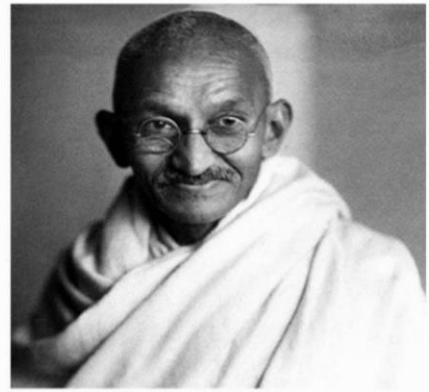


# UNIT 6-HEROES



## A. QUICK DISCUSSION

1. Do you have any personal heroes? Who are they?
2. Why do people need heroes? How do heroes change the world?
3. Who is your country's national hero? Why?
4. What do you know about the people and the super heroes above?
5. What are they famous for?

## WORK WITH THE READING

### Reading I- Are You a Natural Leader?

#### A. VOCABULARY:

##### 1. IDENTIFY: Match the words with their meanings.

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. If you can, try to <b>contribute</b> something to charity. | ___ a. truthful          |
| 2. How do you <b>cope with</b> stress in your life?           | ___ b. who someone is    |
| 3. My parents taught me to be <b>honest</b> and never lie.    | ___ c. not win           |
| 4. Let children develop their own sense of <b>identity</b> .  | ___ d. give              |
| 5. I do not want to <b>lose</b> the spelling contest.         | ___ e. handle            |
| 6. Teachers have clear learning <b>objectives</b> in mind.    | ___ f. without faults    |
| 7. No one is <b>perfect</b> . We all make mistakes.           | ___ g. value             |
| 8. My parents <b>respect</b> hard work.                       | ___ h. achieve something |
| 9. If you work hard, you will <b>succeed</b> .                | ___ i. lack of strength  |
| 10. Do not show your <b>weakness</b> in a business meeting.   | ___ j. goals             |

##### 2. COMPREHENSION:

1. Read "*Are you a Natural Leader?*" Check the statements that are true for you. Do you agree with what it says about you?

2. Match these statements with statements in "*Are you a Natural Leader?*" Write the number.

- a. "I try to fix problems."
- b. "I can do more than one thing at once."
- c. "I enjoy new experiences."
- d. "I know what I'm not good at."
- e. "I enjoy being around people."
- f. "I never lie."

3. Read these statements. Find statements in "*Are you a Natural Leader?*" that mean the opposite. Write the number.

- a. "It's important to win, win, win!"
- b. "Sometimes I'm a little disorganized."
- c. "I can't say what I think very clearly."
- d. "I always get nervous when I talk in front of others."
- e. "I'm uncomfortable about some things I decide."
- f. "I prefer people just to listen when we're in a discussion."

## Practical Psychology magazine asks, “ARE YOU A NATURAL LEADER?”

*Take our personality survey to find out. The results may surprise you.*

1. ☐ I like to try new things.
2. ☐ I'm a very organized person.
3. ☐ I like to be in charge during a project.
4. ☐ People respect my ideas.
5. ☐ I like to push myself.
6. ☐ I bring out the best in others.
7. ☐ I state my ideas clearly.
8. ☐ I'm not perfect and am aware of my weaknesses.
9. ☐ I'm confident in my public speaking skills.
10. ☐ Clear objectives are important to me.
11. ☐ I'm comfortable with my decisions.
12. ☐ If there's a problem, I try to solve it.
13. ☐ I want everyone to contribute in discussions.
14. ☐ People describe me as a “people person”.
15. ☐ Change doesn't bother me.
16. ☐ I cope with stress well.
17. ☐ I'm able to do several things at the same time.
18. ☐ It's important for me to be honest.
19. ☐ I want the people around me to succeed.
20. ☐ I feel it's sometimes Okay to lose.



