How Can It Be

Unit 3

Learning Objectives

Spoken Cycle

After studying this unit, you should be able to:

- admit fault and respond to fault,
- express on how to blame and to accuse someone,
- express promise and respond to promise,
- express curiosity and respond to curiosity,
- make conversations of admitting fault, blaming, promising, and expressing curiosity in daily conversations,
- explain why and how something occurs orally,
- present the explanatory monologue.

Written Cycle

After studying this unit, you should be able to:

- read the explanatory texts,
- write good explanation texts,
- comprehend the use of preference correctly.






Spoken Cycle

Study and say the following expressions

Expressions to admit fault:

- I have to admit that I'm wrong.
- I confess it's my fault.
- I acknowledge that's not correct.
- I know that, I'm not right.

Responding to the expressions of admitting fault:

- It's good. You admitted that.
- That's good. You confess your fault.
- Thank you. You spoke frankly.

The ways to blame someone:

- You broke the vase, didn't you?
- You made the data lost.
- It's him who caused this accident.
- I'm sure she has an affair with Anton.
- Etc.



Study and say the following expressions

Expressions to accuse someone:

When we want to accuse that someone did something wrong, we may say:

- I think you must have done it.
- I think you're the only person who could have done it.
- It must be you who did it.

The ways to respond to accusations if we do mistake:

- I have to admit that I am wrong.
- I confess that I'm mistaken.
- I have to acknowledge that I'm not right.
- I have to admit that . . . . .
- I confess that . . . . .
- I have to acknowledge that . . . . .



The ways to respond to expressions of blaming and accusing if we don't do the mistake:

- No, I didn't do that.

(I swear)

- No, I'm not wrong.
- I'm afraid that wasn't true

The ways to promise:

- I promise not to do it anymore.
- I promise to keep it a secret.
- I promise I'll stop smoking.
- I swear. I won't do it again.

Responding to promise:

• That's good. • Thanks for the swear.
• Good. • Keep your promise.
• Thanks for your promise. • Don't break the promise.



The ways to express curiosity are:

- What I'd really like to find out is . . . . .
- I wonder if . . . . .
- I want to know whether . . . . .
- I'm curious . . . . .
- I'd love to know . . . . .
- I'd be very interested to know . . . . .

Study the table then explain to your friends on how these animals protect themselves from enemies and attack them. Use the words in the right column to clarify your explanation.

No.	Animals	Survival Techniques (Offence/Defense)
1.		• strong & sharp teeth • run fast • bluff (psychological warfare): bark • good sense of smell
2.		• strength • strong & sharp tusks • powerful trunk
3.		• Camouflage

No.	Animals	Survival Techniques (Offence/Defense)
4.		• Long back legs to jump • High speed of run
5.		• Strong tail • Live on land and in water • Sharp 7 strong teeth
6.		• Poison
7.		• Camouflage: change colour to match the surroundings.

Written Cycle

Read the following text carefully

Structure

Introductory question

How Does the Body React to Heat

General statement

When the human body is exposed to very hot conditions one result can be heat-stroke. This is often the case for athletes and people who work outside in summer.

Heatstroke is a sudden, uncontrolled rise in body temperature. It is a reaction that results from the human body not being able to replace fluid lost through perspiration. If the lost fluids are not replaced then dehydration occurs and this leads to a decrease in blood.

Explanation of how heat-stroke occurs

In this situation the body must decide whether to give the blood to the main organs (liver, kidneys, brain, and so on) or to the skin. Because the main organs are more important, they will receive the blood. As a consequence of the drop in fluids, the body loses its ability to sweat. The situation becomes critical. The body now cannot produce sweat. Therefore, it cannot cool itself. Excess heat cannot be released through the skin as a result of the loss of blood supply to that part of the body. The lack of blood supply and the inability to seat together cause the body to overheat.

Conclusion

Heatstroke can cause permanent injury if not treated properly. It is one way of how the body can react to heat.

(Taken from Text Type in English)

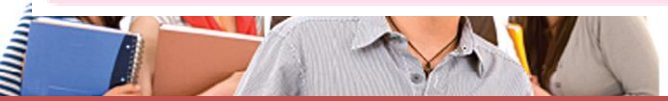
Present

Technical terms

Word that shows cause

Read and study the explanation below.

- The previous text is an example of explanation text. An explanation text types tells how or why something occurs. It looks at the steps rather than the things.
  This text explains about why something happened, why things alike or different, and how to solve a problem.
- Generic structures of an explanation text are:
  - ✓ General statement. It explains about an even or thing.
  - ✓ A series of paragraphs that tell on how or why something happens.
  - ✓ Conclusion.
- Language features usually found in an explanation are:
  - ✓ technical language
  - ✓ words that show cause and effect
  - ✓ the use of timeless present tense
- Social function of an explanation:
  The purpose of an explanatory text is to tell each step of the process (the how) and to give reasons (the why).



Study the sentences and the explanation below

Preference

1. Father prefers newspaper to magazines.
2. Father prefers reading newspaper to reading magazines.
3. I like internet better than television.
4. I like browsing internet better than watching television.
5. She would rather eat fruit than drink milk.
6. She would rather sing than dance.

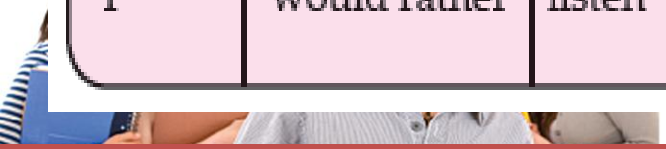
When we want to say that we like something more or better than another thing, or we like doing something better than doing another one, we use preference.
The pattern:

-	S	+	prefer	+	noun / gerund	+	to	+	noun / gerund	
-	S	+	like	+	noun / gerund	+	better than	+	noun / gerund	
-	S	+	would rather	+	bare infinitive	+	than	+	bare infinitive	



Subject	Prefer/like/ would rather	Noun	To/better than/than	Noun/verb
I	prefer	fried chicken	to	beef
I	like	fried chicken	better than	beef
I	would rather	swim	than	play football

Subject	Prefer/like/ would rather	Verb	Object	To/Better than/than	Verb	Object
I	prefer	listening	to the radio	to	watching	the television
I	like	listening	to the radio	better than	watching	the television
I	would rather	listen	to the radio	than	watch	the television

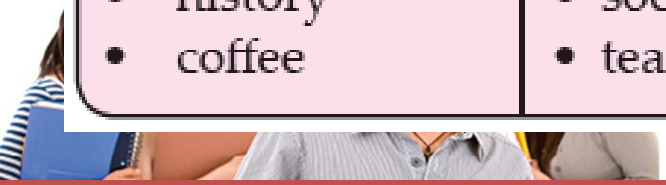


Make sentences using preference based on the data in the table below

Name	Yes	No
Lenny	• train • direct call • biology	• bus • sms • physics
Melinda	• sport • beach • Javanese food	• music • zoo • Chinese food

Make a dialogue with your partner using the following information

First Speaker		Second Speaker	
Like	Dislike	Like	Dislike
• action films • history • coffee	• horror films • sociology • tea	• comedy films • economics • fruit juice	• tragedy films • language • soft drink



Thank you

