

Teaching Activities: Tropical Nations in Winter Olympics

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Background

These activities are the fourth in a series of five topics, organized around the theme of the Olympics and its origin. The five topics include:

Topic 1. Ancient Greek Olympics

Topic 2. The First Winter Olympics

Topic 3. Winter Olympic Games

Topic 4. Tropical Nations in Winter Olympics

Topic 5. Vancouver

The activities presented below are designed for intermediate-level students in an ESL setting. Students can be from any country, with the general goal of improving all the skills of English. The activities center around the content of a movie, “Cool Runnings,” and focus on tropical nations in the Winter Olympics. They aim to build more vocabulary about the Olympics and sports through readings. The target grammatical form is participial construction. In addition, there are some activities to help students develop mnemonic devices and learn suffix rules with the dictionary. Students also improve their speaking and listening skills through various pair and group activities, such as discussion and problem-solving. The writing process, from brainstorming to peer-feedback, is also covered in these activities.

Outline

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Writing

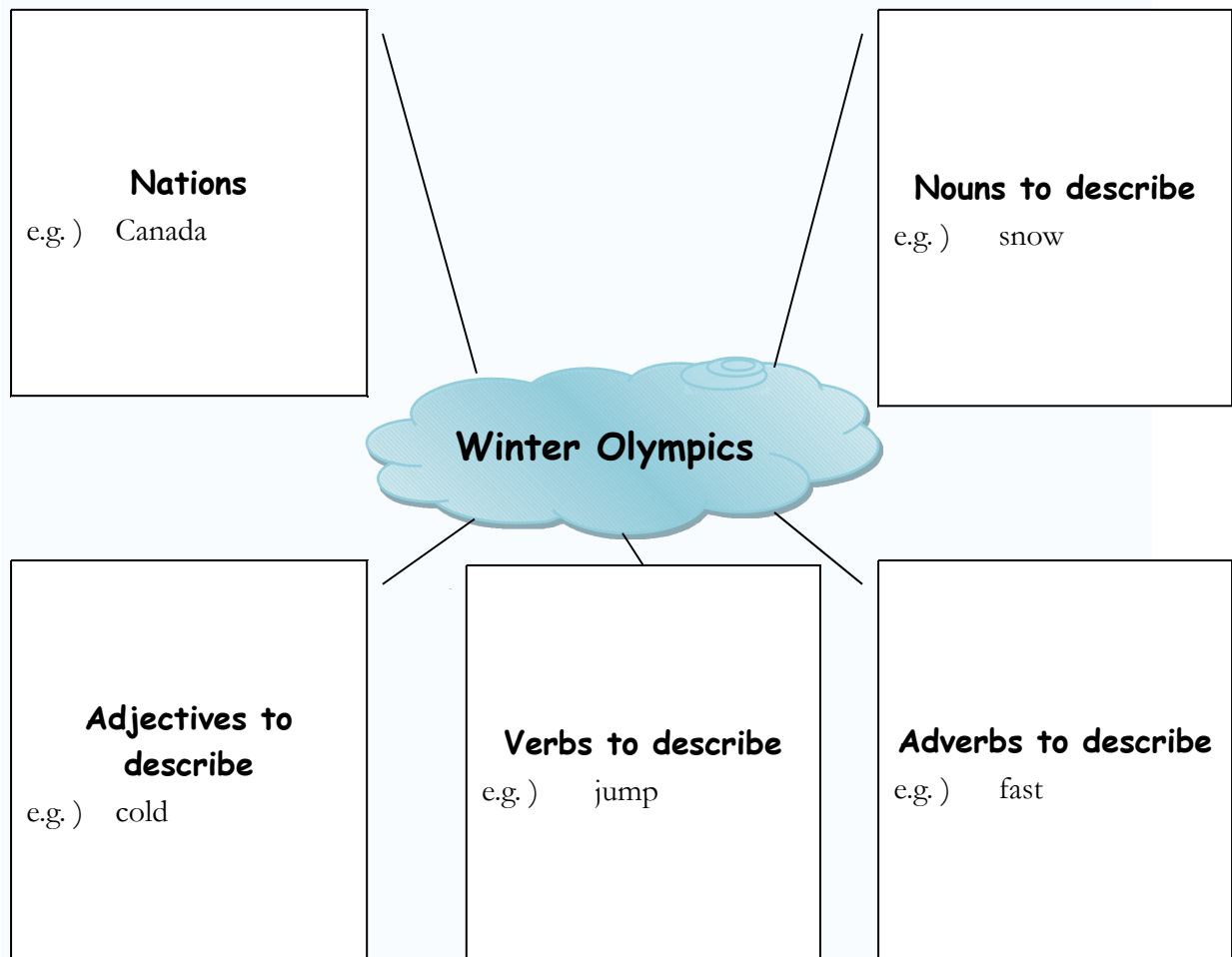
Peer-feedback

Answer Keys

Schema Building

Activity 1: Brainstorming

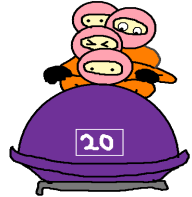
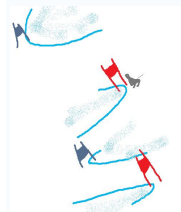
1. What words come up in your mind when you see the word, “Winter Olympics?”
Complete the word map by adding words to each category.



2. Compare your answers with a partner. Discuss any similarities or differences.

Activity 2: Winter Sports

Match sports, definitions, and pictures by drawing two lines for each sport; one line is from the sport to the definition, and the other line is from the definition to the picture. The first one is done for you.

Sports		Definitions		Pictures
1. Slalom skiing	● ●A	This is a sport using a small vehicle with two long thin metal blades. The vehicle slides down on a special ice track	● ●a	
2. Cross-country skiing	● ●B	This is the sport of alpine skiing. It involves skiing between poles spaced close together.	● ●b	
3. Giant slalom skiing	● ●C	This is the sport of alpine skiing. It involves skiing between sets of poles spaced at a great distance to each other.	● ●c	
4. Bobsled	● ●D	This is the sport of moving across snow-covered field using skis and poles.	● ●d	

BACKGROUND READING

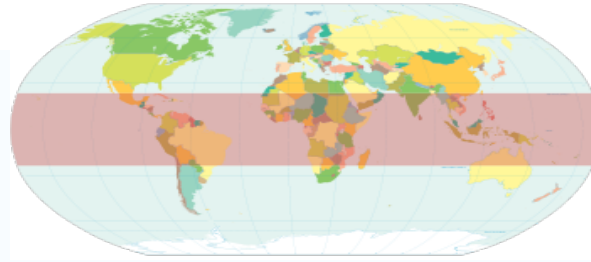
Activity 3: Information Transfer (Scanning)

