

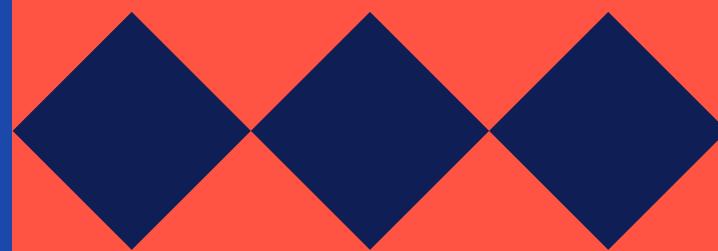
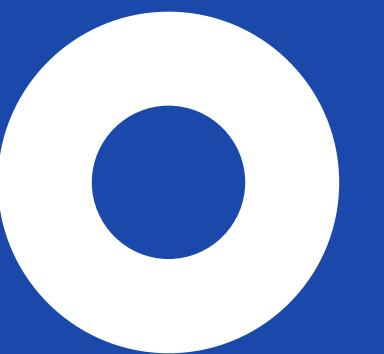
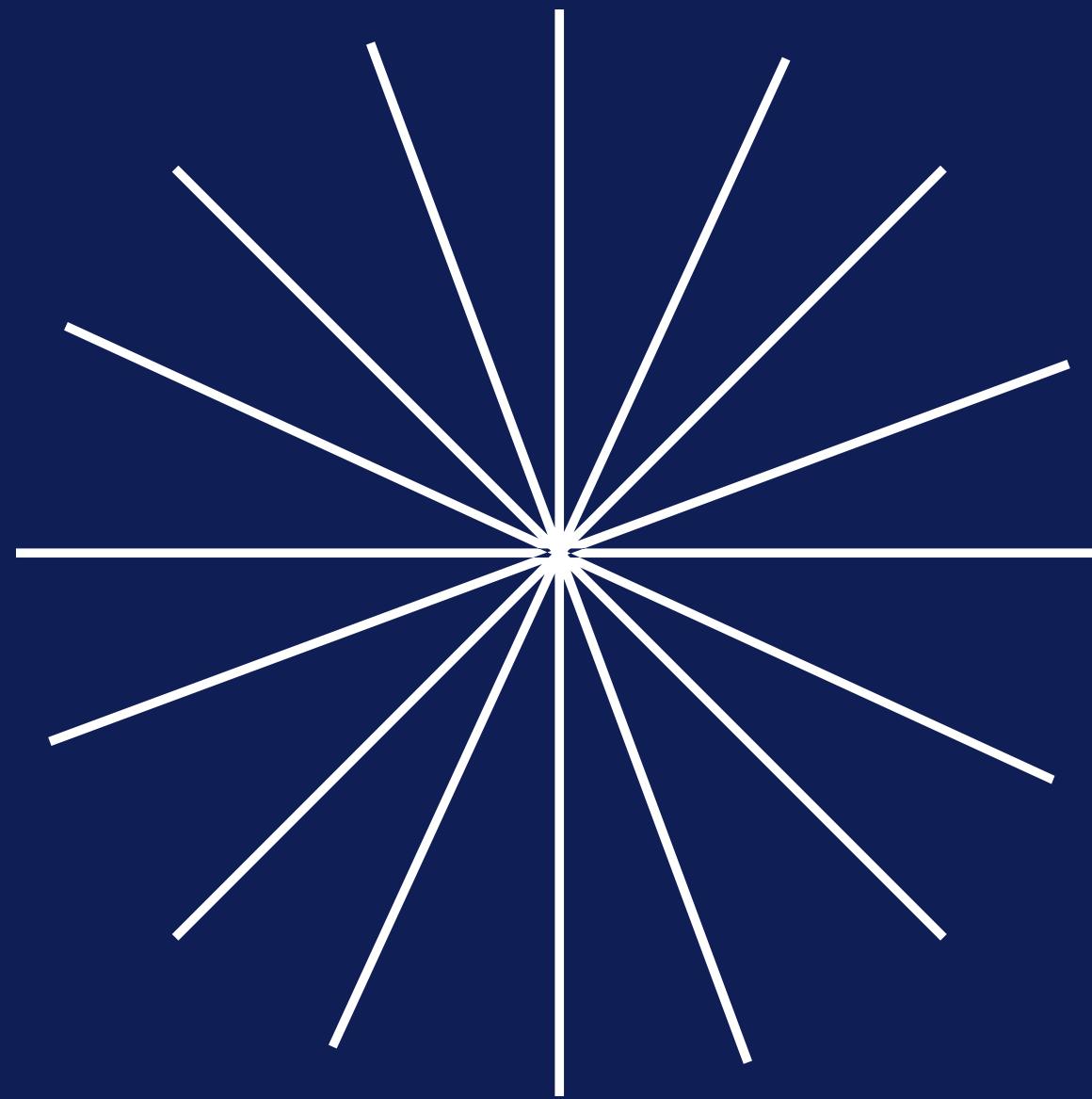
ORIENTATION

+ WEEK 1

English for Sciences and Technology

class 1

P.13-18



About the teacher

Aj. Pitchayanin Thanimkarn (Aj. Fon)

Facebook group: LI203010 Term 1/2021

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(Make sure you contact me during 6 am - 9 pm)

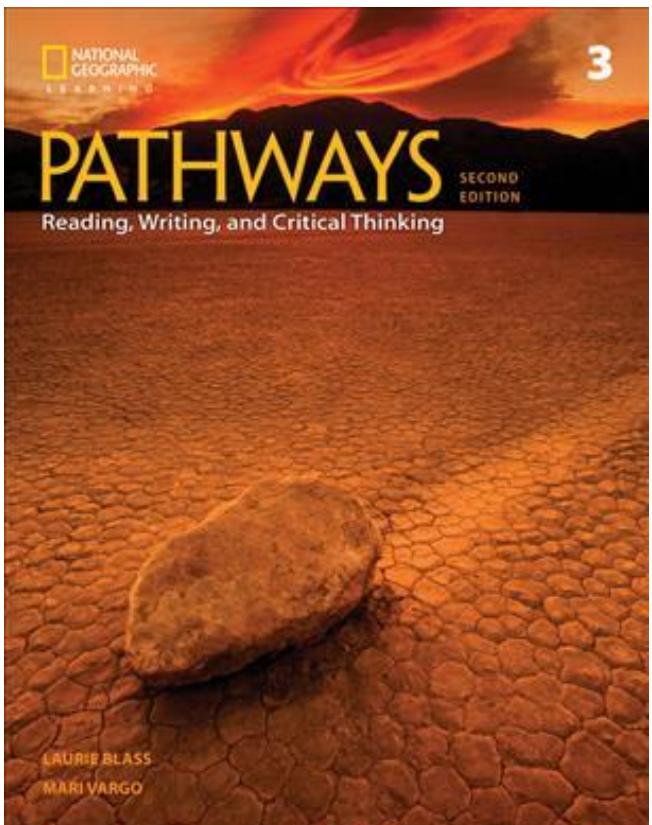


About the course

LI203010 English for Sciences and Technology

Pathways: Reading, Writing, and Critical Thinking 3 (280 baht)

Here's the QR code for book purchase



Photocopy is NOT allowed!