### SURVEY RESULTS

**11-20 points:** *You are definitely a natural leader. You will make it big in this world.*

**6-10 points:** *You have some traits of a natural leader.*

**0-5 points:** *You are not a natural leader, but you can still develop into a stronger leader.*



# HOW TO WRITE A PARAGRAPH

---

### What is a paragraph?

A paragraph is a group of sentences that develops an idea as a whole. In a strong paragraph every sentence is about the same topic. A paragraph can give information, state an opinion, explain something or even tell a short story.

The number of sentences in a paragraph is unimportant; however, the paragraph should be long enough to develop the main idea. A paragraph should discuss one main idea from beginning to end and develop the main idea with specific details.

### Paragraph Structure

In academic writing, a paragraph has three major structural parts: *topic sentence*, *supporting sentences*, and a *concluding sentence*.

**Topic Sentence:** The topic sentence is the most important sentence in a paragraph. It briefly expresses what the paragraph is going to discuss. For this reason, the topic sentence is a helpful guide to both the reader and the writer. The topic sentence is **usually** the first sentence in a paragraph.

#### There are three important points to remember about the topic sentence:

1. A topic sentence is a complete sentence, that is, it contains a subject, a verb and (usually) a complement. The following are not complete sentences:
  - Values in a country
  - Family background
2. A topic sentence contains both a topic, which is the subject and content of the paragraph, and a controlling idea, which is the main idea that limits the topic and sets the organization of the paragraph. The following examples show how a topic sentence states both the topic and the controlling idea.
  - Values in a country can give clues about a nation's culture.
  - Family background should be considered when talking about a person's identity.
3. A topic sentence is the most general statement in a paragraph because it gives only the main idea. It does not give any specific details.
  - Identity theft is currently the fastest growing type of robbery in the United States.
  - Financial fraud is the most widespread type of identity theft including credit card, bank, telecommunications, tax refund, and several types of scams. (This sentence is too specific to serve as a topic sentence.)
  - Identity theft can happen to anyone. (Some sentences, like this one, may be too general to serve as a topic sentence.)

**Exercise 1: Look at these topic sentences. Circle the topic. Underline the main idea (controlling idea).**

1. This soccer ball was the gift I liked the best.
2. Her identity tells a lot about her past experiences.
3. Cooking requires a lot of different skills.
4. Reading novels, such as the Harry Potter series, can help students improve their English.
5. There are two types of identity theft that are common in Turkey.
6. Snowboarding is my favorite winter sport.
7. Owning a car is a necessity for me.

**Exercise 2: Read each paragraph and check (v) the correct topic sentence.**

1. \_\_\_\_ First, I wrote down the main reason that I want to do this. My main reason is to lose weight. Next, I made a menu of what I should eat instead of junk food. My menu includes lean meat, fruits, and vegetables. Finally, I went to the grocery store.
  - a. My goal this year is to exercise more often.
  - b. Many people have New Year's resolutions.
  - c. My New Year's resolution is to eat healthier food.
2. \_\_\_\_ First, write down all of the reasons you think you should make more money. Next, schedule a meeting with your boss. At the meeting, discuss your reasons with your boss. This may help you get a raise.
  - a. If you want to get a new job, there are some steps you can follow.
  - b. If your goal is to get a raise at work, you should follow these steps.
  - c. You should never ask for a raise at work.

**Exercise 3: Write a topic sentence for each paragraph. Make sure your topic sentence expresses the main idea of the paragraph.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_. To start things off, my plane was six hours late. When I finally got to my hotel, I was very disappointed. It was small and dirty. On the third day, my wallet was stolen, and I lost all my credit cards. It rained every day except one, and on that day I got terrible sunburn. All in all, it wasn't a vacation to remember.
2. \_\_\_\_\_. I can't wait to get home from school and eat the delicious meals she has prepared. She is famous for her desserts like peach pie and chocolate soufflé. She is always experimenting with new recipes and trying different ingredients. No one in the world can cook the way my mother does.

**Supporting Sentences:** Supporting sentences develop the topic sentence. In supporting sentences you need to provide information to prove, illustrate, clarify, and/or exemplify your point. When you are forming your supporting sentences, ask yourself:

- What examples can I use to support my point?
- What information can I provide to help clarify my thoughts?
- How can I support my point with specific data, experiences, or other factual material?
- What information does the reader need to know in order to see my point?