Read the text of “Tropical Nations at the Winter Olympics” on the next page and answer these questions:

1. What do you think debut means? ()
2. Below is a chart that shows events and years when warm or tropical nations debuted at the Winter Olympics. Fill in the chart with the information from the reading. Then compare your answers with a partner.

Year	Debuted Nation(s)	Event
1928	<i>e.g.) Mexico</i>	<i>A five-man bobsled team participated. It finished eleventh of twenty-three entrants.</i>
1972		
1980		
1988		
2006		

Tropical Nations at the Winter Olympics



The Tropic of Cancer

World map with the tropics highlighted in red. Source: Wikipedia (n.d.)

Traditionally, cold weather nations compete in the Winter Olympics, but several tropical nations also **participate**. The typical climate of these nations is not good for **participation** in winter sports. And no tropical nations won Winter Olympic medals. Probably because of that, their **entries** get people's interests during the Games.

The first **participation** of a warm weather nation in the Winter Games was Mexico. Much of Mexico is at a **latitude** north of **the Tropic of Cancer**, and most of the country has a desert or **semi-arid** climate. So it is not a tropical nation. However, Mexico made its Winter debut at the 1928 Winter Olympics with a five-man bobsled team. It finished eleventh of twenty-three **entrants**. Mexico did not return again to the Winter Games until 1984.

The first truly tropical nation to compete in the Winter Olympic Games was the Philippines. This nation sent two alpine skiers to the 1972 Winter Olympics in Sapporo, Japan. *Ben Nanasca* placed 42nd in the giant slalom event (out of 73 entrants), but *Juan Cipriano* did not finish. In the slalom event, neither skier was able to finish. Costa Rica became the second tropical nation to **participate** at the Winter Games, in 1980 at Lake Placid, New York. *Arturo Kinch* also competed in alpine skiing events there. He would continue to participate in competitions for Costa Rica at three more Winter Games, including the 2006 Games at age 49. There he finished 96th in the 15 km cross-country skiing event. He finished ahead of only *Pravat Nagvajara* of Thailand.

The 1988 Winter Olympics in Calgary, Canada attracted a large number of tropical nations, including Costa Rica, Fiji, Guam, Guatemala, Jamaica, Netherlands Antilles, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands. The Jamaican Bobsled Team became a fan favorite at these Games. These were later the **inspiration** behind a 1993 movie. The 2006 Winter Olympics in Turin, Italy, marked the Winter Games debut of Ethiopia and Madagascar.