Online classrooms



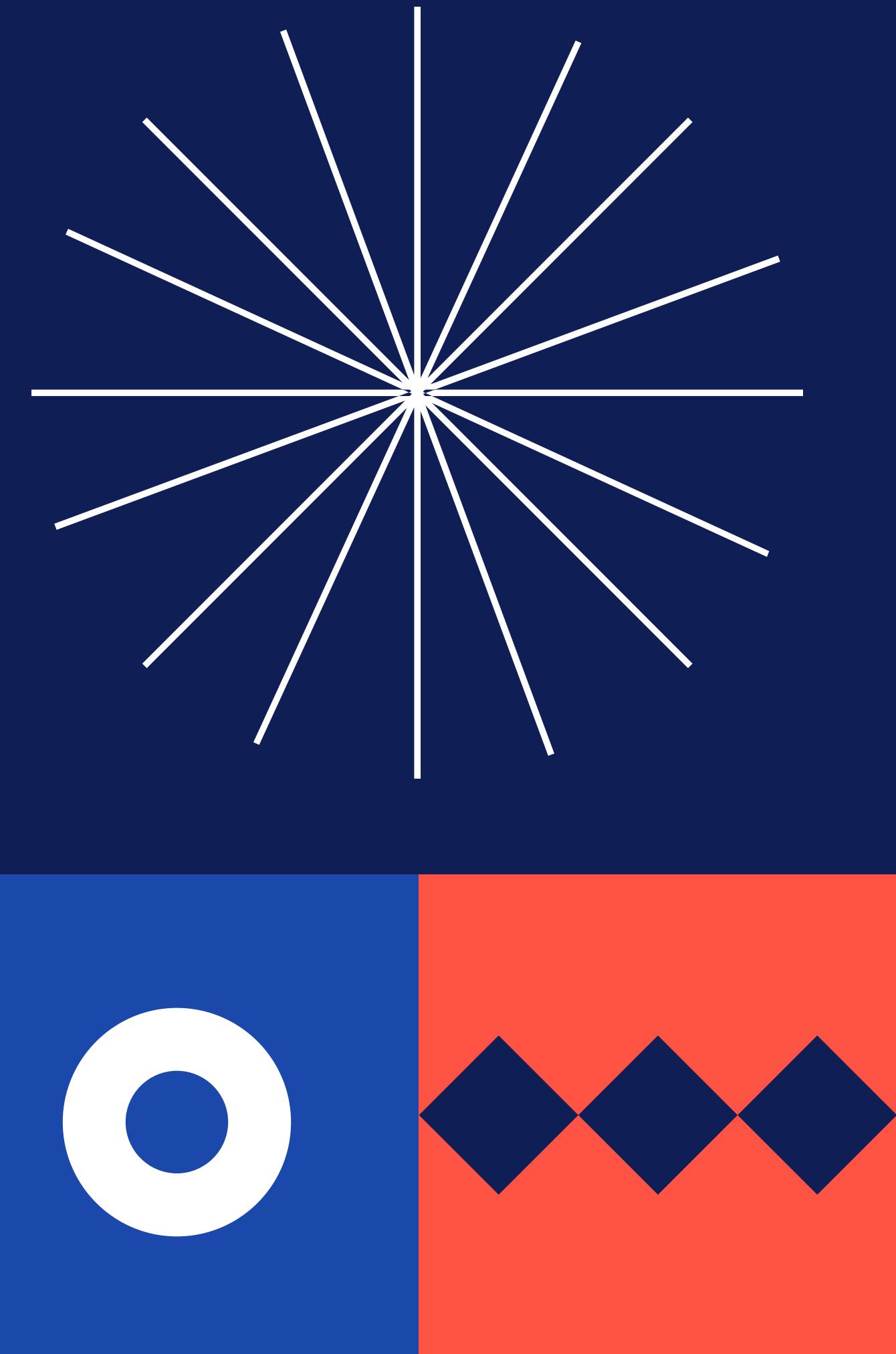
online class

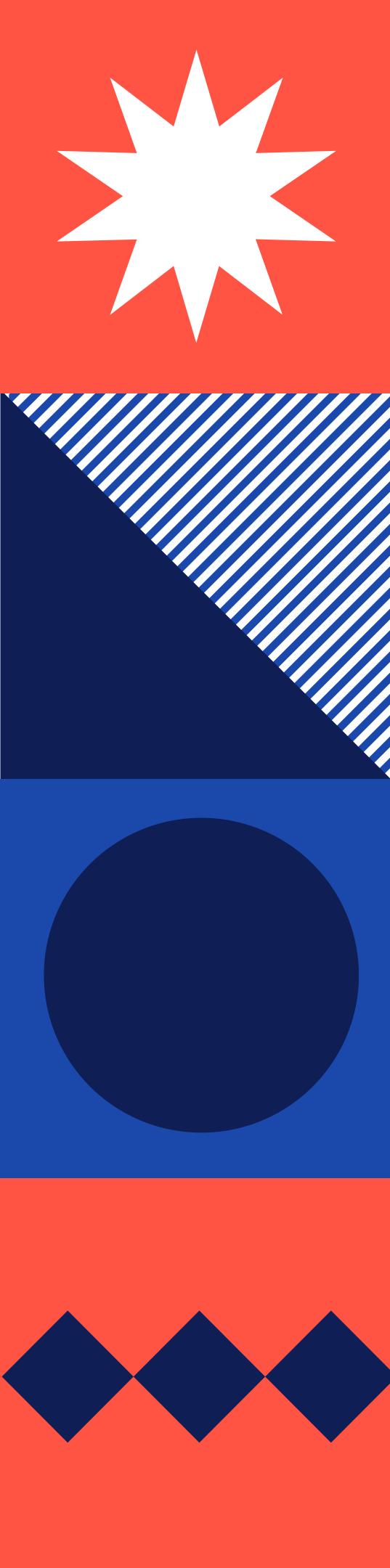


ICA submission

Grading 100%

- | | |
|--------------------|-----|
| 1. 4 ICAs (4x5%) | 20% |
| 2. Online workbook | 15% |
| 3. Midterm | 30% |
| 4. Final | 35% |





In-class assignments

ICA I: Writing a summary

Write a 100 word summary paragraph on the given topic and submit at the end of the class.

Due: Week 7 (23-27 Aug)

ICA 2: Writing a problem-solution essay

Write a 200-250 word five paragraph problem-solution essay on the given topic and submit at the end of the class.

Due: Week II (20-24 Sep)

ICA 3: Writing a process essay

Write a 200-250 word describing process essay on the given topic and submit at the end of the class.

Due: Week I4 (II-15 Oct)

ICA 4: Cause-effect PWP presentation

Give a 5-7 min cause-effect live presentation on the given topic.

Due: Week I7 (I-5 Nov)

Online workbook

- Ss log in to MyELT website
- 2 attempts
- MyELT score is based on ACCURACY not completion.
- Deadline: Oct 29, 2021 (Before 4 pm)



Class rules

- Even though attendance isn't included in scoring system, I suggest you join the class on time.
- In case you can't attend the class, notify me in advance via FB. DO NOT ask a friend to do this for you.