Supporting sentences can include;

- Facts, details, reasons, examples
- Information from readings or class discussions
- Paraphrases or short quotations
- Statistics, survey results, percentages, data from research studies
- Personal experience, stories, anecdotes, examples from your life

Adding transitional or introductory phrases like: *for example, for instance, first, second, or last* can help guide the reader.

**Exercise 4: Write supporting sentences for the given topic and concluding sentences below.**

In order to be healthy, you need to live a healthy lifestyle. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. There are  
a lot of things needed to have a healthy lifestyle.

**Exercise 5: Write supporting sentences for the topics below.**

**Topic:** Everyone should go to university.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Topic:** There are a lot of tourist attractions in my hometown.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Topic:** Childhood is the best period of one's life.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Concluding sentence:** The concluding sentence is helpful to the reader because it signals the end of the paragraph. It is a reminder of the important points that were discussed in the paragraph. A concluding sentence gives a final comment on your topic and leaves the reader with the most important ideas to think about. A concluding sentence does not state a completely new idea.

A concluding sentence can;

- restate the topic sentence
- summarize the main idea of the paragraph
- make a prediction connected to the paragraph's topic
- make a suggestion or give advice connected to the topic

**Exercise 6: Read each topic sentence and check (✓) the correct concluding sentence.**

1. Some dogs can sense when people have diseases.
  - a. One dog knew that its owner had a serious disease.
  - b. Dogs can also comfort sick people.
  - c. Some dogs can detect illness in sick people.
2. Photographs show blue and white lights flashing in the sky before an earthquake.
  - a. Researchers have not found the cause of the blue and white lights.
  - b. The photos show that colored lights occur before earthquakes.
  - c. Green lights also appear in the sky in many northern countries.

**Exercise 7: Write a concluding sentence for each paragraph.**

1. Credit cards have a lot of advantages. First of all, credit cards are convenient because you don't have to carry a lot of cash around. You can buy the products and services you need even if you do not have cash in your pocket. In addition, credit cards are very helpful in emergencies. Finally, you can become a better money manager as you learn to use credit cards responsibly.

2. There are many reasons why I like wearing a uniform to school. First of all, it saves time. I don't have to spend time picking out my clothes every morning. Wearing a uniform also saves money. It's cheaper to purchase a new uniform than to go out and buy lots of school clothes. In addition, I don't have the pressure of keeping up with the latest styles. Most importantly, wearing a school uniform gives me a sense that I belong. I really think that it adds to the feeling of school spirit and community.

---

### **Exercise 8: Choose the best concluding sentence to complete the paragraph.**

Students who participate in activities outside of class receive a number of advantages. To begin with, joining a club or attending a campus event can provide a much-needed break from studying. In addition, getting involved in student activities is a good way to make new friends. This is especially important for students who are feeling lonely during their first days at a new school. Another advantage is learning new skills. For example, students who belong to a psychology club can learn more about their major and develop leadership skills that will be valuable later in life

---

- a. In conclusion, students can have a lot of fun when they join campus activities
- b. In conclusion, students who are involved in campus life get more out of school
- c. In conclusion, students will not feel lonely if they join a club with other students

#### **UNDERSTANDING PRONOUN REFERENCES**

A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun. We use pronouns to avoid repeating a noun. It must always be clear what a pronoun refers to. This is called the pronoun's antecedent.

As you read, it is important to make sure you understand who or what the pronouns (he, it, their, etc.) in the text refer to.

Ex: Almost half the world- over three billion people- live on less than \$2.50 a day. They do not have access to basic needs. (They refers to almost half the world or over three billion people.)

Referents are the people, things, or ideas that pronouns and determiners represent. When you recognize referents, you connect the meaning of one idea to another. Pronouns such as we, it, they, their, them and determiners including this and these appear in the reading.

