE AND DISADVANTAGE PARAGRAPH

We write about advantages and disadvantages to critically assess a concept, action, event, etc. and make decisions or recommendations based on this assessment. Discussing the aspects of a topic in this way and writing them down alongside a recommendation often helps us to clarify in our minds what it is that we value most and what the best choice to make on a matter might be.

TASK 1: Read the following paragraph and complete the analysis.

WEB-BASED TRAINING

Web-based training (WBT) is the latest alternative to traditional face-to-face instruction, and it affects the learners, instructors, and institutions in different ways. Although WBT poses a few limitations, it offers many advantages to the learners. The first of these advantages is that it offers geographic independence, that is, the ability to access courses virtually anywhere. Moreover, learners have temporal independence, which means that they can work at their own pace, and when they feel it is convenient to do so. The final advantage is that WBT is learner-centered because it requires learners to become responsible for their own learning and encourages them to explore on their own. The disadvantages of web-based training, on the other hand, seem to be less significant when compared to the advantages. One of the disadvantages is low-speed connections. Learners who have only one phone line and a low-speed connection could find it difficult to download information. The cost of network access could also be a disadvantage, as learners who work at home must have Internet and e-mail access through their Internet service provider. In conclusion, although web-based training has a few disadvantages regarding practicality and cost, it is obvious that the advantages are far greater and that WBT should definitely be considered as an option for learners, since it is learner-centered and provides independence.

<http://itrs.scu.edu/instructors/dlustig/lustig/student/Dlearning/DistanceLearning/Melissa.htm>

Analysis

Introductory sentence:
Topic sentence:
Advantages:
Bridging sentence:
Disadvantages:
Conclusion:



Generally, advantage/disadvantage paragraphs follow the pattern below. However, there may be paragraphs which mention only the advantages or only the disadvantages. In academic writing, the writer should be as objective as possible; therefore, mentioning both aspects is preferred.

Title	
Introduction	Introductory Sentence Topic Sentence
Advantages (OR) Disadvantages -- bridging sentence -- Disadvantages (OR) Advantages	
Conclusion	

(I) THE INTRODUCTION

Read the following sentences from the paragraph in Task 1, and notice that the first sentence is the introductory sentence and the second sentence is the topic sentence.

e.g.: Web-based training is the latest alternative to traditional face-to-face instruction, and it affects the learners, instructors, and institutions in different ways. Although WBT poses a few limitations, it offers many advantages to the learners.

A. THE INTRODUCTORY SENTENCE

In the advantage/disadvantage paragraph, the introductory sentence is generally employed to provide a smooth entrance to the topic. This can be done by using techniques such as defining the topic, providing background information on the topic, or both.

e.g.: Web-based training is the latest alternative to traditional face-to-face instruction, and it affects the learners, instructors, and institutions in different ways. (*background info*)

Web-based training, which is education or training delivered over the net, affects the learners, instructors, and institutions in different ways. (*definition*)

In some cases, the writer may need to include his/her purpose in writing an advantage/disadvantage paragraph. The purpose is to inform/persuade the reader about the positive and negative aspects of a concept, action, event, etc.

e.g.: Parents should be cautious before buying a cellular phone for their children.
Parents should not be hesitant to buy a cellular phone for their children.

B. THE TOPIC SENTENCE

The topic sentence should address the specific topic and mention that there are several advantages and/or disadvantages to the topic.

e.g.: Parents should be cautious before buying a cellular phone for their children. Clearly, cell phones have many advantages; however, there are also numerous disadvantages.

Parents should be cautious before buying a cellular phone for their children. Cell phones have numerous disadvantages.

Parents should not be hesitant to buy a cellular phone for their children. Cell phones have numerous advantages.

Some writers prefer to include an assessment of the advantages and disadvantages in the topic sentence, while others prefer to assess them in the conclusion.

Compare the topic sentences below:

e.g.: The idea of going overseas for university study is an exciting opportunity for many people. However, while it may offer some advantages, it also has various disadvantages for students.

The idea of going overseas for university study is an exciting opportunity for many people. While it may offer some advantages, it is probably better to stay home because of the difficulties a student inevitably encounters living and studying in a different culture.

Note that the second topic sentence includes the writer's assessment.

(II) SUBJECT DEVELOPMENT

After writing the introductory sentence and the topic sentence, you need to develop the advantages and disadvantages by giving explanations or examples, or describing results. You can either mention the advantages first and then the disadvantages, or vice versa. It is up to the writer to decide whether to write the advantages or the disadvantages first. The number of advantages and disadvantages depends on the writer's final recommendation. It is necessary to include a bridging sentence between the advantages and disadvantages in order to achieve a smooth transition.

TASK 4: Decide which points from the list in Task 2 to include in your paragraph and provide explanations and examples to support them. Write them in the appropriate box below.

Advantages / Disadvantages	Explanation & Examples
- BRIDGING SENTENCE -	
Advantages / Disadvantages	Explanation & Examples

Useful Language

When you begin to use the ideas you have developed above in full sentences, you should avoid using the same phrases over and over. You can achieve this by using a variety of expressions in your writing.

TASK 5: Which words/phrases in the box below are alternative ways of referring to (a) advantages, and (b) disadvantages?

a drawback (of)	an obvious benefit (of)	a negative aspect (of)
an argument in favor of point	a frequent/common criticism (of)	a good
an objection (to)	the downside (of)	a positive aspect (of)

(a) Advantages: _____

(b) Disadvantages: _____

Together with the alternatives for "advantage" and "disadvantage" mentioned above, you should connect your ideas with linking phrases.

TASK 6: Put the linking expressions from the box in the correct category below.

This is because... (dis)advantages,	In other words,	In spite of these		
A common example of this is when... to...,	Moreover,	In addition,	Owing	
This results in...	,so...	On the other hand,	For instance,	that is
Nevertheless,	To demonstrate,	Because of...,	so ... that	Even
though...,				
Another (dis)advantage to...is that...	Furthermore,	While there are many...,		

Addition: _____

Exemplification: _____

Cause & effect: _____

Contrast & concession: _____

Clarification: _____

TASK 7: Now, using the ideas from Task 4 and the language from Tasks 5 and 6, fill out the body of your paragraph.

(III) THE CONCLUSION

A writer can finish an advantage/disadvantage paragraph by using either a concluding sentence or a summary sentence.

- 1. **A CONCLUDING SENTENCE:** Reaches a conclusion by assessing the advantages and the disadvantages, and may also make a recommendation
- 2. **A SUMMARY SENTENCE:** Rewrites the introduction.

e.g.: The above-mentioned points clearly show that cell phones are a must for children in today's world.

As the disadvantages of using cell phones outweigh the advantages, parents should think twice before buying one for their children.

In conclusion, although web-based training has a few disadvantages regarding practicality and cost, it is obvious that the advantages are far greater and that WBT should definitely be considered as an option for learners, since it is learner-centered and provides independence.

TASK 8: Write the conclusion of the paragraph you wrote in Task 7.

PRACTICE

TASK 1: Read the following article and do the tasks that follow.

ELECTRONIC MONEY

- 1 Electronic money —or digital money— refers to cash and related transactions implemented using electronic means. Typically, this involves the use of computer networks, such as the Internet, and digitally stored value systems. Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) is one example of electronic money. **It** is also a collective term for financial cryptography and technologies enabling it.
- 2 Interestingly, the use of digital cash has been relatively low-scale so far. One rare success has been Hong Kong's Octopus card system, which started as a transit payment system and has grown into a widely used electronic cash system. Another success is the Canadian Interac network, which, as of the year 2000, surpassed cash as a payment method for retail in Canada.
- 3 In today's world, however, most money is electronic, and tangible cash is beginning to become less and less frequent. With the introduction of internet banking, debit cards, online bill payments, and internet business, paper money is becoming a thing of the past. Banks now offer many services through which a customer can transfer funds, purchase stocks, or contribute to their retirement plans without having to handle the physical cash or checks. Customers do not have to wait in lines, and this provides a hassle-free environment. Debit cards and online bill payments allow for the immediate transfer of funds from an individual's personal account to a business account, without any actual paper transfer of money. **This** offers a great convenience to many people and businesses alike.
- 4 Although there are many benefits to digital cash, there are also many significant disadvantages. **These** include fraud, failure of technology, and the loss of human interaction. Fraud over digital cash has been a pressing issue in recent years. Hacking into bank accounts and the illegal retrieval of banking records has led to a widespread invasion of privacy, and has promoted identity theft. There is also the issue related to the failure of technology involved in digital cash. Power failures, loss of records, and undependable software often cause a major setback in promoting the technology. Moreover, the loss of human interaction that often occurs when digital cash is used to its fullest potential creates concern. People in their 50s and 60s today have been reluctant to embrace the many advantages of digital cash. Thus, the increasing use of digital cash seems to have deterred a large segment of society from embracing the technological advantages.
- 5 So what about the future of electronic money? The main focus of digital cash is being able to use it through many means such as secured credit cards or linked bank accounts that would be generally used over the internet to a secure micro-payment system. A company named DigiCash, for instance, is currently working on creating an e-cash system that would allow an e-cash holder to purchase electronic coins that will secure anything that is purchased and will properly direct the goods to the purchaser's location. Still, it is difficult to predict what the future of electronic money will bring besides providing a more secure environment. We will have to wait and see.



A. What do the following refer to in the text?

- 1. It (para. 1) : _____
- 2. This (para. 3) : _____
- 3. These (para. 4) : _____

B. Find words in the text which mean the following. Do not change the form of the words and write one word only.

- 1. exceeded/outdone (para. 2) (v) : _____
- 2. urgent/critical (para. 4) (adj) : _____
- 3. acquisition (para. 4) (n) : _____
- 4. accept/welcome (para. 4) (v) : _____
- 5. discouraged (para. 4) (v) : _____

C. Mark the following statements True (T) or False (F).

- _____ 1. The Octopus card system implemented in Hong Kong is the only successful example of electronic money so far.
- _____ 2. There is a steady decline in the use of actual money.
- _____ 3. The project DigiCash will provide people with a more secure shopping environment.

D. Answer the following questions.

- 1. Write two actions that customers can take using electronic banking services.
_____.
- 2. How do debit cards and online bill payments facilitate a more convenient environment?
_____.
- 3. What are the consequences of acts of fraud in electronic money?
_____.
- 4. What are the advantages and disadvantages electronic money?

Advantages	Disadvantages

E. You are writing for the journal *Money Matters*. Write a paragraph of 180–220 words on the advantages and disadvantages of electronic money. Use the relevant information and/or your own ideas. Do not lift sentences directly.

In your paragraph, make sure:

- you write a title, an introductory sentence, a topic sentence, major and minor supporting sentences, and a conclusion,
- all the ideas are relevant to the topic,

Pay attention to:

- the content,
- the organization,
- the accuracy of the language.

[illegible]

TASK 2: Read the following article and do the task that follows.

MIDDLE CHILDREN AND THEIR POSITION IN THE FAMILY

by Dr. Kevin Leman

Middle born children will tell you that they usually didn't feel all that special while growing up. The first-born had his spot - carrier of the family banner and responsible for everything. The last-born had his comfortable little role, but the middle-born had no distinctive place to call his own...

Middle-borns just seem to be overlooked, and maybe that's why there are so few pictures of them in the family photo album. There may be hundreds, seemingly thousands, of the first-born. And the baby of the family will make sure she attracts enough attention to fill a few album pages. For some strange reason which I have confirmed by polling middle-born children around the world, however, there are seldom pictures of the middle child. Even in these few photos, she is squeezed again between the older sibling and the younger sibling. It seems that they are usually forgotten in the middle of the crowd, with the older siblings taking greater responsibilities and attracting praise and appreciation and the youngest ones drawing all the care and attention that the parents have to give.

Another thing that can be said of the middle-born children is that they typically place great importance on their peer group, where they find the interest they miss at home. The middle child is well known for going outside the home to make friends faster than anybody else in the family. When the middle children feel like a fifth wheel at home, many of them tend to be the social lions of the family. While first-borns typically have fewer friends and enjoy being inside the home most of the time, middle children often have many friends, and find happiness outside the house. Middle children somehow compensate the lack of attention at home by developing into popular individuals within their circle of friends.

Middle children have a propensity to leave home first and live farther away from the family than anyone else. I observed a dramatic illustration of this tendency when I was a guest on Oprah Winfrey's show. The subject that day was sibling rivalry. Three charming young women, all sisters, were among the guests, and we quickly learned that the first-born and the last-born were residents of the Eastern state where they had grown up. They had settled down near their parents and other family members. But the middle child had moved to the West Coast.

I suppose she could have gotten another two thousand miles farther away by moving to Hawaii, but her point was still well made. Middle children are the ones who will most often physically distance themselves from the rest of the family. It's not necessarily because they are on the outs with everyone else. They simply like to do their own thing, make their own friends, and live their own lives. They are more detached from the family than the other siblings.

All of this is not to say that middle children totally ignore their siblings or the rest of the family. One common characteristic of the middle child is that she is a good mediator or negotiator. She comes naturally into this role because she's often right in the middle, between big brother and little sister, whatever the case may be. She naturally develops problem-solving skills, especially against problems in personal relationships, and gains a better sense of insight into others. She is also better than anyone else at empathizing with the problems of others. And because she can't have Mom or Dad all to herself, she learns the fine art of compromise. Obviously, these skills are assets in adult life, and middle children often become the best adjusted adults in the family.

You are writing for the *Psychology Today* magazine and, you are asked to write a paragraph of 180-220 words on the advantages and disadvantages of being a middle child. Use the relevant information and/or your own ideas. Do not lift sentences directly.

In your paragraph, make sure:

- you write a title, an introductory sentence, a topic sentence, major and minor supporting sentences, and a conclusion,
- all the ideas are relevant to the topic,

Pay attention to:

- the content,
- the organization,
- the accuracy of the language.

[illegible]

TASK 3: Read the following article and do the tasks that follow.

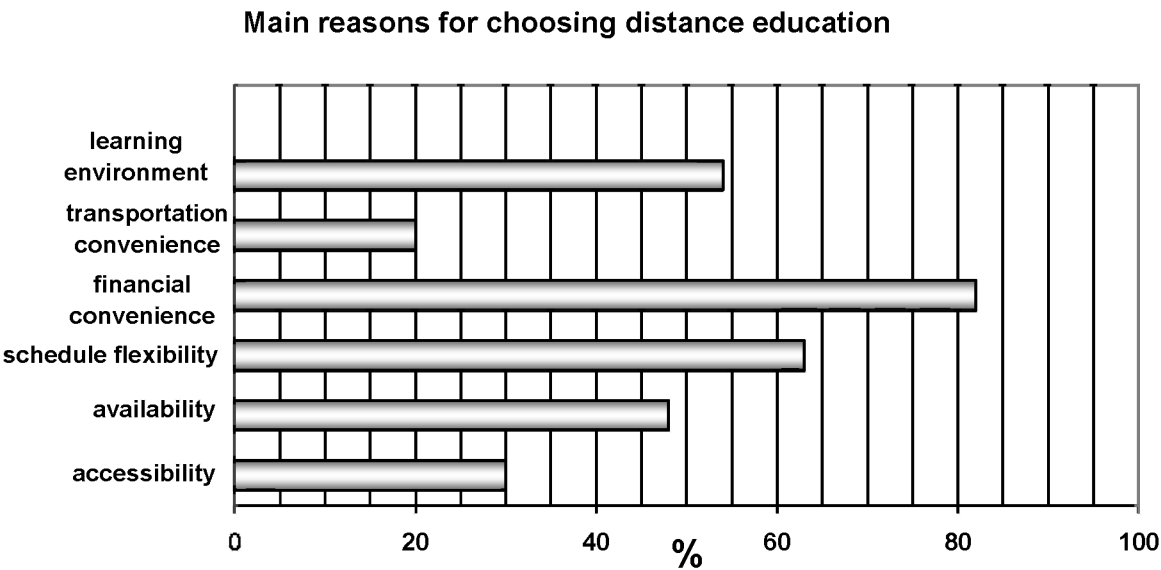
DISTANCE EDUCATION VIA THE INTERNET

Distance education via the Internet is education that takes place when the instructor and the student are separated by space or time and the gap between the two is bridged through the use of Internet and computer technology. The decision to further your education through distance learning is an important one. It is a convenient and cost-effective way to broaden your skills and increase your employment opportunities. Before deciding to receive distance education, however, it is important to find out about its positive and negative sides.

One convenience that distance education offers is accessibility. No matter where you are, it is possible for you to access your course materials and assignments. Also, online classes offer solutions to physical accessibility problems that some disabled people face when taking traditional classes. You don't have to worry about gaining access to a classroom or sitting in uncomfortable desks. Instead, you can use your comfortable furniture in your home while enjoying free movement. In the case of video-conferencing you also have the chance to receive real-time on-line instruction. If the lessons are given through video-conferencing over the Internet, however, the students need to have Internet access at scheduled times and the necessary audio and video tools in order to be able to interact with the teacher and the other students in the class. This makes video-conferencing via the Internet a bit costly. In some other forms of on-line instruction, students have the chance to follow the lesson at any time of the day. In these forms, the lessons are kept on the institution's web site in video format. The inconvenience of this form, however, is that it does not allow teacher-student interaction. Thus, it would not be too wrong to say that communication can be more difficult when using distance learning. The convenience of the learning environment in distance education can come at the cost of developing a relationship with the instructor. The learning materials are often mass-produced in this setting as well, which also fails to account for differences in learning. It's important to realize that distance learning is different from the learning environments many grew up in. It does involve a level of self-direction that may be difficult for some to maintain. Still, being able to learn from home and at your own pace and convenience is a real benefit to those who have other responsibilities. Another convenience involves the financial cost. Generally, an online education program is not as expensive as traditional education. There are no expensive course materials you have to purchase - what you have paid at registration is inclusive of the course material as well. Also, you do not have to pay extra money for accommodation, as in the case of students coming from different cities or countries, nor do you have to pay for transportation. As for availability, documents, transcripts, live discussions and training materials are all archived and recorded so that they can be retrieved via mail, e-mail or the school's website for reading, downloading, and printing. In the case of traditional education programs, these opportunities usually do not even exist.

In the light of the aforementioned points, the choice of whether to consider distance education via the Internet is a personal one and it is a decision that needs to be taken after careful consideration of one's conditions, needs and expectations.

A. Study the graph below and comment on the three most popular reasons for choosing distance education in not more than three sentences. Do not forget to mention the source. Write your sentences on the lines provided.



Source: American Association for Distance Education, 2005

TASK 4: Read the following information and do the tasks that follow.

GENETICALLY-MODIFIED FOODS

GM foods (Genetically-modified foods) are crops that have DNA spliced into them from other species. In other words, a certain gene with the desired qualities is taken from another organism and injected into them. The aim is to make them more resistant to particular insects or herbicides and to help the food keep fresh longer. They then cost less to grow, or can be grown more efficiently with higher yields.

The appearance of genetically modified foods in the marketplace has resulted in a firestorm of public debate, scientific discussion, and media coverage. A variety of ecological and human health concerns come with the new advances made possible by genetic modification. The following are responses by leading researchers to the question, "What are the advantages and disadvantages of GMF?"

- *Prof. E. Ann Clark, University of Guelph, Canada*

Genetic modification methods have the potential to create unanticipated dangers on our health which could be difficult to test. Genes that are injected into an organism can affect unintended traits of the target organism as well as the intended trait. It is not unlikely that unintended side effects could occur in food safety traits.

- *Dr. Liz Dennis, CSIRO Plant Industry, Australia*

Gene technology and genomics have potential benefits to the environment. Transgenic plants in agriculture, in horticulture, and in plantation forestry are likely to have very significant positive effects. Gene technology will change crop management - at least partially replacing chemicals with built-in disease- and stress-protection mechanisms.

Another positive aspect of genetic modification is that crops with defined health benefits will become available. An example of this is "golden rice" - rice genetically modified to produce enhanced levels of vitamin A. Such technologies offer solutions to dietary deficiencies that affect millions of people for whom rice is the staple diet.

Developing vaccines in plants is very attractive and appears to be quite feasible - for example, people may be immunized against measles or other diseases by eating bananas. This technology may make a big difference to the health of the developing world.

- *Katherine DiMatteo, Organic Trade Association, USA*

GMF offers many environmental disadvantages. The major concern is that genetic engineering could permanently alter ecosystems. Once genetically altered plants and animals are introduced into the environment, they may endanger species and potentially reduce biological diversity. A Cornell University study has shown that pollen from *Bacillus thuringiensis*-engineered corn killed monarch butterfly larvae. Entomologists at Iowa State University have reported similar effects with genetically engineered corn in the field.

Although there have not been reported health problems linked to GMF, there are concerns that the possible transfer of new and unidentified proteins from one food to another may trigger allergic reactions to the altered food. Allergenicity could cause problems that would be difficult to detect. There has been no research on whether genetic engineering changes the nutritional content of food, or on the human safety of consuming genetically engineered foods. Long-term effects are also unknown. Further study is needed.

- *B. K. Ndimba, Durham University, UK*

The greatest disadvantage is the escape or mutation of foreign genes to other plants in the surrounding environment. I see no direct advantage to the environment from GMF crops.

If GM farming is aimed at replacing or reducing pesticide use, there is a great benefit to humans and harmless insects such as butterflies and ladybirds from reducing their exposure to harmful chemicals.

- *Prabhjeet Singh, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong*

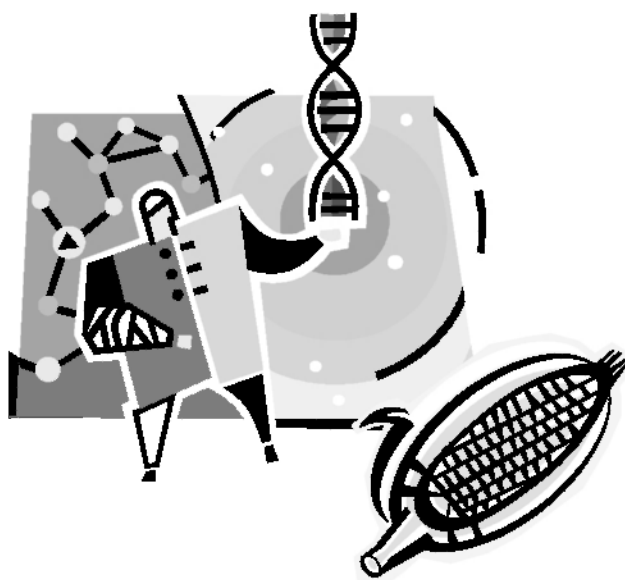
Some of the many health advantages of GMF include edible vaccines, which can help curb various diseases in developing countries. Nutritionally improved crops with a higher content of proteins and vitamins can supplement the nutritional requirements of the poorer population. For example, GMF that contains sweet proteins like thaumatin will be good for people with diabetes, and GMF that has greater iron content can be especially beneficial for people susceptible to anemia.

- *Senthil Subramanian, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong*

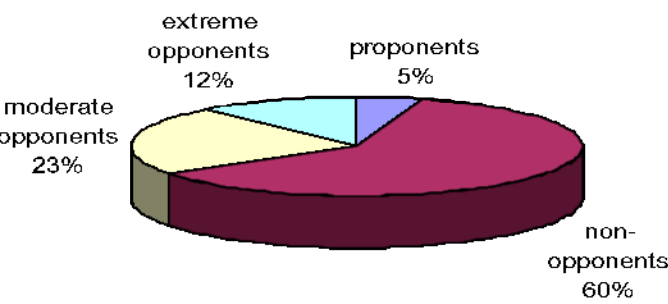
GM crops with enhanced pest resistance greatly reduce the use of chemical pesticides, the residues of which can negatively affect the environment. GMF that are engineered to produce vaccines against human and animal diseases can also reduce the amount of antibiotics that enters the environment in the form of animal waste.

