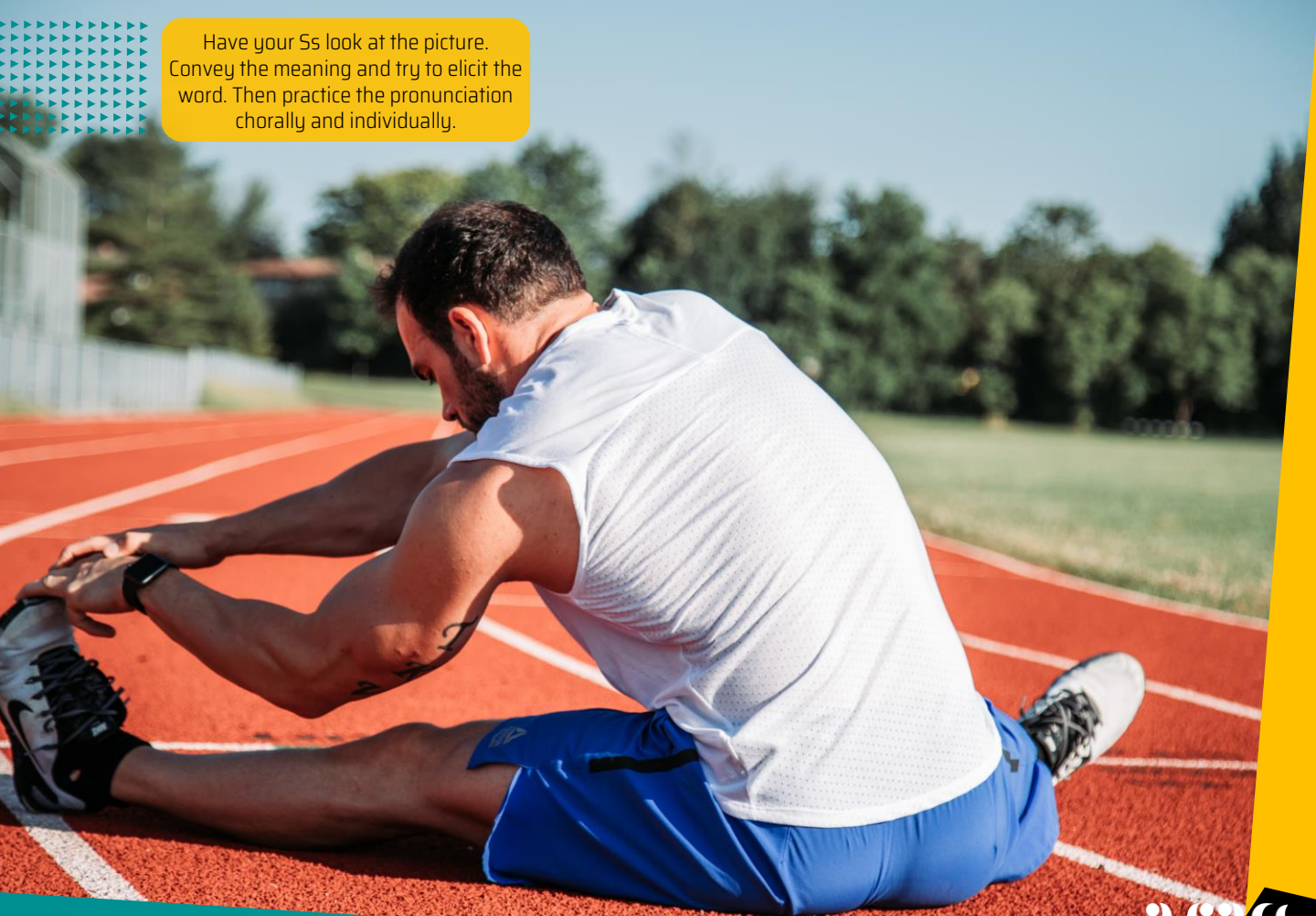


StartUp 4
Reading

Unit3 – Lesson4
Page36

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.



FLEXIBLE

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.

