

section 2

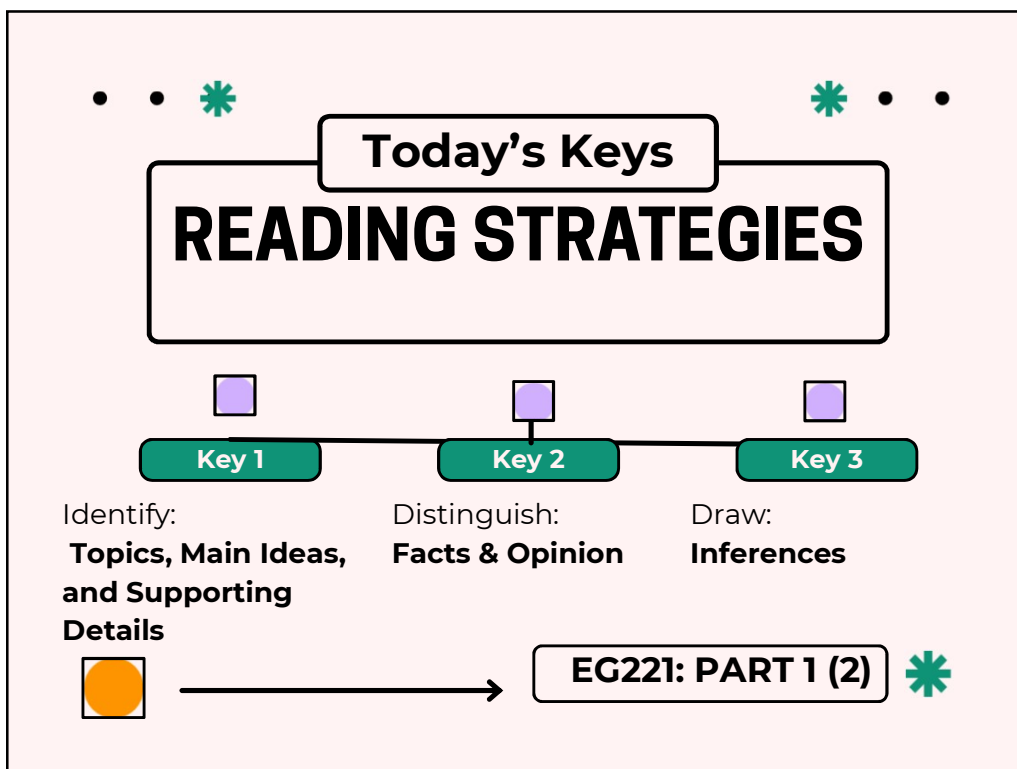
PART 1

EG221

TH 1.30 - 4.30 PM

→

* *



Today's Keys

READING STRATEGIES

Key 1 Key 2 Key 3

Identify: **Topics, Main Ideas, and Supporting Details** Distinguish: **Facts & Opinion** Draw: **Inferences**

→ EG221: PART 1 (2) *

CORE IDEAS



Key 1

TOPIC = "ISSUE" (main idea) + (debatable) aspect

FRAME (argumentative text) =

take a stance; back up (convince);
'counter-argument' (opposing viewpoints)



P. 9 - 14



CORE IDEAS



Key 1

**MAIN IDEA = 1. obviously stated (clearly written)
2. unstated (**implied/inference**)**

THESIS STATEMENT - writer's stance

- usu, at beginning
(not always)



P. 9 - 14



CORE IDEAS * . .

Key 1

MAIN IDEA = Importance of Education

THESIS STATEMENT
= Should the government invest more in education?

EXAMPLE 1

→ P. 9 - 14 *

CORE IDEAS * . .

Key 1

EXAMPLE 2

MAIN IDEA = Dangers of Climate Change

THESIS STATEMENT
= Should climate change be a top priority for governments?
= Climate change should be a top priority for governments.

→ P. 9 - 14 *

CORE IDEAS * . .

Key 1

EXAMPLE 1

MAIN IDEA = Importance of Education

THESIS STATEMENT
= Should the government invest more in education?
= The government should invest more in education.

→ P. 9 - 14 *

CORE IDEAS * . .