Ex: As you saw with David's painting Napoleon Crossing the Alps, traditional art was very representational. That is, it was very true to life. (it refers to traditional art)



**EXERCISE:** Read the article and answer the questions.



### Learning from Mistakes

Have you ever noticed how children are always making mistakes? They do it all the time, and it doesn't seem to bother them. You don't learn to walk without falling over. You don't learn to speak without mispronouncing lots of words. You don't learn to juggle without dropping balls. But if you create an environment where mistakes are not accepted, then people become frightened of **them**. (1) \_\_\_\_\_. In these kinds of environment people learn to hide their mistakes, and not to celebrate them as a good thing. If you're not making any mistakes, you're not learning anything valuable.

It's interesting to see what happens when someone uses a computer for the first time. When an older person starts using a computer, they are often worried about pressing the wrong key. Perhaps they are worried about deleting files by mistake. But children aren't like that. **They** experiment with all the buttons, just to see what will happen. (2) \_\_\_\_\_. And they are learning from every move they make. The fear of failure seems to develop as we go through school. We learn to become afraid of our mistakes, to be afraid of having the wrong answer, or to draw outside the lines.

The fear of success comes later, and we can see **this(a)** often in successful professionals and leaders. (3) \_\_\_\_\_. So they start to worry, and decide not to take risks. Don't let **this(b)** happen to you. (4) \_\_\_\_\_. See what opportunities can arise from the mistakes you make, and soon you'll feel happier about yourself.

**A. The sentences (a-d) have been taken out of the article below. Read the article and complete the gaps (1-4) with the sentences.**

- a. They fail to see them as part of the learning process.
- b. Learn to talk about your mistakes, at work and at home.
- c. Then they restart the computer, and experiment again.
- d. People who achieve great success then have more to lose when things go wrong.

## B. What do the words in the article refer to ?

1. “them” in paragraph 1: \_\_\_\_\_
2. “They” in paragraph 3: \_\_\_\_\_
3. “this(a)” in paragraph 3: \_\_\_\_\_
4. “this(b)” in paragraph 3: \_\_\_\_\_

## Reading II-CHARITY CHAMPIONS

### PREVIEW:

#### READING SKILL : Skimming

Skimming is reading a text quickly to get the general idea of what it is about. Skimming is useful when you read a newspaper or magazine, read online, or take a test. When you do research, you skim an article to see if it will be useful. When you skim, use these tips.

- \* Read the title.
- \* Look at any images and read any captions.
- \* Quickly read the first sentence of each paragraph.
- \* Move your eyes quickly through the text.
- \* Do not read every sentence or every word.
- \* If the text is short, read the first and last sentence of each paragraph.

**Take one minute to skim Reading 1. As you skim, try to answer the questions below.**

1. What kind of text is this?
  - a. news report
  - b. a description of a sport
  - c. an advert
2. Why do people go on this type of expedition?
  - a. to help other people
  - b. to relax
  - c. to go sightseeing



Celebrities like Australian Formula 1-star Mark Webber and pop stars Ronan Keating and Cheryl Cole are well known for taking part in challenging charity events to raise money for people in need.

Stars from the world of music, film and sport often go trekking, kayaking and mountain biking to raise money for their favorite charities. You don't have to be famous or a sports person to take part in a charity event. At Charity Champions, any ordinary person can take a physical challenge and raise money for charity at the same time. You just need to choose your challenge, find someone to sponsor you, and get fit!

There are more than thirty different challenges to choose from, including treks, mountain bike rides, mountain climbs, sailing and horse riding expeditions. They take place throughout the year in Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, the Middle East, Asia and Europe, and there are three levels of difficulty, so there really is something for everyone.

Our most popular challenges include trekking on the Inca Trail or along the Great Wall of China, or climbing Mount Kilimanjaro. Visit our website and find your perfect challenge.

## WORK WITH THE READING

**A.VOCABULARY: Match the words and phrases from the text (1-6) with the correct meanings**

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. charity            | a. something difficult for our bodies                   |
| 2.raise money         | b. happen   |
| 3. physical challenge | c. long, often difficult journey                        |
| 4. expedition         | d. give money to someone for completing a charity event |
| 5. take place         | e. organization that helps people                       |
| 6. sponsor            | f. make money for someone / something.                  |

**B. CATEGORIZE:** Read the statements. Write T (true) or F (false). Correct the false ones.

1. The text describes a beach holiday. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The expeditions are all easy and relaxing. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The expeditions take place all over the world. \_\_\_\_\_
4. You can find more information on the Internet. \_\_\_\_\_
5. People have to climb mountains in a charity challenge. \_\_\_\_\_.



