

INSIDE WRITING

The Academic Word List in Context

1



Arline Burgmeier
Rachel Lange

SERIES DIRECTOR:
Cheryl Boyd Zimmerman

OXFORD

INSIDE WRITING

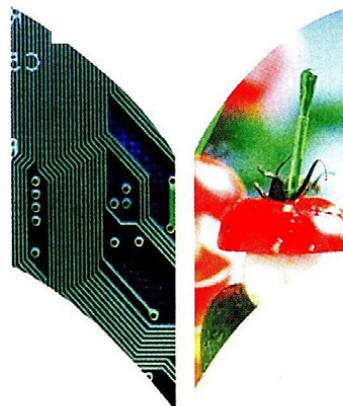
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Higher Colleges of Technology
Dubai, U.A.E.

Corinne Marshall
Fanshawe College
Ontario, Canada

Christine Matta
College of DuPage
Illinois, U.S.A.

Beth Montag
University at Kearney
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American River College
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Kate Tindle
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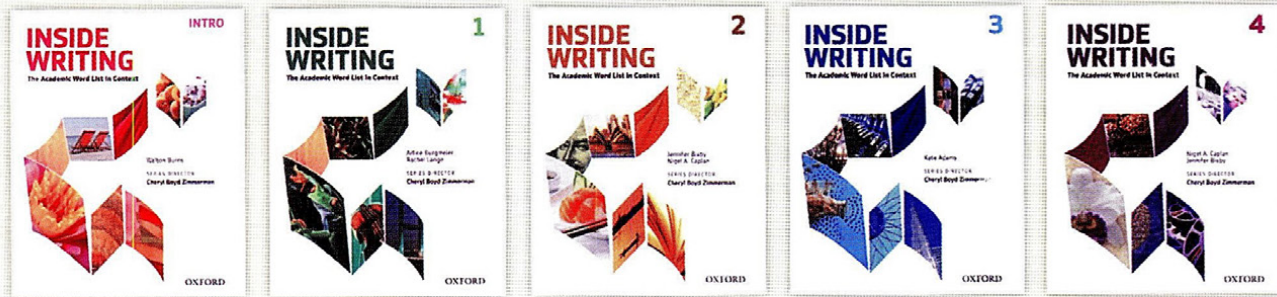
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The Inside Track to Academic Success

Student Books



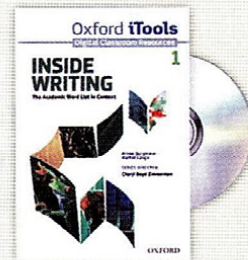
For additional student resources visit: www.oup.com/elt/insidewriting

iTools for all levels

The *Inside Writing* iTools is for use with an LCD projector or interactive whiteboard.

Resources for whole-class presentation

- > **Book-on-screen** focuses class on teaching points and facilitates classroom management.
- > **Writing worksheets** provide additional practice with the genre and Writing Models.



Resources for assessment and preparation

- > Customizable Unit, Mid-term, and Final Tests evaluate student progress.
- > Answer Keys and Teaching Notes

Additional instructor resources at: www.oup.com/elt/teacher/insidewriting

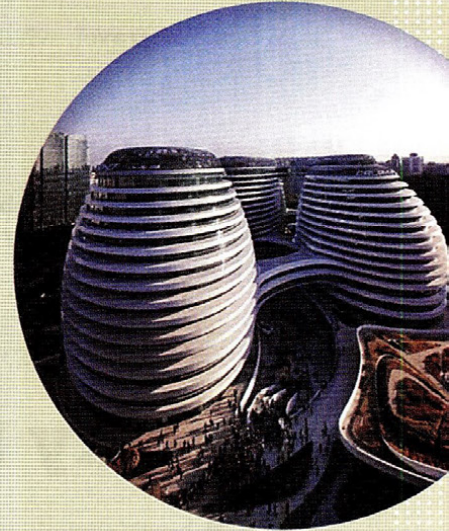
UNIT

1

Building a Future

In this unit, you will

- > analyze descriptions of structures and learn how they are used in travel writing.
- > use descriptive writing.
- > increase your understanding of the target academic words for this unit.