GMF technology is capable of producing food crops with enhanced nutrient content and also nutrient balance. For example, it is possible to engineer fruits and grains with higher concentrations of calcium, iron, vitamins A and C, and more protein with essential amino acids. Other possibilities are GMF with antipathogen proteins and products to keep us healthy and protect us from food pathogens, such as aflatoxins.

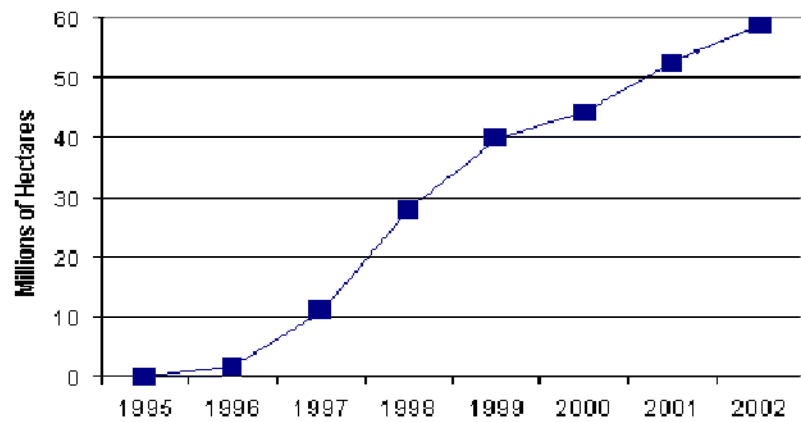
The most obvious economic advantage is higher yields due to the enhanced qualities of GM crops to defend themselves. Genetically engineered crop plants reduce the use of pesticides and storage costs, and the cost of cultivation and environmental damage.



Consumer Attitudes towards GM Foods (U.S.)



Land allocated for GM technology



A. You are writing for the journal *Biotech News*. Write a paragraph of 180-220 words on the advantages and disadvantages of GM Food on the environment to raise awareness on the issue. Use the relevant information and/or your own ideas. Do not lift sentences directly.

In your paragraph, make sure:

- you write a title, an introductory sentence, a topic sentence, major and minor supporting sentences, and a conclusion,
- all the ideas are relevant to the topic,

Pay attention to:

- the content,
- the organization,
- the accuracy of the language.

[illegible]

UNIT 4: CAUSE / EFFECT ANALYSIS

THE CAUSE/EFFECT-ANALYSIS PARAGRAPH

CAUSE-ANALYSIS: In a cause-analysis paragraph, the writer usually wants to discover the reasons why a situation exists or the reasons why a change has occurred in a situation.

EFFECT-ANALYSIS: An effect is the result of a cause. An effect-analysis paragraph explains the main effects that result from a cause. In effect-analysis, the writer simply answers the question "What are the effects/results of this cause?"

CAUSE-AND-EFFECT ANALYSIS: This type of paragraph is different from both cause-analysis and effect-analysis in that it requires the writer to describe a sequence in which each step is both a cause and an effect. That is, each step in cause-and-effect analysis is directly caused by the preceding step. This type of analysis can also be related to certain types of process analysis.

In this unit, you will be writing either cause-analysis or effect-analysis paragraphs.

Cause/Effect-Analysis paragraphs follow this pattern:

Title	
Introduction	Introductory Sentence (optional) Topic Sentence
Cause #1 (or) Effect #1 (Major 1) Minor 1a Minor 1b Cause #2 (or) Effect #2 (Major 2) Minor 2a Minor 2b Cause #3 (or) Effect #3 (Major 3) Minor 3a Minor 3b	
Conclusion	

TASK 1: Read the following cause analysis paragraph and complete the analysis.

WILL SOCCER EVER MAKE IT?

Soccer is one of the most popular sports in the world. However, it will never be as popular in the United States as other big spectator sports for three reasons. The biggest reason for soccer's failure as a mass-appeal sport in the United States is that it does not conform easily to the demands of television. Basketball, for example, succeeds enormously in America because it has regular time-outs, which are ideal for television commercials. Soccer, on the other hand, with the exception of its half-time break, has no time-outs; it entails constant running back and forth, with only a few seconds of downtime when a goal is scored, and that happens seldom, sometimes never. The second reason that soccer is not so popular is that Americans love their violence, and soccer does not provide it in the way that American football and hockey do. In soccer, there are brief moments of violence, but fans cannot expect the full-time menu of bone-crushing carnage that American football and hockey can deliver minute after minute, game after game. In soccer, players are actually singled out and warned with embarrassingly silly "yellow cards" for acts of violence and duplicity that would be smiled at in many other American sports. The third reason for soccer's lack of popularity is that it is just too difficult to score in soccer. America loves its football games, with scores like 49 to 35, and a professional basketball game with scores below 100 is regarded as a defensive bore. In soccer, on the other hand, scores like 2 to 1, or even 1 to 0, are commonplace and apparently desirable. In fact, even games that are still scoreless at the end of regulation time often happen. In conclusion, although soccer is a great sport and deserves increased attention and popularity, it will never make it big in the United States.

Analysis

Introductory sentence:

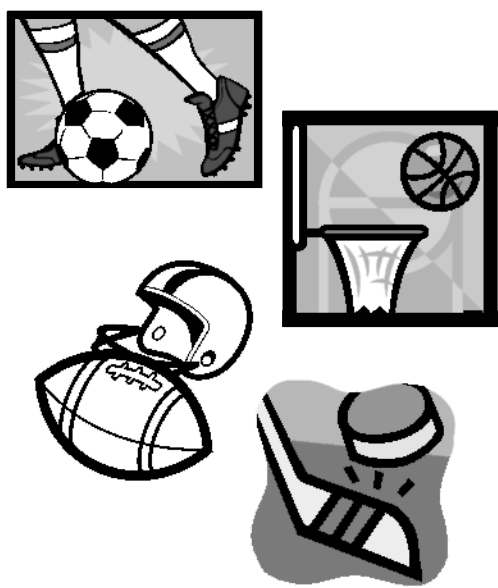
Topic sentence:

Cause 1:

Cause 2:

Cause 3:

Conclusion:



TASK 2: Read the following paragraph and complete the analysis.

GLOBAL WARMING

The gradual warming of the earth's atmosphere is known as the Greenhouse Effect. Some scientists warn that global warming will cause dramatic changes in the world. First of all, because of the increase in temperatures of up to 10° F by the end of the 21st century, which some believe has already begun, there will be changes in existing patterns of agriculture. Such fertile areas as the US Great Plains may become deserts, while the now arid lands in Saudi Arabia may become grain-producing farmland. Secondly, since rainfall patterns will change, water supplies in some areas will diminish. Experts predict, for instance, that the rice fields in Southeast Asia will someday require irrigation to sustain crops. Changes in water levels will also be responsible for altered living patterns. Coastal areas, such as Florida and the Netherlands, will experience such a dramatic rise in water levels that they will fall well below sea level and become uninhabitable. In other areas, like the Great Lakes, water levels will fall; consequently, they will no longer be able to support industry with energy supplies and a ready means of transportation. Since most experts on the Greenhouse Effect are convinced that it is irreversible, they advise us to plan now for how to best cope with a changing world.

Analysis

Introductory sentence:

Topic sentence:

Effect 1:

Effect 2:

Effect 3:

Conclusion:

(I) THE INTRODUCTION

Read the following sentences from the paragraphs in Tasks 1 and 2, and notice how the first sentences provide a general introduction to the topic. The second sentences are the topic sentences.

- e.g.: Soccer is one of the most popular sports in the world. However, it will never be as popular in the United States as the other big spectator sports for three reasons.
- The gradual warming of the earth's atmosphere is known as the Greenhouse Effect. Some scientists warn that global warming will cause dramatic changes in the world.

A. THE INTRODUCTORY SENTENCE

The introductory sentence presents the topic and helps the writer make a smooth entrance. In the cause/effect-analysis paragraph, whenever the writer feels that starting the paragraph directly with a topic sentence would be suitable, s/he can omit the introductory sentence.

B. THE TOPIC SENTENCE

In a cause-analysis paragraph, the topic sentence should address the effect/result and mention that it has several causes/reasons. Similarly, in an effect-analysis paragraph, the topic sentence should address the cause/reason and mention that it has several effects/results. Alternatively, you can write an open topic sentence, in which the causes or the effects are listed.

- e.g.: Migration to urban areas in Turkey has several causes. (closed T.S.)
- Better housing, high-quality education, and lucrative job opportunities are the main reasons why people in Turkey migrate to urban areas. (open T.S.)
- e.g.: Malnutrition has serious effects especially on children. (closed T.S.)
- A weakened immune system, impaired growth, and life-long developmental disorders are the three main effects of malnutrition on children. (open T.S.)

Useful Language

There are several	causes of effects of	jet lag.
There are	three four several	main reasons why people commit crimes.
Air pollution has	several many a few	effects on the health of children.
The effects of ozone exposure on people include nose and throat irritation, headaches, and chest pain. *		
The three reasons why scientists are sometimes incomprehensible are bad communication skills, lack of understanding, and arrogance. *		
* Notice that these are open topic sentences, i.e., they include the major points as well as the topic and the controlling idea. Remember to use <i>parallel structure</i> while listing the major points in an open topic sentence. That is, use the same grammatical form in all items in the series: nouns with nouns, singulars with singulars, plurals with plurals, actives with actives, passives with passives, etc.		

(II) SUBJECT DEVELOPMENT

When writing a cause- or effect-analysis paragraph, it is necessary to decide on the order of causes/reasons or effects/results.

A. ORGANIZATIONAL METHODS

1. IMPORTANCE METHOD

- First cause/effect = least important
- Last cause/effect = most important (or vice versa)

This method is used if the writer believes that the causes or effects vary in importance.

2. DEVELOPMENT METHOD

- First cause/effect = least developed (less detailed explanation)
- Last cause/effect = most developed (more detailed explanation) (or vice versa)

This method is used if the writer believes that the causes or effects are equal in importance, but the amount of information that the writer has varies in quantity.

3. LOGICAL METHOD

- First cause/effect = first in natural sequence
- Last cause/effect = last in natural sequence

This method is used when some natural sequence, such as time or space, presents itself to the writer.

B. ENUMERATION

When writing a paragraph, one should provide a smooth transition between major supports. This can be achieved by using enumeration. Enumeration is the use of sequence markers to highlight the connection between ideas.

Useful Language

First(ly) / First of all Second(ly) / Next, Third(ly) / Then, Last(ly) / Finally,	+ sentence
--	------------

The first / One The second / Another / The next The third / Still another / The next The last / The final	cause / reason is effect / result is	noun / noun phrase noun clause
--	---	-----------------------------------

The	most essential most important primary largest chief etc.	cause/reason is effect / result is	noun / noun phrase noun clause
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C. USEFUL LANGUAGE

Unemployment C	causes produces leads to results in brings about gives rise to contributes to is the reason for is responsible for	crime. E
-------------------	--	-------------

Drug use and inflation occur, C	causing producing bringing about leading to contributing to resulting in	crime. E
------------------------------------	---	-------------

Crime E	is caused by is produced by is brought about by results from is a/the result of is the effect of is a consequence of is due to follows from	drug use. C
------------	---	----------------

Crime occurs mainly E	as a result of because of due to	drug use. C
--------------------------	--	----------------

As a result of Because of Due to In view of	the increased heat, agricultural patterns will change. C E
--	---

Because Since Because of the fact that Due to the fact that	unemployment produces crime, jobs must be found. C E
--	---

In some areas, water levels will fall; C	accordingly, therefore, consequently, for this reason, because of this, thus, hence,	these areas will not be able to support industry. E
---	--	--

<p>The rise in temperature will</p> <p>C</p>	<p>be so great happen so fast dry out so much land destroy so many crops cause such terrible damage cause such extended droughts cause such a severe heat wave</p>	<p>that agricultural patterns will change.</p> <p>E</p>
--	---	--

D. USING STATISTICS IN THE SUBJECT DEVELOPMENT

It is not necessary to use statistics as minor supports in the subject development if the writer uses examples that are common knowledge. However, if the writer wants to develop causes or effects that are not common knowledge, statistical information may be used. Remember that tables, charts, and graphs are convenient ways to support your argument.

<p>Recent research conducted/carried out in <u>2005</u></p> <p>The latest/<u>2005</u> research undertaken at <u>Cambridge University</u></p> <p>A recent/<u>2005</u> survey/study</p> <p>Recent research conducted in <u>Italy</u>, which is depicted/illustrated in Graph 1,</p>	<table> <tr> <td data-bbox="1000 1081 1153 1335"> <p>shows illustrates represents indicates</p> </td><td data-bbox="1153 1081 1404 1335"> <p>that ... the consumption of...</p> </td></tr> </table>	<p>shows illustrates represents indicates</p>	<p>that ... the consumption of...</p>
<p>shows illustrates represents indicates</p>	<p>that ... the consumption of...</p>		

TASK 3: Read the following paragraph. Then, mark at least four places where you could insert pieces of information from the statistics that follow.

WHY CRIME IS INCREASING IN COLOMBIA

Inflation and lack of job opportunities are the main factors that have produced an increase in the crime rate of Colombia. Inflation is a big problem in Colombia because many people who work do not make enough money to live or to educate their children. The lack of job opportunities is another main cause of the increase in crime. Unemployed people have no way to get food or even a place to live because the government does not provide any social services for the poor. In conclusion, the government must stabilize the currency and build factories to employ people so that the crime rate will drop.

- (1) Major crimes (murder, robbery, assault) have increased 185% since 1997.
- (2) In 2000, there were two million unemployed Colombians (8% of the population).
- (3) A good education costs 6,000 Colombian pesos (\$120) per month per child; only middle- and upper-income children attend school.
- (4) The average Colombian makes a salary of about 13,000 pesos per month (\$250).
- (5) The inflation rate in 1990 was 14%, and 26% in 2000.
- (6) 80% of Colombia's unemployed live on the streets of towns and cities.
- (7) The average Colombian family has an income of 18,000 pesos per month (\$360), \$350 of which is spent for survival (food, clothing, shelter).
- (8) 55% of all major crimes are committed by unemployed people.
- (9) 25% of all major crimes are committed by workers who make less than 13,000 pesos a month.

(III) THE CONCLUSION

There are numerous methods of writing a **conclusion** for cause/effect-analysis paragraphs.

- 1. Mentioning ways to stop the causes or effects, ways to continue them, or ways to cope with them (ADVICE)

e.g. Most bike accidents are due to equipment failure, weather conditions, and biker carelessness. (TS)
The number of bike accidents could be greatly reduced if bikers checked their equipment, rode in good weather, and practiced biking safely.
(Concluding Sentence)

- 2. Evaluating the causes or effects and/or clarifying/simplifying their meaning for the reader (EVALUATION)

e.g. Soccer will never be as popular in the United States as other sports like American football, basketball, hockey, and baseball for three reasons. (TS). . . .
In conclusion, although soccer is a great sport and deserves increased attention and popularity, it will never make it big in the United States.
(Concluding sentence)

- 3. Rewriting the topic sentence with or without its major supports (SUMMARY)

e.g. There are several reasons why girls do not do as well in math and science as boys. (TS)
In summary, several factors work together in the home, in schools, and in the society at large to discourage girls from doing well at math and science.
(Summary sentence)

PRACTICE

TASK 1: Read the following article and do the tasks that follow.

WHAT IS OBESITY?

- 1 Many people are concerned about their weight. Society emphasizes being thin, and heavier people often are very aware of their weight and how they are seen by **others**. We hear in the news that more and more people are becoming overweight and obese—but what does this mean?
- 2 Obesity means having too much body fat. It is generally determined by calculating your body mass index (BMI), which measures weight for height and is stated in numbers. To determine your BMI, your weight in kilograms is divided by your height in meters, and squared. If your BMI is 25 to 29.9, you are overweight but not to the point of being obese. A BMI of 30 or higher is considered obese in adults, which means you are at a higher risk for certain health problems than those with a lower BMI.
- 3 Many factors are involved in determining why some people are heavier than others and how much risk they have for developing other health conditions. Some of these factors are genetic—if either of your parents is obese, you are more likely to be obese—and others are related to your culture, environment, and behavior. Basically, you gain weight when you take more calories than your body consumes through its normal functions. If your metabolism tends to be slow, you are more likely to store excess calories in the form of fat. This means you probably need to work harder to lose weight. Likewise, the risk is higher for people whose fat intake makes up more than 30 percent of their daily calorie intake. Studies show that people who get 20 to 30 minutes of exercise most days are less likely than sedentary, or inactive, people to be obese. Your obesity risk is even lower if you combine an active lifestyle with a low-fat, low-calorie diet. The psychology of the person is another determining factor. Many people eat in response to negative emotions such as boredom, sadness, or anger. Some people overeat when they feel stressed out or depressed. Research shows that about 30 percent of obese people are overeaters. Overeating temporarily relieves the stress of negative feelings. Unfortunately, it is usually followed by feelings of guilt, shame, disgust, and depression.
- 4 Whatever the reason is, one thing is for sure and that is obesity is unhealthy. Obese people do need to be convinced of the benefits of losing weight. Although it might mean some sacrifice, displaying self-discipline, and taking less of some pleasures previously taken in abundance, it is worth going through the process. If you are obese, you are more likely to develop type-2 diabetes, high blood pressure, coronary artery disease, stroke, and sleep apnea, among other conditions. When you lose weight, your risk for these conditions is reduced. Furthermore, there are psychological and cultural consequences of being obese. The emphasis our society places on thinness may result in low self-esteem, a poor body image, depression, and eating disorders.
- 5 Because obesity is a chronic disease, it requires long-term management. Treatment focuses on losing weight to improve or eliminate related health problems rather than to achieve an ideal weight. It consists of modifying your eating habits and physical activity, and monitoring your behavior, that is, discovering what triggers you to eat. Medication and surgery may be used if **this treatment** is not effective. Treatment also covers the psychological and social components of obesity. Stress management and counseling may be helpful, too.

A. What do the following refer to in the text?

- 1. others (para. 1) : other _____
- 2. it (para. 3) : _____
- 3. it (para. 4) : _____
- 4. this treatment (para. 5) : _____

B. Find words in the text that mean the following. Do not change the form of the words and write one word only.

- 1. uses (para. 3) (v) : _____
- 2. more than needed (para. 3) (adj.): _____
- 3. great quantities (para. 4) (n) : _____
- 4. improving (para. 5) (v) : _____

C. Mark the following statements True (T) or False (F).

- _____ 1. A person with a BMI of 23 is at a high risk for certain health problems.
- _____ 2. Overeating is the best tool to overcome stress and negative feelings.
- _____ 3. Obese people suffer from social pressure, too.
- _____ 4. Achieving the ideal weight is the main concern of obesity treatment.
- _____ 5. Stress management and counseling are a must in obesity treatment.

D. Answer the following questions.

- 1. What factors determine obesity?

- 2. What are the disadvantages of having a slow metabolism?

- 3. What reduces the risk of obesity?

E. Write a paragraph of 7-9 sentences about the two main causes of obesity, using the relevant information and/or your own ideas. Do not lift sentences directly.

In your paragraph, make sure:

- you write a title, an introductory sentence, a topic sentence, major and minor supporting sentences, and a conclusion,
- all the ideas are relevant to the topic,

- the content,
- the organization,
- the accuracy of the language.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

TASK 2: Read the following article and do the tasks that follow.

ARE VEGETARIANS ECCENTRICS?

Even today in our ecologically sound, environmentally aware world, a declaration of vegetarianism is often met with expressions of surprise. These expressions are more often accompanied by raised eyebrows. Even as mouths express polite interest, eyes are saying that a vegetarian is a crank, someone to be regarded only with suspicious curiosity or distrust.

Perhaps attitudes exemplified by these gestures and expressions were justifiable 30 or 40 years ago, when the "hippy" movements of the '60s and early '70s were just breaking. Then, vegetarianism was relatively new and had strong links with the "drop-out" culture. Certainly, members of older generations still treat the vegetarians of the 21st century with a similar sort of suspicion and intolerance. However, today, vegetarians can be found everywhere in all walks of life. As more information becomes available, more and more people are consciously turning to a meat-free diet. Their reasons for doing so are many, and the potential benefits are even more numerous.

In a society where health and fitness have become an obsession, the exclusion of meat, with its links to several diseases such as heart disease and arthritis is becoming common among individuals who care about what they put into their bodies. In the same way, there are those who are concerned about the quantities and types of chemicals and steroids that are used in intensive farming to raise levels of productivity, quality, and, consequently, profitability. Calves and lambs grow at very fast rates as various treatments are administered both orally and intramuscularly. Logically, chemicals introduced into animal flesh are then consumed further up the food chain. Studies have indicated that growth-hormone treatments and vaccines administered to animals intended for human consumption may be responsible for a variety of disorders, including serious hormonal imbalances and hyperactivity in children.

Increasing awareness of modern farming techniques and methods is also changing perspectives and attitudes on a more humanitarian level. Calves are deprived of light and allowed insufficient floor space in order to produce the meat that society recognizes as delicious. Hens have their natural routine disturbed by exposure to artificial periods of day and night. There are those who will not eat meat simply because they cannot stand the animals' suffering. To some people, it seems that the best way to protect themselves and protest what is going on is to boycott the product. Vegetarians are not setting themselves up as ideals; they are simply satisfying their consciences and expressing their concern. A vegetarian isn't necessarily an eccentric. A vegetarian is someone who doesn't eat meat.

A. Write an open topic sentence for a paragraph that would deal with the possible effects of administering hormones to animals.

B. You have been asked to write about vegetarianism for the popular weekly magazine *Food & Culture*. Write a paragraph of 180–220 words about why people become vegetarians, using the relevant information and/or your own ideas. Do not lift sentences directly.

In your paragraph, make sure:

- you write a title, an introductory sentence, a topic sentence, major and minor supporting sentences, and a conclusion,
- all the ideas are relevant to the topic,

Pay attention to:

- the content,
- the organization,
- the accuracy of the language.

[illegible]

TASK 3: Read the following article and do the tasks that follow.

WHAT IS POVERTY?

Poverty can be defined in numerous ways. Early development practitioners relied mainly on estimations of average per capita income to evaluate the extent of poverty in a population. More recent definitions regard people who survive on under US \$1 a day as being in extreme poverty. Poverty can also be defined in terms of deprivation of basic necessities. Poverty is not just a lack of a high income or material goods. When poverty arises, people cannot feel secure, since crime rates increase as a result of low incomes. People cannot have access to adequate nutrition. Children cannot receive proper education. Nor can the society make use of good and sufficient health services. This worldwide problem, from which millions of people suffer, is a result of various factors.

The material loss and human suffering caused by wars is a major problem that paves the way for poverty. For example, from 1990 to 1993, the period encompassing Operation Desert Storm, average per capita income in Iraq fell from \$3,500 to \$761. This drop in average income represents a striking drop in the well-being of the average Iraqi citizen. The war also deprived Iraqi people of the use of the country's infrastructure and social services, such as health care and access to clean water.

Natural phenomena also play an important role in the emergence of this serious problem. People who rely on fruits and vegetables they produce their own consumption are often affected by natural phenomena, which can cause either plentiful or fruitless cycles. During the fruitless periods, many families lack sufficient resources to meet their minimal nutritional needs. Also, natural disasters, such as hurricanes and earthquakes, devastate communities. Natural disasters cause poverty by their destruction. In addition, in order to recover from the devastation, governments allocate a large sum to reconstruction, which deepens poverty.