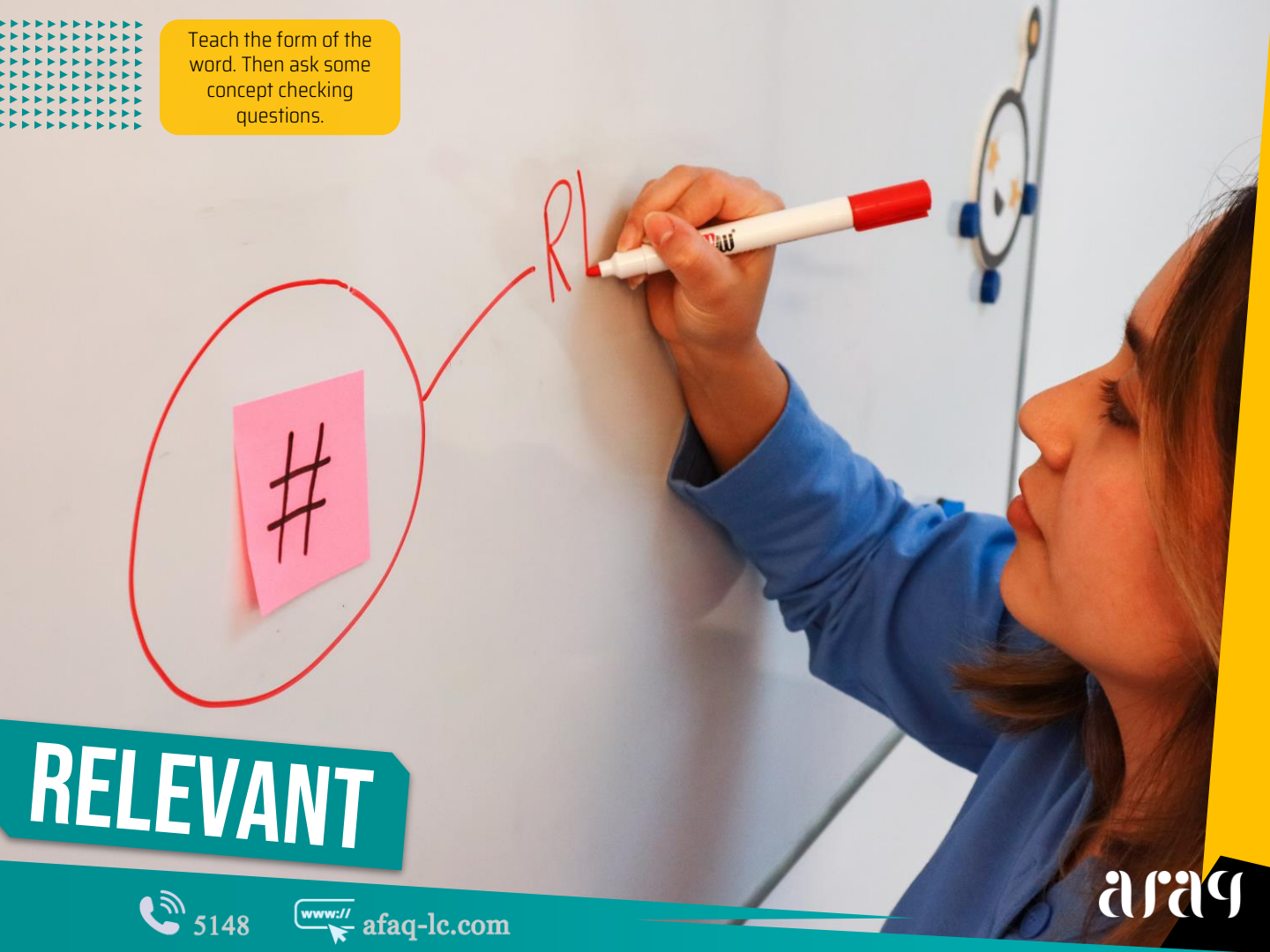


ASSUMPTION

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.



RELEVANT

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.



OBVIOUS


Have your Ss look at the picture. Convey the meaning and try to elicit the word. Then practice the pronunciation chorally and individually.
64339

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



CRIMINAL

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.



ARREST

CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD.

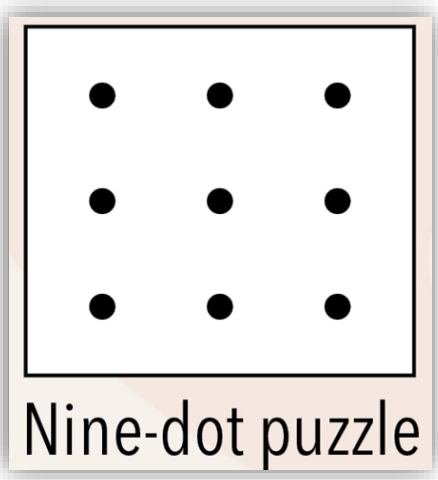
obvious	assumptions	flexible	arrest	relevant	criminal

1. When we meet new people we sometimes make _____ about them.
2. The police had to _____ the man for stealing computers.
3. The lawyer said that any information about the car accident could be _____.
4. The _____ broke into the house and stole diamond jewelry and watches.
5. The mistakes Ken made were so _____. He didn't pass the driving test.
6. At our office some people work from 9–5. I work from 12 to 8 p.m. We have _____ working hours.

Have your students make sentences about each picture using the words they have learned. Focus on accuracy.

