

Cartoon and Animation

Activity I: Introduction to Dr. Seuss' The Lorax. Watch the movie trailer. Study the character names and their descriptions.

Movie trailer Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1bHdzTUNw-4>

1. The Lorax, a mystical orange furry creature with a yellow moustache, who protects the truffula forest



6. Mrs. Wiggins, Ted's neurotic mother and Grammy Norma's daughter.



2. The Once-ler, a reclusive old man and former inventor



7. Grammy Norma, Ted's wise-cracking grandmother and Mrs. Wiggins's mother.



3. Ted Wiggins (Theodore), an idealistic 12-year-old boy who wants to find a tree



8. Isabella, the Once-ler's mother.



4. Audrey, a girl with whom Ted's in love



9. Aunt Grizelda, the Once-ler's aunt.



5. Mr. O'Hare, the diminutive and greedy mayor of Thneedville and head of the "O'Hare Air" company that supplies fresh air to Thneedville residents



What is the animation about?

Twelve-year-old Ted lives in a place virtually devoid of nature; no flowers or trees grow in the town of Thneedville. Ted would very much like to win the heart of Audrey, the girl of his dreams, but to do this, he must find that which she most desires: a Truffula tree. To get it, Ted delves into the story of the Lorax, once the gruff guardian of the forest, and the Once-ler, who let greed overtake his respect for nature.

Activity II: Read the following questions before you watch the movie. Then answer the questions.

1. In the beginning of the movie the Lorax introduces himself and says he speaks for the _____.
2. Thneedville is a city where everything is fake and they like it that way, a town without nature, not one living _____.
3. What did Audrey paint on the back of her house?
4. Who does Ted's Grandma tell him he needs to visit to find out about the trees?
5. What does Ted have to bring to the Once-ler so he will tell him about the trees?
6. When the Once-ler says he's found paradise, what are the first animals he encounters?
7. What is the name of the guardian of the forest?
8. When does the Lorax tell the Once-ler he must leave by?
9. After the Once-ler is out of the river what does he swear?
10. Which way does the Lorax say a tree falls?
11. What does The Lorax say may stop the Once-ler from making more thneeds?
12. What is written on the stone after the Lorax floats off into the air?
13. The Once-ler says "Unless someone like you cares an awful lot, nothing is going to get _____. It's not."
14. What does the Once-ler give Ted?
15. Where does Ted tell Audrey they are going to plant the seed?
16. Audrey says that trees make air. When Mr. O'Hare accuses her of lying, she says, "It's not a lie, it's called _____."
17. What does Ted knock over with the bulldozer?
18. Ted tells the people of Thneedville that he is Ted Wiggins and he _____.

Activity III: Complete the summary with the vocabulary given.

grew	realizes	abandoned
migrate	purchased	searched
polluted	urges	punished
shut down	report	hear

A young boy living in a polluted area visits a strange isolated man called the Once-ler on the Street of the Lifted Lorax. The boy pays the Once-ler fifteen cents, a nail, and the shell of a great-great-great-grandfather snail to hear the legend of how the Lorax was lifted and taken away.

The Once-ler tells the boy of his arrival in a beautiful valley containing a forest of Truffula trees and a range of animals. The Once-ler, having long searched for such a tree as the Truffula, cut one down and used its silk-like foliage to knit a Thneed, an impossibly versatile garment. The Lorax, who "speaks for the trees," emerged from the stump of the Truffula and voiced his disapproval both of the sacrifice of the tree and the Thneed itself. However, the first person to pass by purchased the Thneed so the Once-ler was encouraged and started a business making and selling Thneeds.

The Once-ler's small shop grew into a large factory. The Once-ler's relatives all came to work for him and new vehicles and equipment were brought in to log the Truffula forest and ship out Thneeds. The Lorax appeared again to report that the small bear-like Bar-ba-loots, who eat Truffula fruits, were short of food and had been sent away to find more.