Corruption is another factor giving rise to poverty. When leaders are not accountable to those they serve, but use the money for their own benefits instead of using it for development projects, they make poverty inevitable. In other cases, leaders reward political support by providing services to their followers, which again means poverty for certain other groups.

One of the major sources of poverty throughout the world is social inequality. Social inequality often arises from sex, religious, and racial discrimination. Inequality works by categorizing individuals according to their sex, religion, or race. South Africa, for example, experienced such a form of discrimination in the past, when different rights and social spaces were assigned to whites and blacks. Using skin color to automatically determine the opportunities available to individuals in each group kept the latter group in poverty.

In the modern world, poverty is a problem that can be eliminated. People who suffer from the consequences of poverty can enjoy a better life under standards equal to those in richer parts of the world. All it takes is international cooperation and mobilization of all opportunities with the best intentions.

A. Explain two of the effects of poverty mentioned in the text using your own words in not more than 2-3 sentences.

B. You are a student in the Department of Sociology studying the worldwide problem of poverty. Write a paragraph of 180-220 words about three causes of poverty, using the relevant information and/or your own ideas. Do not lift sentences directly.

In your paragraph, make sure:

- you write a title, an introductory sentence, a topic sentence, major and minor supporting sentences, and a conclusion,
- all the ideas are relevant to the topic,

Pay attention to:

- the content,
- the organization,
- the accuracy of the language.

[illegible]

TASK 4: Read the following article and do the tasks that follow.

WHAT HAPPENS TO CHILDREN?

Parents who are going through a divorce often believe it is in the best interest of the children to shield them from the stress of the situation. But regardless of their parents' good intentions, children often find themselves caught in an emotional whirlpool during these times. Instead of protection, they need support and reassurance. Avoiding the issue only adds to the stress. Parents need to help their children understand that the family will learn to adapt to new schedules, new environments, and new ways of communicating. Only then will progress be made to relieve some of the problems accompanying stress.

Children's reactions to divorce vary depending on certain aspects. To begin with, approval and love from both parents affect children deeply. Unless they feel that they are still loved, they can easily have psychological problems due to this insecurity. In addition, parents should be open to discussing the divorce with their children. Otherwise, there is a risk that the child blames himself. Economic hardship may also lead to different reactions. Although the child may favor one of the parents, he/she can go through the ordeal of living with the other one just because of the difference in the parents' salaries.

Similarly, there are certain factors that pave the way for stress in children. Firstly, the family they have always known will be different. One of the biggest fears of children is change. With divorce, changes will occur in many household responsibilities. Who is expected to do what at home may change. Children may have to adjust to new schedules, new responsibilities, and mealtime and bedtime routines. They may no longer have contact with some friends and extended family members, such as grandparents or cousins. Then comes loss of attachment. Children are already naturally attached to parents, brothers, sisters, and even pets. Changes in the amount of contact with any of these can cause some distress. Fear of abandonment also disturbing to children. Children fear that if they have lost one parent, they may lose the other. They may blame themselves, feel unlovable, or feel in danger. They worry about who will take care of them and even who will pick them up from child care or after school. Arguments and tension between parents may also make children feel guilty, angry, and alone. Trying to make the children take sides or turn against the other parent creates confusion in them and places them in the middle of an adult struggle. It is important to let the children make up their own minds about their parents.

Studies show that divorce is indeed a source of stress for children, and it can result in a decline in overall well-being. There have been mixed and inconsistent results comparing children's post-divorce adjustment by age, but most counselors indicate that the children who cope best with divorce are those who continue to have a stable, loving relationship with both parents and regular, dependable visits from the non-residential parent.

A. Explain how children feel after the divorce of their parents in not more than 2-3 sentences.

B. You are a student in the Department of Psychology studying the problems that children with separated parents face. Write a paragraph of 180-220 words about three causes of stress for children whose parents have been divorced, using the relevant information and/or your own ideas. Do not lift sentences directly.

In your paragraph, make sure:

- you write a title, an introductory sentence, a topic sentence, major and minor supporting sentences, and a conclusion,
- all the ideas are relevant to the topic,

Pay attention to:

- the content,
- the organization,
- the accuracy of the language.

[illegible]

TASK 5: Read the following article and do the task that follows.

Middle Children and Their Position in the Family

by Dr. Kevin Leman

Middle born children will tell you that they usually didn't feel all that special while growing up. The first-born had his spot - carrier of the family banner and responsible for everything. The last-born had his comfortable little role, but the middle-born had no distinctive place to call his own...

Middle-borns just seem to be overlooked, and maybe that's why there are so few pictures of them in the family photo album. There may be hundreds, seemingly thousands, of the first-born. And the baby of the family will make sure she attracts enough attention to fill a few album pages. For some strange reason which I have confirmed by polling middle-born children around the world, however, there are seldom pictures of the middle child. Even in these few photos, she is squeezed in between the older sibling and the younger sibling. It seems that they are usually forgotten in the middle of the crowd, with the older siblings taking greater responsibilities and attracting praise and appreciation, and the youngest ones drawing all the care and attention that the parents have to give.

Another thing that can be said of middle-born children is that they typically place great importance on their peer group, where they find the interest they miss at home. The middle child is well known for going outside the home to make friends faster than anybody else in the family. As the middle children feel like a fifth wheel at home, many of them tend to be the social lions of the family. Middle-borns often have a strong sense of leadership and become very good organizers within their peer groups. They are the ones who come up with great ideas. While first-borns typically have fewer friends and enjoy being inside the home most of the time, middle children often have many friends, and find happiness outside the house. Middle children somehow compensate for the lack of attention at home by developing into popular individuals within their circle of friends.

Middle children have a propensity to leave home first and live farther away from the family than anyone else. I observed a dramatic illustration of this tendency when I was a guest on Oprah Winfrey's show. The subject that day was sibling rivalry. Three charming young women, all sisters, were among the guests, and we quickly learned that the first-born and the last-born were residents of the Eastern state where they had grown up. They had settled down near their parents and other family members. But the middle child had moved to the West Coast, where she had started a whole new life. From her gestures and the way she expressed herself, it was obvious that she had grown into a self-reliant and independent young lady at a relatively early age.

I suppose she could have gotten another two thousand miles farther away by moving to Hawaii, but her point was still well made. Middle children are the ones who will most often physically distance themselves from the rest of the family. It's not necessarily because they are on the outs with everyone else. They simply like to do their own thing, make their own friends, and live their own lives. They are more detached from the family than the other siblings.

All of this is not to say that middle children totally ignore their siblings or the rest of the family. One common characteristic of the middle child is that she is a good mediator or negotiator. She comes naturally into this role because she's often right in the middle, between big brother and little sister, whatever the case may be. She naturally develops problem-solving skills, especially against problems in personal relationships, and gains a better sense of insight into others. She is also better than anyone else at empathizing with the problems of others. And because she can't have Mom or Dad all to herself, she learns the fine art of compromise. Obviously, these skills are assets in adult life, and middle children often become the best adjusted adults in the family.

You are writing for the *Psychology Today* magazine and you are asked to write a paragraph of about 180 words on two or three positive effects of being a middle child on personality. Use the relevant information and/or your own ideas. Do not lift sentences directly.

In your paragraph, make sure:

- you write a title, an introductory sentence, a topic sentence, major and minor supporting sentences, and a conclusion,
- all the ideas are relevant to the topic,

Pay attention to:

- the content,
- the organization,
- the accuracy of the language.

[illegible]

TASK 6: Read the following article and do the tasks that follow.

ECONOMICS AND GOVERNMENTS: WHO CALLS THE SHOTS?

- 1 Why do you think it is that a small, privileged group of people who live in developed countries waste food, drive enormous cars that consume huge quantities of petrol, take 45-minute hot showers, and buy consumer goods daily, while the majority of people in the world go to bed hungry, don't own a car, have little or no access to hot water and no disposable income? Why, too, do the people of many countries walk miles to collect drinking water that other countries would not even consider fit to wash their dogs in? Why in many countries do children as young as five or six years old have to work like adults instead of going to school and playing games in their spare time?
- 2 If one acknowledges the inequality that exists in the world, the next logical step is to question the reasons behind it. There needs to be an exploration of cause and effect and a questioning of the powers that control the circumstances of people in all countries. Usually, governments are expected to find solutions to economic problems, which may give rise to poverty, child labor, poor working conditions, and low pay. Governments are meant to consider and address **such problems**.
- 3 But do governments actually control their countries? Do governments have real power on the global stage? What forces lie behind governments? According to some historians, researchers, and economic theorists, it is not individual governments that hold power; it is actually the World Bank and/or the International Monetary Fund. Debt servicing (i.e., interest payments on money lent to entire countries) is the largest single controlling factor on the planet.
- 4 According to some economic analysts, servicing debt to the so-called First World countries has meant the end of the borrowing countries in the form of eroding social, economic, and environmental conditions. These claims are supported by the following argument: the banks charge interest rates that cannot ever be paid. Some countries have been paying back loans for 30 years and so have paid the initial debt back many times over. Further, many countries are actually re-borrowing money from the same banks in order to pay that bank their interest payments. In other words, the World Bank and the IMF lend money to pay themselves back. In these instances, the lenders make decisions that affect the government policies of the countries in debt. Thus, it may be argued that national autonomy is seriously affected by debt servicing.
- 5 There are striking instances where IMF and World Bank policies are said to have led to wide-ranging problems. In countries such as Indonesia, the Congo, Peru, and Colombia, deforestation has increased due to loans from the World Bank and other sources, as environmental issues become totally insignificant in the face of huge debts. There are, as well, problems directly concerning people. In Indonesia, 40 million people, which is 20 percent of the population, have slipped below the poverty line. Health budgets have dropped by 10 percent in the Philippines and Thailand. Domestic violence is up by seven times in Korea. Throughout Asia, suicides referred to as 'IMF suicides' have increased by about 50 percent. In Morocco, a riot resulting from the huge increases in the cost of staple foods like wheat, bread, and cooking oil killed several hundred people. A dramatic example of how people's security is wiped out by debt is the Peruvian worker with a minimum wage. He worked 17 minutes to earn a kilo of rice in 1980, and had to work more than two hours for the same amount only five years later. Today the situation is even worse.
- 6 On the other hand, there are those who argue that IMF and World Bank lending policies have brought enormous benefits to countries that were barely developed. Their economies were lagging far behind the First World nations', and their populations had little opportunity for any sort of industrial development. Without assistance and funds from **these lenders**, many countries could never have enjoyed the economic prosperity that industrialization and investment can bring.
- 7 There is evidence to support both positions. Solutions for difficult problems like those described are neither simple nor easy to discover. However, programs that concentrate on self-reliance, community action, production of local goods, and reduced debt for poor governments by allowing longer times to pay back or by canceling interest payments altogether could be, and presently are, a starting point.

A. What do the following refer to in the text?

- 1. such problems (para. 2) : _____
- 2. these lenders (para. 6) : _____

B. Find words in the text that mean the following. Do not change the form of the words and write one word only.

- 1. worsening (para. 4) (adj) : _____
- 2. basic (para. 5) (adj) : _____

C. Answer the following questions.

- 1. Why are countries that have received loans unable to repay and eliminate their debts?
_____.
- 2. What term is used to define the policy that makes poorer countries dependent on international monetary organizations?
_____.
- 3. What does deforestation in Congo and some Latin American countries prove?
_____.
- 4. In which country have IMF policies had a significant negative effect on family life?
_____.
- 5. What should an ideal economic program focus on?
_____.

D. Fill in the blanks according to the information in the text.

In poorer parts of the world, young children who are supposed to be at school _____ even in their free time; and people drink water that is considered _____.

E. According to the writer, what is the largest single controlling factor in the world? How does it control governments? How does the debt spiral work? Explain in 4-5 sentences.

F. Write a paragraph of 180-220 words discussing the effects of the IMF and the World Bank on the countries dependent upon them.

In your paragraph, make sure:

- you write a title, an introductory sentence, a topic sentence, major and minor supporting sentences, and a conclusion,
- all the ideas are relevant to the topic,

Pay attention to:

- the content,
- the organization,
- the accuracy of the language.

[illegible]

UNIT 5: COMPARISON & CONTRAST

THE COMPARISON AND CONTRAST PARAGRAPH

Comparing and contrasting are very common in academic writing. The purpose of comparison is to show how people, places, things, or ideas are similar, and the purpose of contrast is to show how they are different.

There are many reasons for comparing and contrasting two people, things, places, or ideas. For example, in a political science class, one might compare and contrast two leaders to show which one was more successful at implementing economic reforms. In a literature class, one might compare and contrast two short stories to show which one is liked better. In an engineering class, one might compare and contrast two methods of combustion to show which one is more efficient.

With compare and contrast, therefore, the aim is not just to point out the similarities and differences, but to persuade, explain, or inform the reader. Think of comparison and contrast as a method of development—not a purpose for writing. While it is true that comparison/contrast paragraphs should include both points of comparison and contrast, it is important to note that one can also write either comparison or contrast paragraphs; that is, paragraphs that emphasize only the points of similarity or difference between the selected subjects. The choice depends on the purpose of the writer.

Note: Though the terms "comparison" and "contrast" are thought to have distinct meanings, similarities and differences, respectively, in everyday language the word "compare" is often used to express both similarities and differences.

Comparison/contrast paragraphs follow one of the following patterns:

Title			
Introduction	Introductory Sentence (expressing the purpose & sometimes the audience)		
	Topic Sentence		
Method I: POINT-BY-POINT (A) Point of comparison/contrast (Major 1) 1. Subject 1 2. Subject 2 (B) Point of comparison/contrast (Major 2) 1. Subject 1 2. Subject 2 (C) Point of comparison/contrast (Major 3) 1. Subject 1 2. Subject 2		Method II: BLOCK 1 (by subject) (A) Subject 1 (Major 1) All points of comparison/contrast --bridging-- (B) Subject 2 (Major 2) All points of comparison/contrast	Method III: BLOCK 2 (by similarity/difference) (A) Similarities/Differences between Subjects 1 & 2 (Major 1) --bridging-- (B) Differences/Similarities between Subjects 1 & 2 (Major 2)
Conclusion			

TASK 1: Read the following paragraph and complete the analysis.

HUMANS AND CHIMPS

Although humans and chimpanzees do not seem very much alike at first glance, they share a number of remarkably similar characteristics, which may shed light on our evolutionary history. First of all, the skeletons of humans and chimpanzees are quite similar; both species possess five fingers on each hand, including a movable thumb, which makes the hand capable of grasping objects. Although chimpanzees prefer traveling on all fours, they are able to walk upright like humans. Another similarity is that female chimpanzees have fewer young than other mammals, and humans do, too. The young of the chimpanzee species, similar to human young, are born after a gestation period of about 9 months and then stay with their mothers for several years, a period which permits them to learn what they need to know in order to survive. Of all the similarities between the two species, perhaps the most notable is the way they communicate. Although the sounds which are made by chimpanzees do not really resemble those made by humans, many experts believe that there is a real similarity in the way both species can use abstract symbols to communicate meanings. Humans communicate with each other through words; likewise, it is believed that chimpanzees can be taught to communicate by means of *signs*, another variety of abstract symbols. Moreover, chimps seem to possess the ability to learn a rather large vocabulary of signs and then to put these signs together in entirely new combinations—an ability which closely resembles what humans do with words. In other words, humans can be creative in the way they communicate, and so can chimpanzees. In conclusion, the similarities between humans and chimpanzees in their skeletal systems, offspring, and the way they communicate strengthen the theory of evolution.

Analysis

Method I: POINT-BY POINT

Introductory sentence:

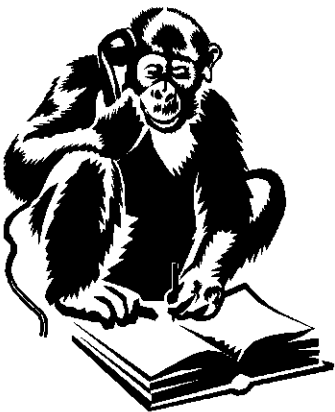
Topic sentence:

(A) Point of comparison - Similarity #1:

(B) Point of comparison - Similarity #2:

(C) Point of comparison - Similarity #3:

Conclusion:



TASK 2: Read the following paragraph and complete the analysis.

COLUMBUS AND THE MOON

The human impulse to explore has been with us since the beginning of history, and though many changes have come in the last 500 years, certain aspects of exploration have remained surprisingly stable. Christopher Columbus's voyages of discovery to the New World in the 15th century and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) Moon landing in 1969 are similar in several ways. Columbus's voyage to America in 1492 was a government project. The government was the Spanish Court of Ferdinand and Isabella. Spain was engaged in a sea race with Portugal. Moreover, the voyage was the first of its kind made possible through new technology. The race in 1492 was to create the first shipping lane to Asia. The Portuguese expeditions had always sailed east, around the southern tip of Africa. Columbus decided to head due west, across open ocean, a scheme that was possible only thanks to a recent invention—the magnetic ship's compass. Until then, ships had stayed close to the great land masses even for the longest voyages. Furthermore, the expedition was not one but a series of voyages. Columbus had to keep coming back to the Spanish Government with his hand out, pleading for refinancing. Like Columbus's expedition, NASA's Moon landing in 1969 was also a government project. The United States was caught up in a space race with the Soviet Union. In addition, it was only thanks to an innovation in technology that NASA would even consider sending astronauts out of Earth's orbit and toward the Moon. This was the invention in the 1940s and 1950s of the high-speed electronic computer. Finally, similar to the Columbus expeditions, the NASA Moon landings were a series of journeys. NASA landed men on six parts of the Moon. To conclude, the similarities between the voyage to the New World and the voyage to the Moon show that the impulse to explore has not changed much over the years in spite of the advances in technology.

Analysis

Method II: BLOCK 1 (by subject)

Introductory sentence:

Topic sentence:

(A) Subject 1:

Bridging:

(B) Subject 2:

Conclusion:

TASK 3: Read the following paragraph and complete the analysis.

OVERCOMING MISUNDERSTANDINGS: AMERICANS AND ASIANS

One way to overcome the misunderstandings between American and Asian cultures is to try and understand the traditions, perceptions, and values of these cultures. Americans and Asians can be compared in terms of their attitudes towards work and contrasted as regards their family values and their social behavior. Americans and Asians are similar in that they both place great emphasis on work. In both cultures, it is possible to observe professional suffering from an overdose of work. In the U.S., an industrial employee works for 1,951 hours a year, 50 or 60 hours a week. Similarly, in Japan, for example, the average worker spends about 2,100 hours a year at the workplace. In both countries, employees get only a two-week vacation each year. Both Americans and Asians employ a perfectionist attitude towards work and strive for the best. Sometimes, they work at the expense of their health. On the other hand, there are several important differences between the two cultures. Firstly, Americans and Asians are different in terms of their family values. Americans are more individualistic when compared to Asians. For example, in the U.S., youngsters leave home as soon as they are able to earn their living. In contrast, Asians tend to be more family-oriented. Young Asians usually continue living with their parents until they get married. Secondly, Americans and Asians can be differentiated in terms of their social behavior. Americans tend to be more outgoing, sociable and friendly. Asians, on the other hand, are generally more reserved and do not like to get friendly with people who they do not know well. In conclusion, becoming aware of the similarities and especially the differences between these cultures may help people to approach one another with a greater understanding and may foster feelings of tolerance, sympathy, and compassion.

Analysis

Method III: BLOCK 2 (by similarity/difference)

Introductory sentence:

Topic sentence:

(A) Similarity:

Bridging:

(B) Differences:

Conclusion:

(I) THE INTRODUCTION

Read the following sentences from the paragraphs in Tasks 1, 2, and 3. The first example is a strong topic sentence that includes the topic and the controlling idea as well as the purpose. The second and third examples, however, provide the purpose for comparison in the introductory sentence, and the topic and the controlling idea in the topic sentence.

- e.g.:
- 1. Although humans and chimpanzees do not seem very much alike at first glance, they share a number of remarkably similar characteristics, which may shed light on our evolutionary history.
 - 2. The human impulse to explore has been with us since the beginning of history, and though many changes have come in the last 500 years, certain aspects of exploration have remained surprisingly stable. Christopher Columbus’s voyages of discovery to the New World in the 15th century and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration’s (NASA) Moon landing in 1969 are similar in several ways.
 - 3. One way to overcome the misunderstandings between American and Asian cultures is to try and understand the traditions, perceptions, and values of these cultures. Americans and Asians can be compared in terms of their attitudes towards work and contrasted as regards their family values and their social behavior.

A. THE INTRODUCTORY SENTENCE

A paragraph without a clearly defined purpose can mislead readers or, even worse, cause them to ask “why bother?” and not read the paragraph at all. At times, it may be difficult to include the topic, controlling idea, and purpose together in the topic sentence; in these cases, the purpose can be included in an introductory sentence that comes before the topic sentence.

Here are several ways by which purpose can be introduced:

To better understand . . . , . . .

In order to . . . , . . .

By comparing/contrasting X and Y, . . .

For those who are interested in . . . , . . .

For parents who want to decide . . . , . . .

B. THE TOPIC SENTENCE

The topic sentence for a comparison and/or contrast paragraph should state the topic (the two subjects for comparison) and should be guided by a controlling idea. The latter will include a reference to the discourse (“comparison,” “contrast,” or synonyms for these words). It may also specify the points upon which the subjects will be compared, in which case it becomes an open topic sentence.

A strong topic sentence may include a reference either to the purpose of the writer or to the intended audience, and sometimes to both. In such cases, the introductory sentence may not be necessary.

- e.g.:
- To see how Saudi Arabia is changing, the old town of Shagra and the modern capital of Riyadh can be analyzed with respect to their physical characteristics, commerce, and citizens’ religious activities.

Useful Language

There are	certain several many two	differences similarities	between humans and chimpanzees.
Thai food and Vietnamese food are	different similar		in many ways.
Free diving is	different from similar to		scuba diving in many ways.
Jazz and rock'n'roll have	several many		characteristics in common.
A comparison between jazz and rock'n'roll	reveals shows	some surprising	similarities. differences.

TASK 4: Turn to the next page and read the information about the two kinds of free climbing. Imagine you are a journalist writing for the magazine X-SPORTS and you are assigned to write a paragraph comparing/contrasting rock-climbing and wall-climbing to help enthusiasts decide which type of climbing is appropriate for them.