## WRITING II

### GUIDED EXERCISES ON PARAGRAPH STRUCTURE

**EXERCISE 1: Read the paragraphs. Circle the letter of the best topic sentence for each one.**

#### PARAGRAPH 1

\_\_\_\_\_. First, living in a foreign country helps you learn another language faster than studying it at school. Second, you can learn directly about the history, geography, and culture of a country. Third, you become particularly knowledgeable about different cultures and different ways of living. Fourth, it makes you appreciate your own country more. To sum up, there are a lot of advantages of living in a foreign country.

- a. Living in a foreign country helps you learn about a different culture.
- b. Everyone should live in a foreign country for a while.
- c. Living in a foreign country has a number of benefits.

#### PARAGRAPH 2

\_\_\_\_\_. Some colleges and universities in the United States are private. Private colleges and universities do not get money from taxes, so they are usually more expensive. Other colleges and universities are public; that is, the citizens of each State pay some of the costs through their taxes. As a result, public colleges are cheaper for students to attend. No matter which type of college you attend—public or private—you can get a good education.

- a. There are two main types of colleges and universities in the United States.
- b. Public colleges and universities get money from taxes.
- c. There are many colleges and universities in the United States.

### PARAGRAPH 3

\_\_\_\_\_. First of all, employers want workers to be dependable. That is, they want workers who come to work every day. Second, employers want workers who are quite responsible. Can the boss give the worker a project to do and know that it will be done well? Third, employers look for workers who can work well with others. The ability to get along with co-workers is extremely important to the success of a business. To summarize, employers look for dependable, responsible team players.

- a. It is difficult to find good employees these days.
- b. Employers read job applications very carefully.
- c. Employers look for three main qualities in their employees.

### EXERCISE 2: Read the paragraphs. Circle the letter of the best concluding sentence for each one.

#### PARAGRAPH 1

There are two reasons why I love big cities. First of all, big cities are alive 24 hours a day. You can go shopping, see a movie, exercise at a gym, get something to eat, or go roller skating at any time of the day or night. Second, in big cities you are free to do whatever you like. No one watch your daily comings and goings. You can stay out all night or stay home all day, and no one will judge you. \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. To sum up, I love big cities because you can be independent.
- b. In short, big cities attract me because there are so many things to do.
- c. In brief, I like big cities because of their energy and freedom.

#### PARAGRAPH 2

There are two reasons I hate big cities. First of all, big cities are noisy 24 hours a day. You can hear horns honking, traffic roaring, music blaring, and people talking at all hours. It is never quiet in a big city. Second, there is no feeling of community in big cities. No one knows or cares about you. Neighbors who have lived next door to each other for many years don't even know each others' names. That can make life extremely lonely \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. In brief, big cities are noisy to live in.
- b. In conclusion, I prefer to live in a small town, where it is quieter and people are friendlier.
- c. Also, big cities have a lot of crime.

**EXERCISE 3:** Read the paragraph below and write an appropriate topic and concluding sentence.

\_\_\_\_\_  
First, a good friend shouldn't tell lies. I need to trust him so that I can talk to him. Second, a good friend should be there when I need him. I should be able to find him easily when I am in a bad mood or when I have a problem. Finally, when necessary, he should criticize me so that I can change my undesirable behavior or see where I am wrong. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE 4:** Write a topic sentence for each paragraph. Make sure your topic sentence expresses the main idea of the paragraph.

**Example:** *Miami is the perfect place to take a vacation.* It is always sunny and warm. The beaches are gorgeous, with soft white sand and beautiful water. There are many fine restaurants in the Miami area, and most of the hotels offer terrific nightly entertainment. It's no wonder that Miami is my first choice for a vacation destination.