WRITING SKILLS

- > Descriptive Language
- > Basic Paragraph Structure
- > **GRAMMAR** Parts of Speech

Self-Assessment

Think about how well you know each target word, and check (✓) the appropriate column. I have...

TARGET WORDS	never seen this word before.	heard or seen the word but am not sure what it means.	heard or seen the word and understand what it means.	used the word confidently in <i>either</i> speaking or writing.
AWL				
consist				
edit				
locate				
odd				
paragraph				
participate				
project				
site				

Oxford 3000™ keywords

Building Knowledge

Read these questions. Discuss your answers in a small group.

1. Name some interesting buildings in your city or town. What makes them interesting? Are they popular with tourists?
2. How do new buildings differ from older buildings?
3. When you travel, what kinds of buildings and structures do you like to look at?

Writing Models

Travel writing found on websites, in magazines, and in guide books often includes descriptions of buildings or other famous structures. Read two descriptions from a travel website.

Galaxy Soho

China's capital city, Beijing, has just gotten more interesting! I've been to Beijing many times, but when I went back last month, I couldn't miss the stunning¹ new retail and office space, Galaxy Soho. The unusual design is by Zaha Hadid, an Iraqi architect, and it has just opened. In a city full of tall, rectangular buildings, Galaxy Soho is special and different. It **consists** of four **odd** towers. Each one is tall and round like a beehive.² The towers are 15 stories high, and they're made of concrete,³ metal, and glass. Galaxy Soho is a beautiful work of art. Walkways connect the towers and curve gently like a flowing river. An open courtyard in the middle of the **site** lets natural light into each of the buildings. Overall, I found Galaxy Soho both welcoming and practical.

I **participated** in a tour of Galaxy Soho with a group of foreign journalists. The first three floors of the buildings are for retail shops. The next floors **consist** of offices for businesses. At the top, we enjoyed a cup of tea in one of the cafés and restaurants with an amazing view across the whole city of Beijing.

Beijing's central business district and the central train station are both just ten minutes away. Two subway lines meet at Chaoyangmen Station, which has an exit by Galaxy Soho. The central **location** allows convenient access for the people of Beijing. It has already become a popular place to shop, eat, and work.



Galaxy Soho in Beijing, China, is designed by Zaha Hadid.

¹ *stunning*: very attractive or impressive

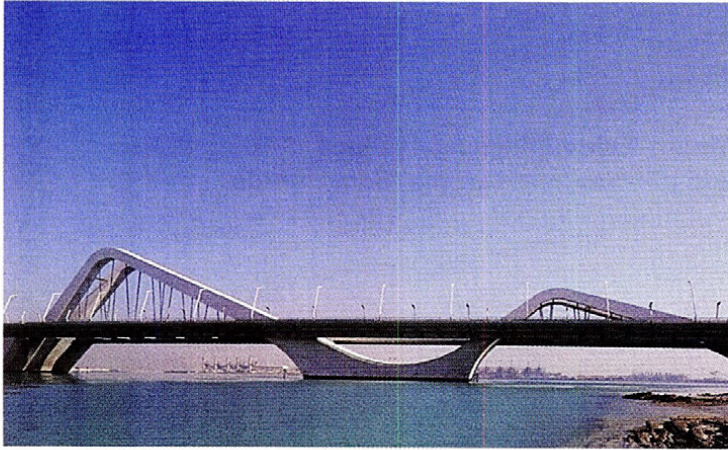
² *beehive*: a round structure that bees build and live in