A PREVIEW Read the title. What do you think the dots in the article are?

LATERAL THINKING



Nine-dot puzzle

LISTEN TO THE AUDIO CAREFULLY.

3-20

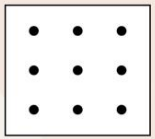
What is the article mainly about?

a. Lateral thinking is the best way to solve a problem.
b. Lateral thinking helps you make assumptions.
c. Lateral thinking might help you to solve problems.

Have your Ss listen to the audio and answer the question. Check the answers in class.

LATERAL THINKING

Sometimes no matter how much I think about a problem, I just can't solve it. Solving problems is important for my job, so when a colleague mentioned lateral thinking, I was ready to listen. Lateral thinking means thinking in an indirect and creative way and looking at the problem in a new and unusual way. This can help you become more flexible when you try to solve a problem. Lateral thinking is different from how I thought about problems. I was being too logical. I was thinking about each problem in a very direct, step-by-step way and making too many assumptions. You've probably heard the expression, "thinking outside of the box." It actually comes from a famous problem called the nine-dot puzzle. To solve the puzzle, you have to connect all nine dots with four straight lines, but you can't take your pen off the page. HINT: To complete this task successfully, you must go "outside the box." Solving this puzzle is an example of lateral thinking.



Nine-dot puzzle

Situation puzzles are other examples of practicing lateral thinking. To solve situation puzzles, you may ask only yes/no questions, which have three possible answers: "yes," "no," or "the information isn't relevant." There's not only one answer to problems like these, but one answer is usually the best. That answer usually seems obvious after you know it.

Here is an example:

Someone calls the police to tell them that a criminal named Jim Price is playing cards in the apartment next door. The police know Price is dangerous, but they don't know what he looks like. They go into the apartment and they see three people playing cards: two truck drivers and a firefighter. They don't say a word, but they immediately arrest the firefighter. How do the police know he is Jim Price?

Here is one way that *yes/no* questions could help you find the solution:

Did any of the players say anything?	No
Did the firefighter try to run away?	No
Did the policemen know any of the players?	No
Did the firefighter look different from the truck drivers?	Yes
Was the firefighter wearing a hat?	Not relevant
Was the firefighter's hairstyle different from the truck drivers'?	Yes

Price looked different from the truck drivers and had a different hairstyle from them because Price was a man and the truck drivers were women. Many people begin with the assumption that truck drivers are always men.

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B Read the Reading Skill. Circle the correct answer.

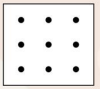
1. Where is the definition of lateral thinking?
   a. Lines 4–6 b. Lines 7–8 c. Lines 16–18
2. Where does the writer explain how lateral thinking is different from other ways of thinking?
   a. Lines 6–8 b. Lines 7–11 c. Lines 24–26
3. Where is an example of lateral thinking?
   a. Lines 11–16 b. Lines 19–23 c. Lines 28–46

READING SKILL Understand extended definitions

Writers often provide extended definitions to explain important or difficult ideas. They can do this by providing:

- dictionary definitions
- differences from other ideas
- examples

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

C Read the Reading Skill again. Circle the correct answer.

1. What does lateral thinking mean?
   a. thinking in a creative way
   b. taking a direct approach to problems
   c. asking questions about a situation
2. Lateral thinking is different from ___.
   a. problem solving
   b. logical, step-by-step thinking
   c. thinking outside the box
3. What is an example of lateral thinking?
   a. making an assumption
   b. solving a situation puzzle
   c. asking a yes / no question
4. Why are situation puzzles difficult?
   a. People think the solution is too obvious.
   b. People add their own information.
   c. People don't understand the problem.

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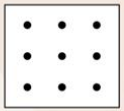
D FOCUS ON LANGUAGE **Reread lines 9–11 in the article. Think about the phrase *step-by-step*. Circle the correct answer.**

The expression *step-by-step* means ___.

a. a way that helps you finish quickly
b. a new and different way
c. a way of doing something in a certain order

WHAT WAS THE ARTICLE ABOUT? RETELL THE MOST IMPORTANT IDEAS. USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

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Have your Ss tell the summary of the text in breakout rooms.

afaq

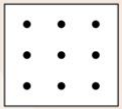
Read the situation puzzle. Write yes / no questions like the ones in the article to solve it.

Share your yes / no questions with your classmate.

A man is dressed in black. He is wearing a black mask. There are no streetlights. There is no moon. A car is coming toward him. It has no lights. Then the driver turns away. How was the driver able to see the man in black?

Have your Ss answer the questions in the breakout rooms.

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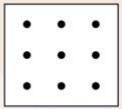
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READ THE SCRIPT AND UNDERLINE ANY NEW WORDS YOU DO NOT KNOW.

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