The Lorax returned to complain that the factory had polluted the air and water, forcing the Swomee-Swans and Humming-Fish to migrate as well. The Once-ler was unrepentant and defiantly told the Lorax that he would keep on "biggering" his business, but at that moment, one of his machines chopped down the very last Truffula tree of all.

Without any raw materials, the factory shut down and the Once-ler's relatives abandoned him in the now-decimated environment. The Lorax said nothing but with one sad backward glance lifted himself into the air "by the seat of his pants" and disappeared through a hole in the smoggy clouds. Where he last stood was a small pile of rocks with a single word: "UNLESS". Distraught by the destruction of the forest, the Once-ler punished himself for his actions with self-imposed exile, pondering the message for years.

In the present, as his buildings fall apart around him, the Once-ler, at last, realize / regrise out loud what the Lorax meant: "Unless someone like you cares a whole awful lot, nothing is going to get better. It's not." He then gives the boy the last Truffula seed and urges him to grow a forest from it, saying that, if the trees can be protected from axes that hack, then the Lorax and all of his friends may come back.

Activity IV: Match the underlined expressions with their definitions.

Islam / are + against ...
Islam / are + against ...

- 1. "You don't have the gut." ไม่ใช่คนรุ่น
 - 2. "I know you have it. Hand it over."
 - 3. "Check out this commercial."
 - 4. "Shame on you." ผิดชอบ, ไม่ดี
 - 5. "I'm in the middle of a meeting."
 - 6. "I'm starving." a
 - 7. "Let's not get off on the wrong foot here."
 - 8. "We know why you're really against trees." ต่อต้าน
 - 9. "But it seems like trees might be worth a try."
 - 10. "Thanks to you, they can't live here anymore."

- a. hungry
 - b. because of ^{ဘဝ်ဒ်}
 - c. have the courage ^{နေဂြာမ်း}
 - d. deserving an attempt ^{ဆိုင်ရွက်}
 - e. disagree with
 - f. look at / take notice of
 - g. You should feel sorry.
 - h. during
 - i. give
 - j. begin a relationship badly

Activity V: Language focus. Will Vs. To be going to

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A Future actions

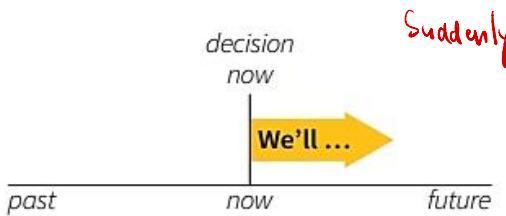
Compare **will** and **(be) going to**:

Sarah is talking to Helen:



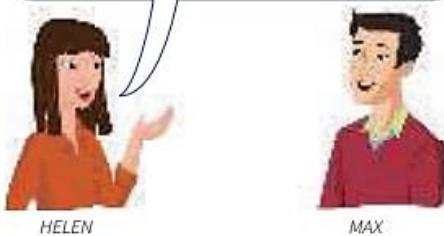
will (We'll invite ...) เป็นสิ่งที่ต้องการ

We use **will** (We'll invite ...) to announce a new decision. The party is a new idea.



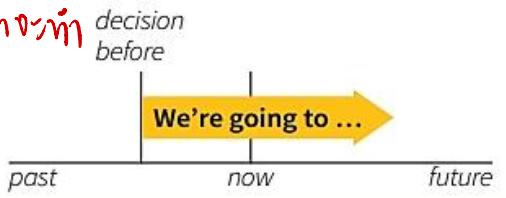
Later that day, Helen meets Max:

**Sarah and I have decided to have a party.
We're going to invite lots of people.**



(be) going to (We're going to invite ...)

We use **(be) going to** when we have *already decided* to do something.
Helen had already decided to invite lots of people *before* she spoke to Max.



Compare:

- 'Gary has been trying to contact you.' 'Has he? OK, I'll **call** him.'
'Gary has been trying to contact you.' 'Yes, I know. I'm **going to call** him.'
 - 'Anna is in hospital.' 'Really? I didn't know. I'll **go** and visit her.'
'Anna is in hospital.' 'Yes, I know. I'm **going to visit** her this evening.'