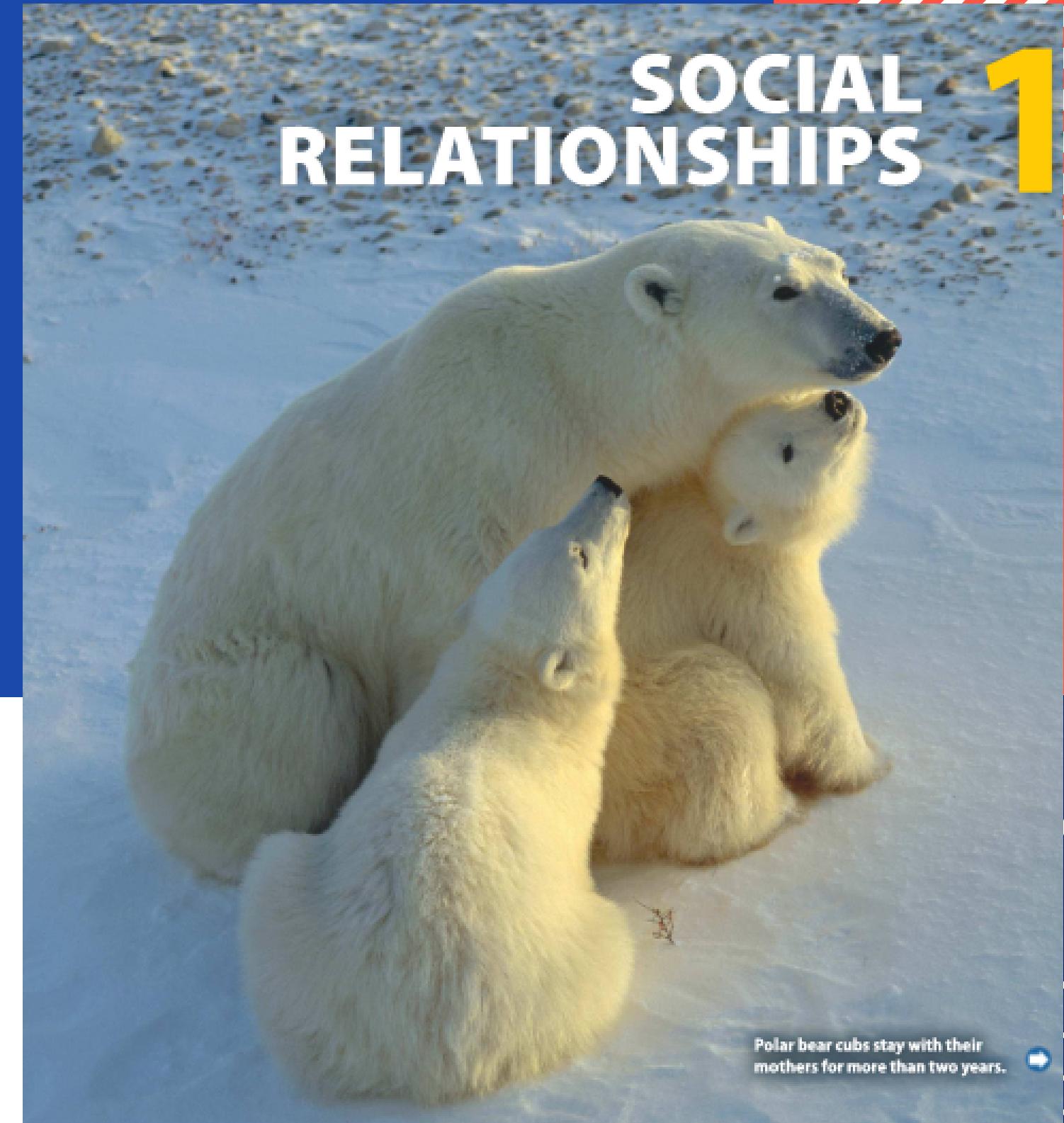
WEEK 1

KKULI

Class 1

Today's agenda:

- Group discussions
- Reading 'Gender in the Wild' (p.14-16)
- Exercises p. 17-18



SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS 1

Polar bear cubs stay with their mothers for more than two years.

ACADEMIC SKILLS

READING Identifying main and supporting ideas
WRITING Writing body paragraphs
GRAMMAR Making comparisons
CRITICAL THINKING Analyzing evidence

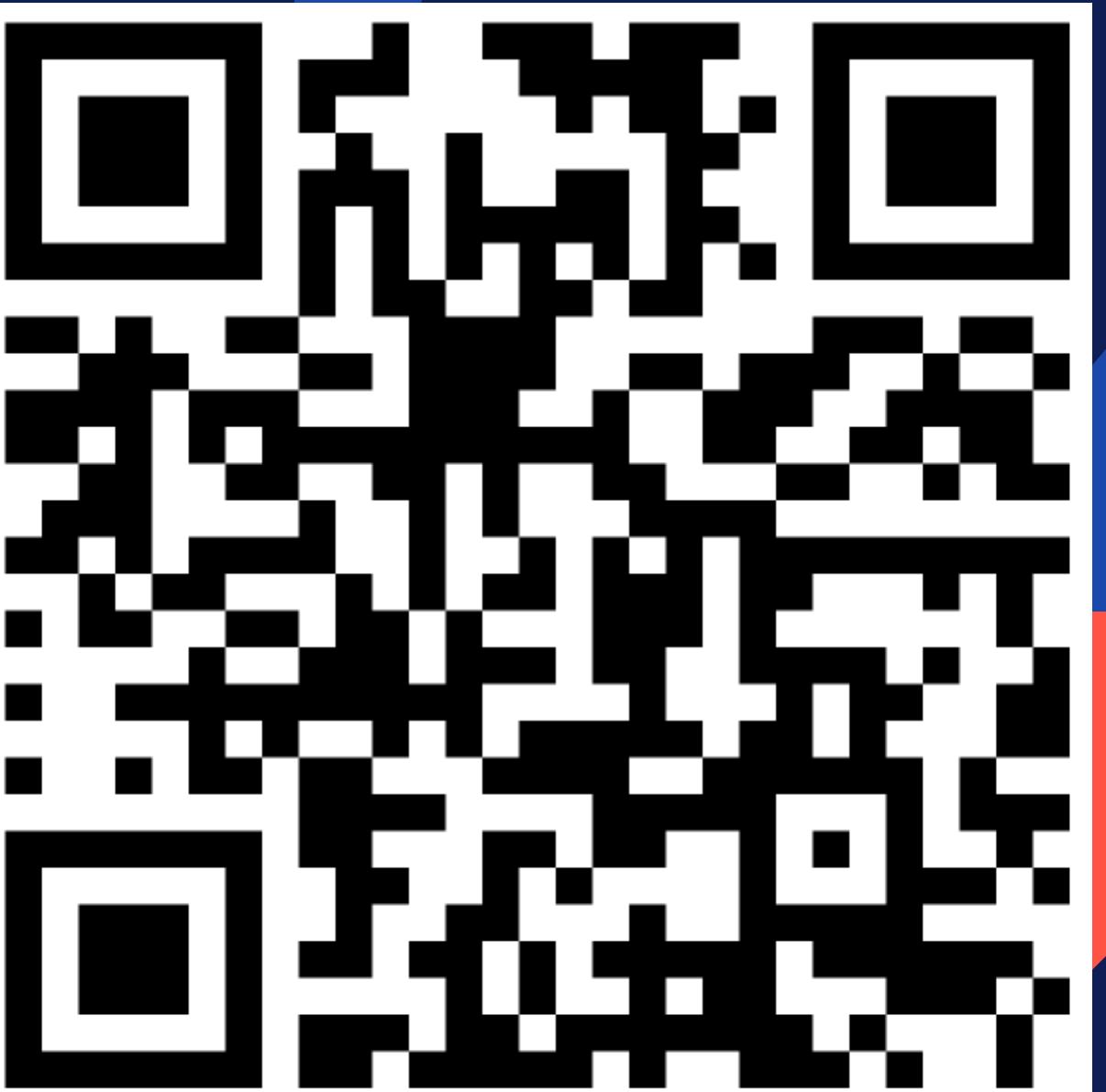
THINK AND DISCUSS

1 Aside from humans, what other animals live in social groups?
2 What similarities do you think there are between human relationships and animal relationships?

Class Discussion

Share your answer on Padlet.

Aside from humans, what other animals live in social groups?



PREPARING TO READ



- A The words and phrases in blue below are used in Reading 2. Read the sentences. Then match the correct form of each word or phrase to its definition.