Key 1

Supporting Detail = 1. Primary / Major
2. Secondary / Minor

Topic - Thesis Statement - Supporting Detail
= parallelism & coordination

→ P. 9 - 14 *

CORE IDEAS

Key 1

1. First main idea
A. Major supporting detail
1. Minor supporting detail
2. Minor supporting detail

2. Second main idea
A. Major supporting detail
1. Minor supporting detail
2. Minor supporting detail

P. 9 - 14

Key 1

EXAMPLE

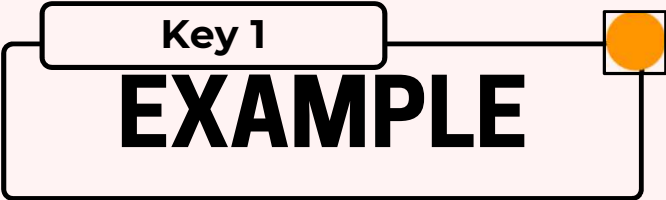
Topic: _____

Main idea: _____

Supporting details:

A. _____

B. _____

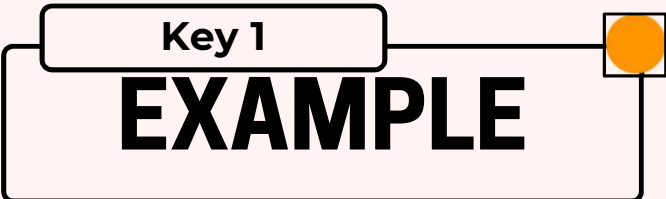
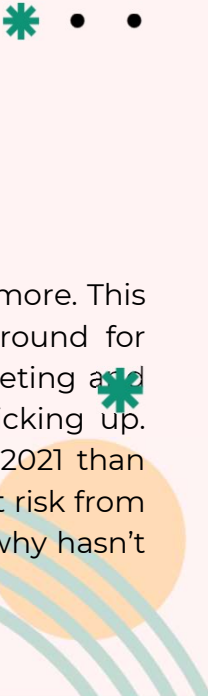


Key 1

EXAMPLE

Paragraph 1

In principle, it sounds simple: eat less and move more. This dietary advice for tackling obesity has been around for decades. Yet, despite all the calorie counting, dieting and exercising, worldwide obesity rates just keep ticking up. People in the US, for example, were heavier in 2021 than there were in 2020, placing many more people at risk from diabetes and other serious chronic diseases. So why hasn't this approach to weight control worked?




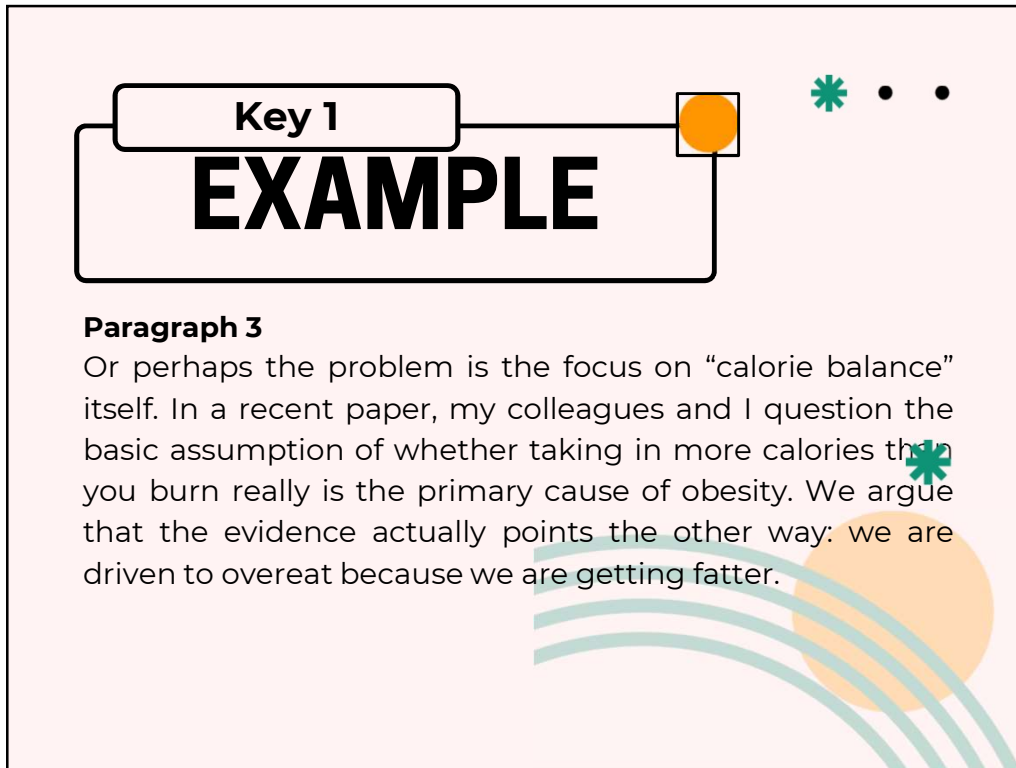
Key 1

EXAMPLE

Paragraph 2

One possibility is that we haven't tried hard enough. Perhaps we have lacked the discipline and willpower to maintain healthy dietary and exercise habits—a challenge made more difficult today for those surrounded by inexpensive, tasty, highly processed foods.



