

araq

StartUp 6

Listening

Unit9 – Lesson3

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Have your Ss look at the picture. Convey the meaning and try to elicit the word. Then practice the pronunciation chorally and individually.

Teach the form of the word. Then ask some concept checking questions.



RESIDENTS



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Teach the form of the word. Then ask some concept checking questions.



RESIDENTS

Familiarize the students with the listening part. Play the video once to do the task.

VIDEO SOURCE:
StartUp 6 Videos/Listening/



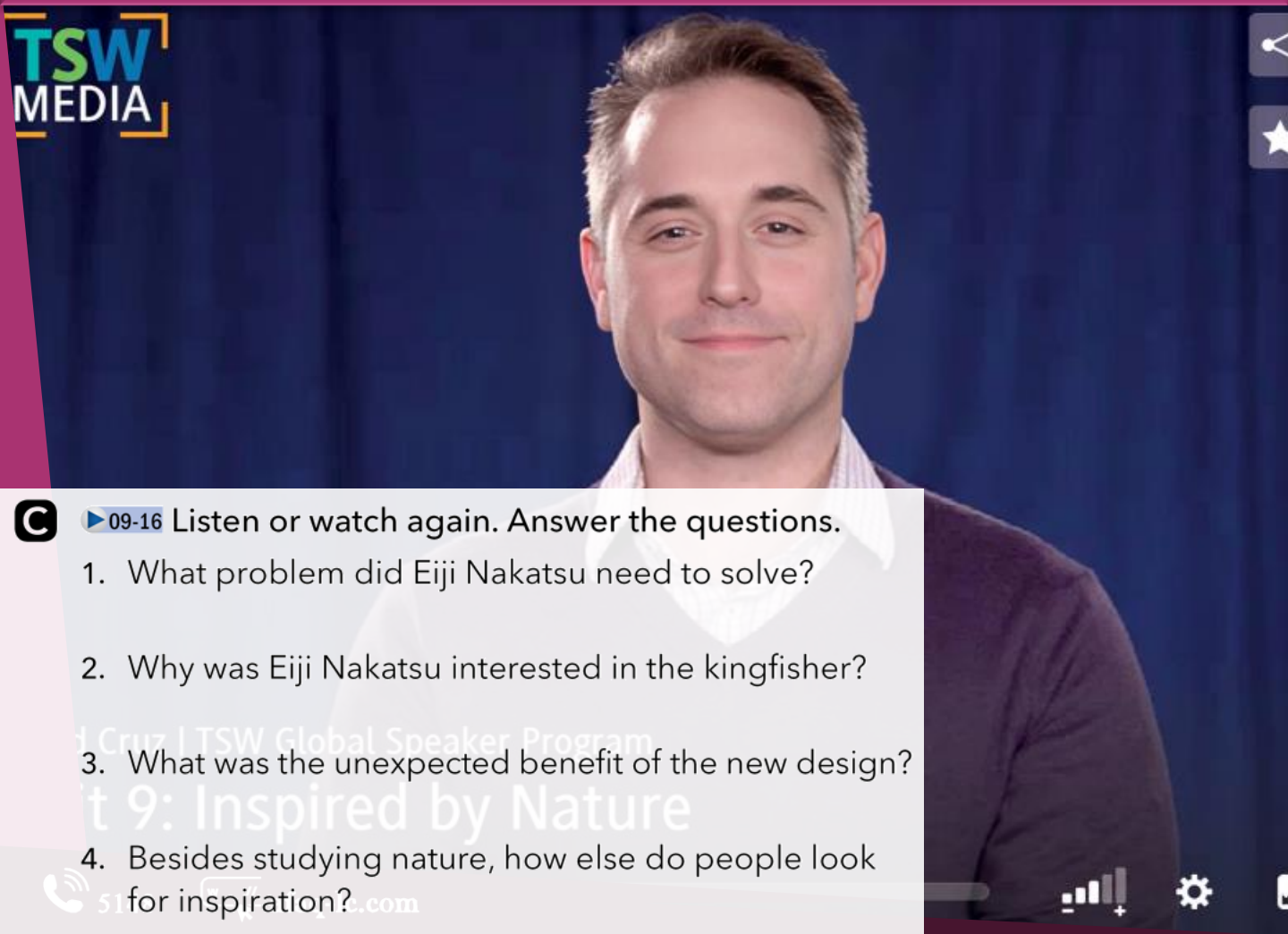
B 09-15 Read the Listening Skill. Listen or watch again. What verb does the speaker use instead of the underlined phrasal verb?

1. There's a reason that employers <u>care about</u> problem-solving skills!
2. Today I'm going to <u>talk about</u> one of those people and how nature helped him solve a problem.
3. You may <u>look for</u> inspiration in what other people have done or written about.

LISTENING SKILL Listen for tone and intended audience

Speakers use a different tone, or level of formality, depending on the audience they're speaking to. For example, in a formal educational talk, they may choose formal verbs instead of phrasal verbs, such as *discover* instead of *find out*. Listening for formal word choices can help you identify a speaker's tone.

Play the audio and have your Ss do the task. Check the answers in class.



C 09-16 Listen or watch again. Answer the questions.