Researchers have **observed** that children **generally** sleep better when parents **establish** a regular bedtime routine.

Previously, it was common for **extended families** to live together in one home. But today, fewer people live with their grandparents or other relatives.

Coyotes and wolves have similar **social structures**—both live in family groups.

It's normal for children, regardless of **gender**, to have an **intense** feeling of fear when they are separated from their parents. These strong feelings often go away with time.

One way to **discipline** children is to send them to their rooms alone.

When animals shed their fur, new fur grows to **replace** the fur that is lost.

1. _____ (adv) usually
2. _____ (adj) very great or extreme
- LN 3. _____ (n) a group that includes uncles, cousins, grandparents, etc.
4. _____ (n) the way a group of people or animals is organized
5. _____ (n) the characteristics of being male or female
6. _____ (v) to create or start something that will last a long time
7. _____ (v) to train someone to follow rules or codes of behavior
8. _____ (v) to notice something after looking closely
9. _____ (v) to have something new or different instead of the original
10. _____ (adv) before the time period that you are talking about

Exercise A p. 13



A The words and phrases in **blue** below are used in Reading 2. Read the sentences. Then match the correct form of each word or phrase to its definition.

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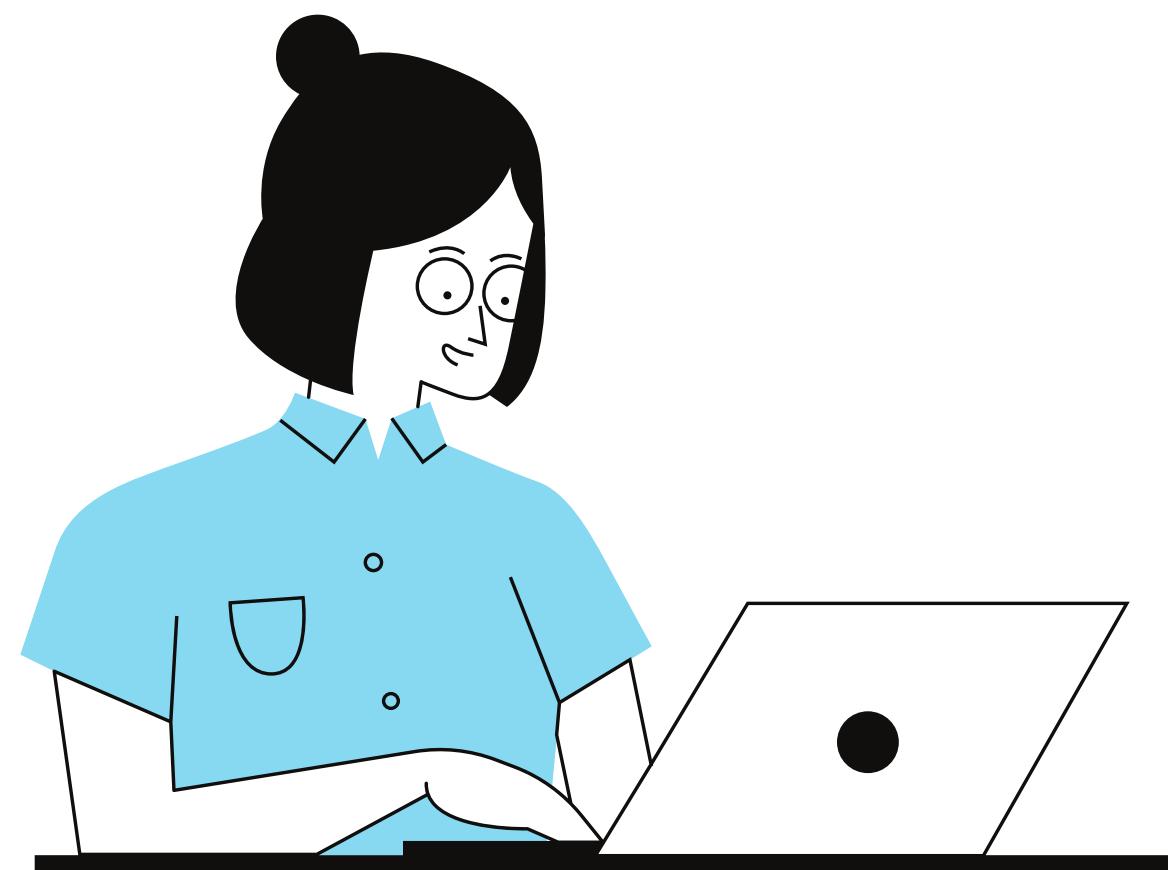
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When animals shed their fur, new fur grows to **replace** the fur that is lost.



Use 'annotate' function to write your answers on screen

1. _____ (adv) usually
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GENDER IN THE WILD

1.02

- A How does **gender** impact family relationships in the wild? Recent studies show how gender influences the **social structure** of elephants, geladas, and chimps.

Studies Show Gender Effect in Elephant Societies

Young elephants grow up in **extended** matriarchal¹ **families**. Elephant mothers, aunts, grandmothers, and female friends cooperate to raise babies in large, carefully organized

females continue throughout their lives, which can be as long as 70 years. In contrast, young male elephants stay close to their female family members until they are 14. Then they **generally** leave their mothers and form other groups with male elephants.

Previously, male elephants were perceived to be less social than females. However, a recent c study at Etosha National Park in Namibia shows that males often form **intense**, long-lasting friendships with other males. During

- CN B groups. This system helps protect young orphan elephants when hunters or farmers kill their mothers. When a young elephant is orphaned, other females take over the dead mother's role. The strong bonds between

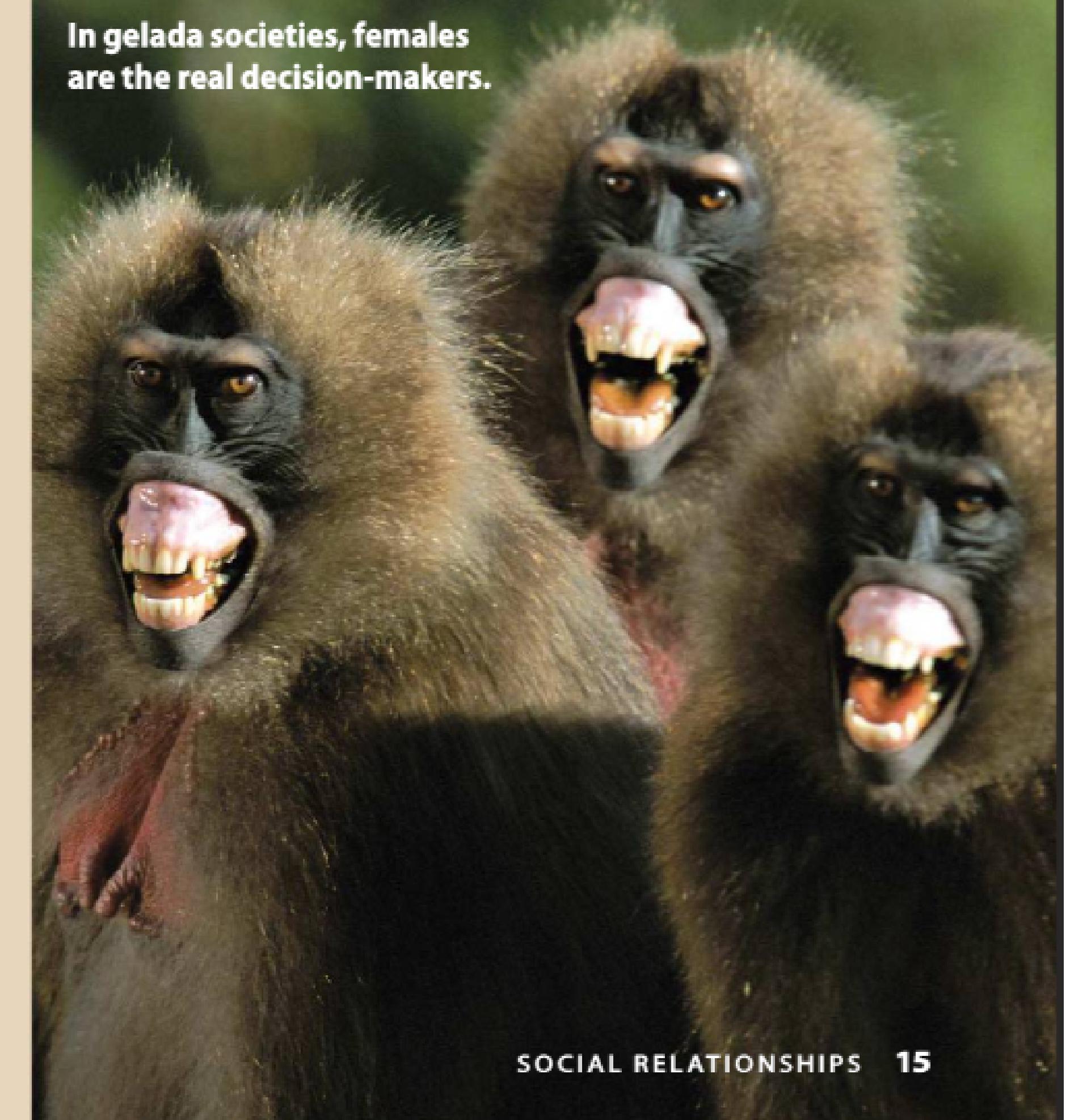
¹In a matriarchal family or group, the rulers are female and power is passed from mother to daughter.