1 \_\_\_\_\_. He has collected stamps and coins ever since he was a child. He is very proud of his valuable collections. Paul also enjoys painting and drawing. Recently he has become interested in gardening. Out of all his hobbies, Paul's favorite one is reading. He usually reads at least one book every week. Paul keeps busy with all of his hobbies.

2 \_\_\_\_\_. It never starts in cold weather. The horn and the left turn signal don't work properly. Worst of all, the radio only gets one station and the CD player is completely broken. I wish I could get a new car.

3 \_\_\_\_\_ . First and most importantly, the work is very interesting. I learn new things every day and I get to travel a lot. In addition, my boss is very nice. She is always willing to help me when I have a problem. I have also made many new friends at work. Last, but not least, the salary is fantastic. For all these reasons I love my job.

**EXERCISE 5:** Write an appropriate concluding sentence for each paragraph. Be sure to begin with a conclusion signal.

**PARAGRAPH 1**

*Smart Choices in the Cafeteria*

The college cafeteria is full of food that can cause weight gain, but students have choices. For example, breakfast options include fruit and yogurt instead of pastries or bagels. At lunch, it is possible to have a green salad instead of a burger and fries or a slice of pizza. An excellent dinner choice is baked chicken with vegetables rather than a large serving of spaghetti or macaroni and cheese\_\_\_\_\_.

**PARAGRAPH 2**

*Children's TV for Language Learning*

Watching children's programs on television is a good way to learn a foreign language. In fact, the spread of English has been helped by children's TV. First, the actors speak slowly and repeat often. Also, the vocabulary they use is not difficult. Finally, there is always a lot of action, so you know what is happening even if you don't fully understand the words.

\_\_\_\_\_.

**PARAGRAPH 3**

*Wearing a School Uniform*

There are many reasons why I am against wearing a school uniform. For one thing, I don't like the style of the uniform. The navy blazer and plaid skirt are too conservative for me. Secondly, the uniform isn't comfortable. I prefer to wear baggy pants and a sweater instead of a skirt and a jacket. Finally, I want the freedom to express my individuality through my style of dressing.

\_\_\_\_\_.

## SAMPLE STUDENT PARAGRAPHS

### Discovery of My Talent

I'm good in at cooking. I love to cook for people and I like to be in the kitchen. When I was a child, I didn't like to cook. I started learning how to cook at the age of sixteen. I became aware of my ability when my family liked the food I made. I learned to cook mainly from my mother. I use her recipes and techniques of cooking. Later, my mother gifted me a book with recipes. I improved myself. Finally, there are so many reasons I love to cook but the main reason is it keeps me away from stress. For example, when I'm cooking, I have very little time to think because the cooking is challenging my mind. I really enjoy cooking and I want to learn more about it.

## The red ones: Correction!!!!

### QUALIFICATIONS *QUALITIES* OF A GOOD STUDENT

A good student has useful qualities. Firstly, a good student knows ~~must be disciplined to~~ *the importance of discipline to* be successful. For example, he or she tries to sleep less to study more, and read books. Secondly, a good student doesn't go out ~~too much~~ *very often*. In other words, he or she rarely goes out, ~~because to~~ *(to is used for purpose here, remember infinitives for purpose?)* spend more time on lessons and books. Thirdly, a good student likes to learn new information. For instance, he or she devotes his time to reading or doing research. In summary, a good student's qualities are the key to success.



### WRITING TASK 9

Write a well-organized paragraph about one of the topics given below.

- 1- "Common qualities of good parents"
- 2- "An activity you are good at"



**EDIT-** Complete the self-assessment checklist before you hand in your paragraph.

SELF-ASSESSMENT	Yes	No
Does the paragraph have a strong topic sentence and concluding sentence?		
Are there supporting sentences with specific details or/and examples?		
Is there an appropriate title?		
Are all your sentences related to the topic?		
Did you pay attention to the correct word order while forming your sentences?		
Are all words used in their correct form?		
Does the paragraph include vocabulary from the unit?		
Did you check the paragraph for punctuation, spelling, and grammar?		