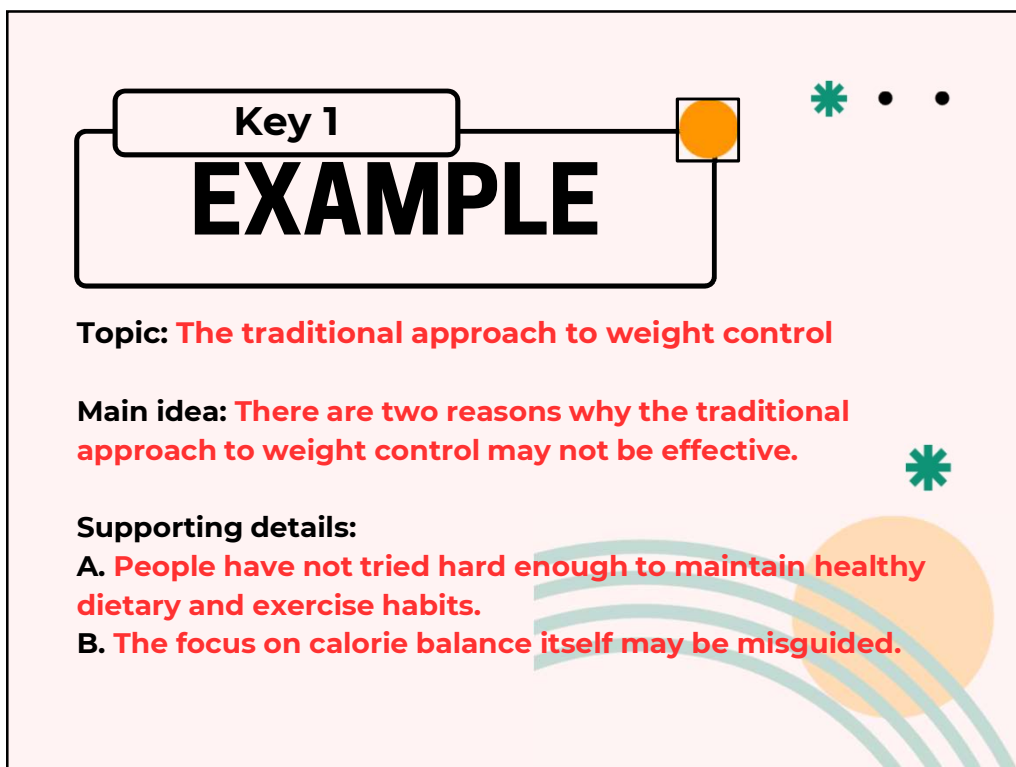


Key 1

EXAMPLE

Paragraph 3

Or perhaps the problem is the focus on “calorie balance” itself. In a recent paper, my colleagues and I question the basic assumption of whether taking in more calories than you burn really is the primary cause of obesity. We argue that the evidence actually points the other way: we are driven to overeat because we are getting fatter.