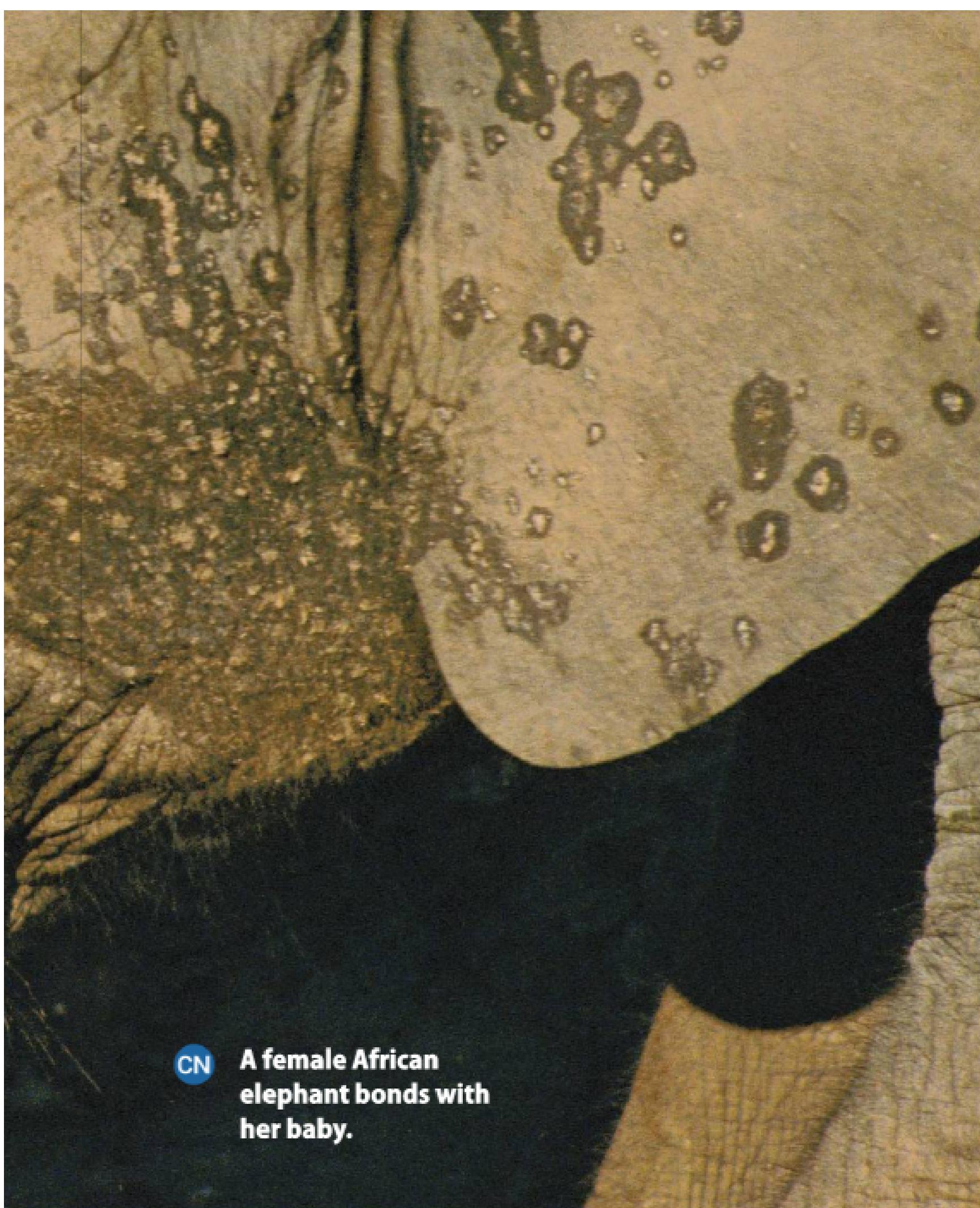


the study, Stanford University behavioral psychologist Caitlin O'Connell-Rodwell found that each member knew his status, and that the group followed a strict social hierarchy. Older males act as teachers and mediators² for younger ones, controlling or **disciplining** them when conflict occurs. These strict rules of behavior are helpful when food and drink are scarce. O'Connell-Rodwell observed that “in dry years, the strict pecking order they **establish** benefits all of them.” For example, the young bulls know they must get in line behind the more senior elephants. In this way, everyone gets a turn to eat and drink, conflict is avoided, and peace is maintained.

²A mediator is someone who helps two people or groups solve an issue or a problem.

In gelada societies, females are the real decision-makers.





CN

A female African
elephant bonds with
her baby.

Gelada Study Reveals Female Primates with Power

Geladas are primates that live in the remote highlands of Ethiopia. Males are larger than females, but females have the real power in family groups. Wildlife biologist Chadden Hunter studies geladas in Simen Mountains National Park in Ethiopia. Hunter has observed that typical family units have between two and eight adult females, their offspring, and a primary male, which researchers call the family male. Gelada males have little say in what the family does from day to day. The females decide where and how long to graze³ for food, when to move, and where to sleep. They also choose which male will be their mate and when it is time to replace that mate.

Young bachelor⁴ males live in separate groups. They spend most of their time observing family groups and looking for opportunities to challenge the family males. When a young bachelor comes too close to a family, the family male chases him away.

³When animals graze, they eat the grass or other plants that are growing in a particular place.

⁴A bachelor is a single male without a female partner or children.



To replace a family male, the females invite a bachelor into the family. Females typically do this when a family male becomes weak or does not give enough attention to them or their offspring. Hunter explains, “That’s especially true in families where there are six or seven females; it’s a lot of work to keep them all happy.”

