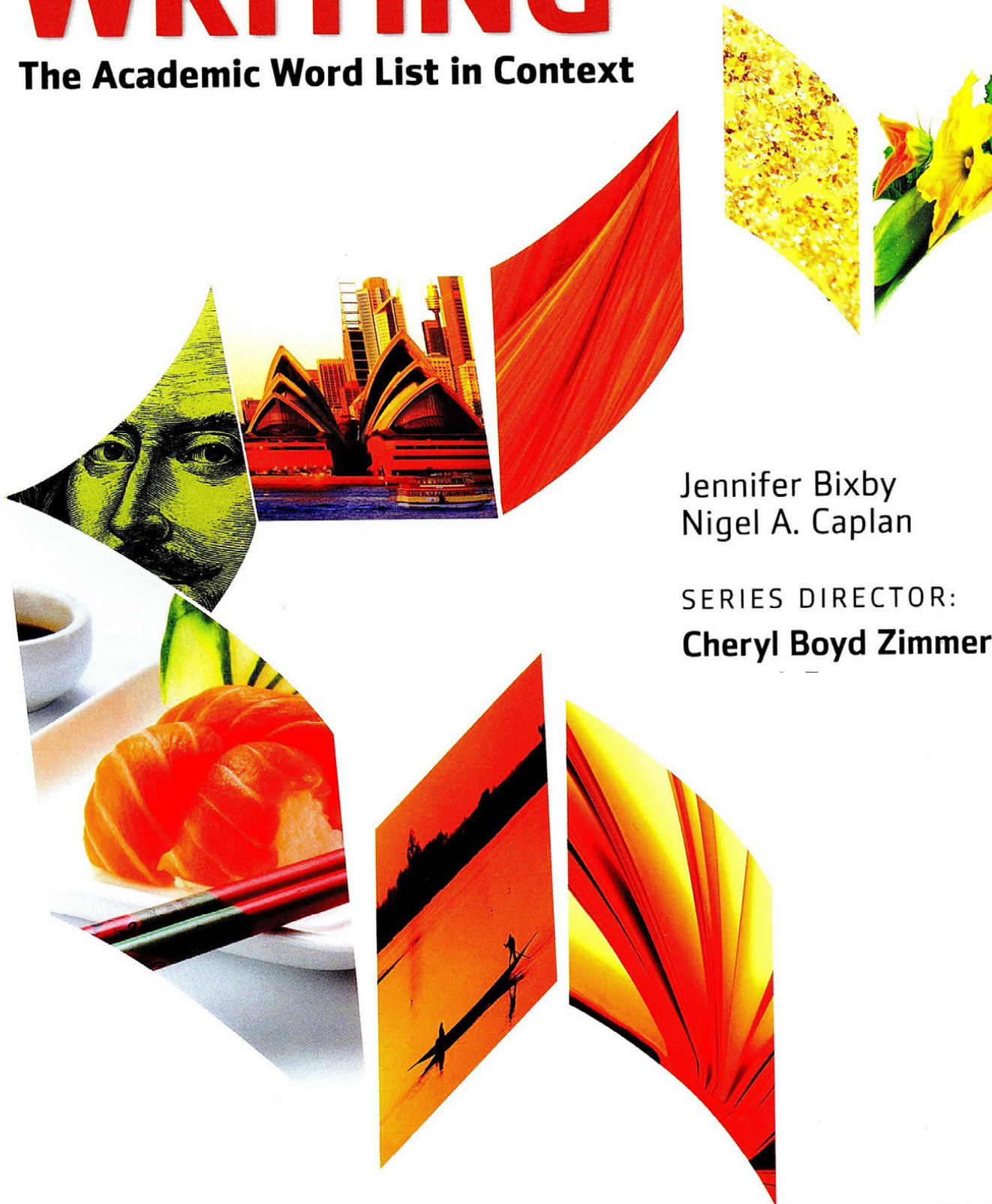


INSIDE WRITING

The Academic Word List in Context

2



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OXFORD

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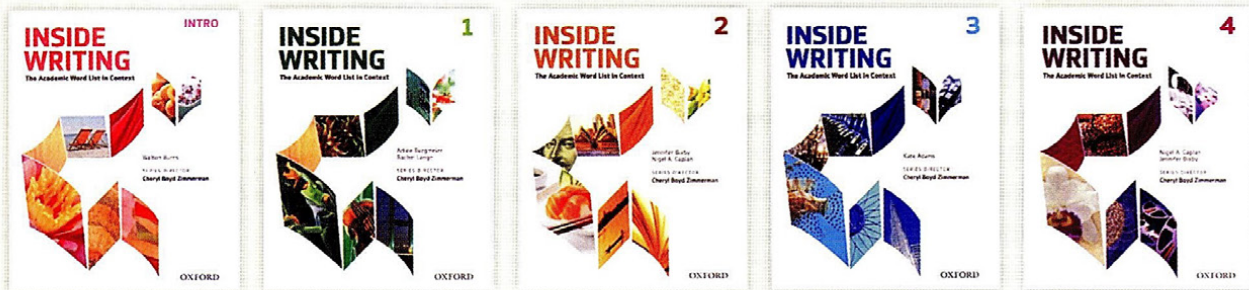
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The Inside Track to Academic Success

Student Books



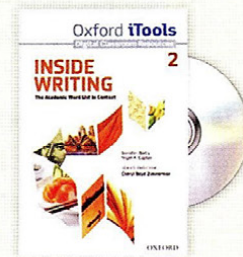
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iTools for all levels

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.
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PREPARE TO WRITE

Building Knowledge

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

1. What kinds of stories do you like to read?
2. What are some differences between fiction stories and nonfiction stories?
3. What makes a nonfiction story interesting to you?

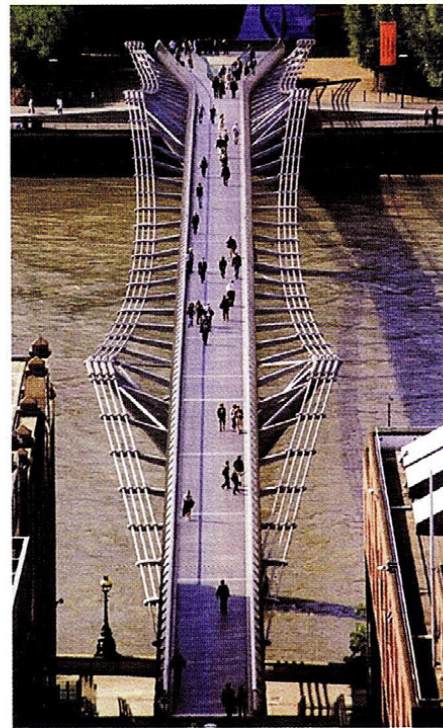
Writing Model

A narrative is a story, or a description of events. Read this narrative about a surprising bridge in London, England.

The Wobbly Bridge: A London Landmark

If you walk along the River Thames in London, you'll find beautiful gardens, many top tourist attractions, and the beautiful Millennium Bridge. This low, sleek bridge is 330 meters long. The **so-called** "blade¹ of light," a reference to the **format** of the bridge, links London's financial district to the popular South Bank with its theaters, museums, and galleries. Although there are many bridges across the Thames, the Millennium Bridge is special. It was the first new pedestrian bridge built in London for over a century, and it is an amazing work of engineering. But it has become most famous to Londoners because of its nickname: the Wobbly² Bridge.

The story of the Millennium Bridge began in 1996. A British newspaper, the local government in London, and the Royal Institute of British Architects created a competition to **construct** a new bridge to cross the Thames. The plan was to open the bridge in time for January 1, 2000, the first day of the new millennium.³ The winners of the competition had an original design. Their bridge was low without cables above the surface, so pedestrians could see the London skyline.