Key 1

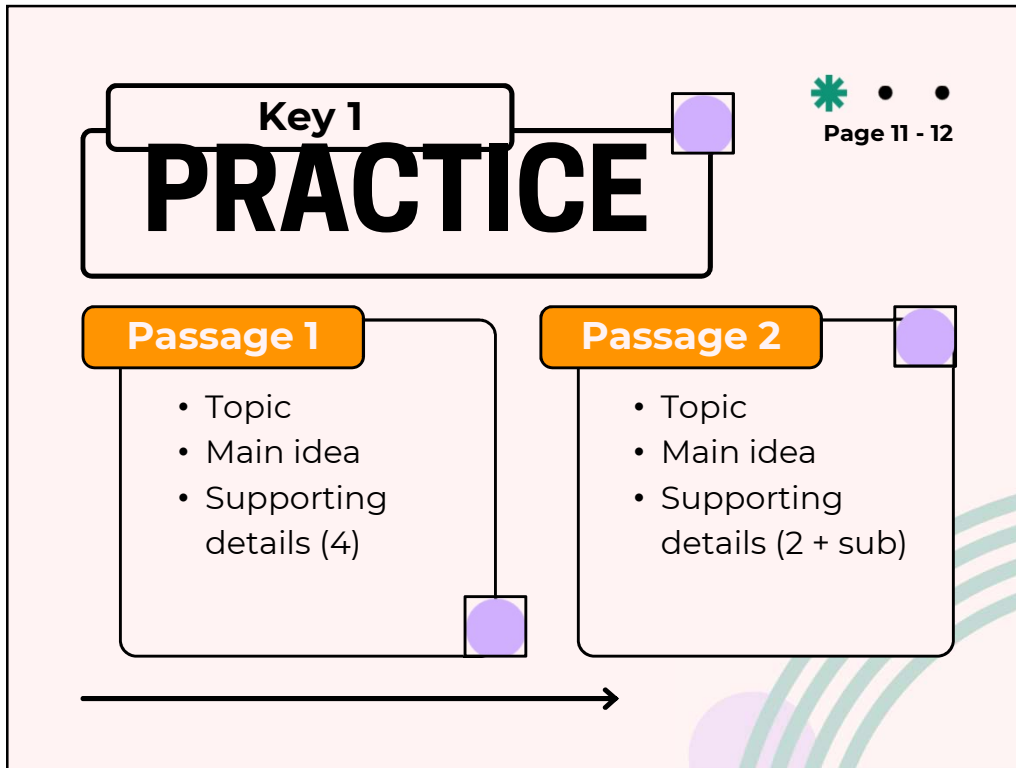
EXAMPLE

Topic: The traditional approach to weight control

Main idea: There are two reasons why the traditional approach to weight control may not be effective.

Supporting details:

- A. People have not tried hard enough to maintain healthy dietary and exercise habits.**
- B. The focus on calorie balance itself may be misguided.**



Practice 1

PASSAGE 1

Loneliness crushes the soul, but researchers are finding it does far more damage than that. It is linked to strokes, heart disease, dementia, inflammation and suicide; it breaks the heart literally as well as figuratively.

→ **EG221**

Practice 1



PASSAGE 1

Loneliness is as deadly as smoking 15 cigarettes a day and more lethal than consuming six alcoholic drinks a day, according to the surgeon general of the United States, Dr. Vivek Murthy. Loneliness is more dangerous for health than obesity, he says—and, alas, we have been growing more lonely. A majority of Americans now report experiencing loneliness, based on a widely used scale that asks questions such as whether people lack companionship or feel left out.



EG221



Practice 1



PASSAGE 1

Yet there are solutions as well, approaches that build connections and bind us together. Britain is the pioneer of these efforts, having established the post of minister for loneliness in 2018. Britain oversees public-private partnerships that collectively knit millions of people together with programs like nature walks, songwriting workshops and community litter pickups.



EG221



Practice 1

PASSAGE 1

A minister for loneliness is less obvious need than a defense minister or a foreign minister. But other countries are paying attention: Japan has also appointed a minister for loneliness, Sweden has a minister for social affairs who has tackled the issue aggressively, and there have been calls in Australia and other countries for such a post.



EG221



Key 1

MODEL ANS.

Topic: Efforts to combat the health risks of loneliness

Main idea: Loneliness is a major public health problems, and governments around the world are taking steps to solve it.

Key 1

MODEL ANS.

Supporting details:

- A. Britain has pioneered efforts by establishing the post of minister for loneliness in 2018. *
- B. Japan has also appointed a minister for loneliness.
- C. Sweden has a minister for social affairs who has tackled the issue aggressively.
- D. There have been calls in Australia and other countries for such a post.




Practice 1

EG221

**PASSAGE 2**

Are human beings fundamentally good or fundamentally bad?
Are people mostly generous, or are they mostly selfish?

Over the centuries, many of our leading lights have taken the view that people are basically selfish. Machiavelli argued that people are deceitful, ungrateful and covetous. Classical economics is based on the idea that people relentlessly pursue their self-interest. "The average human being is about 95 percent selfish in the narrow meaning of the term," the economist Gordon Tullock once wrote. In his book "The Selfish Gene," the evolutionary biologist Richard Dawkins argued, "We are born selfish." In the public at large, only 30 percent of Americans say they can trust the people around them, suggesting quite a grim view of human nature.



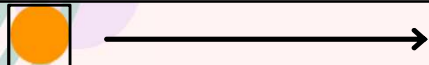
EG221

Practice 1

PASSAGE 2

But what if this dark view of our nature is not true?

In a recent experiment led by the psychologists Ryan J. Dwyer, William J. Brady and Elizabeth W. Dunn and the TED curator Chris Anderson, 200 people in seven nations around the world were each given \$10,000, free, and then reported how they spent the money. Did they keep it all themselves? No. On average, the participants spent more than \$6,400 of it to benefit others, including almost \$1,700 on donations to charity. Of that prosocial spending, \$3,678 went to people outside their immediate household, and \$2,163 was spent on strangers, acquaintances and donations to organizations.