(text adapted from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tropical_nations_at_the_Winter_Olympics)

Glossary

- entries > entry:** (n.) a situation in which someone starts to take part in a system
- entrants:** (n.) someone who enters a competition, race etc.
- latitude:** (n.) the distance north or south of the equator measured in degrees
- the Tropic of Cancer:** (see the map above)
- semi-arid:** (adj.) having only a little rain and producing only some small plants
- participate:** (v.) to take part in an activity or event
- inspiration:** (n.) a feeling of encouragement that you get from someone or something

Activity 4: Information Gap

You will be given a chart of tropical nations that participated in the Winter Olympic Games, but some information is missing. Form pairs (Student A and Student B) and fill in the blanks by asking your partner for the missing information.

KEY POINTS: How to Pronounce Years

- 1928 is pronounced [19 / 28]. = [nineteen / twenty-eight]
- 2001 is pronounced [2000 / 1]. = [two thousand / one]
- 1980-2004 = **from** [nineteen/eighty] **to** [two thousand/four]

- Model**
- A: When did American Samoa participate in the Winter Olympic Games?
 - B: It participated in 1994.
 - A: Where is this country?
 - B: It's in Oceania.

Nation or Area	Participated Year(s)	Location
 American Samoa	(Ex) 1994	Oceania
 Brazil	1992–2006	Central & South America
 Honduras		
 Chinese Taipei	1972–1976, 1984–2006	Asia
 Costa Rica		
 Ethiopia		
 Fiji	1988, 1994, 2002	Oceania
 Guam		
 Guatemala	1988	Central & South America
 Hong Kong		
 Cameroon	2002	Africa
 Jamaica		
 Kenya	1998–2006	Africa
 Madagascar		
 Netherlands Antilles	1988–1992	Caribbean
 Philippines	1972, 1988–1992	Asia
 Puerto Rico		
 Senegal	1984, 1992–1994, 2006	Africa
 Thailand		
 Trinidad and Tobago	1994–2002	Caribbean
 Venezuela	1998–2006	Central & South America
 Virgin Islands		

Nation or Area	Participated Year(s)	Location
 Cameroon	(Ex) 2002	Africa
 Netherlands Antilles		
 Jamaica	1988–2002	Caribbean
 Kenya		
 Madagascar	2006	Africa
 Guatemala		
 Senegal		
 Virgin Islands	1984–2006	Caribbean
 Brazil		
 Honduras	1992	Central & South America
 Venezuela		
 American Samoa	1994	Oceania
 Fiji		
 Costa Rica	1980–1992, 2006	Central & South America
 Guam	1988	Oceania
 Chinese Taipei		
 Puerto Rico	1984–2002	Caribbean
 Trinidad and Tobago		
 Hong Kong	2002–2006	Asia
 Ethiopia	2006	Africa
 Philippines		
 Thailand	2002–2006	Asia

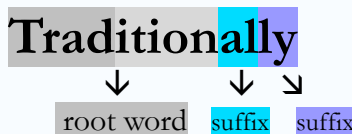
Word Power

Activity 5: Vocabulary Building (Suffixes)

The sentences below are from the reading on “Tropical Nations at the Winter Olympics.” Pay attention to highlighted words. The number in front of each sentence refers to the line number in the reading text.

- Line 1: Tradition^{ally}, cold weather nations compete in the Winter Olympics, but several tropical^{ly} nations also participate.
- Line 2: The typical climate of these nations is not good for participation^{tion} in winter sports.
- Line 3: Probab^{ly} because of that, their entries get people’s interests during the Games.
- Line 10: The first truly^{ly} tropical nation to compete in the Winter Olympic Games was the Philippines
- Line 15: He would continue to participate compet^{itions} for Costa Rica at three more Winter Games.
- Line 22: These were later the inspirat^{ion} behind the 1993 movie called “Cool Runnings.”

- ☞ Some English words are formed by adding a letter or letters, called “suffixes” which change the part of speech of the original word.
- ☞ For example, the word, “traditionally,” has two suffixes as you can see with different colors below.



Some dictionaries have word origins as shown below.

“Sometimes you can find the root word in the definition.”



tra•di•tion•al **adj.** tradition + -al

1. relating to the traditions of a country or group of people

Kumar gave the traditional Hindu greeting.

TASK

1. Add a suffix to each word as the example shows below.
2. Find out the suffix rule for each question and complete the suffix rule in the boxes.
3. Check your spellings and the part of speech of the words with a dictionary.