¹ *blade*: the sharp part of a knife

² *wobbly*: moving in an unsteady way from side to side

³ *the millennium*: the period of time when one period of 1,000 years ends and another begins; often refers to the year 2000

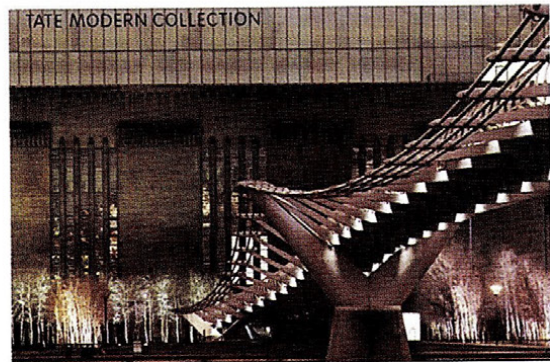
20 **Construction** began in 1999, but building stopped soon after it started. The builders discovered the remains of buildings from the Middle Ages⁴ during the preparation **phase** of the project! Work began again and continued all year. Unfortunately, the engineers did not quite meet the January 1 deadline. However, the new bridge opened to the public during London's Millennium celebrations on June 10, 2000.

25 Then the problems and the **controversy** started. Londoners were very excited about their new bridge, and **approximately** 80,000 people crossed the bridge on its first day. This led to an unusual effect. All bridges move a little when people walk on them, but the Millennium Bridge swayed⁵ left and right a lot. Some people felt sick. Others grabbed the side of the bridge for safety. The bridge moved like a boat in rough water. After two days of unpredictable swinging and swaying, the embarrassed
30 engineers closed the bridge. The British newspapers excitedly declared the project a failure.

Researchers at Imperial College, London, studied the bridge for the next three months. They found that the problem was the people, not the bridge. In a crowd, people often walk at the same speed as others around them. Most of us sway a little from side to side as we walk. This swaying caused the bridge to move very slightly. When the bridge started moving, the people naturally followed the
35 rhythm of the bridge. They swayed even more. Of course, they all continued to walk and sway in about the same rhythm. The **interaction** of the people and the bridge made the movement more noticeable. As a result, many thought that the bridge was "wobbly." Although this effect can **occur**

with any bridge, the **tension** in the cables supporting the Millennium Bridge made the swaying more
40 **evident**. Engineers spent most of 2001 adding special devices to the bridge to correct the problem. They asked groups of volunteers to walk across the bridge together and see if they could **detect** any motion. Eventually, the bridge reopened in February 2002
45 without a wobble.

After a difficult beginning, the Millennium Bridge has become a popular tourist attraction. People from all over the **globe** visit the bridge. Walking across the Millennium Bridge today, you won't feel
50 any movement, but you will enjoy wonderful views of London.



⁴ *Middle Ages*: the period in European history from about CE 1100 to CE 1500

⁵ *sway*: move or swing slowly from side to side

WRITING SKILL

Analyzing a Narrative

LEARN

A narrative, or story, is a description of events. Narratives often describe important events or a problem in the past. Most narratives also tell you the solution to the problem or the ending to the story. To tell a narrative effectively:

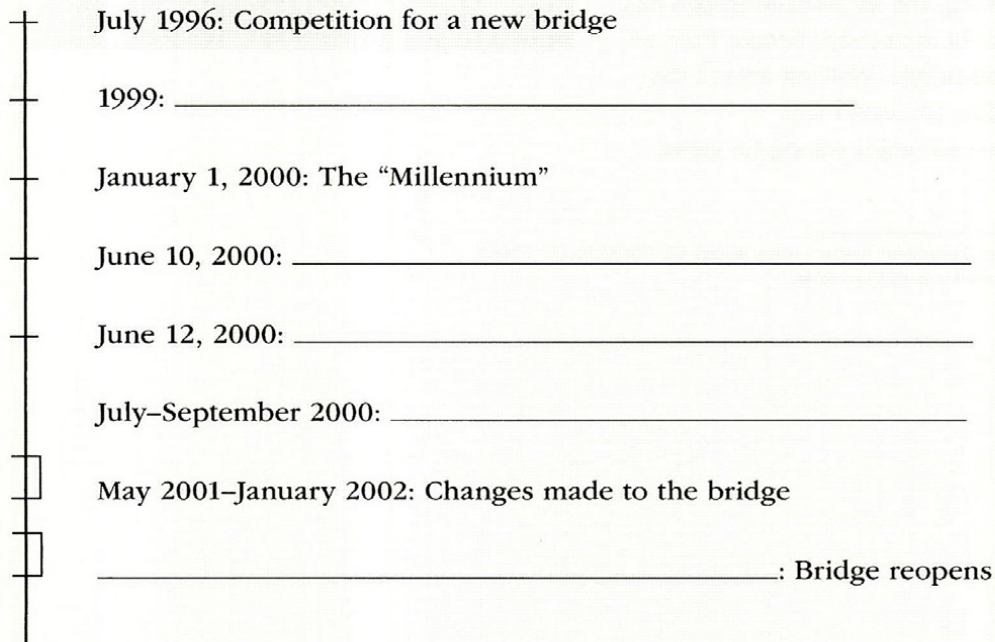
- introduce the subject of the narrative.
- describe the setting (time and place).
- give background information about the people or subject that you're writing about.
- describe events in time order.
- explain an important problem and its solution.
- provide a clear ending or conclusion.

APPLY

A. Write the number of the paragraph(s) where you can find the following information in the narrative.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| <u>4</u> a. explanation of the main problem | ___ d. description of the setting |
| ___ b. description of the subject | ___ e. the solution to the problem |
| ___ c. introduction of the subject | ___ f. conclusion |

B. Complete the timeline with information about the Millennium Bridge.



Analyze

A. Match the underlined verbs to the correct verb tense.

- ___ 1. The controversy started. a. simple present
- ___ 2. It has become famous. b. simple past
- ___ 3. It is a low, sleek bridge. c. present perfect

B. Complete the chart with two more examples of each verb tense from the writing model. Share your examples and discuss the questions below in a small group.

Tense	Example
Simple present	
Simple past	
Present perfect	

1. Where in the narrative does the writer use simple present and present perfect verbs?
2. Where in the narrative does the writer use simple past verbs?
3. Why does the writer change tense in the last paragraph?

C. Discuss these questions with a partner.

1. Why do you think the writer uses *you* in the first and last paragraphs, but not in the body paragraphs?

2. What words does the writer use to introduce the main problem in the narrative?

3. What are some words and phrases in the model that show time and the order of events?

Vocabulary Activities STEP I: Word Level

Word Form Chart			
Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
approximation	approximate	approximate	approximately
controversy	_____	controversial uncontroversial	controversially
detection detective	detect	detectable	_____
globe	_____	global	globally
occurrence	occur	_____	_____

A. Complete each sentence with the correct word form from the chart. Use the words in parentheses as clues.

- Some new buildings cause a(an) controversy because they are so unusual.
(argument)
- Problems can _____ when bad weather hits long bridges.
(happen)
- Special sensors in some bridges can _____ storms and earthquakes.
(notice)
- There are _____ 20 bridges across the Thames.
(about)
- _____, there are many amazing bridges.
(around the world)
- The decision to build the bridge was _____.
(not popular with everyone)

In chemistry, two things can *interact* during an experiment. People can also *interact* with each other.

Rust is the result of water interacting with a metal such as iron.

I interact with people from four different countries at my job.

An *interaction* occurs when two things are mixed together or two people work or talk together.

*The **interaction** between the bridge and its visitors created a problem.*

Something that is *interactive* involves people working or talking together.

*In an **interactive** class, the teacher and the students all have a chance to talk.*

CORPUS

B. Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

- The museum presents an (*interact* / *interactive*) display about the construction of the bridge.
- The weather (*interacted* / *interacting*) with the type of steel in the bridge.