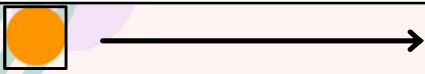


EG221

Practice 1

PASSAGE 2

People used the money to take friends out for meals or to support families that had lost loved ones or to support an organization that provides construction training to marginalized people. Sounds pretty generous to me.



EG221

Practice 1

PASSAGE 2

But wait a second, the cynic says. Maybe they were just spending that way so they could selfishly win status and applause. Not likely. Some of the people in the experiment were told to record their spending on Twitter, and the rest were told to keep their spending private. There was little difference between those who publicized their outlays and those who didn't.

Overall, the researchers concluded that people find it rewarding to spend money on others.




Key 1

MODEL ANS.

Topic: The debate over whether humans are fundamentally good or bad

Main idea: People are mostly generous.

stance

Key 1

MODEL ANS.

Supporting details:

I. They find it rewarding to spend money on others.

A. They take friends out for meals.

B. They support families that have lost loved ones.

C. They support organizations that provide construction training to marginalised people.

II. They do not do it for status or applause.

FACT-OPINION

Key 2

FACT	OPINION
<p>A statement that can be verified (proven)</p> <p>*objective*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • data • statistics 	<p>*subjective*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • personal beliefs • experiences • values

→ p. 15 - 17

FACT-OPINION

Key 2

FACT	OPINION
<p>A statement that can be verified (proven)</p> <p><i>*objective*</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “expert opinion” <p>(research study, scholarly text)</p>	<p><i>*subjective*</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “well-supported opinions” <p>(+ convincing evidence)</p>

—————→ p. 15 - 17

Knowing The OPINIONS

Some hints

“stated in a **more tentative and subjective** manner”

- **modal verbs**
- **hedging language**
- **personal pronouns**
- **judgment words**

Knowing The

FACT-OPINION

1. FACT
The global education system is not meeting the needs of all students.

OPINION
Every child deserves access to a quality education.

→ EG221

Knowing The

FACT-OPINION

2. FACT
The rise of social media has had a profound impact on society.

OPINION
Social media platforms need to do more to address the negative impacts of their platforms.

→ EG221

Knowing The

FACT-OPINION

3. FACT
Discrimination is still a major problem in many countries around the world.

OPINION
Everyone should be treated equally, regardless of their race, gender, sexual orientation, religion, or any other factor.

→ EG221

Knowing The

FACT-OPINION

4. FACT
Artificial intelligence is rapidly developing and has the potential to transform many aspects of our lives.

OPINION
The world needs to carefully consider ethical implications of artificial intelligence.

→ EG221

Knowing The

FACT-OPINION

5. FACT
The global consumption of meat is increasing, and this is contributing to climate change and deforestation.

OPINION
People should eat less meat and more plant-based foods.

EG221

Key 2

PRACTICE

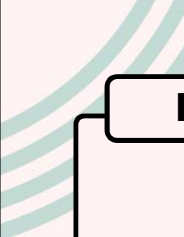
Page 16 - 17

Passage 1

- Fact
- or
- Opinion

Passage 2

- Fact
- or
- Opinion

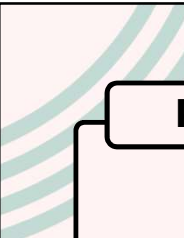


Practice 2

EG221

PASSAGE 1

“What do you want to be when you grow up?” is a question that dogged many of us when we were kids. Sometimes it was asked in elementary school, when it was preposterous for any child to have a concrete idea of what they wanted to be. Some kids said they wanted to do what their parents did or that they wanted to be a teacher, because those were their working role models. Even those with a passion for something specific—didn’t realise that those talents could turn into careers.

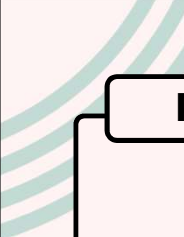


Practice 2

EG221

PASSAGE 1

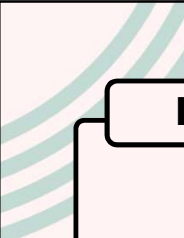
Research shows that two out of three high school students and recent high school graduates say they would have benefited from more career exploration in middle and/or high school. Additional research shows that most high school graduates (75%) do not feel prepared to make college or career decisions after graduation.



Practice 2 → EG221

PASSAGE 1


While college can be a smart choice with numerous benefits, it has become a default option for too many. Longstanding stigmas taint great non-degree pathways to success, such as career and technical education (CTE) and apprenticeships.