Hunter has observed that no family male lasts more than four years, and many are replaced before three. However, replaced males do not leave their families. Rather, they stay on in a kind of grandfather role. “That way, they can protect their children,” he says, “and they’re very aggressive about that.” Hunter’s study has generated new interest in geladas, and it will challenge primatologists to learn more about their gender behavior.

Researchers Discover Gender-Driven Play in Chimps

Just as human children often choose different toys, some monkeys in captivity have demonstrated gender-driven toy preferences.

For example, young female vervet and rhesus monkeys often play with dolls in captivity, while young males prefer toys such as trucks. Now, for the first time, a study in Kibale National Park in

Uganda shows that the same is true for chimps in the wild.

Richard Wrangham, a primatologist at Harvard University, has been studying the play behavior of male and female chimps. His team observed that the way a community of young Kanyawara female chimps played with sticks mimicked caretaking behaviors. The young females took sticks to their nests and cared for them like mother chimps with their babies. The chimps appeared to be using the sticks as dolls, as if they were practicing for motherhood. This play preference, which was very rarely seen in males, was observed in young female chimps more than a hundred times during 14 years of study. In contrast, young males did not normally play with objects. Instead, they preferred active play—climbing, jumping, and chasing each other through trees.

Stick play may have evolved to prepare females for motherhood. It may have given them an advantage by providing skills and knowledge that contributed to their survival. It is also possible that stick play is just an expression of the imagination—an ability found in chimps and humans but few other animals.

A Choose the sentence that best expresses the main idea of each section in the passage.

1. Studies Show Gender Effect in Elephant Societies

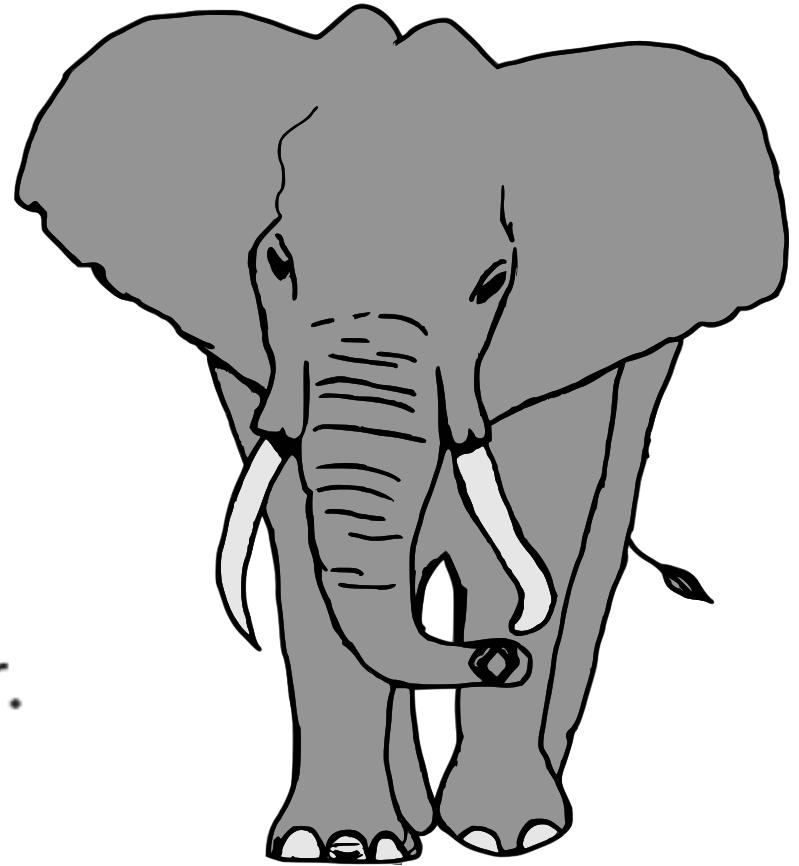
- a. Both male and female elephants have an excellent memory and are able to remember elephants they meet.
- b. Female elephants are in charge of raising families, while males form hierarchical groups with other males.

2. Gelada Study Reveals Female Primates with Power

- a. Female geladas control family groups in gelada society.
- b. There is a strict hierarchy within female geladas in a single family.

3. Researchers Discover Gender-Driven Play in Chimps

- a. The types of play that young chimps prefer seem to be related to gender.
- b. Young chimps learn their social skills by playing with their mothers.



B

Complete the main ideas (M) and supporting ideas (S) from "Gelada Study Reveals Female Primates with Power." Write no more than three words in each space.



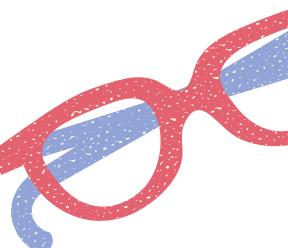
Paragraph D

M: Female geladas have _____ in family groups.

S1: Family groups have a large number of geladas.

S2: Female geladas decide what the family does _____.

S3: Female geladas choose their _____.



Paragraph E

M: Nonfamily male geladas live in _____.

S1: Bachelor males wait for a chance to challenge the _____.

S2: Female geladas _____ bachelor males when they want to.

Paragraph F

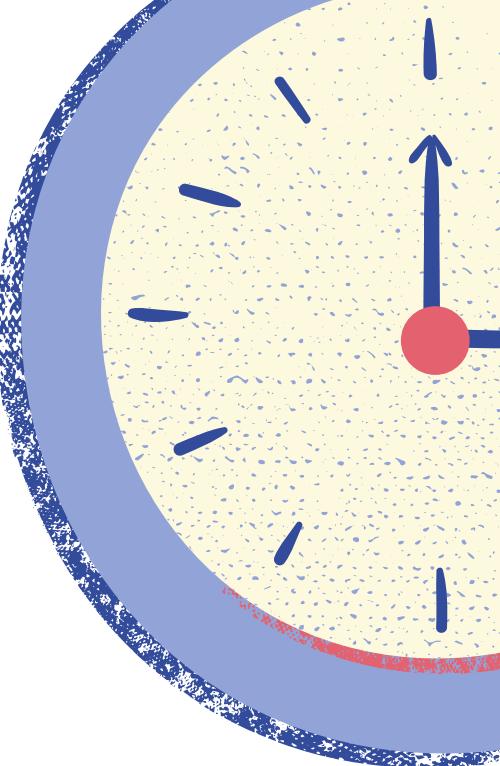
M: Most family males are _____ after a few years.

S: The old family males _____ in the family group.



C

Complete each sentence with details from the reading passage. Write no more than three words in each space.



Studies Show Gender Effect in Elephant Societies

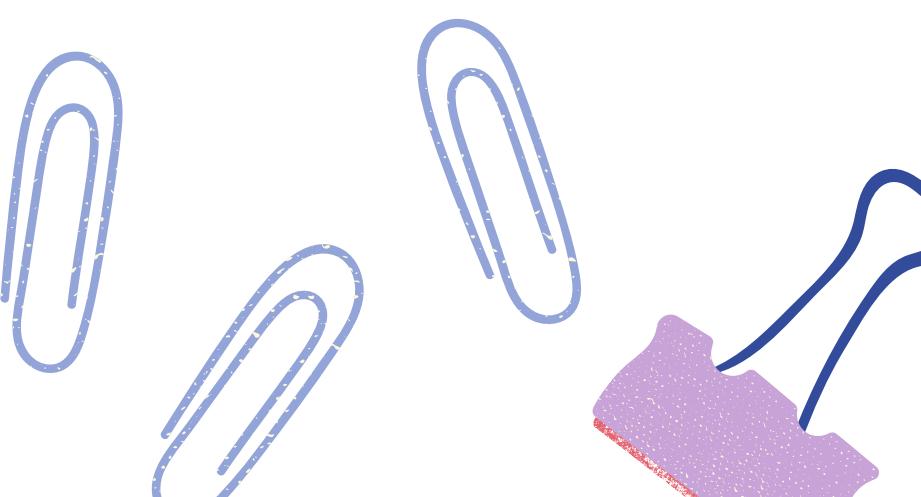
1. In male elephant groups, each member knows his _____.
2. _____ discipline young male elephants when they fight.