The first one is done for you.

Example:

1. **-tion** participate (v.) + **tion** = participation (n.)

(e.g.) translate (v.) + **tion** = translation (n.)

compete () + **tion** = _____ ()

inspire () + **tion** = _____ ()

Suffix Rule $\Rightarrow$ Verb + **tion** = Noun

2. **-al** tradition (n.) + **al** = traditional (adj.)

tropic () + **al** = _____ ()

finance () + **al** = _____ ()

crime () + **al** = _____ ()

Suffix Rule $\Rightarrow$ _____ + **al** = _____

3. **-ly** traditional (adj.) + **ly** = traditionally (adv.)

true () + **ly** = _____ ()

lucky () + **ly** = _____ ()

similar () + **ly** = _____ ()

Suffix Rule $\Rightarrow$ _____ + **ly** = _____

*There are more suffixes in English!
Pay attention to words and find more
suffix rules!*



Activity 6: Mnemonics

***Mnemonics** is one of the techniques that you can use when you memorize words. Have fun memorizing words!!*



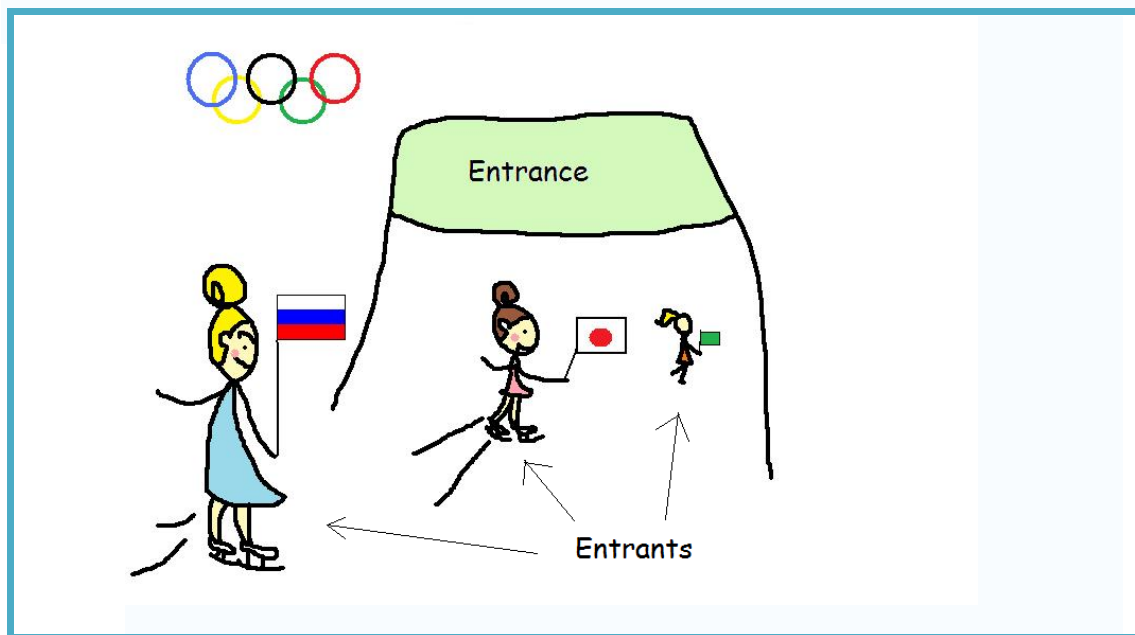
Look at the picture and sentences, and see how the picture can be used as a mnemonic device to help you remember the word.

Example:

New word: **ENTRANT**

Sounds like: **Entrance** ???

Meaning: someone who enters a competition, race etc.



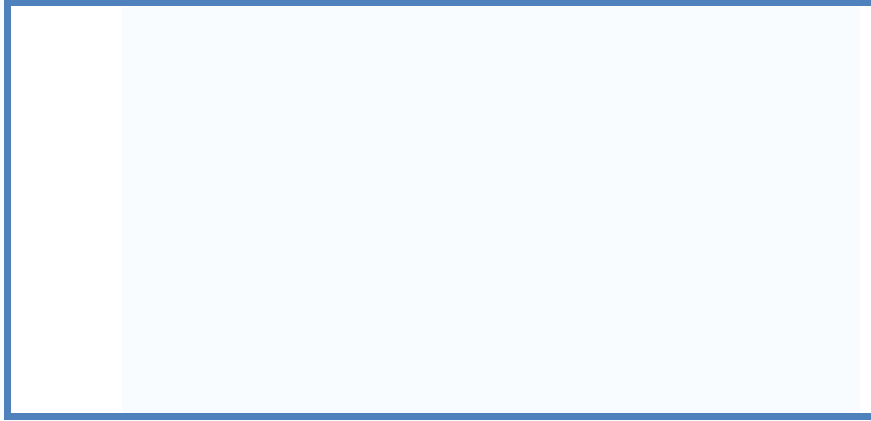
Example sentence: **"All entrants are going through the entrance!"**