Introduce the topic in one of the following ways:

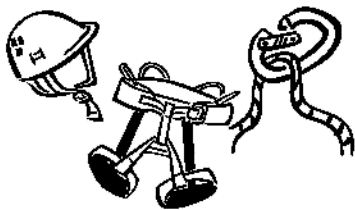
- (a) with an introductory sentence + a topic sentence (open or closed)
- (b) with a strong topic sentence (that includes the purpose of comparison-contrast)

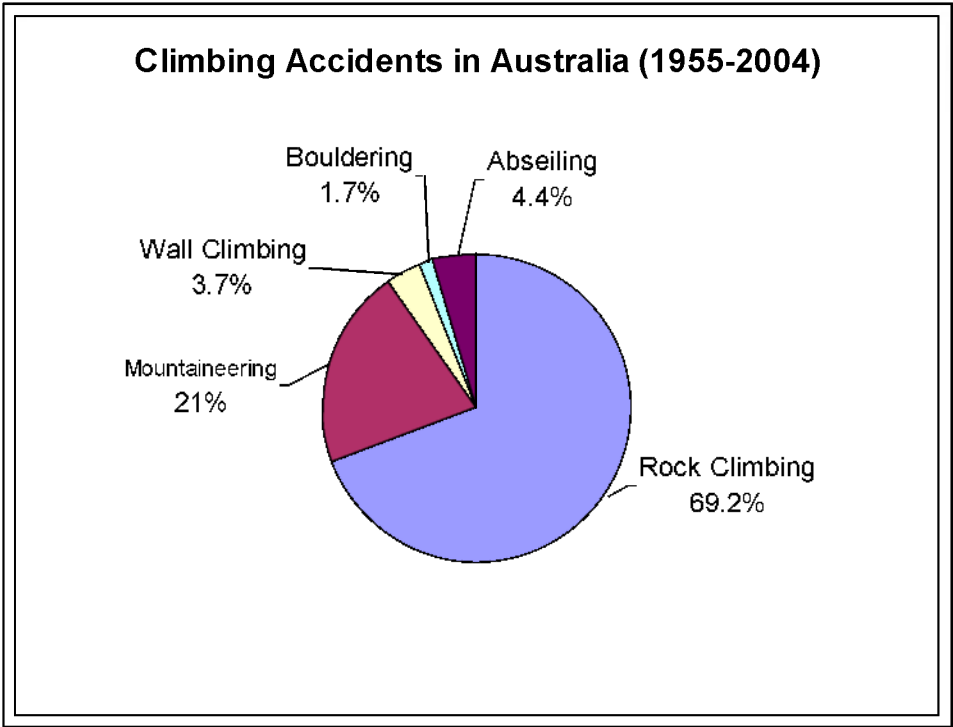
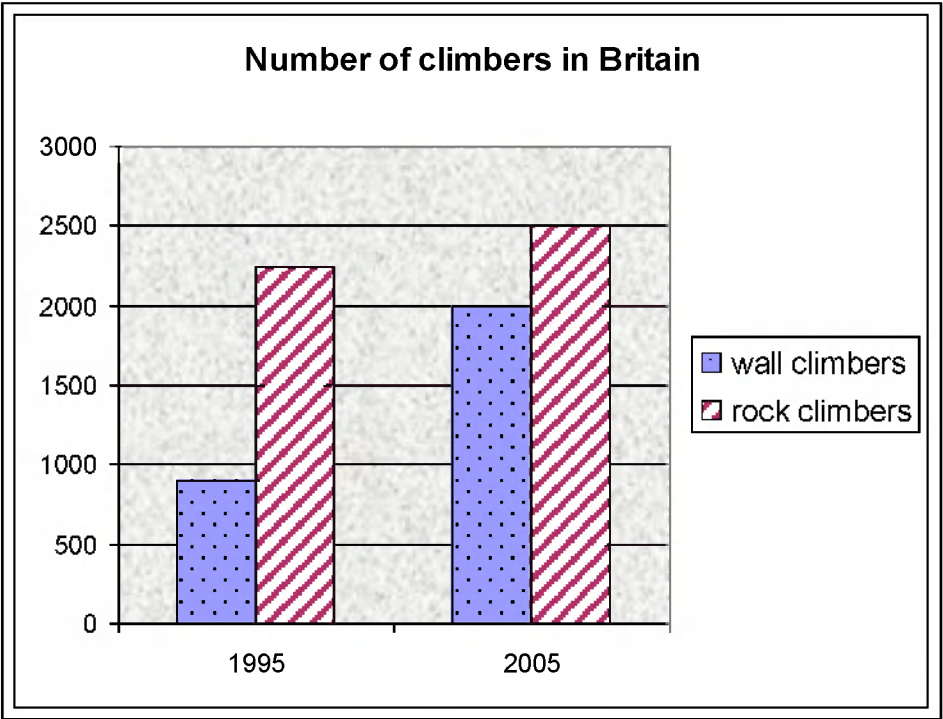
Use the relevant information and/or your own ideas.





ROCK-CLIMBING	WALL-CLIMBING
THE CLIMBING SURFACE	
Steep rocks have holes and cracks which are used as holds, and the edges of the rocks are used as steps to stand on. During rock-climbing, it is not very easy to see the holds, so climbers have to spend time searching for the holds.	The surface is a man-made wall either indoors or outdoors. The holds are fixed onto the wall; therefore, the direction of the route is easily seen.
CONCENTRATION	
The level of distraction is quite high as there are many distracters, some of which are wind, weather, and insects.	It is not difficult to concentrate in wall-climbing, as the only distracters are the other climbers.
EQUIPMENT	
First of all, you need climbing shoes, which are fitted very tightly around the feet with a sticky rubber sole that provides the friction needed for climbing. Special clothing is a must. A chalk bag and chalk are also essential, as chalk prevents your hands from getting sweaty and slippery. A lot of other equipment (e.g., a helmet, ropes, and harnesses) is needed for the actual climb.	Gyms usually provide most of the equipment. You only need to bring a harness, shoes, and a chalk bag. Some gyms rent these items as well. Therefore, not much equipment is necessary.
AIM	
The aim is to climb specific routes on different rocks.	The aim is to climb walls of various difficulty levels in the shortest possible time.
RISKS	
You are dealing with the facts of nature, and the rocks were not specifically designed for the climb. Injuries generally result from falls, slips, or slides and involve joints and bones. The major injuries are from trauma. The answer is preparing, training, and good sense.	The majority of injuries are from overuse rather than direct trauma. Repeated climbing leads to increased strain on soft tissues and especially on tendons in the hand. The answer is warming-up, not overdoing the climb, and giving your body a rest.





(II) SUBJECT DEVELOPMENT

When writing a comparison/contrast paragraph, it is necessary to decide which organizational method is going to be used.

A. ORGANIZATIONAL METHODS

There are various ways to organize a compare/contrast paragraph.

1. POINT-BY-POINT METHOD

In this organization, you describe one part of *Movie X*, such as its plot, and then compare it to the plot of *Movie Y*. Then you return to *Movie X* to describe its acting, followed by a comparison to the acting in *Movie Y*. You continue in this way until you have drawn all the comparisons and contrasts between the two movies.

- Plots
 - *Movie X*
 - *Movie Y*
 - Acting
 - *Movie X*
 - *Movie Y*



2. BLOCK METHOD 1 (by subject)

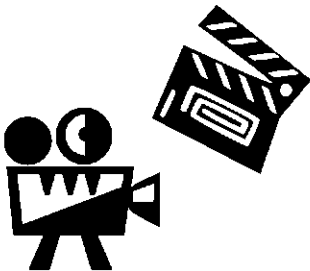
In this organization, you describe *Movie X* completely, and then describe *Movie Y*. You usually draw the comparisons and contrasts while describing *Movie Y*, though in some cases you might do this after describing *Movie Y*.

- *Movie X*
 - Plot
 - Acting
 - *Movie Y*
 - Plot
 - Acting

3. BLOCK METHOD 2 (by similarity/difference)

In this organization you describe all the important similarities between the subjects first (*Movies X and Y* have points A and B in common: plot and acting), followed by all the important differences (they differ greatly with regard to points D and E: cast and length). The reverse order (differences followed by similarities) is also possible. Writers may choose this method when the comparison itself is particularly surprising or informative.

- Similarities
 - Plots
 - Acting
 - Differences
 - Cast
 - Length



B. USEFUL LANGUAGE

Patterns to show contrast

The extrovert loves crowds;	however, on the other hand, in contrast, by contrast, conversely,	the introvert is fond of solitude.
The extrovert loves crowds; the introvert,	however, on the other hand, in contrast, by contrast, conversely,	is fond of solitude.
The extrovert loves crowds, but the introvert is fond of solitude.		
The extrovert is	different from unlike	the introvert in that he craves excitement.
Unlike Different from Contrary to As opposed to	the extrovert, who craves excitement, the introvert likes a well-ordered mode of life.	
Whereas While	the extrovert loses his or her temper quickly, the introvert seldom does.	

The introvert	is quieter than is more reliable than is less optimistic than learns more slowly than	the extrovert.
The extrovert	isn't so/as quiet as isn't so/as reliable as doesn't learn so/as slowly	the introvert.

The introvert	can be contrasted with differs from is different from	the extrovert	with respect to in terms of in	her temper.
---------------	---	---------------	--------------------------------------	-------------

Patterns to show concession

Even though Although Despite the fact that In spite of the fact that	Ricardo was injured, he played in yesterday's match.
Ricardo was injured;	<div>nonetheless, nevertheless, however,</div> he played in yesterday's match.
Ricardo was injured, yet he played in yesterday's match.	
<div>In spite of Despite</div>	his injury, Ricardo played in yesterday's match.

Patterns to show similarity

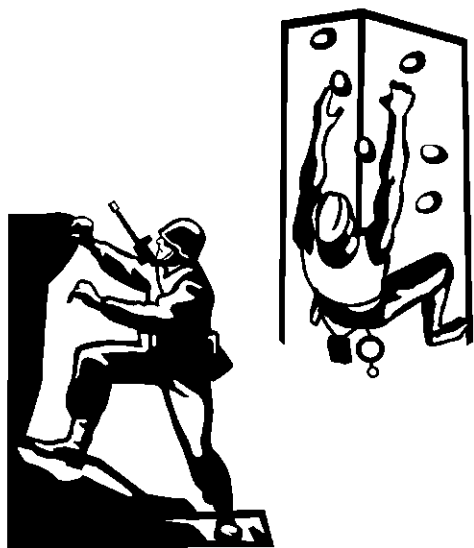
Kennedy was a prominent leader;	similarly, likewise, in the same way,	Lincoln was one of the most outstanding leaders of his time.
Kennedy is considered as successful as Lincoln.		
Kennedy was killed on the same day of the week as Lincoln.		
Kennedy's death was	similar to like	Lincoln's in that he died while in office.
Kennedy and Lincoln are similar in that they both died while in office.		
Like Lincoln, Kennedy refused to listen to his secretary's warning.		
Kennedy was succeeded by a Southern Democrat,	and Lincoln was, too . and so was Lincoln.	
Kennedy's assassin was not brought to trial,	and Lincoln's wasn't either . and neither/nor was Lincoln's.	
Both Kennedy and Lincoln Kennedy and Lincoln both	had their elections legally challenged.	
Neither Kennedy' wife nor his children were expecting anything unusual to happen that day.		
Kennedy and Lincoln had	certain many several two	things features aspects characteristics qualities attitudes
in common.		

TASK 5: Go back to Task 4 and the information on page 85. Make two outlines of the paragraph you are to write using: (a) Point-by-Point Method and (b) Block Method

POINT-BY-POINT METHOD

BLOCK METHOD

TASK 6: Now write the subject development of the paragraph using point-by-point method. Don't forget to use the appropriate connectors.



(III) THE CONCLUSION

A writer can finish a comparison/contrast paragraph by using either a concluding sentence or a summary sentence.

1. A CONCLUDING SENTENCE: Reaches a conclusion that will fulfill the purpose.

e.g.: In conclusion, the similarities between humans and chimpanzees in their skeletal systems, offspring, and the way they communicate strengthen the theory of evolution.

To conclude, the similarities between the voyage to the New World and the voyage to the Moon show that the impulse to explore has not changed much over the years in spite of the advances in technology.

In conclusion, becoming aware of the similarities and especially the differences between these cultures may help people to approach one another with a greater understanding and may foster feelings of tolerance, sympathy, and compassion.*

2. A SUMMARY SENTENCE: Rewrites the topic sentence with or without its major supports.

e.g.: In brief, the voyage to the New World and the voyage to the Moon have many aspects in common.*

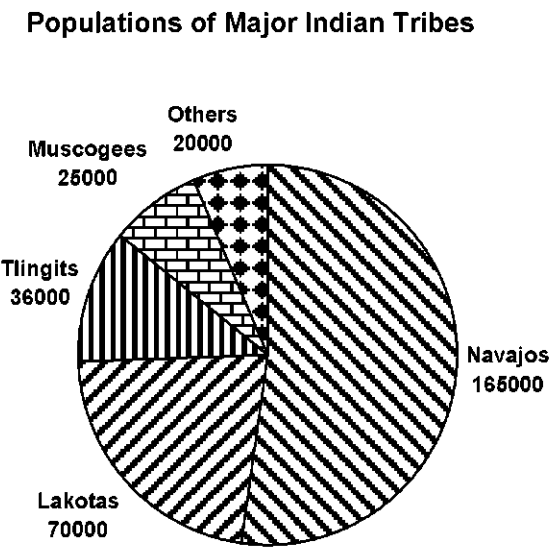
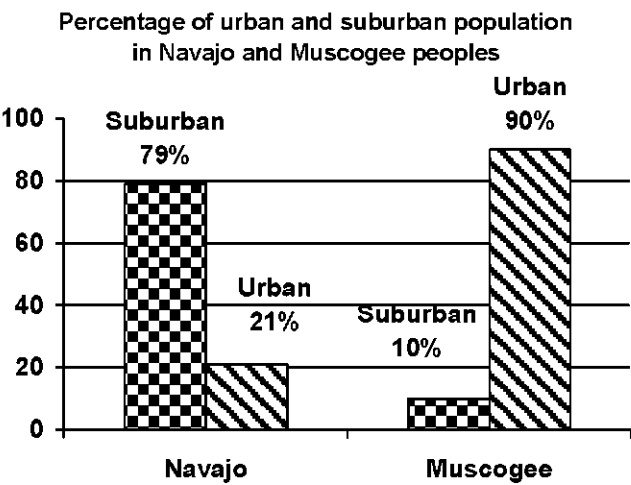
* Notice the difference between these two sentences. Both are conclusions for the same paragraph. The first reaches a conclusion, while the second restates the topic sentence.

TASK 7: Now write a conclusion to your paragraph on rock-climbing and wall-climbing.

PRACTICE

TASK 1: Read the following information and do the task that follows.

Navajo People	Muscogee People
<p>The Navajo is the largest native nation in the United States, both in territory and population. These people, whose name comes from a Spanish word meaning "stealer", still live in their homelands Arizona and New Mexico.</p> <p>Navajos live in rather interesting houses called "Hogan". Hogans have six or eight sides and are made of logs, brush, and mud. The door of the hogan faces east towards the rising sun. Navajos still live in their traditional houses in order to live together rather than separately.</p> <p>Navajo people believe that illnesses come from harmful forces and evil spirits. They have medicine men that perform various ceremonies to get rid of these evil spirits.</p> <p>The Navajo mostly eat traditional food. Corn is the most important food for them. They raise sheep and hunt deer for meat and leather. They also eat a lot of bread as an essential part of their diet.</p> <p>Navajo people are very famous for their rugs and silver ornaments. They wear mostly these ornaments during religious ceremonies, but women wear them in everyday life as well.</p>	<p>The Muscogee is a small Indian nation. They live in a small territory in central part of Oklahoma. The Europeans called these people "Creeks" because they built their villages near creeks. Their ancestral home is the American southeast, what is now Georgia, but most of them have left their homeland to live in urban areas.</p> <p>Traditionally, they lived together as large families in large, beautifully painted and decorated houses with thatched roofs. Traditional houses were made of wood. Now most Muscogees live in modern houses as separate family units.</p> <p>Women traditionally wore skirts and men wore robes with feathers. Today, they wear modern clothes. They no longer need their traditional ceremonial clothes because they do not hold rituals anymore.</p> <p>Majority of the Muscogees eat American food. Only those still living in the reservations eat traditional food: corn, beans, squash and berries.</p> <p>The Muscogee people got acquainted with cotton in the 1700s, when European traders arrived in their homeland. They then started growing their own cotton and produce their own material.</p>



You are working for the *National Geographic* magazine and you have been asked to prepare a report on different Indian tribes of America. Write a paragraph of 180–220 words discussing at least three of the differences between the two tribes, the Navajos and the Muscogeese, to show that they have different lifestyles. Use the relevant information and/or your own ideas. Do not lift sentences directly.

In your paragraph, make sure:

- you write a title, an introductory sentence, a topic sentence, major and minor supporting sentences, and a conclusion,
- all the ideas are relevant to the topic,

[illegible]

TASK 2: Read the article and do the task that follows.

THE WORKING MOTHER

by Judi Lewis

While growing up in the 60's, things were much different than they are today. Families were close both in location and spirit. Even families that did live in different states were close. You never forgot a birthday, or Mother's Day. The house was always clean (or in the process of being cleaned). Moms wore aprons while working in the kitchen. No one worried about locking their doors at night. And most moms were housewives.

A mom who did work outside the home was the exception. And the jobs they applied for were very basic. Waitressing was a common job - men didn't wait on anyone back then, even themselves! Secretarial work was just that. Women had to know how to type, file, and use a 10-key adding machine. Oh, and of course, women answered the phone. And don't forget one of the most common duties in a woman's office job. The boss's coffee!! Forget that and you might not be working for long.

Working moms back then were looked at differently than they are now. A lot of people thought that women should stay home, take care of their husband, children, and house. Then if they had time, they took care of themselves. But to be working and to let someone else take care of their children? Make their husband wait for dinner? Don't even think about it!!

Thank heavens things have changed! Women have shown that they are capable of handling all types of jobs. Jobs that used to be just for men. Women have also shown that they can handle a full time job, take care of their homes, and their families. And still have time for themselves!

I think this ability has to be in women's DNA. They were the family nourisher, doctor, helpmate, and etc. After so many centuries, I guess it became ingrained. And once they were let loose in the business world, they were able to carry all these skills into their business lives.

Another type of working mother is very prominent in this decade: the single working mother. Marriage is no longer the one and only goal in women's lives. We find more and more divorced mothers, never been married mothers, and the like.

As we all know, in most cases, it takes two incomes to support a family. If you are a single working mother, you have to be real careful with your budget. You not only have to pay living expenses such as rent/mortgage, utilities, food and healthcare, but also have to pay for daycare, one of the biggest chunks of a single mom's paycheck.

How do they do it? What are their secrets? Only women know the answer to this question.

You are doing research for a sociology class and your aim is to show the changes women have gone through. Write a paragraph of 180-220 words contrasting the mothers of the past and those of today to show the change. Use the relevant information and/or your own ideas. Do not lift sentences directly.

In your paragraph, make sure:

- you write a title, an introductory sentence, a topic sentence, major and minor supporting sentences, and a conclusion,**
- all the ideas are relevant to the topic,**

Pay attention to:

- the content,**
- the organization,**
- the accuracy of the language.**

TASK 3: Read the information and do the tasks that follow.

SKYDIVING

Skydiving is a sport in which people jump out of an aircraft—alone or in groups—and land by using a parachute. Because of the sensation of leaping into the air and free-falling some distance before opening their parachutes, skydivers usually experience a rush of adrenaline and then a peaceful sense of well-being. This feeling of calm lasts long after they land on the ground. To maximize safety, skydivers carry two parachutes. The main parachute is packed in a bag carried on the skydiver's back. A separate parachute system called a reserve is also worn on the back in case the main parachute malfunctions. Before they board the aircraft, jumpers practice their in-air maneuvers on the ground. After takeoff the aircraft climbs to between 3,200 and 4,200 m. In skydiving, height is safety. When each jumper's turn comes, he or she takes a step away from the aircraft and begins free-falling. Within 10 to 12 seconds, the jumper reaches terminal velocity, when the air resistance equals the pull of gravity. Average-sized skydivers fall approximately 320 to 450 meters every five seconds, reaching 190 to 240 km/h. Skydivers also move horizontally at speeds up to 80 km/h. During the free fall, skydivers maneuver by changing their body position. They increase or decrease their speed by becoming more or less aerodynamic. A typical parachute ride lasts for two to three minutes. Experienced skydivers often land on their feet, running forward. On difficult landings, jumpers can roll forward to avoid injury to their arms and legs. Jumpers need to perform two tasks on any skydive to make it a safe jump: open the parachute in time and land in a safe area. Jumpers can wear almost any type of clothing while skydiving. Most enthusiasts prefer special jumpsuits that improve aerodynamic performance and have handles. Skydivers use the air flow to stabilize their position, allowing the parachute to open safely.

BASE JUMPING

BASE jumping is the sport of using a parachute to jump from fixed objects. "BASE" is an acronym that stands for the four categories of objects from which one can jump: (B)uilding, (A)ntenna, (S)pan, and (E)arth. The vast majority of people who try BASE jumping are those that have already learned to skydive. It is important to know how to safely fly and land a parachute, and this is best learned on airplane skydives, from higher altitudes, over large fields that provide room for error in learning how to land. BASE jumping is a very dangerous sport. Because the jumps are generally made from very low altitudes, they take place in close proximity to the cliff or the tower, which provide the jump platform. BASE jumpers have a low airspeed throughout the jump as the jump starts with zero airspeed. A BASE jumper very rarely approaches the terminal velocity (airspeed) of a skydiver. The BASE parachute system has to be made to open very quickly at low airspeeds. The BASE jumper has to be very careful about his body position when jumping, as the distance is not long enough for him to correct a wrong position, which might lead to fatal injuries. Most BASE jumps are made from less than 300 meters. BASE jumpers experience an adrenaline rush and in order to increase the adrenaline level, they decrease the altitude of the jump. For example, a BASE jump from a 150-meter object is about 6 seconds from the ground if the jumper remains in freefall and 10 to 15 seconds with a parachute. On such a jump, the parachute must open at about half the airspeed of the skydiver, and more quickly. Many BASE jumpers use specially designed harnesses and parachute containers, with extra large pilot chutes, and jump with only one parachute - since, with a total freefall time of 6 seconds, there would be no time to use a reserve parachute. In these systems, the actual parachute canopy should also be specifically manufactured for BASE jumping. Standard skydiving equipment can only be used on relatively high BASE jumps. By making low-altitude jumps, BASE jumpers give up the safety margins built into skydiving. The lower airspeed of a BASE jump is also a risk factor. BASE jumpers, falling at lower speeds, have less aerodynamic control. The position of the body at the moment of jumping determines the stability of flight in the first few seconds. A poor "exit" may lead to serious trouble as the jumper will not have enough time to correct his position.

A. In your own words, describe how skydivers feel during and after the jump. Make sure you do not lift sentences directly from the text.

B. In one sentence, state the two things skydivers should do to ensure a safe jump.

C. You are a journalist working for *X-Sports* magazine and you have been asked to write a short article comparing and contrasting two extreme sports: skydiving and BASE jumping in order to provide beginner extreme sports enthusiasts with information on the suitability of these sports for their level and to prevent them from making a wrong choice. As a part of this task, write a paragraph of about 180-220 words using the relevant pieces of information and/or your own knowledge. Do not lift sentences directly from the text.

In your paragraph, make sure:

- you write a title, an introductory sentence, a topic sentence, major and minor supporting sentences, and a conclusion,
- all the ideas are relevant to the topic,

Pay attention to:

- the content,
- the organization,
- the accuracy of the language.