Gelada Study Reveals Female Primates with Power

3. In a typical gelada family, there is one _____.
4. When the family male is replaced, he usually takes on a _____ role.

Researchers Discover Gender-Driven Play in Chimps

5. Young females play with sticks, while young males tend to prefer _____.
6. Playing with sticks may prepare young female chimps for _____.



D What evidence does the author use in “Researchers Discover Gender-Driven Play in Chimps”? Complete the statements below. Then discuss your ideas with a partner.

1. The article describes a _____ in Kibale National Park as evidence for gender-driven play in chimps.
2. The expert who did the chimp study is Richard Wrangham, a _____ from Harvard University.
3. Wrangham’s team observed that female chimps’ stick play was similar to _____ behaviors.
4. Wrangham’s study lasted _____ years. During this time, his team observed the same behavior more than _____ times.



F

Find and underline these words and phrases in the passage. Use context to identify their meanings. Then complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words and phrases.

pecking order (paragraph C)

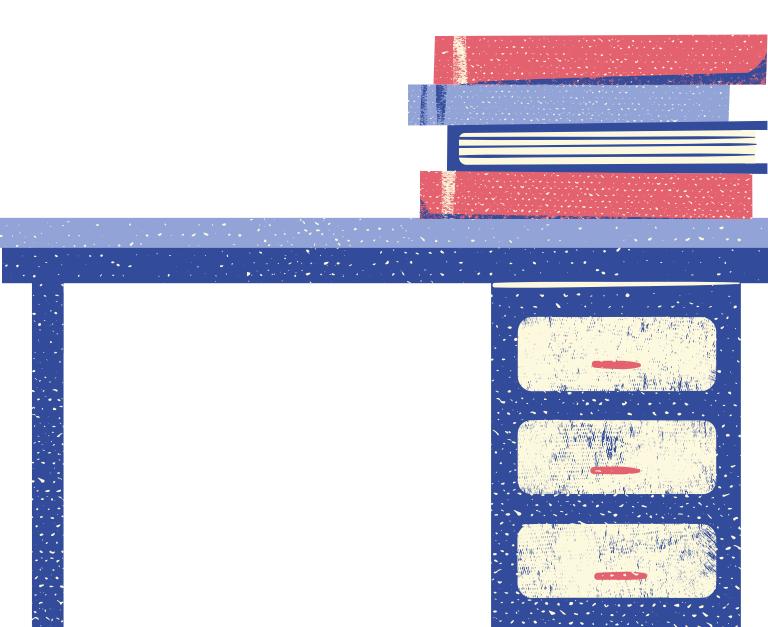
offspring (paragraph D)

in captivity (paragraph G)

mimicked (paragraph H)

HOMWORK

1. Hyenas live in groups with a strict _____. One female has the most power and makes all of the decisions for the group.
2. Researchers saw that a baby chimp _____ her mother's behavior.
3. A mother emperor penguin protects her _____ from the Antarctic cold by keeping it under a warm layer of feathered skin.
4. It is difficult to study animals in the wild, but it is easy to study animals _____.



F

Find and underline these words and phrases in the passage. Use context to identify their meanings. Then complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words and phrases.

pecking order (paragraph C)

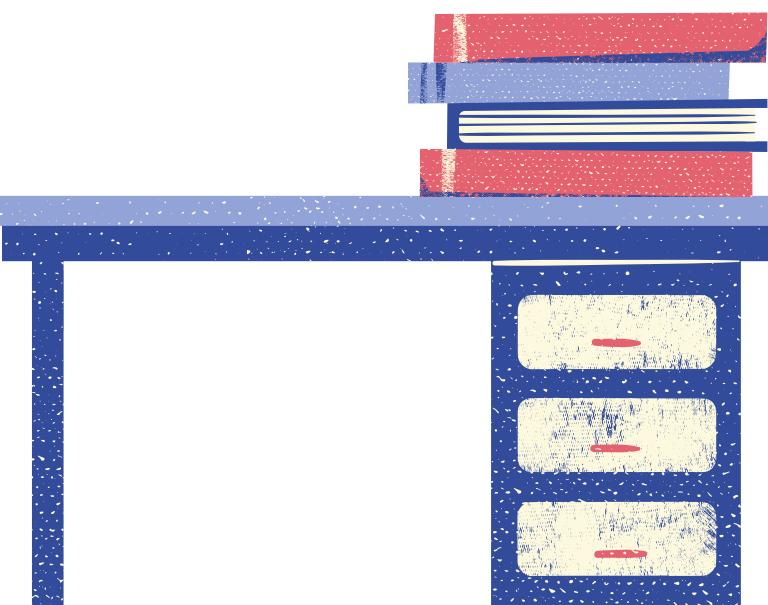
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HOMEWORK

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G

Compare the animal species you learned about in this unit. Check (✓) the column(s) that apply to each species. Discuss the reasons for your answers with a partner.

Species	Females Control the Group	Hierarchy Is Important	Forming Strong Bonds Is Important
chimpanzees			
elephants			
geladas			



G

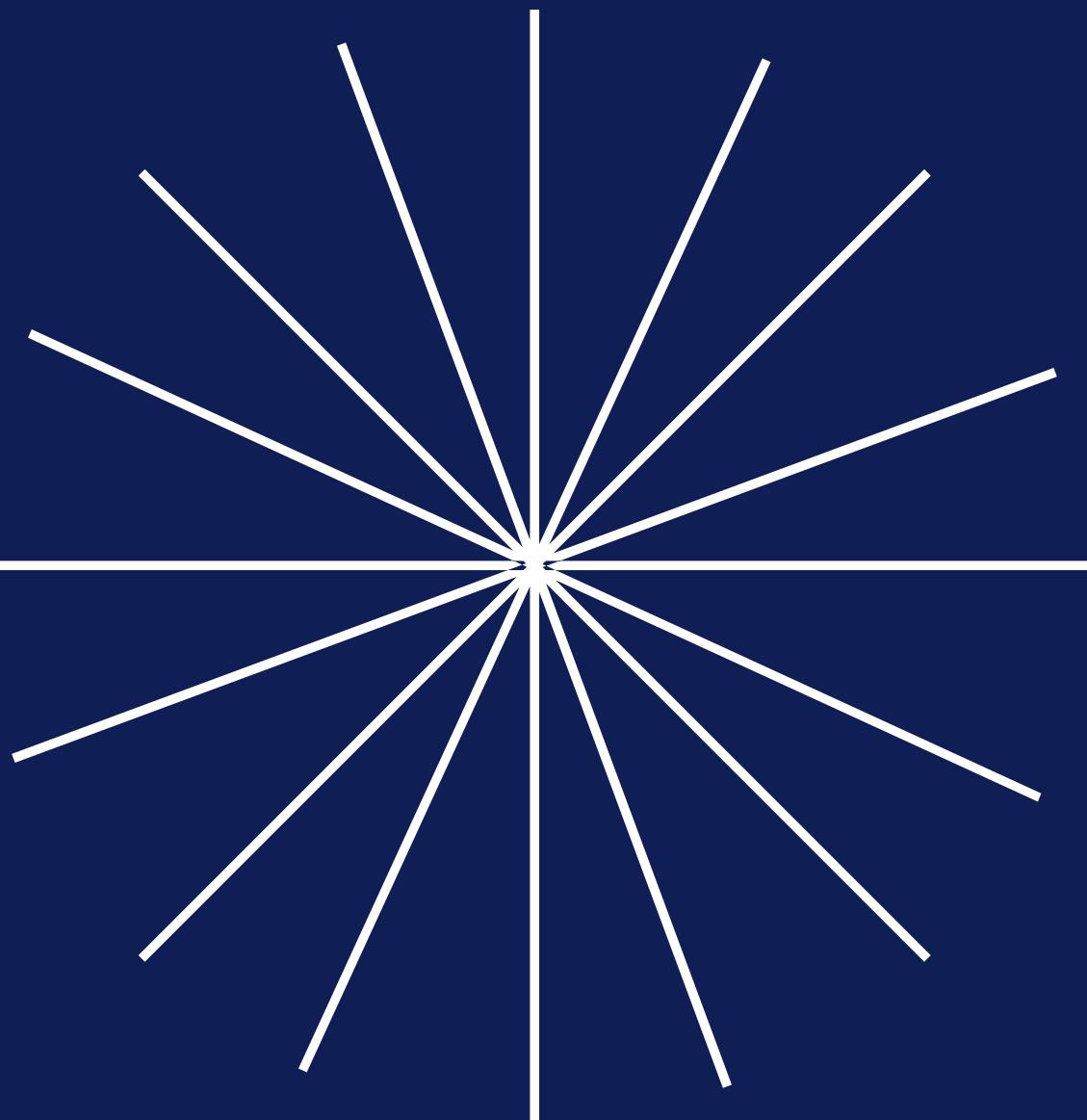
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Species	Females Control the Group	Hierarchy Is Important	Forming Strong Bonds Is Important
chimpanzees			
elephants			
geladas			