TASK

1. Pick up two new words that you do not know from the text on "Tropical nations at the Winter Olympics." Write down the new word on the New word line.
2. Write what the word sounds like.
3. Write its definition from an Eng-Eng dictionary on the Meaning line.
4. Draw a picture that depicts the definition of the word in the box provided.
5. Write your own sentence below the picture on the Example sentence line.

1. New word _____ Sounds like: _____ ???

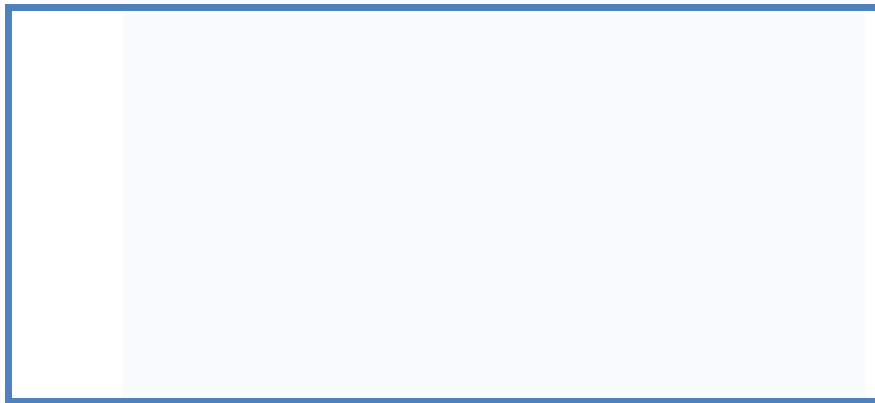
Meaning: _____



Example sentence “ _____ ”

2. New word _____ Sounds like: _____ ???

Meaning: _____



Example sentence “ _____ ”

Main Reading

Activity 7: Guessing from a Picture

Look at the picture below. This is a scene from the movie, “Cool Runnings.”

Imagine and discuss with your partner:

- a. Where are they?
- b. Who are they?
- c. What are they doing?
- d. Why are they doing it?



Activity 8: Listening to a Song

Now, listen to a song in the movie, “Cool Runnings.” Write down the names of the country, the sport, and the purpose of the team’s training?

1. Country ()
2. Sport ()
3. Purpose of the team’s training ()

Activity 9: Pre-reading (Skimming)

Skim the text entitled “Cool Runnings” on the next page in Activity 10. Number the pictures in the order they are mentioned, from 1 to 6. (Picture b with a “1” has been completed for you.)

a. ()



b. (1)



c. ()



d. ()



e. ()



f. ()



Activity 10: Reading

Read the text below and think about the questions next to the paragraphs.

Cool Runnings



There was a 100m top runner named Derice in Jamaica. He trained hard every day. One day, he attended a trial race for the 1988 Summer Olympics. He was expected to win the race and to go to the Olympics. But at the trial race, a man running next to him fell down. He tripped two other runners. One of them was Derice. Derice could not finish the race and failed to qualify for the 1988 Summer Olympics. He went to the office of the president of Jamaican Olympic Committee. Derice asked the president to hold another trial race, but the president refused. Derice was very disappointed. However, in the president's office, he happened to see a picture of his father with an American, named Irving. He was a double gold medalist of the bobsled competition in the 1968 and 1972 Winter Olympics. Derice decided to train for this same sport for the 1988 Winter Olympics in Canada.

Derice told his best friend, Sanka, to join the bobsled training. Sanka accepted it. Then they went to a bar to see Irving. They persuaded Irving to coach their team. Soon after that, the three men held a meeting to get two

Have you ever seen the 1988 Summer Olympic Games? How about the 1988 Winter Olympic Games?

If you were Derice, what would you say to the president?

more members on their team. At the meeting, Junior decided to join the bobsled team. He was the man who tripped Derice. Yul also decided to join them. He was the other runner tripped by Junior at the trial race. Finally, the first Jamaican bobsled team was born three months before the Winter Olympics.

Do you want to join the Bobsled team?