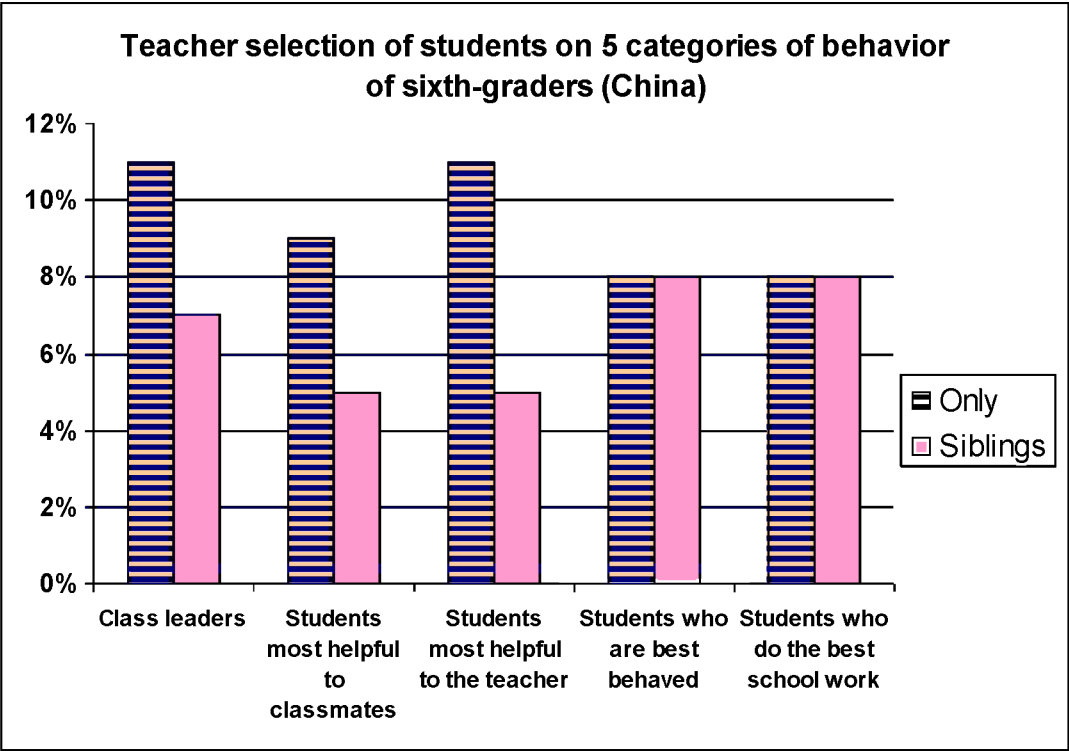
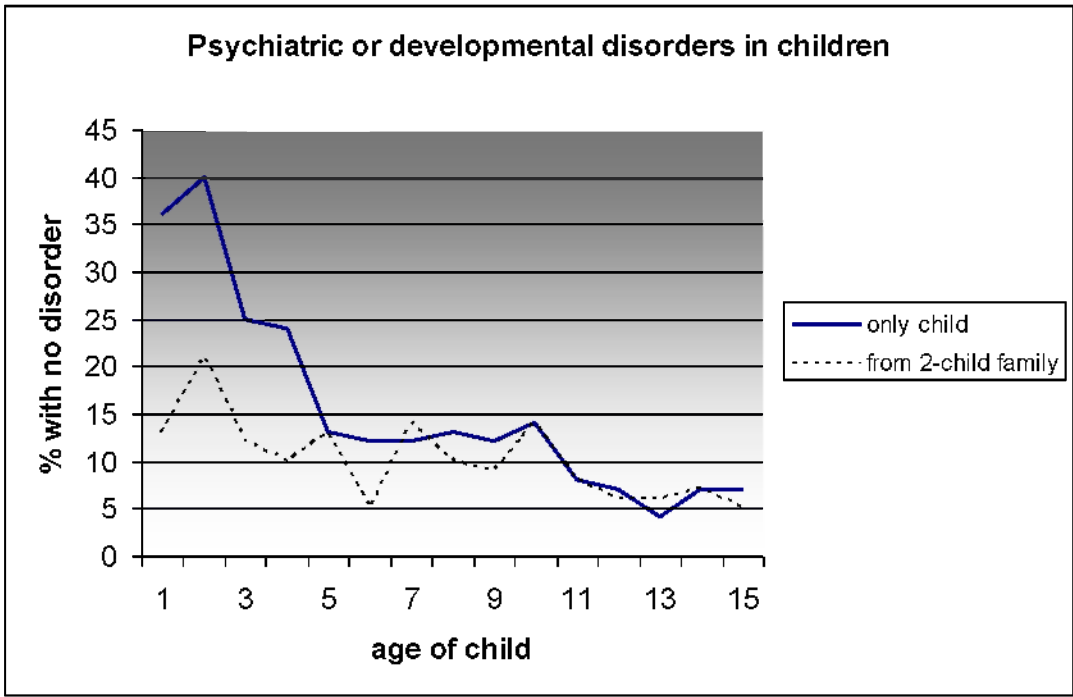
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TASK 4: Read the article and do the tasks that follow.

SIBLINGS HELP CHILDREN GET ALONG WITH OTHERS IN KINDERGARTEN

- 1 New research has shown that children who grow up with one or more siblings get along better with their classmates in kindergarten than only children. In a national study of more than 20,000 children, teachers rated students who had at least one sibling as better at forming and maintaining friendships, getting along with people who are different, comforting and helping other children, expressing feelings in a positive way, and showing sensitivity to the feelings of others.
- 2 Douglas Downey, the author of the study and an associate professor of sociology at Ohio State University, said that children without siblings were consistently rated as having poorer social skills. Siblings fight with each other, they have conflicts, but they also figure out how to resolve those conflicts, which probably helps them deal with other children when they go to school.
- 3 Downey's study involves data from a nationally representative sample of 20,649 children attending kindergarten in 1998-99. Even after a variety of other factors that may be influential in developing social skills, such as the socioeconomic status of the family and whether the children live with both biological parents, are taken into account, the results reveal the value of siblings. Moreover, it makes little difference if the siblings are brothers or sisters, if there are one or more siblings, or how close in age the siblings are.
- 4 It was revealed that one sibling is as helpful as two or more in developing social skills. The main distinction seems to be between children with no siblings versus **those** with one or more siblings. Findings suggest that the benefits may decline slightly when children have three or more siblings or when there are large age differences between the siblings, but Downey stated that **these differences** were not very important. However, full siblings did seem to benefit children more than step-siblings.
- 5 As for the implications of the study, Downey said that parents of only children should not view these results as a reason to have another child. "We wouldn't encourage parents to have a second child simply as a strategy for improving social skills. Our findings are consistent, but they are modest; in other words, it is too soon to make an overgeneralization because the results are based on a relatively small number of samples. There are other things that parents can do to improve an only child's social skills, apart from having another child." For example, simply making sure young children have the opportunity to interact and play with others from an early age will help develop social skills.
- 6 The study also points out possible broader consequences of declining family size in the United States. "We're involved in a huge social change that has unknown consequences for all of us. People are growing up with fewer siblings as our families get smaller. It's worthwhile to ask what the social implications of this change are."





Journal of Psychology, 1992

A. What do the following refer to in the text?

- 1. those (para. 4) : _____
- 2. these differences (para. 4) : _____

B. Find words in the text which mean the following. Do not change the form of the words and write one word only.

- 1. disagreements (para. 2) (n) : _____
- 2. disclose, show (para. 3) (v) : _____
- 3. become fewer (para. 4) (v) : _____
- 4. comparatively (para. 5) (adv) : _____

C. Mark the following statements True (T) or False (F).

- _____ 1. Research has shown that children with siblings are more positive when dealing with others' feelings.
- _____ 2. Siblings fight with each other so much that it affects them negatively.
- _____ 3. The age difference between siblings does not have considerable influence on the benefits.

D. Answer the following questions.

- 1. What does the study show about only children as regards social skills?
_____.
- 2. What other factors may affect the development of social skills in children, besides having siblings?
_____.
- 3. Between which two groups is the distinction the largest as regards the development of social skills?
_____.
- 4. What kind of a social change does Downey predict in the United States?
_____.
- 5. What is the writer's attitude to the possible decline of family size in the United States?
_____.

E. Why shouldn't the survey results be seen as a reason to have more than one child? Explain using your own words in not more than 2-3 sentences.

F. You are writing for the magazine *Parenthood*. Write a paragraph of 180-220 words comparing/contrasting only children and children with siblings to help prospective parents decide on whether to have one or more children. Use the relevant information and/or your own ideas. Do not lift sentences directly.

In your paragraph, make sure:

- you write a title, an introductory sentence, a topic sentence, major and minor supporting sentences, and a conclusion,
- all the ideas are relevant to the topic,

Pay attention to:

- the content,
- the organization,
- the accuracy of the language.

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UNIT 6: PROBLEM / SOLUTION

THE PROBLEM/SOLUTION PARAGRAPH

In most disciplines and professions, problem solving is a basic way of thinking. For example, scientists use a systematic form of problem solving; political scientists and sociologists propose solutions to troubling political and social problems. The problem/solution pattern is also very useful for students in their written assignments.

A problem/solution paragraph presents a problem and describes two or more possible solutions to that problem. Since such paragraphs are considered to be both explanatory and persuasive, you must carefully plan and supply sufficient evidence to prove to your reader that your point in accepting that particular issue as a problem is valid, and therefore, should be considered.

Problem/solution paragraphs follow this pattern:

Title	
Introduction	Introductory Sentence(s) (Presenting the problem) Topic Sentence
<p>Solution #1 (Major 1)</p> <p>Minor 1a Minor 1b</p> <p>Evaluation</p> <p>Solution #2 (Major 2)</p> <p>Minor 2a Minor 2b</p> <p>Evaluation</p> <p>Solution #3 (Major 3)</p> <p>Minor 3a Minor 3b</p> <p>Evaluation</p>	
Conclusion (Recommendation)	

TASK 1: Read the following paragraph and complete the analysis.

Energy Sources: A Dilemma for the Twenty-First Century

In most of the world, energy is created by burning fossil fuels—coal, natural gas, and oil. The problem is that these resources are finite and at our current rate of use, we will be out of fossil fuels in 30 to 40 years. Two of the most commonly proposed solutions to this worldwide problem are improving conservation efforts and finding alternative energy resources. The first solution is to improve our conservation efforts. It would help if we biked, walked, carpooled, or used public transportation more and used our cars less. Preventing heat loss could also be helpful. This could be achieved by using proper insulation methods. However, improvements in both conservation and efficiency are temporary solutions. They only extend the useful life of our current fuels. The second solution to the dangerous energy situation is to find alternative sources of energy to meet our future needs. The current leading alternatives to fossil fuels are fusion and solar energy. Fusion, which is a nuclear reaction that results in an enormous release of energy, is practically pollution-free and is probably our best long-range option. Unfortunately, it will not be available for at least 20 years. The other possible energy source, solar power, is in fact the source of all energy on earth, except for nuclear energy. Solar energy can be utilized not only to heat water and buildings, but also to generate electricity. In conclusion, in order to have sufficient energy resources for the twenty-first century, it will be necessary to pursue the development and encourage the use of alternative energy sources worldwide.

Analyses

Problem:

Solutions: **#1**
 #2

Recommendation:

Introductory sentence(s):

Topic Sentence:

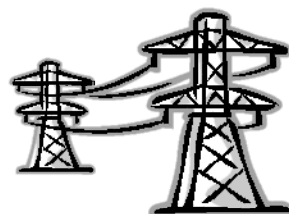
Solution #1:

Evaluation:

Solution #2:

Evaluation:

Conclusion:



DEFINING THE PROBLEM & SUGGESTING THE SOLUTIONS

TASK 2: Below are some serious problems that need immediate attention. Think of two solutions for each problem and then compare them with those of your classmates.

1. Living in a foreign country can be fun and exciting, but it can also be problematic. One of the most serious problems that people living in a foreign country face is culture shock. What ways can you think of to help people deal with this problem?

PROBLEM: Culture shock

SOLUTIONS: a. _____
b. _____

2. Many people are faced with the problem of putting on weight that they can't get rid of. What suggestions would you give to those who are overweight and want to lose weight?

PROBLEM: Being overweight

SOLUTIONS: a. _____
b. _____

3. Crime is a serious problem in many large cities in Turkey. What solutions can you think of to reduce the amount of crime?

PROBLEM: Crime in large cities in Turkey

SOLUTIONS: a. _____
b. _____

EVALUATING THE SOLUTIONS

TASK 3: Now discuss the strengths and weaknesses of each solution you have come up with in Task 2 with your partner.

1. **PROBLEM:** Culture shock

SOLUTION a:

Strengths: _____

Weaknesses: _____

SOLUTION b:

Strengths: _____

Weaknesses: _____

2. **PROBLEM:** Being overweight

SOLUTION a: _____

Strengths: _____

Weaknesses: _____

SOLUTION b: _____

Strengths: _____

Weaknesses: _____

3. **PROBLEM:** Crime in large cities in Turkey

SOLUTION a: _____

Strengths: _____

Weaknesses: _____

SOLUTION b: _____

Strengths: _____

Weaknesses: _____



(I) THE INTRODUCTION

A. THE INTRODUCTORY SENTENCE

When compared with the other types of paragraphs, a problem/solution paragraph is somehow different from the rest because it aims to persuade the reader that a certain issue should be treated as a problem. Therefore, before the topic sentence, it is essential that the writer explain the problem in one or more introductory sentences.

e.g.: In most of the world, energy is created by burning fossil fuels—coal, natural gas, and oil. The problem is that these resources are finite and at our current rate of use, we will be out of fossil fuels in 30 to 40 years.

Living in a foreign country can be fun and exciting, but it can also be problematic. One of the most serious problems that people living in a foreign country face is culture shock.

Many people are faced with the problem of putting on weight that they can't get rid of.

Crime is a serious problem in many large cities in Turkey.

B. THE TOPIC SENTENCE

In the topic sentence, you should refer to the problem and present your solutions. In this sentence, the topic is the problem itself and the controlling idea is a reference to the discourse, or organizational pattern. In other words, the controlling idea in problem-solution paragraphs is "solutions."

e.g.: Two of the most commonly proposed solutions to the worldwide problem of declining energy resources are improving conservation efforts and finding alternative energy resources.

e.g.: There are two main solutions to the problem of deforestation (, namely, conservation of forests and raising public awareness.)

TASK 4: Go back to Task 2 and write topic sentences for the paragraphs in which you will state the problems given and the solutions you have proposed.

1. **PROBLEM:** Culture shock

Topic Sentence: _____
_____.
2. **PROBLEM:** Being overweight

Topic Sentence: _____
_____.
3. **PROBLEM:** Crime in large cities in Turkey

Topic Sentence: _____
_____.

(II) SUBJECT DEVELOPMENT

A. ORGANIZATIONAL METHODS

1. IMPORTANCE METHOD

- First solution = least important
- Last solution = most important (or vice versa)

This method is used if the writer believes that the solutions vary in importance.

2. LOGICAL METHOD

- First solution = first in natural sequence
- Last solution = last in natural sequence

This method is used when some natural sequence, such as time or space, presents itself to the writer.

B. ENUMERATION

In order to achieve a smooth transition between the major supports, you should use enumeration, i.e. the use of sequence markers, to signal the connection between solutions.

First(ly) / First of all, Second(ly) / Next, Third(ly) / Then, Last(ly) / Finally,	+ sentence
---	------------

The first / One The second / Another / The next The third / Still another / The next The last / The final A better	solution is	noun / noun phrase noun clause
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C. USEFUL LANGUAGE

Expressing Certainty

When describing consequences, you can use these expressions to show how certain you are.

At our current rate of use, we	will	certainly probably possibly	be out of fossil fuels in 30 years.
It is	likely probable possible		that we will be out of fossil fuels in 30 to 40 years.
Fusion	will not may not might not		be available for at least 20 years.
It is	impossible unlikely improbable		that fusion will be available soon.

Quantity Expressions

Many problems can be described in terms of *too much* or *too little* of sth. The following expressions are useful.

Too much An excess of	exercise leads to bone loss.
An excessive amount of alcohol can cause intoxication.	
Taking too many pills increases the risk of adverse reactions.	
Too little Not enough	food intake causes the metabolism to slow down.
Eating too few calories a day can lead to muscle loss and a slower metabolism.	
Inadequate Insufficient	exercise, smoking, and excessive alcohol intake are some of the reasons for premature deaths.
Lack of Shortage of	oxygen in the blood could lead to health problems and nerve deterioration.

Conditional sentences

If-sentences are used to predict the consequences of actions.

It would help if we biked, walked, carpooled, or used public transportation more and used our cars less.
If we want to prevent heat loss in our homes, we should use proper insulation methods.

(III) THE CONCLUSION

There are numerous methods of writing a **conclusion** for problem/solution paragraphs.

- 1. Recommending the best solution to the problem if one solution is better than the other(s). (CONCLUDING SENTENCE)
e.g.: In conclusion, in order to have sufficient energy resources for the twenty-first century, it will be necessary to pursue the development and encourage the use of alternative energy sources worldwide.
- 2. Recommending that any one of the solutions be implemented as they are of equal importance, or that all the solutions should be applied together as they complement each other. (CONCLUDING SENTENCE)
e.g.: To conclude, it is important that more be done regarding conservation of forests and raising public awareness on the issue.
- 3. Rewriting the topic sentence with or without its major supports. (SUMMARY SENTENCE)
e.g.: To sum up, encouraging conservation efforts and pursuing the development of alternative energy sources are solutions to the problem of declining energy resources all over the world.

Useful Language

Proper insulation methods	should must have to	be implemented in order to prevent heat loss.
---------------------------	---------------------------	---

The Subjunctive: Sentences with subjunctive verbs generally stress importance or urgency. They can be used when recommending a solution or course of action.

- e.g. The teacher *demands* that we *be* on time.
I *recommend* that he *not go* to the concert.
It is important that they *be told* the truth. (passive form)
In order to have sufficient energy resources for the twenty-first century, *it is necessary* that we *pursue* the development and encourage the use of alternative energy sources worldwide.

A subjunctive verb is used in *that-clauses* that follow the verbs and expressions below:

I+ is	essential important critical necessary vital	(that)* ... to do sth.	S	advise insist propose recommend suggest	(that)* ...
-------	--	---------------------------	---	---	-------------

* After certain verbs and adjectives that express the idea of requesting, advising, or urging, the simple verb form (or infinitive without *to*) is used. Note that this form is used regardless of the tense of the main verb.

- e.g.: They advised that the government pass a law dealing with gun control.
It has been suggested that the president be responsible for his actions.

PRACTICE

TASK 1: Read the following article and do the tasks that follow.

CHILDREN AND TV

by Dr Trisha Macnair

More than half of children spend over 25 hours a week watching TV, and during holidays viewing hours soar. A little bit of television is fine, but hour after hour is not good for anyone, and there are several reasons why it may be harmful. Becoming an antisocial person, receiving the wrong messages and values about life, and turning into a couch-potato are some of these harmful effects.

TV disrupts the normal workings of social interaction. There's little conversation or communication as everyone's attention is drawn towards the set. Interaction is brief, usually directed at events on the screen. Instead of letting children watch TV, parents can use this time for family activities, such as playing games or reading, both of which are important for normal speech and language development, as well as the development of social skills. Moreover, developing specific interests with the children, such as painting, tennis, or music may be helpful. Parents should do whatever they can to encourage a little conversation every day. Of course, parents need to allot the time for such activities, which may not always be possible for working parents who are short of time because they spend most of their day at work.

There's no doubt that what children see on the TV shapes their view of the world. Fifty-seven percent of television programs contain 'psychologically harmful' violence, according to researchers at the University of California at Santa Barbara. This makes children behave violently, become desensitized to the harmful consequences of violence and more fearful of being attacked. Violence and horror are not the only wrong messages. TV also carries strong messages about sexual attitudes, racial and sexual stereotypes, habits such as drinking and smoking, as well as many other important aspects of life. Parents should be aware of what their children are watching. They should watch programs with their children and if issues such as violence or sexual stereotypes arise, they should talk about these issues with them. Children learn from TV, but more importantly they learn from their parents and other adult role models so parents should act as a filter for the way their children interpret TV and help them understand it in the right context rather than banning it altogether. Parents may also limit their own TV watching time. In addition to acting as a role model by doing so, parents can also have more time to spend with their children, though it may not always be fun to do so when your favorite TV program is on. Young ones can more easily be distracted, but with older children parents may need to lay down some heavy house rules about viewing times and choices. However, this may have adverse effects on the parent-child relationship and may ruin the healthy interaction and communication between them.

Television is turning many children into tubbies, as they sit around more and get out and about less. Television also encourages children to follow a junk food diet because it bombards them with images of high fat, high-sugar snacks and drinks. Parents should get their children to go outdoors at least once a day, for exercise and a dose of Vitamin D, even if it is pouring with rain. Parents themselves will benefit from the exercise, too.

As a parent, you should do everything you can to prevent your children from watching too much TV or watching the wrong programs. However, if you really can't stand any more, then it may be time to 'kill' your television, or at least send it on holiday for a few weeks.

A. Explain why parents should monitor what their children are watching using your own words in not more than 2-3 sentences.

B. You are writing for the *Psychology Today* magazine and as a part of your duty, you are asked to write a paragraph of 180-220 words discussing three solutions to the problem of children's watching too much TV so that society can raise socially and physically active children. Use the relevant information and/or your own ideas. Do not lift sentences directly.

In your paragraph, make sure:

- you write a title, an introductory sentence, a topic sentence, major and minor supporting sentences, and a conclusion,
- all the ideas are relevant to the topic,

Pay attention to:

- the content,
- the organization,
- the accuracy of the language.

[illegible]

TASK 2: Read the following article and do the tasks that follow.

BUILDING BRIDGES

"Being old is when you know all the answers, but nobody asks you the questions." This has been true since the emergence of mankind. However, things have become worse. Nowadays, there is less and less contact between the old and the young. There are many reasons for this. One of them is the breakdown of the extended family. Then comes working parents with no time to care for ageing relations. Families that have moved away and smaller flats with no room for grandparents are the others. Yet, the outcome is the same - increasing numbers of children without grandparents and old people who have no contact with children. In addition to these, there are more old people who are lonely and feel useless, along with more and more families with young children who desperately need more support. It's a major problem in many societies.

Luckily, intergenerational programs, designed to bring the old and the young together, are growing in popularity all over the world. These programs are supported by UNESCO and other local and international organizations. There are examples of successful initiatives all over the world. Using young people to teach IT skills to older people is one obvious example. Using old people as volunteer assistants in schools is another. For instance, they may participate in reading activities with children who need extra attention. There are schemes which involve older people visiting families who are having problems, maybe looking after the children for a while to give the tired mother a break. An 'Adopt a Grandparent' scheme, in which children write letters or visit a lonely old person in their area, may be another idea. There are even holiday companies that specialize in holidays for children and grandparents together. One successful scheme in London pairs young volunteers with old people who are losing their sight. The young people help with practical things such as writing letters, reading bank statements and helping with shopping, and the older people can pass on their knowledge and experience to their young visitors. For example, a retired judge may be paired with a teenager who wants to study law. Lasting friendships often develop.

It isn't only the individuals concerned who gain from intergenerational activities. Society also benefits from these activities. If older people can understand and accept the youth of today, and vice versa, there will be less conflict in the community. In a world where the number of old people is increasing, we need as much understanding and tolerance as possible. Modern Western society has isolated people into age groups and now we need to rediscover what 'community' really means, and we can use the strengths of one generation to help another. Then perhaps getting old won't be such a depressing prospect after all.



A. Explain two factors that lead to poor communication between the old and the young in not more than 2-3 sentences.

B. You are writing for the *Hand in Hand* magazine and, as a part of your duty, you are asked to write a paragraph of 180–220 words discussing three solutions to the problem of poor communication between the old and the young. Use the relevant information and/or your own ideas. Do not lift sentences directly.

In your paragraph, make sure:

- you write a title, an introductory sentence, a topic sentence, major and minor supporting sentences, and a conclusion,
- all the ideas are relevant to the topic,

Pay attention to:

- the content,
- the organization,
- the accuracy of the language.

[illegible]

TASK 3: Read the following article and do the task that follows.

INTERNET PLAGIARISM: STRATEGIES TO DETER ACADEMIC MISCONDUCT

Plagiarism is a direct violation of intellectual and academic honesty. While it exists in many forms, all kinds of plagiarism refer to the same act: representing somebody else's words or ideas as one's own. Students get involved in plagiarism for different reasons. Writing and researching is hard work, and some students are too lazy to do it. Others intend to do the work themselves, but do not manage their time well. Some of these students put off doing the work because they don't know how to do it, but wait so long that there is no time to ask for help. Other students think that their English is not good enough to do the assignment and they look for a way to avoid getting a bad grade. Each of these students is tempted to do something unethical and dangerous. Plagiarism cannot be tolerated in an academic community. This statement makes plagiarism sound like a terrible crime that is also nearly impossible to avoid. However, the worst forms of plagiarism are very easy to avoid, and usually very easy to discover.