CLASS 2

P. 19-21



Writing

EXPLORING WRITTEN ENGLISH



A Read the sentences below. Write **S** for sentences that show similarities. Write **D** for sentences that show differences.

NOTICING

1. _____ As both humans and other primates tend to live in social groups, they may share some characteristics in terms of their social behavior.
2. _____ Young people may speak softly or avoid eye contact when they are talking to people with higher status. Similarly, when chimpanzees approach a powerful or senior member, they try to make themselves look smaller.
3. _____ A male gorilla usually has the power in a gorilla family group. In contrast, females make the decisions in a gelada family group.
4. _____ Human boys and girls often choose different toys. Likewise, young chimps in captivity have shown gender-driven toy preferences.
5. _____ Unlike young female chimps, young males did not normally play with objects.

Language for Writing: Making comparisons

Use these expressions to show similarities.

*Office workers **are similar** to primates. **Both** use conflict and cooperation in groups.*

*Humans generally live in harmony. **Likewise / Similarly**, chimpanzees try to avoid conflict.*

***Like** humans, chimpanzees may limit aggression to avoid isolation.*

Language for Writing: Making comparisons

Use these expressions to show differences.

While aggression is part of normal primate behavior, it plays a limited role in the wild.

The strong bonds among female elephants continue throughout their lives. **In contrast**, young male elephants stay close to their female family members only until they are 14.

Elephant families are matriarchal. **On the other hand**, males traditionally have the power in gorilla groups.

Young male elephants live with their female family members, **whereas** older males form their own groups.

Unlike young male chimps, who prefer active play, young female chimps have a preference for playing with sticks.

Language for Writing: Making comparisons

Note:

- The form of *be* in *be similar to* must agree with its subject.
- Use *likewise* and *similarly* at the beginning of sentences, followed by a comma.
- *In contrast* and *on the other hand* can appear at the beginning of sentences, followed by a comma. They can also appear after the subject. Note the use of commas in this case: *Males, on the other hand, traditionally have the power in many human cultures.*

Underline words and phrases in exercise A that show similarities and differences.

1. _____ As both humans and other primates tend to live in social groups, they may share some characteristics in terms of their social behavior.
2. _____ Young people may speak softly or avoid eye contact when they are talking to people with higher status. Similarly, when chimpanzees approach a powerful or senior member, they try to make themselves look smaller.
3. _____ A male gorilla usually has the power in a gorilla family group. In contrast, females make the decisions in a gelada family group.
4. _____ Human boys and girls often choose different toys. Likewise, young chimps in captivity have shown gender-driven toy preferences.
5. _____ Unlike young female chimps, young males did not normally play with objects.

C Complete the sentences with suitable words or phrases for making comparisons.
Add commas if necessary.

1. Female geladas hold the power in the family. _____ males have little say about what goes on in the family.
2. Social networking is important in the human workplace. _____ chimpanzees form strong bonds within their groups.
3. Male geladas are big and have bushy manes _____ female geladas are small and less distinctive-looking.
4. Young male chimps prefer active play. Young female chimps _____ prefer less active play.
5. Humans have invented tools to help them survive. _____ chimpanzees make and use tools for specific purposes.

**D**

Use the expressions in the Language for Writing box to write three sentences comparing elephants, chimpanzees, and geladas. Use the information from the chart in exercise G in Understanding the Reading 2.

Group work

**D**

Use the expressions in the Language for Writing box to write three sentences comparing elephants, chimpanzees, and geladas. Use the information from the chart in exercise G in Understanding the Reading 2.

WRITING SKILL Writing Body Paragraphs

An essay is a piece of writing that presents information and ideas on a topic. It typically has the following structure:

Introductory paragraph → Body paragraphs → Concluding paragraph

You will learn more about the introductory and concluding paragraphs in Unit 3.

An essay has two or more **body paragraphs**. Each one expresses one main idea. A good body paragraph includes a topic sentence that presents the paragraph's main idea. It also includes supporting ideas that develop the main idea. Explanations, details, and examples give further information about the supporting ideas.

In a comparison essay, one way to organize body paragraphs is the point-by-point method. With this method, you discuss one **point of comparison** in each paragraph. For example, in an essay comparing wolves and dogs:

Body paragraph 1 the animals' relationships with humans

Body paragraph 2 the social structures of both animals

Below are typical ways to organize body paragraphs for a comparison essay:

Body paragraph 1

a similarity



Body paragraph 2

another similarity

a difference



another difference

a similarity



a difference

HW

E

Read the body paragraph below. Answer the questions and then discuss your answers with a partner.

ANALYZING BODY PARAGRAPHS

One way that dogs and wolves differ is in their relationships with humans. Dogs are generally friendly and helpful around humans. This is probably because they have been living closely with humans for thousands of years. No one knows exactly why early wolves (ancestors of dogs) approached humans and began living with them, but these tamer individuals gradually evolved into the dogs we know today. Over time, dogs and humans developed a mutually beneficial relationship: humans sheltered and fed dogs, and dogs did jobs for humans. For example, dogs helped early humans hunt. Wolves, on the other hand, are shy and fearful of humans. One reason for this is that wolves are generally afraid of anything that is unfamiliar. This tendency most likely evolved as a survival strategy. Anything unfamiliar in a wolf's environment is a potential danger, so this fear helps it avoid threats to its existence. As a result, wolves are less likely to interact with humans.

HW

HW

1. Does the body paragraph focus mainly on a similarity or a difference?

2. Read the following thesis statement. Which of the two points of comparison does the body paragraph explain? Underline it.

While wolves and dogs are similar in some ways, the two animals are different in terms of their relationships with humans and their social structures.

3. In the paragraph above, underline and label:
 - a. the topic sentence
 - b. a supporting idea about dogs
 - c. a supporting idea about wolves
 - d. an example that shows dogs' relationship with humans
 - e. an explanation for wolves' behavior