Practice 2 → EG221

PASSAGE 1

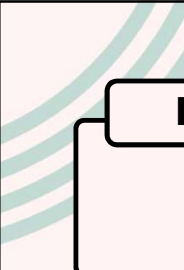
However, based on a recent study, less than half of respondents who identified as members of Generation Z—born between the late 1990s and early 2010s—said they had enough information to decide what post-high school pathway was best for them.



Practice 2 → EG221

PASSAGE 1


Instead of simply asking a young person what they want to be when they grow up, the questions I would pose to a young person today are: What do you love to do? And what are you passionate about? From there, the goal for all educators should be giving students in middle and high school the tools they need to imagine, explore and plan a rewarding career path.




Practice 2 → EG221


PASSAGE 2

“Stop using weak language.” If you’re a woman, you’ve probably gotten this advice from a mentor, a coach or a teacher. If you want to be heard, use more forceful language. If you want a raise or a promotion, demand it. As the saying goes, nice girls don’t get the corner office.






Practice 2

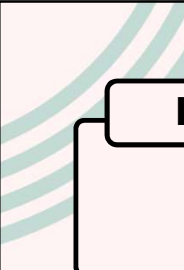



EG221


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PASSAGE 2

This advice may be well intentional, but it's misguided. Disclaimers (I might be wrong, but ...), hedges (maybe, sort of), and tag questions (don't you think?) can be a strategic advantage. So-called weak language is an unappreciated source of strength. Understanding why can explain a lot about the way women acquire power and influence—and how men do, too.






Practice 2

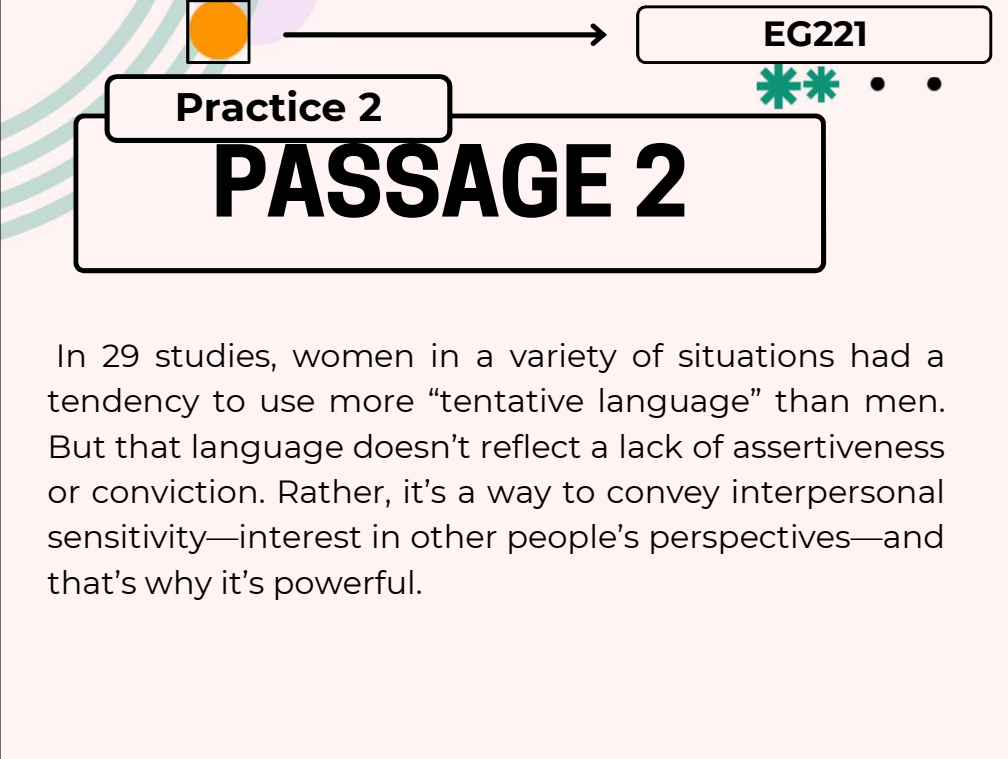


EG221


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PASSAGE 2

It turns out that women who use weak language when they ask for raises are more likely to get them. In one experiment, experienced managers watched videos of people negotiating for higher pay and weighed in on whether the request should be granted. The participants were more willing to support a salary bump for women—and said they would be more eager to work with them—if the request sounded tentative: “I don't know how typical it is for people at my level to negotiate,” they said, following a script, “but I'm hopeful you'll see my skill at negotiating as something important that I bring to the job.” By using a disclaimer (“I don't know...”) and a hedge (“I hope...”), the women reinforced the supervisor's authority and avoided the impression of arrogance. For the men who asked for a raise, however, weak language neither helped nor hurt. No one was fazed if they just came out and demanded more money.