³ *concrete*: gray, rocklike material for building

The Sheikh Zayed Bridge

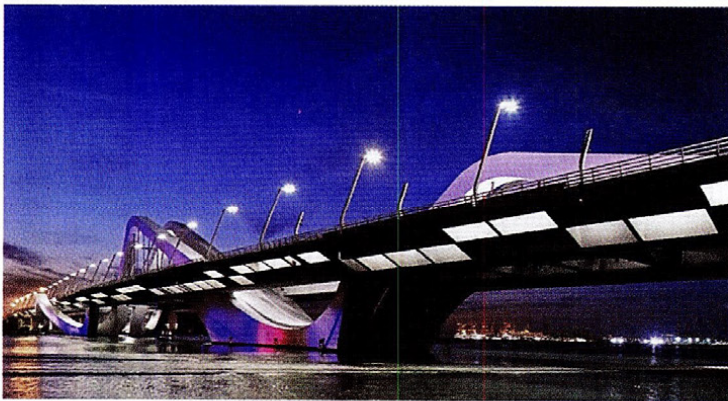
On a recent trip to the Middle East, I was pleased to discover a beautiful modern structure by a well-known Iraqi architect. Like most of Zaha Hadid's **projects**, the Sheikh Zayed Bridge **consists** of gentle curves and arches instead of sharp angles, corners, and squares.

- 5 The bridge is **located** in Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates. It connects the mainland to the island of Abu Dhabi. It is 842 meters long and four lanes wide. Some people have said it resembles a concrete ribbon. Others have said the shape looks like waves. I think the bridge's curved lines represent the hills of the Rub' al Khali Desert's sand dunes.¹ Indeed, the bridge looks almost white in the
- 10 strong sunlight of the day. At night, however, softly changing colored lights dance beautifully across the bridge's three arches.



The Sheikh Zayed Bridge by day ...

This important new **site** has brought together Abu Dhabi's desert beauty and Hadid's unique modern style. If you are ever in Abu Dhabi, don't miss this wonderful sight!



... and by night.

¹sand dunes: small hills of sand

WRITING SKILL

Descriptive Language

LEARN

Writers use descriptive language to talk about buildings and other architectural structures. They can talk about a structure's size, age, colors, materials, and appearance. Writers might compare unusual structures to something familiar to the reader, using verbs such as *look like*, *resemble*, or *represent* or the preposition *like*.

When you describe a structure, ask yourself these questions:

1. What is the size of the structure?
2. What shape is the structure?
3. What are its colors?
4. What materials is it made from?
5. What does it look like? What does it remind you of?

APPLY

Read the descriptions of Galaxy Soho and the Sheikh Zayed Bridge again. Then complete the chart with the descriptive words and phrases from the box. Some words and phrases describe both structures.

15 stories high	convenient	modern
842 meters long	curved	odd
almost white	interesting	round
✓ amazing	glass	softly changing colors
concrete	metal	unique

	Size	Shape	Color	Material	Feeling/ Opinion
Galaxy Soho					<i>amazing</i>
Sheikh Zayed Bridge					

Analyze

A. Reread the models on pages 2–3. What do the writers compare the structures to?

1. Galaxy Soho:

2. Sheikh Zayed Bridge:

B. What does each description contain? Check (✓) all the correct boxes.

	Galaxy Soho	Sheikh Zayed Bridge
1. Interesting or surprising opening sentence		
2. Information about the writer's trip		
3. Name of the architect		
4. Physical description of the structure		
5. Contents of the structure or site		
6. Location of the structure		
7. Writer's opinion of the structure		
8. Recommendation to the reader		

C. Discuss these questions with a partner.

1. Most of the writers' comparisons are to the natural world. Why do you think the writers chose to compare buildings to things found in nature?
2. What verb tenses do the writers use? Why?
3. The first writer uses three paragraphs. What information is in each paragraph?

Vocabulary Activities STEP I: Word Level

Word Form Chart		
Verb	Noun	Adjective
participate	participation	_____
locate	location	located

A. Work with a partner. Use a word from the Word Form Chart to complete each sentence. Use the words in parentheses to help you.

- Sixth Street is a great location for the new building.
(place)
- Many workers _____ in building the Great Wall of China.
(worked together)
- The Eiffel Tower is _____ in Paris.
(placed)
- We looked everywhere, but we could not _____ the plans for the new building.
(find)
- Thank you, everyone, for your _____. We make a great team!
(the act of working together)

The word *edit* means “to correct” or “to fix.” It usually refers to the work writers do before publishing what they write.

*The author **edited** her project profile before she put it in her portfolio.*

We can also *edit* things that we film, record, or photograph. In this case, when people *edit*, they change the order or remove sections of the work before they release it.