As more students use the Internet for research, the temptation to plagiarize has greatly increased. Students can refer to any search engine, type in the keywords associated with a topic, and in a matter of seconds, retrieve a number of websites that offer full-text information ready to be copied. There are websites, called "paper-mills", providing term papers which students can download, usually for free, and submit as their own. These sites have been multiplying at an astounding rate.

Since Internet plagiarism has become an increasing concern for educators, strategies to prevent this latest form of academic offence must be developed. After reexamining the existing university policy on plagiarism, educators must implement proactive approaches in the teaching and prevention of such behavior. Such activities should include a critical evaluation of educational websites' policies on cyberethics by universities, teaching students about electronic citation, limiting or directing the use of Internet resources for assignments, and creating a systematic program that addresses the importance of citing references. To assist with this instruction, there are many websites that provide models of policies, citation guides, and suggestions to deter plagiarism. Some sites even offer sample lessons for instructors to use in their own curriculum. In turn, it is the responsibility of all educators to teach and train students about the ethics of research.

Before we teach our students about plagiarism, it is important to ask the following questions: Is there a written policy distributed to students on academic misconduct? Do students have a clear understanding of what constitutes academic misconduct? What are the procedures by which incidents of plagiarism are handled? Even though most universities have established policies to respond to plagiarism, some instructors do not take time to review this material with their students. Since plagiarism can occur in any classroom, it is essential that all instructors review the existing policy on plagiarism at the beginning of each new term. University policy should first define plagiarism and then offer an explanation on the types of offenses that can be considered forms of academic misconduct.

If we take the time to instruct our students about the ethics of research and scholarship, we will have fewer "accidental" cases of plagiarism. In most situations, plagiarism occurs as a result of ignorance. We cannot assume that our students understand what is expected of them, and so it is important that we emphasize the virtue of academic honesty each time we assign a research project. Students need to understand the significance of ownership in terms of their own written material. Once this concept is mastered, students learn that in their own writing, they possess ownership for a body of work. In turn, they come to understand the meaning of respect for intellectual property because they themselves have participated in this creation.

Figure 1: Breakdown of the number of “paper-mills” websites by years

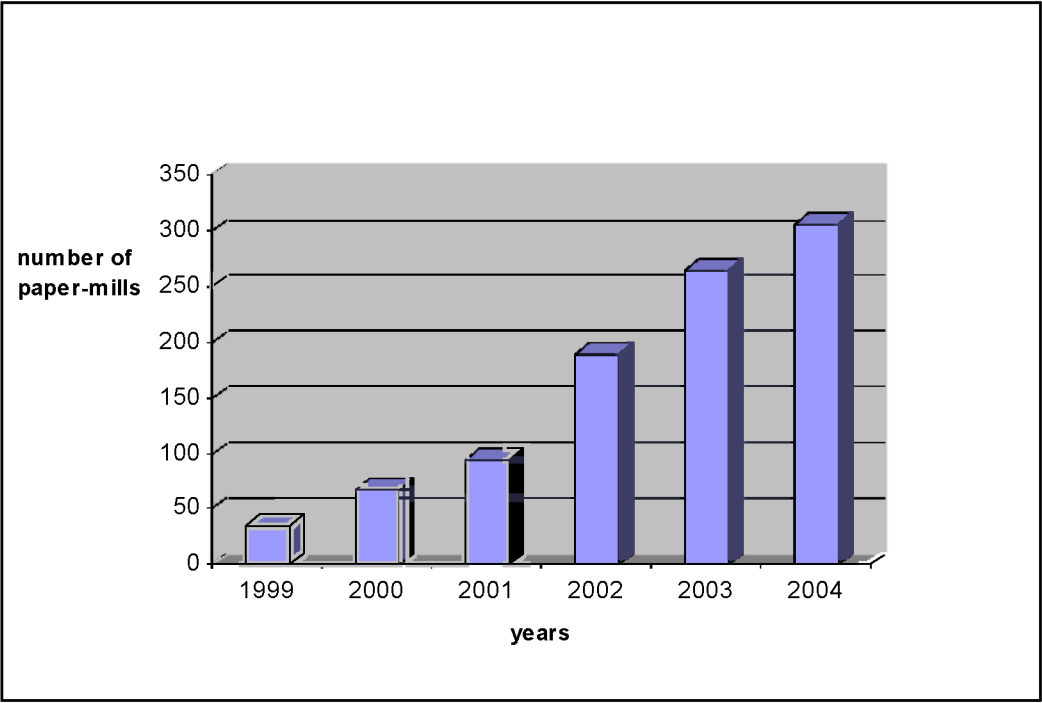
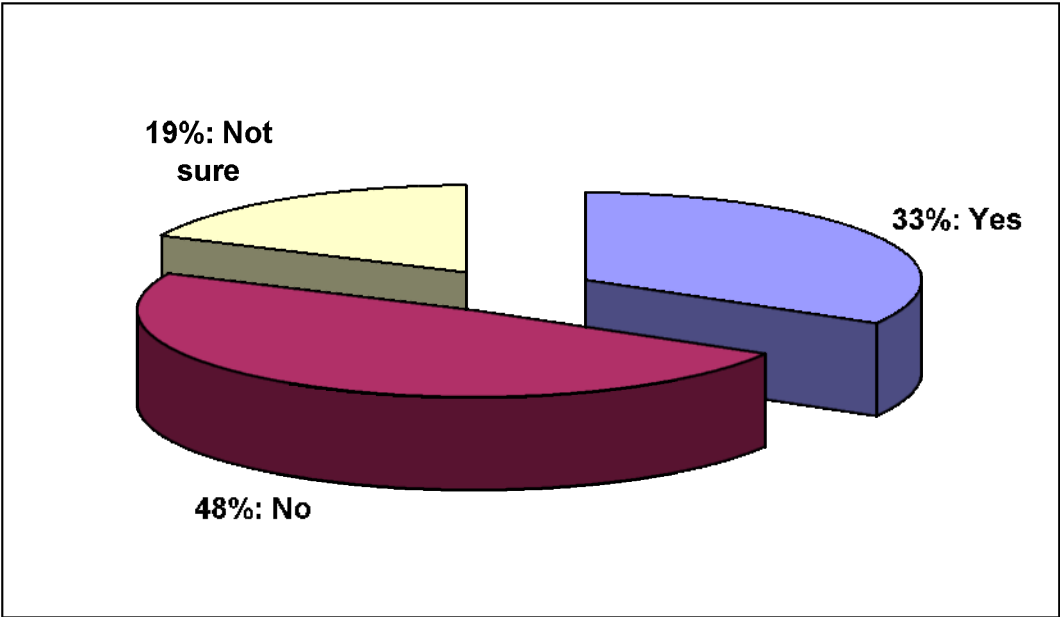


Figure 2: Student responses to “Is plagiarism a crime?”



Source: Scholastic Inc., 2005

TASK 4: Read the following information and do the tasks that follow.

THE PROBLEM OF PROCRASTINATION

Consider the following examples:

1. Do you act as though a task will go away if you ignore it? The mid-term exam in your chemistry class is not likely to vaporize, no matter how much you ignore it.
 2. Do you underestimate the work involved in the task, or overestimate your abilities and resources in relationship to the task? Do you tell yourself that you grasp concepts so easily that you only need to spend one hour on the physics problems which would normally take you six?
 3. Do you want to believe that a mediocre performance or lesser standards are acceptable? For example, if you deceive yourself that a 2.1 CGPA is enough to get you a good job, you may be avoiding working harder to improve your average. This form of avoidance can prevent you from consciously making choices about important goals in your life.
 4. Do you prefer to substitute one worthy activity for another? Suppose you clean the apartment instead of writing your term paper. Being clean is fine, but if it only becomes important when there is an assignment to do, you are procrastinating.
 5. Do you dramatize a commitment to a task rather than actually doing it? An example is taking your books on vacation but never opening them, or perhaps even declining invitations for pleasurable events, but still not pursuing the work nor getting needed relaxation. This way, you stay in a constant state of unproductive readiness to work--without ever working.
 6. Do you stick with only one portion of the task? An example is writing and rewriting the introductory paragraph of the paper but not dealing with the body and the conclusion. The introductory paragraph is important, but not at the expense of the entire project.



If your answer to one or more of the above questions is "Yes," you are most likely a procrastinator. Procrastination refers to the deliberate and needless delay or avoidance of a specific task or work which needs to be accomplished. For most of us, the word "procrastination" reminds us of past experiences where we have felt guilty, lazy, inadequate, anxious, or stupid - or some combination of these.

"When I get the feeling to do something,
I lie down until the feeling goes away."

your work is not being completed. Many individuals give the following reasons for avoiding work:

In order to understand and solve your procrastination problems, you must carefully analyze those situations where

Lack of relevance: If something is neither relevant nor meaningful to you personally, it may be difficult to get motivated even to begin.

Acceptance of another's goals: If a project has been imposed on or assigned to you and it is not consistent with your own interests, you may be reluctant to spend the necessary time to see it through to completion.

Perfectionism: Having unreachable standards will discourage you from pursuing a task. Remember, perfection is unattainable.

Evaluation anxiety: Since others' responses to your work are not under your direct control, overvaluing these responses can create the kind of anxiety that will interfere with work getting accomplished.

Ambiguity: If you are uncertain of what is expected of you, it may be difficult to get started.

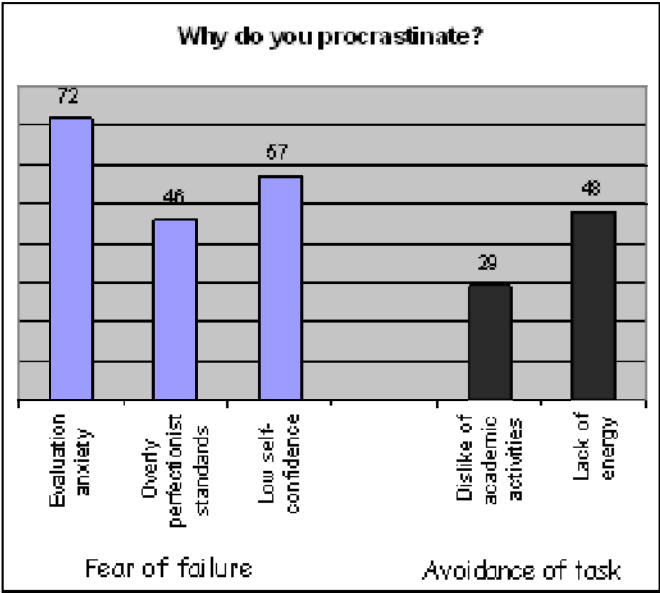
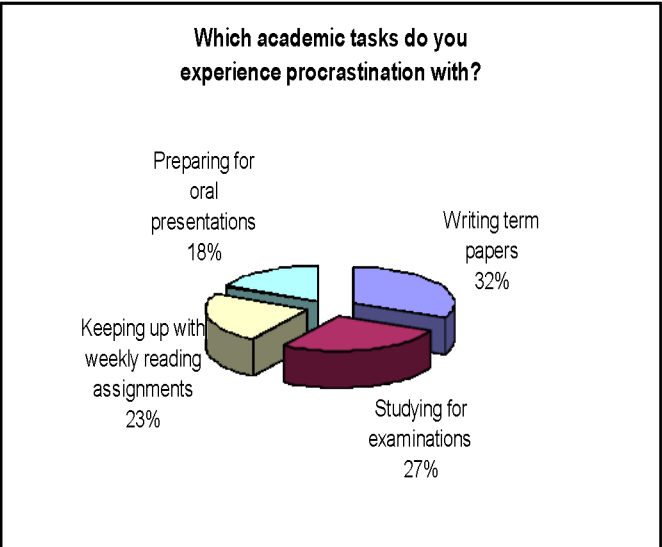
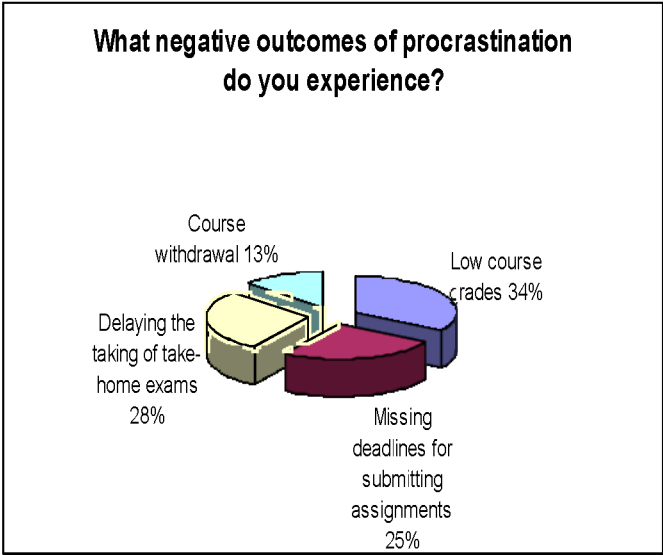
Fear of the unknown: If you are attempting a new subject or area, you can't know how well you will do. Such an uncertain outcome may hinder your desire to begin.

Inability to handle the task: If through lack of training, skill, or ability you feel that you lack the personal resources to do the job, you may avoid it completely.

Here are some tips that may help you deal with avoidance problems:

- Recognize self-defeating problems, such as fear and anxiety, difficulty concentrating, poor time management, indecisiveness, and perfectionism.
- Identify your own goals, strengths and weaknesses, values and priorities.
- Compare your actions with the values you feel you have. Are your values consistent with your actions?
- Discipline yourself to use time wisely: Set your priorities.
- Study in small blocks of time instead of long time periods. For example, work in 60-minute blocks and take frequent 10-minute breaks in between instead of working for two-three hours straight, with no breaks. Reward yourself after you complete a task.
- Motivate yourself to study: Concentrate on success, not on failure. Try to study in small groups. Break large assignments into small tasks. Keep a reminder schedule and checklist.
- Set realistic goals.
- Modify your environment: Eliminate or minimize noise and distraction. Ensure adequate lighting. Have necessary equipment at hand. Don't waste time going back and forth to get things. Don't get too comfortable when studying. A desk and straight-backed chair are usually best (a bed is no place to study). Be neat! Take a few minutes to straighten your desk. This can help to reduce day-dreaming.

Below are results of a study on academic procrastination conducted on 100 undergraduate students by the University of Michigan in 2003:



A. You are writing an academic support column for students in the *Student Gazette*. Write a paragraph of 180-220 words on the problem of academic procrastination and suggest possible solutions. Use the relevant information and/or your own ideas. Do not lift sentences directly.

In your paragraph, make sure:

- you write a title, an introductory sentence, a topic sentence, major and minor supporting sentences, and a conclusion,
- all the ideas are relevant to the topic,

- the content,
- the organization,
- the accuracy of the language.

[illegible]

TASK 5: Read the following article and do the tasks that follow.

A FRAGILE BALANCE

- 1 The market for tourism in remote areas is booming as never before. Countries across the world, especially developing states, are actively promoting their 'wilderness' regions—such as mountains, arctic lands, deserts, small islands, and wetlands—to high-spending tourists. The attraction is obvious: 'wilderness' tourism requires little or no initial investment. But **that** does not mean that there is no cost, for these regions are fragile environments, highly vulnerable to abnormal pressures. Consequently, environmental organizations around the world are increasingly concerned about the impact of this wilderness travel boom.
- 2 The three most significant types of fragile environment are deserts, mountains, and arctic areas. Tourists are drawn to these landscapes by their natural beauty and by the unique cultures of the indigenous people in these regions. Cheap, global air travel means that almost no region is out of reach of the modern-day tourist. And poor governments in these isolated areas have welcomed the new breed of 'adventure tourist,' grateful for the hard currency **they** bring. For several years now, tourism has been the prime source of foreign exchange in Nepal, Bhutan, and, until recently, Rwanda. Tourism is also a key element in the economies of arctic zones such as Lapland and Alaska and in desert areas such as Ayers Rock in Australia and Arizona's Monument Valley.
- 3 Once a location is established as a main tourist destination, the effects on the local community are numerous. If a Nepalese farmer can make more money in a few weeks working as a porter for foreign trekkers and climbers than he can working in his fields for a year, it is not surprising that many leave the farming to their wives. In some areas of Nepal, **this** has led to a serious decline in farm output and a change in the local diet, because there is insufficient labor to maintain terraces and irrigation systems and tend to crops. The result has been that many mountain people have turned to outside supplies of rice and other foods.
- 4 The physical impact of visitors is another serious problem associated with the growth in adventure tourism. Much attention has focused on erosion along major trails, but perhaps more important are the deforestation and shortage of water supplies, arising from the need to provide tourists with cooked food and hot showers. In both mountains and deserts, slow-growing trees are often the main source of fuel, and water supplies may be limited or vulnerable to degradation through heavy use.
- 5 Fortunately, many people and organizations are aware of the magnitude of the threat. UNESCO, for example, has been dealing with the current situation through several initiatives that aim to promote a new tourism culture, based on common sense and the responsible use of the environmental resources and cultural assets of each destination. UNESCO's work on cultural tourism aims at helping its member states in devising strategies for the long-term preservation of the cultural heritage. There have been numerous conservation efforts of individual countries as well. For example, the beach conservation project in Minorca, Spain has focused on communication and cooperation among visitors, students, and local people, who have been made aware of the threat to beach ecosystems. Residents have contributed by keeping mechanical cleaning methods to a minimum or moving parking areas a bit further away from beaches so that **they** do not affect the dune systems. Meanwhile, educational campaigns have been organized in

order to inform tourists and residents about the natural value of beaches. A similar attempt has been made on New Zealand's West Coast, where a visitor management project has begun with an emphasis on protecting the environment and managing visitors to prevent adverse effects. Obviously, such changes require public participation and awareness.

- 6 Though tourists only come for a small part of the year, they have a large influence on a region. Many people living in fragile environments have lost control over their economies, their cultures, and their environments when tourism has penetrated their homelands. Merely restricting tourism cannot be the solution to this imbalance because people's desire to see new places will not just disappear. Instead, communities in fragile environments must achieve greater control over the tourism sector in their regions. A growing number of communities are demonstrating this control. The critical question now is whether **this** can become the norm, rather than the exception.

A. What do the following refer to in the text?

- 1. that (para. 1) : the fact that _____
- 2. they (para. 2) : _____
- 3. this (para. 3) : _____
- 4. they (para. 5) : _____
- 5. this (para. 6) : _____

B. Find words in the text which mean the following. Do not change the form of the words and write one word only.

- 1. type, kind (para. 2) (n) : _____
- 2. deterioration, corruption (para. 4) (n) : _____
- 3. creating (para. 5) (v) : _____
- 4. undesirable, harmful (para. 5) (adj) : _____

C. Mark the following statements True (T) or False (F).

- _____ 1. One of the reasons why tourists prefer remote areas is that they consider the cultures in these regions to be exceptional.
- _____ 2. The fact that new jobs are being created for people in these regions affects the food supplies in a negative way.
- _____ 3. Putting a restriction on tourism seems to be the best way to overcome the problems that arise.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. How do environmental organizations feel about the increasing popularity of wilderness tourism?

_____.

2. What enables tourists to have access to remote parts of the world?

_____.

3. What are the three negative effects of wilderness tourism on the environment?

_____.

4. How have the locals of Minorca participated in the conservation efforts to save the beach?

_____.

E. What is the reason for the growth of tourism in remote areas? Explain using your own words in not more than 2-3 sentences.

F. You are a journalist writing for *People and Places* magazine. Write a paragraph of 180–220 words on the problem of tourism threatening the ecologies and cultures in remote areas and suggest possible solutions.

In your paragraph, make sure:

- you write a title, an introductory sentence, a topic sentence, major and minor supporting sentences, and a conclusion,
- all the ideas are relevant to the topic,

Pay attention to:

- the content,
- the organization,
- the accuracy of the language.

[illegible]

UNIT 7: ARGUMENTATION

THE ARGUMENTATIVE PARAGRAPH

An argument is a discussion in which there is disagreement between two parties. One party gives an opinion and offers reasons in support of it and the other party gives a different opinion and offers reasons in support of it. However, people can disagree about many things that cannot be argued effectively. Arguments of preference, belief, and fact are not types of argument one can effectively and logically deal with in the formal argumentative paragraph. The kind of argument that can be argued logically is one based on an opinion that can be supported by evidence such as facts.

Argumentation is formal persuasion, an attempt to convince others that they should accept your point of view. To persuade the reader, the writer gives information (evidence) to support his or her viewpoint. Then the writer considers the best argument against his or her viewpoint an opponent might have, and tries to refute that argument by showing why it is wrong, weak, or of lesser importance.

Argumentative paragraphs follow this pattern:

Title	
Introduction	Introductory Sentence(s)
	Topic Sentence (writer's claim/proposal)
PRO 1: Point of Support #1 (Major 1)	
Minor 1a } Evidence (facts, examples, statistics) / Explanation /	
Minor 1b } Personal experience / Emotional appeals	
PRO 2: Point of Support #2 (Major 2)	
Minor 2a } Evidence (facts, examples, statistics) / Explanation /	
Minor 2b } Personal experience / Emotional appeals	
CON: Opponent's Argument	
Refutation of opponent's argument	
Conclusion (restatement of proposal / statement of solution, call for action)	

TASK 1: Read the following paragraph and complete the analysis.

<p style="text-align: center;">OF PAIN AND PROGRESS</p> <p>Animals have long been used in research, and have contributed to the development of vaccines and medicine. However, the experiments that lab animals are subjected to have long been made a controversial issue. Although proponents of animal experimentation believe that without animals medical research would stop, I propose that these experiments be limited and alternatives replace them as they are inhumane and are against the rights of animals. To begin with, the experiments performed on animals are clearly inhumane. To exploit, torture, and kill another sentient creature deliberately is an immoral abuse of power. According to official US Department of Agriculture figures, approximately 140,000 dogs and 42,000 cats die in labs in the US every year. Experiments performed on these animals include injection of poisons and carcinogens, spraying of chemicals on the body and face, and all kinds of live operations that result in much suffering and, ultimately, death. Moreover, the brutal methods used in laboratories are against the rights of animals. According to the Universal Declaration of Animal Rights, experimentation on animals that involves physical and psychological suffering for medical, scientific, educational, or commercial purposes is incompatible with their rights. Nonetheless, those who are in favor of using animals in experiments claim that without animals, medical research would cease. The proponents of the issue do have a point, but we have a duty to avoid abusing our power over animals. The greater the suffering an experiment causes, the harder it is to justify it, particularly in cases where the experiment is not used for life-saving purposes. It should be the duty of all scientists, then, to support the restriction of experiments on animals through the development of alternative methods. In short, it is crucial that animal experimentation be reduced to a minimum due to its inhumanity and the fact that it conflicts with the rights of animals.</p>

Analysis

Introductory sentence(s):

Topic sentence:

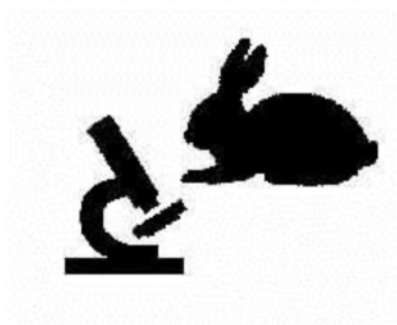
(A) PRO 1 - Point of Support #1:

(B) PRO 2 - Point of Support #2:

(C) CON - Opponent's Argument:

Refutation:

Conclusion:



A Valid Proposal

An argument is not normally a place of neutrality. Nor is it a place of obvious proposals. In argumentation, the writer challenges others' ideas and tries to convince the readers that his/her proposal is valid. In other words, the writer should avoid obvious proposals. Imagine that the title of a paragraph was "Are there biological differences between males and females?" Would it be necessary for you to read the paragraph?