1. What problem did Eiji Nakatsu need to solve?

2. Why was Eiji Nakatsu interested in the kingfisher?

3. What was the unexpected benefit of the new design?

4. Besides studying nature, how else do people look for inspiration?

Have Ss identify the correct meaning. Go over the answer as a class.



D **VOCABULARY EXPANSION** Read each sentence from the talk. What do the underlined expressions mean?

1. In the end, the new trains were designed with a nose that looked very much like a kingfisher's bill.

   _____

2. There are robots that walk like spiders, a swimsuit based on the skin of a shark, and a paint that doesn't get dirty.

   _____

3. This kind of engineering is known as *biomimicry*, with the idea being that we can find solutions to human problems by studying, and mimicking, how nature has solved them.

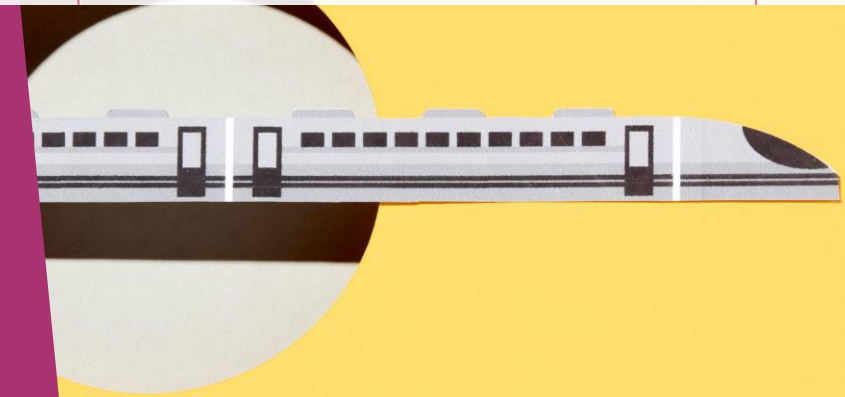
   _____

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Give a couple of minutes to your Ss to think about the topic they intend to share. Provide adequate samples.

A THINK When did you last have a problem at work, school, or home? Take notes.

What was your problem?	How did you solve it?



Have your Ss share what they have prepared in their breakout rooms. Monitor the groups and prepare your FEEDBACK.



PAIRS Share your problems and solutions.

C CATEGORIZE How many people asked someone for help? How many read or watched something? How many solved the problem another way?



Inspired by Nature Listen. What's that sound? Anyone? It's a highspeed train. I'll get back to that in a moment. For now, imagine this. You're working at an office facing a big problem. Would you ever think of looking out the window for answers? Maybe you need to develop a new project, or find a faster way to serve customers, or organize a big event. No matter what your job is, you are certain to face problems at work occasionally—there's a reason that employers value problem-solving skills! And whether the problems you face are large or small, there are times when you may need a little outside inspiration to help you solve them. For engineers, designers, scientists, architects, and artists, that source of inspiration is often the natural world. Today I'm going to discuss one of those people and how nature helped him solve a problem. Ever hear of Eiji Nakatsu? He was a manager and an engineer for Japanese high-speed trains in the late 1990s. The Japanese high-speed, or bullet, trains are some of the busiest trains in the world—they move millions of people every day. It was Nakatsu's job to make these trains go faster. His problem was that as the trains got faster, they also got louder. And a higher noise level was not acceptable to either the passengers on the trains or the residents in the neighborhoods the trains passed through. One of the major problems was that every time a speeding train entered a tunnel, it would push the air out of the other side really fast, making an extremely loud noise called a tunnel boom. Now, the engineers knew that they needed to redesign the front of the train—the nose—to fix the problem, but they didn't know what shape to try. Well, Nakatsu was a bird-watcher—he had turned to birds for inspiration with previous problems, and this time he remembered the kingfisher. The kingfisher is a bird that dives from high in the air into the water and barely makes a splash as it goes in. It occurred to Nakatsu that it might be the shape of the bird's bill, or beak, that allowed it to enter the water so smoothly. He had engineers analyze the shape of the kingfisher's bill and they began testing similar shapes. In the end, the new trains were designed with a nose that looked very much like a kingfisher's bill. These trains were faster, they maintained the noise levels of previous designs, and they had the unexpected additional benefit of using less energy. Nakatsu's bullet trains are far from the only example of a design problem that was solved with inspiration from nature. There are robots that walk like spiders, a swimsuit based on the skin of a shark, and a paint that doesn't get dirty, which was created after its designers studied how a lotus flower keeps its petals clean. This kind of engineering is known as biomimicry, with the idea being that we can find solutions to human problems by studying, and mimicking, how nature has solved them. Of course, not all the problems we need to solve relate to design or engineering. And perhaps you're not likely to solve your problems by studying nature. You may seek inspiration in what other people have done or written about, or turn to a mentor, or focus on brainstorming your own ideas, or all the above. But even if studying nature can't help you solve your problem, it will help you relax, and maybe then you'll be more creative

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AS HOMEWORK USE A DICTIONARY TO LOOK UP THE WORDS AND LEARN THEM.

Homework

Provide the Ss with the audio link of the Listening. Highlight the page number of the script. Familiarize them with the concept of shadowing if necessary. Assign them to perform shadowing to the conversation.



Listen to the Listening using the link.

Perform shadowing by practicing the rhythm, intonation, and pace of the speakers.