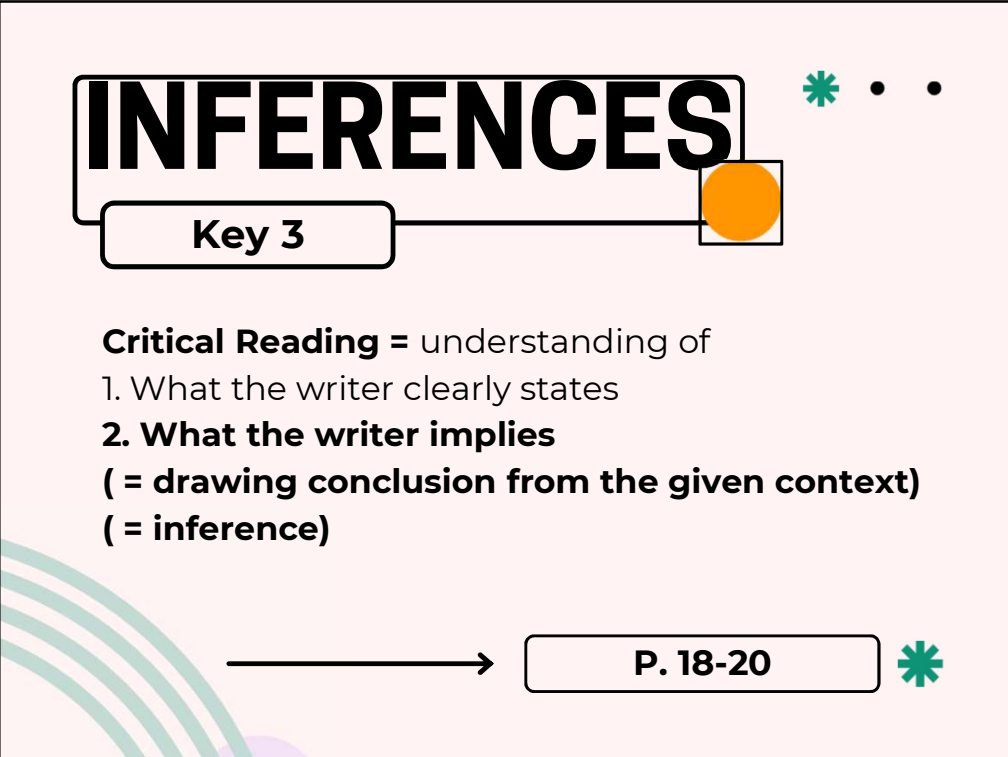


EG221

Practice 2

PASSAGE 2

In 29 studies, women in a variety of situations had a tendency to use more “tentative language” than men. But that language doesn’t reflect a lack of assertiveness or conviction. Rather, it’s a way to convey interpersonal sensitivity—interest in other people’s perspectives—and that’s why it’s powerful.




INFERENCES


Key 3

Critical Reading = understanding of

1. What the writer clearly states
2. **What the writer implies**
(= drawing conclusion from the given context)
(= inference)

P. 18-20




Practice 3 


PASSAGE 1

It was probably the most nerve-racking job interview in my life.

Across the table from me sat a person who had it all: years of professional experience, confidence and, perhaps most impressively from my vantage point, undergraduate and graduate degrees from two of the top journalism schools in the country. Here I was with a 10th-grade education and a G.E.D., hoping to impress a possible future colleague in an industry that expects impressive credentials.

It's normal to be anxious in a job interview, so in a sense my desire for approval that day was not out of the ordinary. Except I wasn't interviewing for the job. I was the interviewer. More specifically, I was a newly promoted digital editor at a major business magazine looking to hire my first staff writer.




Practice 3 


PASSAGE 1

I've never forgotten this dynamic: being in a managerial role in the New York City media industry—top of my game, as they say—and somehow still worrying that a job candidate might look up my educational background and wonder what right I had to be where I am.

That's the real power of education.

When we talk about the education divide in this country, it's often through the lens of political and cultural differences. College-educated Americans are assumed to be more progressive, vote Democratic, live in cities and work in professions that before the pandemic required being in an office. Their non-degreed counterparts, the story goes, tend to be more conservative, rural and employed in the kinds of blue-collar jobs that have been disappearing for the last 40 years.





Practice 3 

PASSAGE 1

Academic studies and polling data back up these stereotypes to some extent, but they are only one piece of a bigger picture of the giant rifts that have formed and continue to form between Americans who benefit from higher education and those who don't.