ເວລັກຕົ້ນ The sky is dark. It's so windy. ພາສະໜີ ລວມຮັບ ແລ້ວໄຟໃຫຍ່ຂອງທ່ານ

It's going to rain. გვინდება მა

B Future happenings and situations (predicting the future)

We use both **will** and **going to** for future happenings and situations. So you can say:

- I think the weather **will be** nice later. or
I think the weather **is going to be** nice later.
- Those shoes are well-made. They'll **last** a long time. or
Those shoes are well-made. They're **going to last** a long time.

When we say something **is going to** happen, we believe this because of the situation *now*. What is happening *now* shows that something **is going to** happen in the future. For example:

- Look at those black clouds. It's **going to rain**. (*not it will rain*)
(we can see that it **is going to rain** – the black clouds are in the sky *now*)

Compare:

- We're **going to be** late. The meeting starts in five minutes and it takes 15 minutes to get there.
(it is clear *now* that we don't have enough time to get there)
- Jane **will be** late for the meeting. She's always late.
(I believe this because I know what Jane is like)

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Complete the sentences using **will** ('ll) or **(be) going to**.

- 1 A: Why are you turning on the TV?
B: ... I'm going to watch ... the news. (I / watch)
- 2 A: I forgot my wallet. I don't have any money.
B: Not to worry. I will lend ✓ you some. (I / lend)
- 3 A: Why are you filling that bucket with water?
B: I am going to wash ✓ the car. (I / wash)
- 4 A: I don't know how to use the washing machine.
B: It's easy. I will show ✓ you. (I / show)
- 5 A: I've decided to paint this room.
B: That's nice. What colour are you going to paint ✓ it? (you / paint)
- 6 A: Where are you going? Are you going shopping?
B: Yes, I am going to buy ✓ some things for dinner tonight. (I / buy)
- 7 A: What would you like to eat? I will have ✓ a pizza, please. (I / have)
- 8 A: This food doesn't taste very good, does it?
B: No, it's horrible. I won't finish / I am not going to finish ✓ it. (I / not / finish)
- 9 A: Tom is starting an evening class next month.
B: Is he? What is he going to study ✓? (he / study)
- 10 A: Did you call Lisa? She forgot
B: Oh, no. I completely forgot. I will call / I'll call ✓ her now. (I / call)
- 11 A: Has Dan decided what to do when he leaves school?
B: Yes. Everything is planned.
First he is going to have ✓ a holiday for a few weeks. (he / have)
Then he is going to do ✓ a management training course. (he / do)

23.2

Read the situations and complete the sentences using **will ('ll)** or **(be) going to**.

- 1 You want some coffee. You go to the kitchen to make some.

You say (to your friend): I'm going to make some coffee. Would you like some?

coffee

- 2 You're speaking to a friend and arranging to meet. You suggest a time and place.

You say: I will see you at 10.30 in the hotel lobby, OK? (I/see)

- 3 You have decided to sell your car. You tell a friend of yours.

You say: I don't need my car any more. I am going to sell it. (I/sell)

car
sell

- 4 Your friend is worried because she has lost her driving licence.

You say: Don't worry. I'm sure you will find it. (you/find)

- 5a You have an old camera that is broken. You have decided to throw it away. You tell your friend.

You say: This camera is broken. I am going to throw it away. (I/throw)

camera
throw away

- 5b Your friend loves and collects old cameras. He doesn't want you to throw it away.

He says: Don't throw it away! I will have it. (I/have)

- 6a Joe has to go to the airport tomorrow. He doesn't know how to get there. Amy offers to take him.

Amy says: Don't worry about getting to the airport, Joe. I will take you. (I/take)

- 6b Later that day, Paul offers to take Joe to the airport. Joe tells him that it's not necessary.

Joe says: Thanks, Paul, but Amy is going to take me. (Amy/take)

Paul, Joe
take