Derice, Sanka, Junior, and Yul started a three-month training program under Irving's coaching. Training was doing well, but the team needed money to go to Canada and to attend the Olympics. So Derice asked people to be their sponsor, but all the people only laughed at him. Each member tried to make money. Yul held an arm wrestling tournament, while Sanka became a street singer. However, they could not make enough. Junior decided to sell his car, so he made enough money for the team.

Why do you think the people laughed at Derice?

Have you ever experienced such cold temperature?

The team finally arrived in Calgary, Canada. They were very surprised at the cold temperature at the airport. It was -25°C outside. The team started training in Canada, but the team did not have a sled. Irving asked his old bobsled friend, Roger, to give his team a sled. He succeeded in getting a sled for his team. The team practiced with a real sled for the first time. They also practiced running on ice. Other bobsledders and people from cold countries made fun of the team because they were from a tropical nation, Jamaica. But the team continued practicing hard. The four members practiced in the bathtub in their hotel room before the night of the Olympic qualifying race.

The night before the important race, what would you do?

The Olympics started. The Jamaicans' first day on the track resulted in embarrassment: a last-place finish. The second day proved better. The

Jamaican team finished with an incredible time. The time put the team in eighth position. The final race looked as if they would break the world speed record. But tragedy struck. Because one of the blades fell off, their sled flipped at the corner. The finish line was only a few meters away. However, the team lifted their sled up and walked across the finish line. The audience clapped their hands for the Jamaican team. The team, at the end, felt victorious.

Based on Wikipedia
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cool_Runnings

What would you like to say to the team?

Activity 11: Reading Comprehension

Read the text again, and match the character and what s/he did. There are more than 2 answers for each character. You can use the same answer many times. (You can also look at the reading at the same time.)



Yul	Derice	Junior	Sanka	Irving
()	()	()	()	()

- He was a runner.
- He was a coach of the Jamaican bobsled team.
- He got a real sled for the team in Canada.
- He sold his car to make money for the Olympics.
- He became a singer on the street to make money for the Olympics.
- He tripped two other runners at the trial race for the 1988 Summer Olympics.
- He was tripped at the trial race for the 1988 Summer Olympics.
- He received two gold medals of bobsledding.
- He was Derice's best friend.

Activity 12: Reading for More Details

Answer the questions below based on the reading. You can review the text if you need to.

1. Why couldn't Derice go to the 1988 Summer Olympics?
2. How did the team get a real sled?
3. How was their last race at the Olympics?

Activity 13: Discussion

Discuss the following questions in a small group.

If yes, when? How were the races?

Imagine people in Jamaica watching the 1988 Olympic races live on TV. How do you think they would react to the team's race?

What would you like to say to the team after the last race?

Activity 14: Problem-Solving

Work in a small group. Imagine that you are members of the Jamaican Bobsled team. You need money to go to the Olympic Games. You could not find support from the government or sponsors. How are you going to make \$25,000 in three months?



Discuss with your group members and write numbers (1~6) in the blanks.

[1 = strongly agree ... 6 =strongly disagree]

- () a. sell a house
- () b. rob a bank
- () c. become street musicians
- () d. find sponsors again
- () e. ask the government again
- () f. participate in the TV show "Who Wants to Be a Millionaire?"

Activity 15: Dictation

Listen to a conversation in "Cool Runnings" and fill in the blanks.



Derice: That's a (1).

Sanka: Oh, so a bobsled is push-cart with no (2).

Derice: That's what it looks like here.

Sanka: Let me see that...Alright, "the key (3) to a successful sled team are a (4) driver, and three strong (5) to push off down the ice." ICE? Ice?

Derice: Well, it's kind of a (6) sport, you know.

Sanka: You mean winter, as in ice?

Derice: Maybe.

Sanka: You mean winter, as in igloos and Eskimos and (7) and ICE?

Derice: Possibly.

Sanka: See you.

Derice: Where you going?

Sanka: I'm going to take a hot (8), I'm getting cold just thinking about all this ice.

Sanka: Look star, let me tell you a little something, alright. When you need something from me, you don't (9)(10) hand me a bunch of lines. All you have to do is look at me in the (11) and say, "Sanka, you are my best friend and we have been through a (12) heap together and I really, really need you."

Derice: Sanka, You're alright. You are my best friend, and we've been through a whole lot (13).

Sanka: Heap, heap!

Derice: Sorry man, whole heap together.

Sanka: And I really, really need you.

Derice: And I really, really need you.

Sanka: (14) it.

Derice: But I just said what you...

Sanka: Alright, man. Alright.