The education divide is equally about who gives us a chance, who lets us in the room and which rooms we get to be in. It's what made my encounter as a non-degreed editor interviewing a job candidate with a master's from a top journalism school feel so poignant. Had our roles in the interview been reversed that day, it's hard to imagine that my resume would even have been considered.





Practice 3 

PASSAGE 2

Tell me if you've heard this one: A social media influencer walks into a bar ...

No, wait. This isn't a joke. This is a 21st-century shakedown.



Here is how it works: An influencer walks into a restaurant to collect an evening's worth of free food and drink, having promised to create social media content extolling the restaurant's virtues. The influencer then orders far more than the agreed amount and walks away from the check for the balance or fails to tip or fails to post or all of the above. And the owners are left feeling conned.



Practice 3

PASSAGE 2

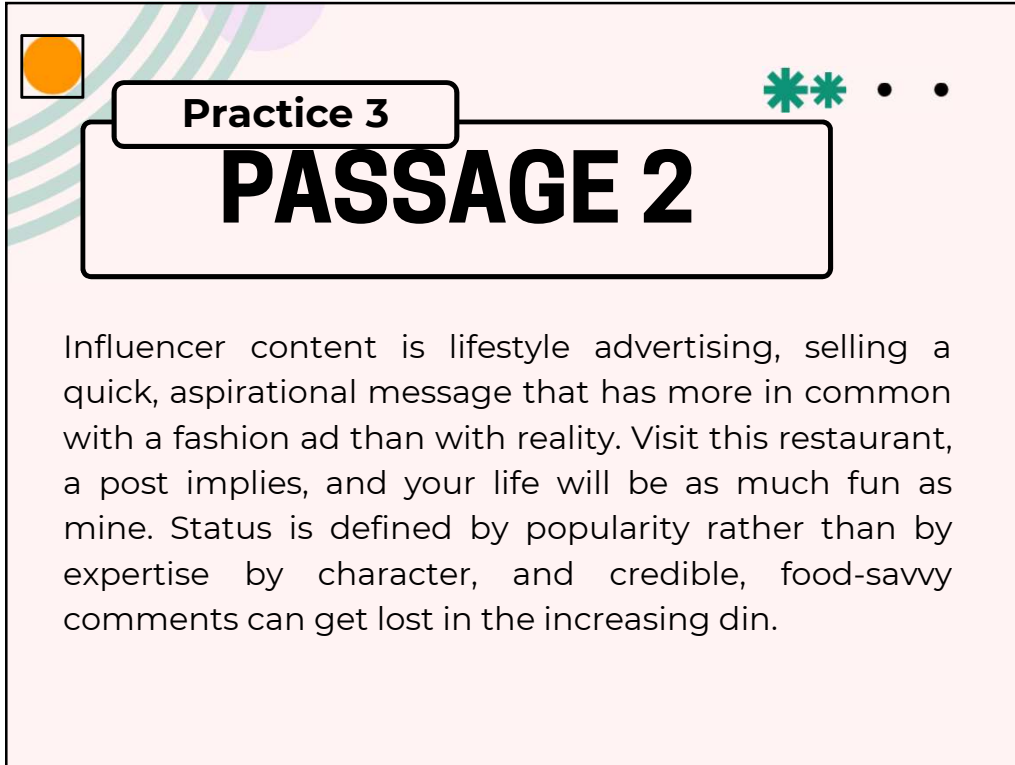
The swap of food for eyeballs is nothing new in our digital age; businesses can fail from a lack of exposure. But the entitled disregard—with emboldened influencers making outsize demands but not always fulfilling their end of the bargain—is a more recent phenomenon. They have come to realise that they have all the power, as defined by the number of followers they have on TikTok or YouTube or Instagram. It's an influence seller's market, defined by whatever the traffic will bear.



Practice 3

PASSAGE 2

In a business without boundaries, anything goes. Brian Bornemann, the chef and a co-owner of the restaurants Crudo e Nudo and Isla in Santa Monica, Calif., said that while there are reliable influencers, the “lower echelons” see a free meal as a way to build their personal brands. And the most entrepreneurial influencers, whether they have sophisticated skills or merely a prospector's zeal, offer an ascending roster of fee-based services. Exposure package can cost upwards of \$1,000 for a prescribed number of Instagram stories, posts and professionally made video, sometimes with performance bonuses tied to views.



Practice 3

PASSAGE 2

Influencer content is lifestyle advertising, selling a quick, aspirational message that has more in common with a fashion ad than with reality. Visit this restaurant, a post implies, and your life will be as much fun as mine. Status is defined by popularity rather than by expertise by character, and credible, food-savvy comments can get lost in the increasing din.



Week 2

THANK YOU

FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Any Questions?