TASK 2: Read the following proposals and decide which could be a topic for argumentation.

- 1. The world would be better if all world leaders were women.
- 2. Marijuana should be illegal.
- 3. Americans love money.
- 4. Cloning research should not be restricted by law.
- 5. Was Picasso a great painter?
- 6. Young children should not be allowed to eat too much sugar.
- 7. Life in the Sahara Desert is difficult.
- 8. Aerobic exercise is not good for women.
- 9. Abortion should be legal.
- 10. People should not have the right to practice euthanasia.
- 11. Prospective parents should not be required to get licenses in order to have children.
- 12. Pornographic books ought to be banned from the library.
- 13. There are many complex reasons for the failure of the police to respond quickly to alarms.
- 14. People should not be allowed to carry guns.

The Pro and Con List

Once you have decided on a topic, it is vital to know the major argumentative points on both sides of the issue, whether or not you know which side you are going to take. After listing as many points as you can think of, consider the points on both sides of the argument, and choose the side you wish to argue for. Decide which points you will use in your paragraph to support your topic.

e.g.

Nuclear energy should be used	Nuclear energy should not be used
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cheaper fuel costs• Less dependence on foreign oil• Creates high tech jobs• Saves natural resources• Ensures strong nuclear arsenal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Radioactive waste• Unemployment in fossil-fuel industries• Environmental pollution• Nuclear power plant accidents• Nuclear weapons proliferation

TASK 3: Write as many points as you can under each proposal.

(1)	Abortion should be legal	Abortion should not be legal
(2)	Cloning research should be restricted	Cloning research should not be restricted
(3)	People should have the right to practice euthanasia	People should not have the right to practice euthanasia
(4)	Marijuana should be illegal	Marijuana should not be illegal

(5) People should be allowed to carry guns	People should not be allowed to carry guns

TASK 4: Refer to Task 3, choose three of the proposals, and write two pro arguments and one con argument for each. Remember that the pro arguments support your proposal, and the con is the best argument against your proposal.

1. Proposal : _____
PRO 1 : _____
PRO 2 : _____
CON : _____
2. Proposal : _____
PRO 1 : _____
PRO 2 : _____
CON : _____
3. Proposal : _____
PRO 1 : _____
PRO 2 : _____
CON : _____

(I) THE INTRODUCTION

A. THE INTRODUCTORY SENTENCE

Writers often include an introductory sentence to explain why they have chosen to discuss the particular issue at hand. The sentence might discuss why the issue is controversial, why the author finds it worth debating, or why a reader should take an interest in the debate.

B. THE TOPIC SENTENCE

In an argumentative paragraph, the topic sentence states the writer's point of view about a particular topic. An open topic sentence also includes the reasons for the proposal. However, it is also possible to write a closed one without the reasons. Moreover, the topic sentence may include the opponent's argument (con).

e.g.: All handgun sales should/must be prohibited because violent crime would decrease and the social environment would improve.

Although proponents of animal experimentation believe that, without animals, medical research would stop, I propose that these experiments be limited and alternatives replace them as they are inhumane and are against the rights of animals.

A strong topic sentence generally provides a background for the issue, and states the writer's proposal with or without his reasons. In such cases, the introductory sentence may not be necessary.

e.g.: Having been a controversial topic for many years, cloning research seems to have become a means towards prolonging human life; however, I insist that research on cloning be restricted by law.

Useful Language

Generally, *should/should not* or *must/must not* are used in a persuasive topic sentence. Writers may prefer to use language patterns other than *should*, namely "the subjunctive," when introducing their topic sentence, or in the concluding sentence, when restating the proposal.

I	<div>propose urge recommend insist</div>	that the building of nuclear power plants be stopped (because . . .)
It is recommended that nuclear power plants not be built.		
Although <u>nuclear power plants are said to be an economic way to produce energy,</u>		
CON		
<u>their construction should not be permitted</u> as <u>they are extremely dangerous</u> and		
proposal		PRO 1
<u>very expensive to maintain.</u>		
PRO 2		

TASK 5: Write an introductory sentence and a topic sentence for each of your proposals in Task 4. You can also write a strong topic sentence without an introductory sentence.

1. _____

_____.

2. _____

_____.

3. _____

_____.

(II) SUBJECT DEVELOPMENT

Although there are different patterns for organizing the argumentative paragraph, there is a basic, workable approach that is commonly used.

A. ORGANIZATION

Having written the introduction, you have to develop the proposal by offering reasons (pro arguments) and supporting them with evidence or proof. Evidence can be facts, statistics, or examples. It can also take the form of a narrative, or story, that illustrates your position. You can also use a combination of methods. Once you make your point, you must introduce the opponent's main reason against the proposal (con). Finally, you have to refute the con. Since there are two sides to the issue, and since you want to convince the reader that you are right, not only must you prove your own case, but you should also prove that the opponent is wrong, or at least that your points are more valid or significant.

If an opponent does have a valid point, acknowledge that it is valid. It does little good in an argument to ignore any valid points the other side may have. You can accept them and then go on to show that your points are more important anyway.

B. PROVIDING EVIDENCE

In an argumentative paragraph, you may use a variety of support techniques to persuade the reader that a particular position is convincing. The types of evidence that can be used are:

- (a) Referring to an authority
- (b) Stating facts
- (c) Giving statistical evidence based on research
- (d) Providing a logical argument
- (e) Providing examples
 - Information based on personal experience, observations, or common sense
 - Information that compares similar things

Predicting consequences can also strengthen an argument and persuade your reader to agree with your point of view and disagree with your opponent's.

Regardless of type or source, evidence must always be:

- accurate
- up-to-date
- typical (that is, it is found in a variety of circumstances, not just one)

Some Problems with Evidence and Logic

Writers of arguments must be especially careful to avoid misleading evidence and logical mistakes. Three of the most common errors include:

- **FALSE CONCLUSION:** The conclusion is not based on evidence.
- **MISPLACED CAUSES AND EFFECTS:** Just because one thing takes place before another doesn't mean the first causes the second; similarly, just because one thing follows another doesn't mean the second is an effect of the first.
- **BAD EVIDENCE:** Evidence used comes from an outdated, incompetent, or biased source.

TASK 6: Study the evidence given for the following reasons. What problems does each have?

Reason 1 : There is no doubt that Serbian troops have withdrawn from Kosovo. According to information released by the Serbian Interior Ministry, 87% of all troops had exited the Kosovo enclave as of the date required by the United Nations.

Problem : _____

Reason 2 : Treating teeth with fluoride causes cancer. A research study which tracked children who had had their teeth treated with fluoride found that at age sixty, 7% of them had gotten cancer.

Problem : _____

Reason 3 : The voting age in the U.S. should be lowered from eighteen to seventeen. At age seventeen, young people are allowed to drive unrestrictedly in twenty-five states and even drink alcohol in one (Arizona). If they drive and can drink alcohol, seventeen-year-olds should surely be able to vote.

Problem : _____

Useful Language

Pattern to cite source or statistics

According to	information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, ...
Based on	information from a 2003 research study done by METU's Department of Civil Engineering, ...

C. INTRODUCING THE CON

Trying to identify and understand your opponent's point of view is important; if you do not understand your opponent's reasons and you just argue your own, you are not likely to convince your reader at all. It is possible to use one of the following transitions when introducing a con argument.

Useful Language

Patterns to introduce the main reason against

<div>The opponents of Those who disagree with are against are not in favor of</div>	<div>this proposal</div>	<div>might would</div>	<div>argue assert declare claim maintain point out say state take the position</div>	<div>that</div>
<div>An argument against is that</div>				

D. REFUTATION

Now that you have thought deeply about your proposal, considering the reasons for and the main reason against, you must think even more deeply. You must attack and refute the opponent's main reason against the proposal. There are three basic methods of attacking and refuting your opponent's main reason against the proposal.

- Method 1:** Demonstrate that your opponent's reason is wrong because it is based on incorrect or misleading information. (REJECT)
- Method 2:** Show that your opponent's reason is weak because it is based on insufficient information or ignores significant information. (DENY THE RELEVANCY)
- Method 3:** Agree that your opponent's reason is valid, but show that your points of support are more compelling. (COMPROMISE)

TASK 7: Study the following refutations. Which methods do they use?

1. **Proposal:** Workers should not be forced to retire at age sixty-five.

Main reason against and refutation:

Those who disagree with this proposal point out that as people grow older their bodies begin to slow down, and it is risky for them to continue working. Actually, this is true in only one respect—the body does slow down. However, accident rates for those over sixty-five are slightly less than those for people under sixty-five. How can we explain this? Simply, workers over sixty-five have far more experience in their jobs than younger workers, and workers over sixty-five are far more aware of their own limitations.

Method: _____

2. **Proposal:** Abortion should be legal.

Main reason against and refutation:

"Pro-life" people argue that abortion is the killing of a potential human being. This is undeniably true. Nevertheless, as has been pointed out, if abortion is illegal, there will be a dramatic increase in unwanted, neglected, and abused children, the number of women who die getting illegal, unhygienic abortions will increase greatly, and women will lose what they have fought so hard for—the basic right to control their own bodies. These three points outweigh the argument of the pro-lifers.

Method: _____

Useful Language

To signal disagreement, one of the following transitions can be used. The choice depends on how strongly the writer disagrees.

Method 1: REJECT

<p>This is unlikely to be true.</p> <p>This is obviously not true.</p> <p>This is not acceptable.</p> <p>Nothing could be further from the truth.</p> <p>I strongly disagree with this view.</p>
--

Method 2: DENY THE RELEVANCY

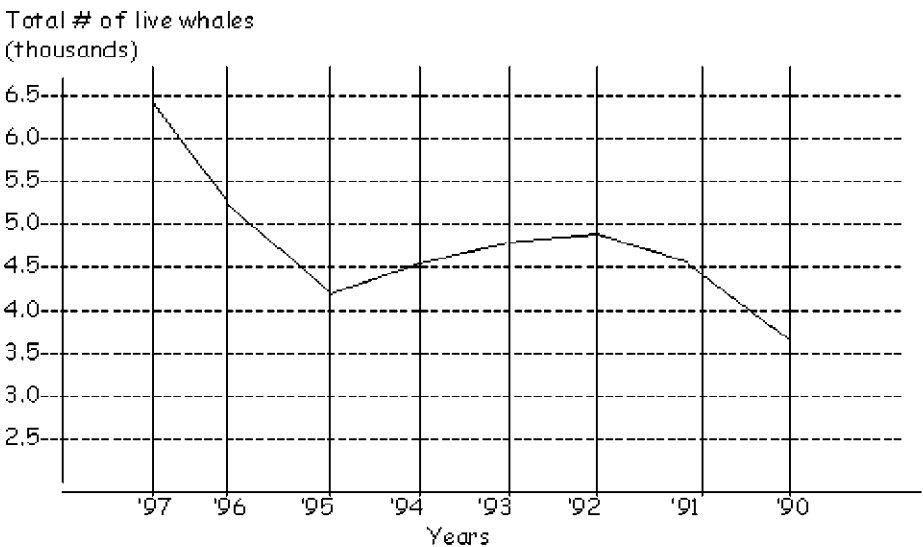
<p>These views are open to doubt.</p> <p>Serious doubt can be raised against this.</p> <p>They would seem to be mistaken.</p> <p>They appear to ignore the fact that ...</p>
--

Method 3: COMPROMISE

<p>The opponents have a point, but</p> <p>Although it may be true to a certain extent,</p>	<p>this argument is not valid any longer.</p> <p>this claim is not strong enough because ...</p>
--	--

TASK 8: Use the relevant information below and complete the following paragraph.

1. Whales are intelligent creatures that share our world. They are capable of communicating even to the point of composing whale songs. They are highly civilized, social creatures that maintain closely knit family groups. Killing such intelligent, civilized creatures is murder.
2. Whaling countries such as Japan and Russia do not need the whaling industry to support their economies. In fact, money from whaling represents only .00001% of the Japanese economy and .0002% of the Russian economy.
3. Buffalo, elephants, and rhinoceroses are other large mammals that have been driven to the point of extinction by man's killing.
4. The only way to stop the killing is to have laws against it; hunters will not stop voluntarily.
5. The Cousteau Society estimates that the number of whales has declined by 95% in the last 100 years. Moreover, if the slaughter continues at its present rate, the society believes that whales will become extinct in another 25 years.
6. It is cheaper to produce synthetic "whale" oil than to obtain natural oil from dead whales. Each kilogram of synthetic oil costs about \$8.00 to produce, whereas it costs over \$15.00 to obtain the same amount of natural whale oil.
7. Results of the moratorium on whale hunting in the North Atlantic, 1990-97:



STOP THE SLAUGHTER OF WHALES!

Though humans have hunted whales for hundreds of years, the activity has become increasingly controversial in the last century. There is now compelling evidence to suggest that the killing of whales should be stopped both for humanitarian and economic reasons. To begin with, whales are not a lower form of animal. _____. Moreover, technology has now advanced to the point that it is no longer necessary or economically feasible to kill whales for oil. _____. Nonetheless, opponents of this proposal claim that whaling industries constitute an important segment of the economy of whaling countries. This is obviously not true. _____. In summary, some action must be taken now. _____. Help stop the killing of whales!

TASK 9: Refer to Task 4 and write a con argument for each of the proposals and refute them.

1. _____

_____.

2. _____

_____.

3. _____

_____.

(III) THE CONCLUSION

The conclusion in an argumentative paragraph should emphatically restate the proposal, stressing the necessity of accepting it. In addition, it may make a demand for some action.

e.g. To conclude, considered from both the economic and ecological points of view, the protection of whales is essential.

Help stop the killing! Ban gun sales!

In conclusion, in the light of this information, it is important that action be taken against the sales of guns.

Useful Language

It is	essential	that something (should) be done. that someone (should) do something.
	important	
	crucial	
	imperative	
	urgent	
	necessary	
	vital	
	recommended	
	of utmost importance	
	advisable	

TASK 10: Write a conclusion for each of the proposals in Task 4.

1.
2.
3.

PRACTICE

TASK 1: Read the following information and do the task that follows.

SHOULD DOCTORS BE ALLOWED TO HELP TERMINALLY ILL PATIENTS COMMIT SUICIDE?

After Jack "Dr. Death" Kevorkian helped several more terminally ill people kill themselves, the governor of Michigan signed an immediate state ban on physician-assisted suicide on February 25, 1993. And yet both Washington and California came close to making the practice legal, with residents in each state voting 46 percent in its favor.

YES

It would be a great comfort to people who face terminal illness to know they could get help to die if their suffering became unbearable. All pain cannot be controlled, and it's arrogant for anybody to say that it can. Quality-of-life decisions are the sole right of the individual.

It's nonsense to say that death shouldn't be part of a doctor's job - it already is. We all die. Death is a part of medicine. One of a doctor's jobs is to write death certificates. So this idea of the doctor as superhealer is a load of nonsense. The fact is that it's not so easy to commit suicide on your own. It's very hard for decent citizens to get lethal drugs. Even if they do, there's the fear that the drugs won't work. There are hundreds of dying people who couldn't lift their hand to their mouth with a cup of coffee, let alone a cup of drugs. They need assistance.

Of course, people who are depressed or who feel they are a weight on their families should be counseled and helped to live. But you have to separate those instances from people who are dying, whose bodies are giving up on them. If you think there is a cure around the corner for your malady, then please wait for it. That is your choice. But sometimes a person realizes that her life is coming to an end, as in the case of my wife, whose doctor said, "There is nothing else we can do."

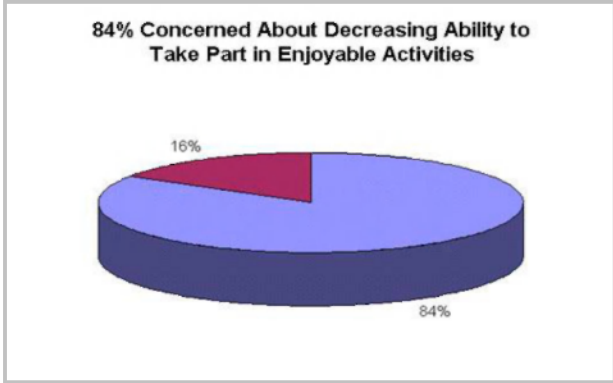
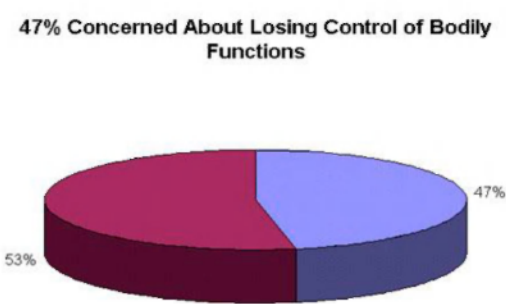
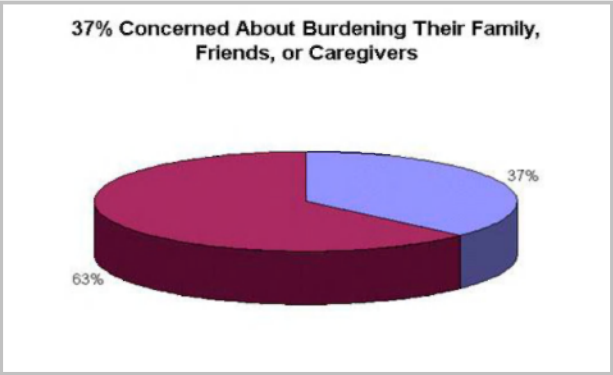
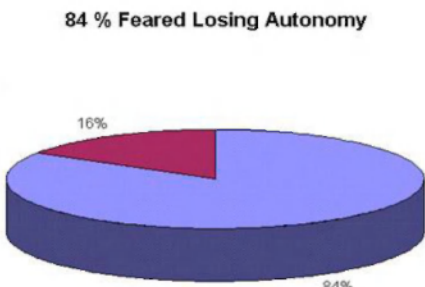
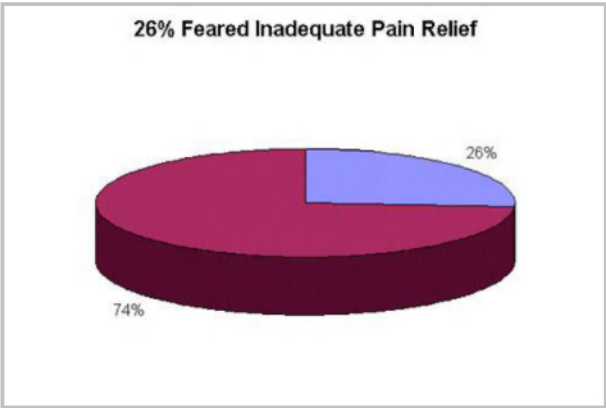
We're not talking about cases in which a depressed person will come to a doctor and ask to be killed. Under the law the Hemlock Society is trying to get passed, the doctor must say no to depressed people. A candidate for assisted suicide has to be irreversibly, terminally, hopelessly ill and judged to be so by two doctors.

NO

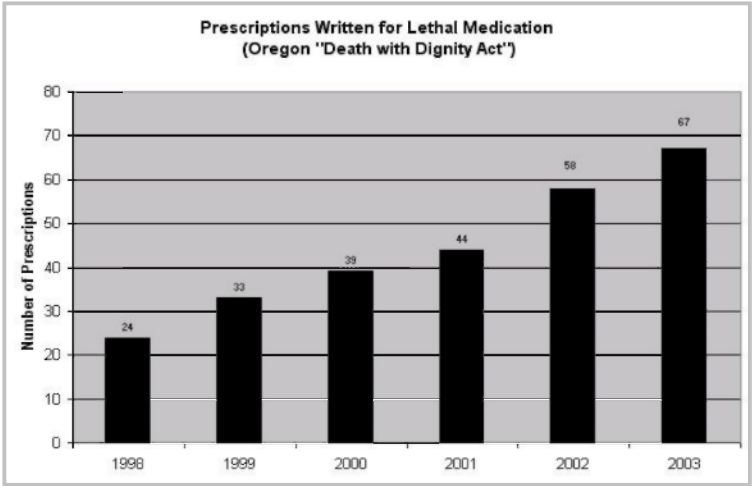
If it's a question of someone's wanting the right to die, I say jump off a building. But as soon as you bring in somebody else to help you, it changes the equation. Suicide is legally available to people in this country. Just don't ask a doctor to help you do it. That would violate the traditions of medicine and raise doubts about the role of physicians.

One of my worries is that people will be manipulated by a doctor's suggesting suicide. A lot of seriously ill people already feel they're a burden because they're costing their families money. It would be easy for a family to insinuate, "While we love you, Grandmother, and we're willing to spend all our money and not send the kids to college, wouldn't it be better if...?" There is no pressure there, but you build on somebody's guilt. We'd have a whole new class of people considering suicide who hadn't thought about it before.

Then, too, I don't believe that you could successfully regulate this practice. The relationship between the doctor and the patient begins in confidentiality. If they decide together that they don't want anybody to know, there is no way the government can regulate it. The presumption is that physicians would only be helping people commit suicide after everything else had failed to end their suffering. But a lot of people won't want to be that far along. None of the proposed regulations take into account a person who is not suffering now, but who says, "I don't want to suffer in the future. Let me commit suicide now." I can imagine a doctor who would say, "Yes, we're going to make sure that you don't have to suffer at all."



Why People Killed Themselves in 2002 under Oregon’s Physician-Assisted Suicide Act



TASK 2: Read the following information and do the tasks that follow.

MUSIC PIRACY

Music piracy, which refers to the illegal duplication and distribution of sound recordings, has recently become a major topic of dispute. Here are several of the views held by various parties:

As we move to a world where all entertainment is delivered digitally, the battle over copyright protection is turning into a war. Legitimate digital media services are exploding, but each additional option brings a new battle, new restrictions, and even new dangers for users. Copy protection included in Sony BMG audio CDs, for example, has allowed virus writers to use the system and sneak onto users' PCs. Satellite and HD Radio, which promise higher-quality audio and more content, may become difficult for listeners to record if the music industry manages to outlaw piracy.

Why should we care about CD piracy?

The answers to this question are compelling. Every dollar spent on a pirate CD is a dollar lost for legitimate goods or services. This means that there is a loss of tax revenue, or income, that could be used for teachers' salaries, school supplies, the police force, the fire services, and other emergency services.

Narcotics investigators say that CD piracy operates like the illegal drug trade—but is more profitable. Organized crime organizations run the production and distribution networks. The profits made from CD piracy fund other criminal activities too, and this generates violence.

As regards the music business, CD piracy means fewer record deals and less incentive to invest in genres like Latin and urban that tend to attract pirates.

Funding Criminal Activities

"CD pirates make hundreds of millions of dollars in profits from illegal CD sales. They often use these profits to fund other criminal enterprises," says Brad Buckles, head of the anti-piracy division of the RIAA.

Experts say the criminal activities include narcotics, guns, and terrorism. Organized crime is right in the middle of it, firmly established at the manufacturing and distribution levels.



So who loses?