Activity 16: From Listening to Reading

Go back to the reading in Activity: 10 [Cool Runnings], and find out the paragraph which describes the scene you just heard in Activity 15.

Paragraph # ()

Activity 17: Be a Voice Actor!



1. Form pairs to practice the previous conversation between Derice and Sanka in Activity 15.
2. You will perform the role of either Derice or Sanka. Choose one and practice.
3. Read along with the scene on the TV screen if you have TV and DVD player in your class. (Make sure to turn off the TV volume before you start.)
4. Switch the roles of Derice and Sanka.

*You can choose other scenes from the movie and find more members to act with if you want.
You can role-play if you want or if you do not have TV and DVD in your class.*



Grammar Focus

Participial Construction

Activity 18: Grammar Consciousness Raising

Look at the pictures and the chart below. Read the descriptions of the pictures on the next page, and answer the questions in parts 2 and 3 below.

1.



2.



3.



4.



Information of Jamaica

5. Official Language	English
6. Currency	Jamaican dollar
7. Music	Reggae

(1) Study these sentences that describe the people in the pictures.

1. The man RUNNING on the street is Derice.
2. The man SINGING on the street is Sanka.
3. The man HOLDING an arm wrestling tournament is Yul.
4. The man COACHING the Jamaican Bobsled team is Irving.
5. The language SPOKEN officially in Jamaica is English.
6. The currency USED in Jamaica is Jamaican dollar.
7. The music LOVED by Jamaican people is Reggae.

(2) When is *the present participle* (*~ing*) used, and when is *the perfect participle* (*~ed* and *other irregular rules*) used?

(3) Which of the following sentences are **ungrammatical**? Correct the ungrammatical sentences.

1. The girl play tennis is Mary.

2. The people swum in the pool are synchronized swimmers.

3. The language spoke in Japan is Japanese.

4. The food loved by Korean is Kimchi.

5. The man stood next to Irving in the picture is Derice's father.

Activity 19: Information Gap for Grammar

Work in pairs. Each of you will be given pictures of people doing things. Some of the people's names are given to you but some are missing. Find out the people's names by asking your partner.

Model A: Who is **the boy hitting a ball**?
B: **The boy hitting a ball** is Tom.

Student A

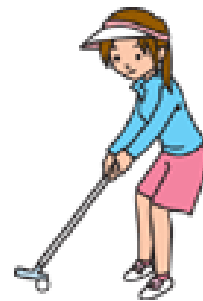
Tom



()



Ann



()



()



Hana



Paul



Tom



()



Ken



()



Edward



Catherine



()



Writing

Activity 20: Pre-Writing

You will write an imaginary story about the team after they went back to Jamaica. Write down your idea.

1. After they went back to Jamaica from the Olympic Games what did they do?



Yul
↓



Derice
↓



Junior
↓



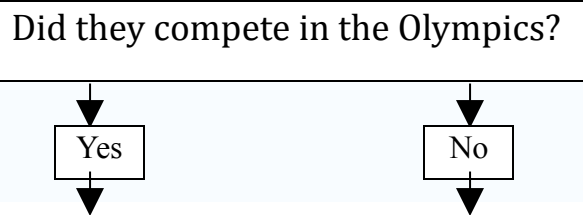
Sanka
↓



Irving
↓

2. How did other people react? (Other people can be the government, family, and so on)

3. Four years later...



Activity 21: Writing

Write a story after the team went back to Jamaica, and four years later. After you finish writing, **proofread your writing**.



Activity 22: Peer Feedback

Exchange stories with another student, and **give feedback to each other's story**.

Questions	Yes/No	Comments
1. Did the writer clearly describe each character after the team went back to Jamaica in his/her story? About Derice		
About Yul		
About Junior		
About Sanka		
About Irving		
2. Did the writer clearly describe the reaction of other people after the team went back to Jamaica?		
3. Did the writer clearly describe the bobsled team four years later?		
4. Was this story attractive and interesting for you?		
[Any other comment]		

Answer Keys

Activity 1: Brainstorming

Answers will vary. (e.g.) Nation: Japan, Canada, Russia, etc. Nouns to describe: fun, game, skate, ski, etc. Adjective to describe: excited, beautiful, strong, etc. Verbs to describe: compete, cooperate, jump, etc. Adverbs to describe: slowly, fast, etc.

Activity 2: Winter Sports

1. B-c 2. D-a 3. C-d 4. A-b

Activity 3: Information Transfer (Scanning)

1. “Debut” means to appear in public for the first time or to become available to the public for the first time.