3. The (*interactive / interaction*) between the people's footsteps and the bridge's rhythm caused the movement.
4. The sun and the sea (*interact / interaction*) to damage bridges.
5. People do not usually (*interaction / interact*) with each other when they cross bridges.
6. My class isn't (*interactive / interaction*) because the teacher lectures all the time.

C. Match the verb to the appropriate phrase.

<u> b </u> 1. interact	a. in 2006
<u> </u> 2. occurred	b. with other people
<u> </u> 3. detect	c. his whole body
<u> </u> 4. format	d. problems
<u> </u> 5. tensed	e. a new bridge
<u> </u> 6. construct	f. your homework

Vocabulary Activities STEP II: Sentence Level

D. Write a sentence with each verb and phrase from activity C.

1. A good manager can interact well with other people.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

The adjective *so-called* has two different meanings. It can introduce the word that people usually use to describe something.

*The gap between the Baby Boomers and the **so-called** Generation Y is getting wider.*

***So-called** can show that you don't think a description of something or someone is appropriate.*

*Ordinary farmers know much more about this than the **so-called** "experts."*



E. Rewrite each sentence using *so-called*. Mark any sentences that are examples of the second definition.

1. The article is about the "Wobbly" Bridge.
The article is about the so-called "Wobbly" Bridge.

2. The bridge was due to open in the year 2000, the Millennium.

3. An artist made a musical exhibit using the bridge.

4. The problem was caused by “lateral vibrations.”

5. One end of the Millennium Bridge leads to the “South Bank” area with many theaters and art museums.

6. The engineers understood the project better than the team of experts.

F. Read the paragraph below. Write a sentence to answer each question. Use the target word in parentheses in your answer.

It can be hard to find places for children to play in large cities, so the Smith Playground and Playhouse in Philadelphia is an amazing resource for families. The Smith family built the house in 1899. It is a beautiful house full of toys, bikes, and pretend cars. In addition to the house, children enjoy a huge playground. In 2004, it was clear that the playground needed improving. A group of residents collected money to update the playground. They built a new area for small children under the age of five. They also added an attractive wooden slide for older kids. In the next stage, they will add a space with water games. The playground has become very popular. Many events and even summer camps take place there regularly.

1. When did the building of the playhouse begin? (*construction*)

Construction began in 1899.

2. What happened in 2004? (*evident*)

3. What did the group of residents build first? (*constructed*)

4. What will they add in the next stage of the project? (*phase*)

5. What happens during the summer at Smith Playground? (*occur*)

Grammar Simple Past and Present Perfect

Use the simple past to tell about something that happened at a specific time in the past.

We visited the bridge in 2000.

Use the present perfect to tell about something that happened in the past, but doesn't mention a specific time.

We have visited the bridge many times.

The simple past can also be used to tell about things that started and ended in the past.

I visited England during the 2012 Olympic Games.

The present perfect can be used to tell about things that began in the past, but continue into the present.

The bridge has become a major tourist attraction.

The present perfect is often used in sentences that include prepositions of time, such as *since* and *for*.

There have been no problems with the bridge since 2002.

The bridge has been open for more than ten years.

Use the simple past in an adverb clause with *since*. Use the present perfect in the main clause.

main clause

adverb clause

Tourists have enjoyed the bridge since it opened.

In a narrative, writers often use the present perfect at the start of the story (What has happened before this story?) and at the end (What has happened after this story?).

- A.** Read this narrative about the Sydney Opera House. Look at the underlined verbs. If they are incorrect, rewrite them.

Since it opened, the Sydney Opera House ^{has come} came to represent an entire country. This amazing building has only sat in Sydney's harbor for 40 years, but in that time it became a symbol of Australia. In 1956 the New South Wales government has started a competition to design a new opera house. A Danish architect, Jørn Utzon, won the competition. Construction on the Opera House had began in 1959 and ended in September 1973. Since the