*She directed and helped **edit** several films and television shows.*



B. Check (✓) the items that a person can *edit*. Add one more thing that you can *edit*.

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a book | <input type="checkbox"/> a movie | <input type="checkbox"/> a meal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a broken window | <input type="checkbox"/> a flat tire | <input type="checkbox"/> a TV program |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a newspaper article | <input type="checkbox"/> torn pants | _____ |

The pronunciation of the word *site* is the same as two other words in English—*cite* and *sight*. Their meanings and spelling are completely different, though.

A *site* is “a place where a building is located” or “a place where something happened.”

*This is the **site** where my parents were married.*

To *cite* something is “to mention it as an example or as support for what you are saying.”

Ali cited the Sheikh Zayed Bridge as an example of Zaha Hadid’s work.

Sight refers to “your ability to see” or “something that you see.”

I have poor sight for seeing distances, so I have to wear glasses.

We looked out at the beautiful sight of dancing colors on the bridge.



C. Complete the sentences with *cite*, *sight*, or *site*.

1. That building looks like an animal. What an odd sight!
2. If you quote an article written by someone else, be sure to _____ the original source.
3. The reflection of the building in the lake was a lovely _____.
4. This _____ is too small for a shopping mall.
5. My uncle wants to build his house on a _____ near a school.
6. I will never forget the _____ of the Eiffel Tower in the sunset.
7. Can you _____ an example of a building that is used for both housing and offices?

As a noun, *project* (pronounced PRO-ject) means “a plan to do something” or “a piece of work.”

*The building **project** will begin soon.*

*Raf must complete his research **project** by Friday.*

As a verb, *project* (pronounced pro-JECT) has two main meanings:

- to plan or forecast something that will happen in the future
*We **project** that the building will be completed in two years.*
- to make a light or image appear on a screen or wall
*At night, the city **projects** colorful lights onto the bridge.*



D. With a partner, match the beginning of each sentence with the correct ending to form a complete sentence. Take turns reading each sentence out loud. Use the correct pronunciation of *project*.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <u>d</u> 1. The new housing project consists of | a. 5 million dollars to build the apartments. |
| ___ 2. The company projects a cost of | b. construction will begin in 2016. |
| ___ 3. The speaker projected a drawing | c. on a screen for the audience to see. |
| ___ 4. The company projects that | d. 300 new apartments. |

Vocabulary Activities STEP II: Sentence Level

E. The words *consist of* tell us what things are made from. Match each item to what it *consists of*. Then write sentences with *consists of*.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <u>b</u> 1. Galaxy Soho | a. three curved arches |
| ___ 2. concrete | b. five connected buildings |
| ___ 3. the Sheikh Zayed Bridge | c. hydrogen and oxygen |
| ___ 4. a paragraph | d. sand, rocks, cement, and water |
| ___ 5. water | e. several sentences about one topic |

1. Galaxy Soho consists of five connected buildings.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Usually, the adjective *odd* means “strange.”

The Royal Ontario Museum in Canada has a very odd shape.

In math, *odd* refers to “a number that you cannot divide by 2.” The opposite is *even*.

The numbers 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 are all odd numbers. Even numbers are 2, 4, 6, and 8.

Odd can sometimes mean “not regular” or “occasional.”

I usually eat a healthy diet, but I do enjoy the odd cupcake or two.

Odd can also mean “approximately” or “about.”

I spend 40 odd hours a week in the office.

F. Answer each question with a sentence using the word *odd*.

1. What makes Zaha Hadid's buildings different?

Hadid's buildings often have odd, rounded shapes.

2. What do the numbers 67, 29, 11, and 13 have in common?

3. How much time do you spend per day studying English?

4. Describe something strange about a place you know.

5. If you add an even number and an odd number, what type of number will the answer be?

G. Complete each sentence to show what each unit of writing *consists of*. Use the words from the box.

chapters
sentences

words
chapters

paragraphs
letters

1. A word *consists of several letters.*

2. A book _____.

3. A paragraph _____.

4. A sentence _____.

5. A chapter _____.