1972	The Philippines	This nation sent two alpine skiers to the 1972 Winter Olympics in Sapporo, Japan. In the slalom event, neither skier was able to finish
1980	Costa Rica	At Lake Placid, New York, <i>Arturo Kinch</i> competed in alpine skiing events there.
1988	Fiji, Guam, Guatemala, Jamaica, Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands	A large number of tropical nations attracted the 1988 Winter Olympics in Calgary, Canada.
2006	Ethiopia and Madagascar	In Turin, Italy.

Activity 4: Information Gap

Check your answers with our partner.

Nation or Area	Participated Year(s)	Location
 Cameroon	2002	Africa
 Ethiopia	2006	Africa
 Kenya	1998–2006	Africa
 Madagascar	2006	Africa
 Senegal	1984, 1992–1994, 2006	Africa
 Jamaica	1988–2002	Caribbean
 Netherlands Antilles	1988–1992	Caribbean
 Puerto Rico	1984–2002	Caribbean
 Trinidad and Tobago	1994–2002	Caribbean
 Virgin Islands	1984–2006	Caribbean
 Brazil	1992–2006	Central & South America
 Costa Rica	1980–1992, 2006	Central & South America
 Guatemala	1988	Central & South America
 Honduras	1992	Central & South America
 Venezuela	1998–2006	Central & South America

 American Samoa	1994	Oceania
 Fiji	1988, 1994, 2002	Oceania
 Guam	1988	Oceania
 Chinese Taipei	1972–1976, 1984–2006	Asia
 Hong Kong	2002–2006	Asia
 Philippines	1972, 1988–1992	Asia
 Thailand	2002–2006	Asia

Activity 5: Vocabulary Building (Suffixes)

1. compete (v) = competition (n), inspire (v) = inspiration (n)
2. tropic (n) = tropical (adj), finance (n) = financial (adj), crime (n) = criminal (adj)

Suffix Rule Noun + al = Adjective

3. true (adj) = truly (adv), lucky (adj) = luckily (adv), similar (adj) = similarly

Suffix Rule Adjective + ly = Adverb

Activity 6: Mnemonics

Answers will vary.

Activity 7: Guessing from a Picture

Answers will vary.

- (e.g.) 1. They are in the bathroom because I can see a bathtub and a shower curtain.
2. They may be good friends.
3. They are sitting in the bathtub and holding others' shoulders.
4. Because they are protecting themselves from an earthquake.

Activity 8: Listening to a Song

1. Jamaica 2. Bobsled 3. To go to Olympics

Song Lyrics; "Jamaican Bobsledding Chant"

nuff people say they know they cant believe, **jamaica** we have a **bobsled** team
(repeat once)

we have the one derice, and the one jr., yule brenner, and the man sank

the fastest of the fastest of jamaican sprinters, **go to olympics**, fight for jamaica
(repeat everything except for that last part)

the fastest of the fastest of jamaican sprinters, respect to the man irv blitser

Activity 9: Pre-reading (Skimming)

- a. 3 b. 1 c. 2 d. 5 e. 6 f. 4

Activity 10: Reading

Answer will vary.

Activity 11: Reading Comprehension

Yul (a, g), Derice (a, g), Junior (a, d, f), Sanka (e, i), Irvin (b, c, h)

Activity 12: Reading for More Details

1. Because he was tripped by another runner in the trial race.
2. Because Irvin asked his old friend to lend a sled.
3. Though their sled flipped at the corner, the team, at the end, felt victorious.

Activity 13: Discussion

Answer will vary.

Activity 14: Problem-Solving

Answer will vary.

Activity 15: Dictation

1. bobsled 2. wheels 3. elements 4. steady 5. runners 6. winter 7. penguins 8. bath 9. have 10. to 11. eye 12. whole 13. together 14. Forget

Activity 16: From Listening to Reading

Paragraph #(2)

Activity 17: Be a Voice Actor! [Option: Role-Playing]

Activity 18: Grammar Consciousness Raising

- (1) Make sure students examine the sentences carefully.
- (2) Present participle (-ing) is used to describe someone who is doing, and past participle (-ed, or irregular form) is used to describe something that is done.
- (3) 1. (ungrammatical) The girl playing tennis is Mary.
2. (ungrammatical) The people swimming in the pool are synchronized swimmers.
3. (ungrammatical) The language spoken in Japan is Japanese.
4. (grammatical)
5. (ungrammatical) The man standing next to Irving in the picture is Derice's father.

Activity 19: Information Gap for Grammar

Check your answers with our partner.

Activities 20-22: Pre-Writing, Writing, Peer Feedback

Answers will vary.

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