- Music pirates are the first to lose because the recording industry and law enforcement officials around the world are very keen on capturing these people. Do the crime and you will pay the fine or do the time.
- Consumers also lose because the shortcut savings enjoyed by pirates increase the costs of legitimate product for everyone.
- Honest retailers lose because they can't compete with the prices offered by illegal vendors. Less business means fewer jobs, most of which are filled by young adults.
- Record companies lose. 85% of recordings released don't even generate enough income to cover their costs. Record companies depend heavily on the profitable 15% of recordings to promote the less profitable types of music, to cover the costs of developing new artists, and to keep their businesses operating.
- Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the creative artists lose. Musicians, singers, songwriters, and producers don't get the royalties, i.e. payments for their rights, and fees they've earned. Almost all artists (95%) depend on these fees to make a living.

Is Music Piracy Illegal?

Ruining the lives of individuals for petty non-commercial copyright infringement* is vastly worse than the immorality of piracy. However legal it might be, it is simply wrong.

Copyright laws related to music are extremely severe. I am no expert, but as I understand it, even quoting a few words or a phrase from the lyrics of a copyrighted song is illegal without permission, unlike prose, where legal use can run to hundreds of words.

The music business lobby has successfully brought lawmakers on its side. The fight is ultimately about money and power and control—over what you will be able to see and read and watch and listen to, and how it will be delivered, and who will make money from it. It is about the protection of pressure groups, not just the protection of artists' intellectual property.

Copyright legislation is rooted in monopolism and censorship, and has been expanded in scope far beyond its original intent.

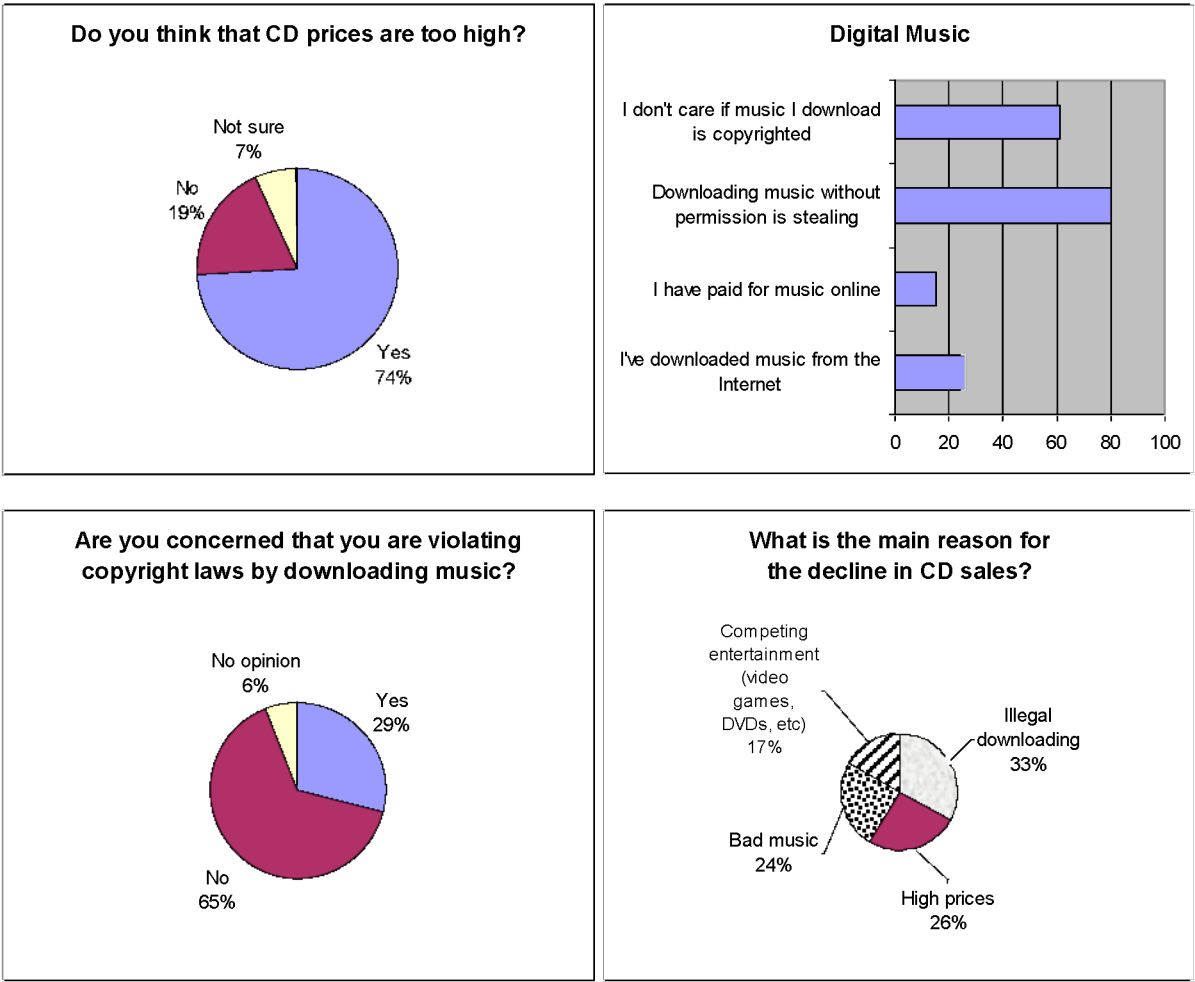
* copyright infringement: the unauthorized use of copyrighted material in a manner that violates the copyright owner's exclusive rights

Piracy Transformed

"The explosion of CD-R technology in the last five years has transformed the nature of piracy," says Chuck Lawhorn, RIAA* senior Vice President of anti-piracy legal affairs. "CD-Rs are the principal form of illegal product in the Eastern United States, Latin America, and Western Europe."

"The speed of CD-R burners has increased while the cost of piracy operations has dropped," Brad Buckles, head of the anti-piracy division of the RIAA, says. "Burners operating at 52x can now copy 40 minutes of music in less than one minute."

* RIAA: Recording Industry Association of America



Survey by Ipsos: 1,000 people ages 18-65+

A. According to one viewpoint, the fight against music piracy is unfair and biased. Explain this idea in 4-5 sentences using your own words.

TASK 3: Read the following article and do the tasks that follow.

ETHICS & REALITY TV: SHOULD WE REALLY WATCH?

- 1 The media both in America and around the world seems to have "discovered" that so-called "reality" shows are very profitable. As a result, we have experienced a growing string of such shows in recent years. Although not all are successful, many do achieve significant popularity and cultural fame. That does not mean, however, that **they** are good for society or that they should be broadcasted.
- 2 These reality TV shows wouldn't be made if we didn't watch them, so why do we watch them? Either we find them entertaining or we find them so shocking that we are simply unable to turn away.

Humiliation as Entertainment

- 3 That people do suffer on some reality TV shows is beyond question. So what causes us to derive entertainment from the suffering of others? Certainly there may be a release of emotional tension involved, but **that** can also be achieved through fiction—we don't need to see a real person suffer in order to have a relaxing experience. Perhaps we are simply happy that these things aren't happening to us.
- 4 There is never any attempt to justify these shows as enriching or worthwhile in any way, though certainly not every program needs to be educational or intellectual. Nevertheless, it does raise the question as to why they are made. A Los Angeles lawyer, Barry B. Langberg, says, "Something like this is done for no other reason than to embarrass people or humiliate them or scare them. The producers don't care about human feelings. They don't care about being decent. They only care about money."
- 5 Comments from various reality TV producers often fail to demonstrate much sympathy or concern with what their subjects experience - what we are seeing is a great cruelty towards other human beings who are treated as means towards achieving financial and commercial success. Injuries, humiliation, suffering, and higher insurance rates are all just the "cost of doing business" and a requirement for being more provocative.

Where's the Reality?

- 6 One of the attractions of reality television is the supposed "reality" of it - unscripted and unplanned situations and reactions. One of the ethical problems of reality television is the fact that it isn't nearly as "real" as it pretends to be.
- 7 Reality television shows are not documentaries. People are not put into situations simply to see how they react - the situations are heavily devised; **they** are altered in order to make things interesting, and large amounts of footage are heavily edited into what the show's producers think will result in the best entertainment value for viewers. Entertainment, of course, often comes from conflict - so conflict will be created where **none** exists. If the show cannot stimulate conflict during the filming, it can be created in how pieces of footage are stitched together. It's all in what they choose to reveal to you.

Moral Responsibility

- 8 If a production company creates a show with the explicit intention of trying to make money from the humiliation and suffering which they themselves create for innocent people, then that seems to me to be immoral. I simply cannot think of any excuse for such actions - pointing out that others are willing to watch such events does not relieve them of the responsibility for having orchestrated the events and willed the reactions in the first place. The mere fact that they want others to experience humiliation, embarrassment, and/or suffering (and simply in order to increase earnings) is itself unethical; actually going forward with it is even worse.
- 9 Of course, there are many parties involved here, such as the advertisers and the contestants. But what about the responsibility of the reality TV viewers? If you watch such shows, why? If you find that you are entertained by the suffering and humiliation of others, that's a problem.
- 10 I suspect that people's ability and willingness to take pleasure in such things may stem from the increasing separation we experience from others around us. The more distant we are from each other as individuals, the more readily we can objectify each other and fail to experience sympathy and empathy when others around us suffer.
- 11 I'm not saying that you shouldn't watch reality TV programming, but the motivations behind being a viewer are ethically doubtful. Instead of passively accepting whatever media companies try to feed you, it would be better to take some time to reflect on why such programming is made and why you feel attracted to it. Perhaps you will find that your motivations themselves are not so attractive.

A. What do the following refer to in the text?

- 1. they (para. 1) : _____
- 2. that (para. 3) : _____
- 3. they (para. 7) : _____
- 4. none (para. 7) : no _____

B. Find words in the text which mean the following. Do not change the form of the words and write one word only.

- 1. civilized, polite (para. 4) (adj) : _____
- 2. open, clear (para. 8) (adj) : _____
- 3. wanted, wished (para. 8) (v) : _____

C. Mark the following statements True (T) or False (F).

- _____ 1. The success of a show does not necessarily mean that it is good.
- _____ 2. Humiliating and hurting people are means of making money, according to many TV producers.
- _____ 3. Reality television is as real as it claims to be.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Why do producers of reality shows want the footage to be edited?

_____.
2. What is the excuse reality TV producers come up with to justify themselves?

_____.
3. According to the writer, why have people lost the feelings of sympathy and empathy towards others?

_____.
4. What are the negative and positive aspects of reality shows?

Negative aspects	Positive aspects

E. According to the writer, why do people watch reality shows on TV? Explain in 4-5 sentences.

F. You are writing for the magazine *TV and Us*. Write a paragraph of 180–220 words against reality shows on TV. Use the relevant information and/or your own ideas. Do not lift sentences directly.

In your paragraph, make sure:

- you write a title, an introductory sentence, a topic sentence, major and minor supporting sentences, and a conclusion,
- all the ideas are relevant to the topic,

Pay attention to:

- the content,
- the organization,
- the accuracy of the language.

[illegible]

TASK 4: Read the following article and do the tasks that follow.

CHILDREN AND THE MOBILE PHONE—AN ADDICTION OR A NECESSITY?

While there is currently no question as to the benefits of the mobile phone, at the beginning, these benefits had to be sold to us by the mobile phone industry. However, with the ease of communication—that is, contact anywhere and at anytime with friends, relations, and colleagues—and the efficiency brought to our busy lives, we have made the judgment that, indeed, the mobile phone is an exceptionally useful tool. It has advanced personal communication beyond our wildest expectations of only a few years ago. Furthermore, its future developments are likely to be equally amazing. However, every technological advance also has consequential costs, and it is the area of mobile phone usage that requires more attention, especially with regard to their use by young people.

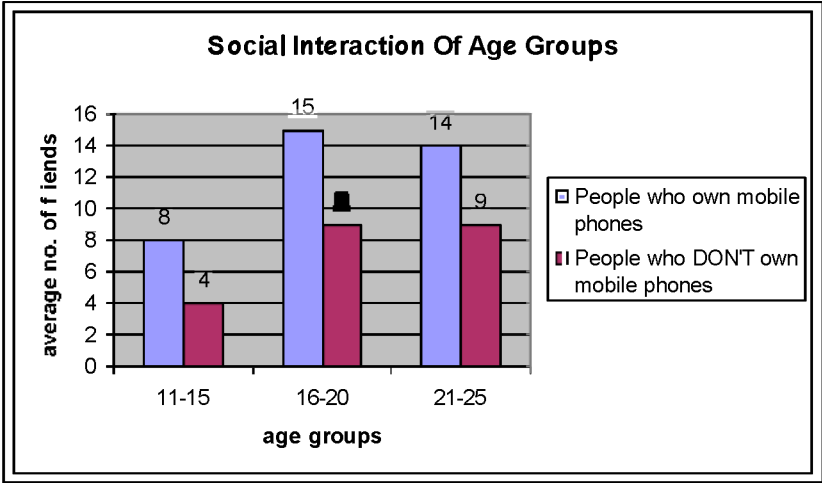
Responsible parents believe that with the benefits of immediate communication, the mobile phone is a necessity. "What happens if our child can't get a lift home? We feel safer knowing that our son can contact us if he's in trouble." Or, "It gives him the responsibility of the cost of phone calls as he gets an allowance and it is up to him to manage his activities." These are some reasons why, all in all, the mobile phone is hugely convenient and popular. However, when the mobile phone becomes not just an essential item for communication but instead something that takes control of a child's life, parents have a right to be worried.

Various experts say that they recognize the worrying signs of dependency on the mobile phone. They believe that, while the mobile phone is generally perceived as an accessory, it could be more appropriately described as a "comfort blanket," since getting a phone call or a text message implies to children that, "somebody wants me." It boosts the receiver's self-esteem and feeling of self-worth. This is particularly true for teenagers who are struggling with their identity and social status. Phone usage not only increases the opportunity to bond with friends and to organize a social life, but it also provides a symbol for acceptance.

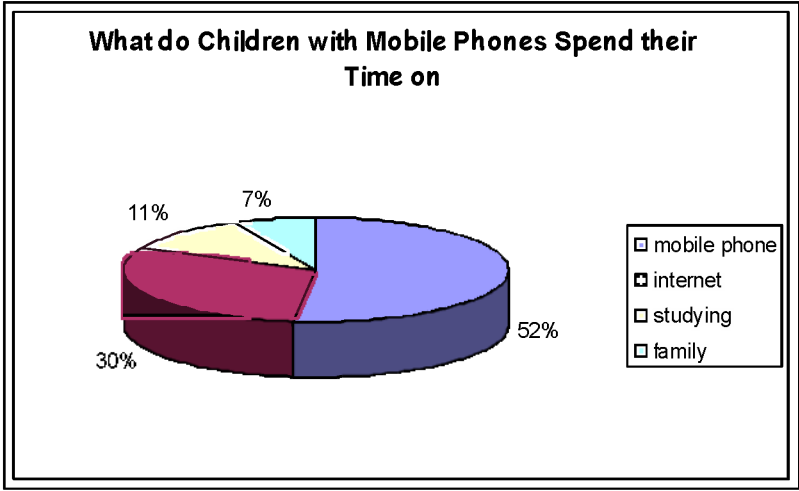
The youth of today are the first new generation to have an "anytime, anyplace, anywhere mobile communications culture" and the excessive use of it can be viewed as part of defining generational differences. This culture is no comfort to parents who cannot understand their children's obsession because they claim that it is possible to organize lives and keep in touch with others perfectly well without the mobile phone. However, now, some children are so obsessed with the mobile phone that they can't manage without their mobile phones. Moreover, this obsession leads to problems among family members as children can't spend time with family members uninterrupted or they are constantly checking for messages. Furthermore, they become bad-tempered if they have to be away from their phone for any period of time. That's why families are finding the "mobile culture" stressful, and claim that it causes gaps between family members.

In some families, the situation has become far worse; text messaging has become an obsession that needs to be fed by constant communication and that means constant funding. "I discovered our daughter had been using my credit card without my permission to buy more mobile airtime for her phone," says the father of a 13-year-old. Other children, perhaps, steal cash to feed the habit. These are worrying developments and parents feel that they have a difficult situation on their hands regarding their child's mobile phone usage.

In conclusion, it is important that parents understand the above concerns and the effects they can have on their children and their family. In the case of mobile phones, parents should take into account the merits of both points of view before making a judgment on whether mobile phone use is an addiction or a necessity for children and teenagers.



source: *Commentary Magazine*, 05/2004



source: *The University of Essex, Dept. of Psychology*, 2005.

A. Explain the ideas that were used by the mobile phone industry in the promotion of the mobile phones to the public using your own words in not more than 2-3 sentences.

B. You work for the *Child Guide Magazine*, and you have been asked to write a paragraph of 180-220 words on whether children should own mobile phones or not. Use the relevant information and/or your own ideas. Do not lift sentences directly.

In your paragraph, make sure:

- you write a title, an introductory sentence, a topic sentence, major and minor supporting sentences, and a conclusion,
- all the ideas are relevant to the topic,

[illegible]

TASK 5: Read the following article and do the tasks that follow.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND CREDIT CARDS

University students and their credit-card use have been in the news lately. Most news stories use phrases such as "addicted to plastic" and "dark clouds of debt." Some stories even associate student suicides with credit-card debts. A Reuters news story wrote: "The marketing of credit cards on university campuses is so aggressive that it now poses a greater threat than alcohol or drugs." While some universities have responded to this problem by restricting the marketing of credit cards on campuses, several officials have called for controls on the issuing of credit cards to those under 21. The practice of issuing student credit cards is being portrayed as a way to draw students into an addiction to spending and, as a result, into debt which they cannot handle. Many university students and their parents, however, tend to take a more balanced look at the issue and consider not just the risks but also the benefits.

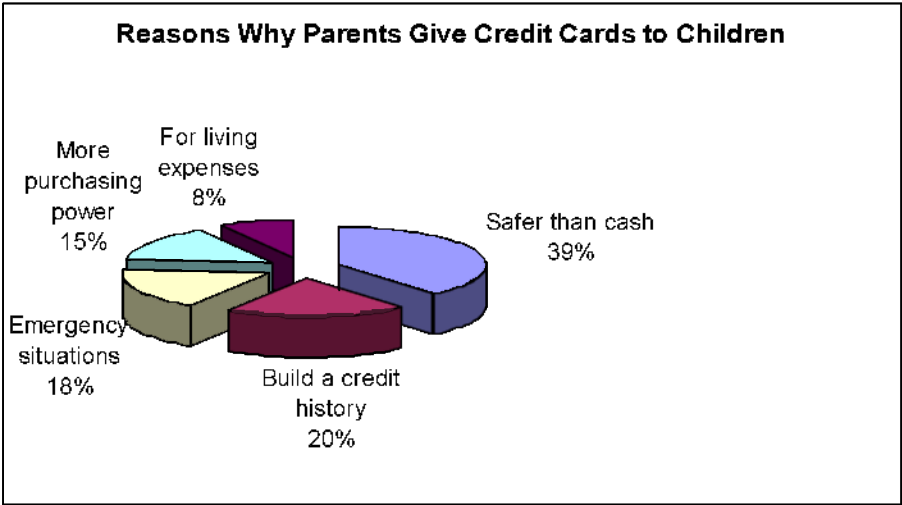
Parents of university students, especially the parents of away-from-home students, want their children to have credit cards so that they can use them in emergency situations. They regard credit cards as invaluable for unexpected expenses. For example, a student can purchase travel tickets if there is a family crisis, or if s/he gets stuck in a strange city overnight because of a car breakdown. S/He can stay in a hotel and have her/his car repaired using the credit card. However, although many parents are quite happy with their children's using credit cards, some still worry about the fact that credit cards are not always accepted at all locations. In the case of an emergency, a university student may feel safe knowing he has a credit card, but the situation may get worse when he is unable to use it. For example, if a cashless student's car breaks down and he needs to spend the night at a motel which does not accept credit cards, the student will find himself in a very difficult position.

Several parents, on the other hand, believe that misuse of credit cards may cause some students to get into deep debt, since credit cards encourage people to spend money that they do not have. For example, even if a student has only \$100, he may be able to spend up to \$500 or \$1,000 on his credit card. While this may seem like "free money" at the time, s/he will have to pay it off eventually. If the student does not have the income to pay more than the minimum payment at the end of the month and continues to spend on the card, that may present real problems. Paying late on a credit-card bill will not only add a great amount of interest to the monthly payment, but it will also put a negative mark on a person's credit history. The parents will have to pay the credit-card bill to avoid such consequences.

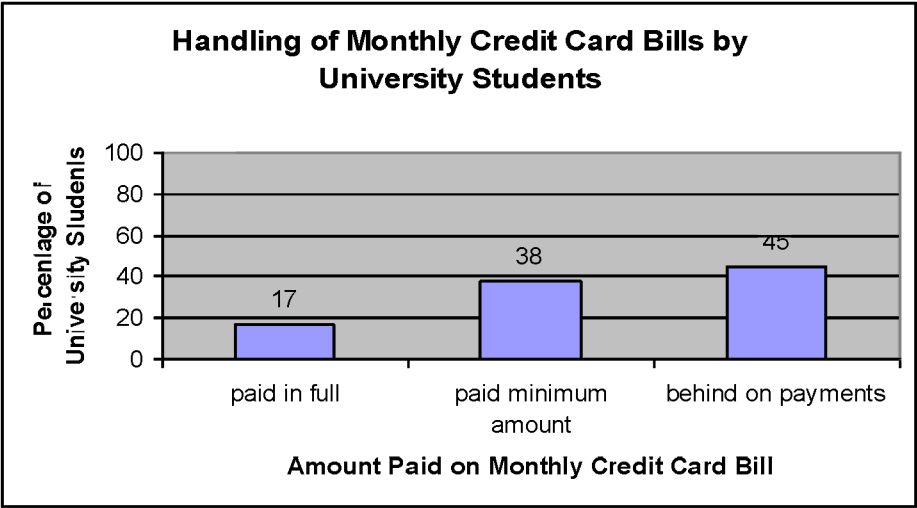
Most parents who pay off their children's bills are still in favor of their children's using credit cards, as they believe that carrying cash might be dangerous for their children. While carrying cash, there is always the risk of getting robbed and injured. Moreover, cash can get lost or stolen. Unlike cash, fortunately, in the event that a student's credit card is lost or stolen, the parents do not need to worry as they do not have to pay for unauthorized purchases. However, the stolen credit card can easily be used to carry out purchases via the Internet. Since no personal authorization is required while shopping on-line, parents do have to pay for the loss in such cases.

Furthermore, apart from the safety that credit cards provide for students, some parents also want their child to have a credit card in order to learn the reality of credit and start becoming a member of this materialistic world. Students learn how credit works, and thus realize how interest can quickly double the original price of an item. As a result, they learn to establish a budget and gain a sense of financial responsibility. Moreover, they are equipped with money management skills, which enable them to get by in the world of credit.

To conclude, all parents agree that credit cards can make life easier, but if they are not used wisely they can become a huge financial burden. Thus, parents should ensure that their children learn the lessons of responsible use of credit. How well they learn those lessons will be critical as they will be on their own soon and their only "classroom" will be real life.



Source: George Washington University, Dept. of Academic Planning and Assessment, 2005



Source: Reuters News, 2006

A. According to the text, what is the media's attitude towards students' having credit cards? Support your answer using your own words in not more than 2-3 sentences.

B. You work for the Parental Guidance Magazine, and you have been asked to write a paragraph of 180-220 words on whether students should have credit cards or not. Use the relevant information and/or your own ideas. Do not lift sentences directly.

In your paragraph, make sure:

- you write a title, an introductory sentence, a topic sentence, major and minor supporting sentences, and a conclusion,
- all the ideas are relevant to the topic,

The image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

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