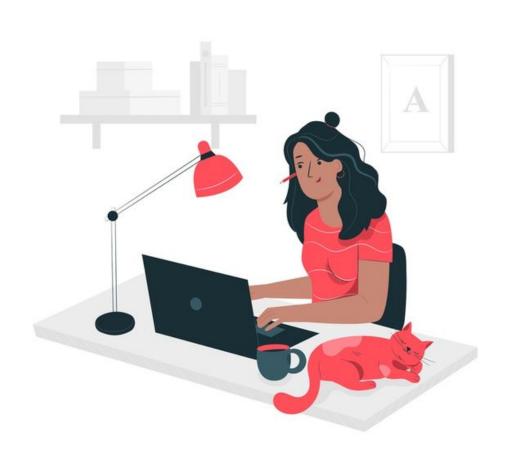
UNIT 1 FINDING THE IDEAL JOB



LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- Infer the author's opinion
- Take margin notes on main ideas
- Predict content from visuals
- Use descriptive and possessive adjectives
- Add supporting sentences
- Write a descriptive paragraph

Vocabulary

advice	managers		
careers	postings		
hire	resume		
ideal	rewards		
interview	skills		

INFERENCE

Inferring the author's opinion (p. 9)

- An inference is an educated guess about something that is not directly stated in a text.
- Sometimes, careful readers can understand an author's opinion even when it's not stated directly. They can infer this opinion.

Inferring the author's opinion (p. 9)

The example: Kleppinger believes that Bolles's book is hard because it's too long. (False)

 After reading the text closely, we can infer the author's opinion: She doesn't think Bolles's book is hard just because it's long.

NOTE TAKING

Taking margin notes on main ideas (p. 12)

- Writing notes in the margins can help you identify main ideas.
- Later, you can look back at these margin notes to help you remember the main ideas in texts.

Taking margin notes on main ideas (p. 12)

- As you read, find the main idea of each paragraph and write it in the margin.
- You can use key words from the text./You need to use your own words.
- Do not make complete sentences./Do not worry about perfect grammar.
- Write short phrases/words.

READING

Predicting content from visuals (p. 13)

- Before reading any text, strong readers look at all the visuals (pictures, photos, graphs, etc.) on the page.
- This gets them to think about what they already know about the topic/allows them to predict the content of the text.

Predicting content from visuals (p. 13)

The example: In the photo for paragraph 2, I see a man behind a video camera.

The paragraph must be about a man whose ideal job is to *make videos*.

GRAMMAR

Descriptive and possessive adjectives (p. 18)

- 1. Descriptive adjectives describe nouns.
- They can come after the verb be.
- They can come before a noun.

The teacher is funny.

She is a funny teacher.

Descriptive and possessive adjectives (p. 18)

1. Descriptive adjectives

describe nouns. (Cont.)

- When a noun follows an adjective, use a, an, or the before the adjective.

She's an important writer.

*Remember Do not use a, an, or the when the adjective is not followed by a noun.

Gary is smart.

Descriptive and possessive adjectives (p. 18)

- 2. Possessive adjectives show belonging.
- A noun always follows a possessive adjective. When using possessive adjectives, do not use a, an, or the.
- Possessive adjectives have the *same form* before singular/plural nouns.

I have a job. My job is very interesting. His boss is nice.

Your office is beautiful. Your offices are beautiful.

Descriptive and possessive adjectives (p. 18)

Possessive adjectives:			
my	his	its	
our	their		
your	her		

REVISE

Adding supporting sentences (p. 22)

 Sentences that come after the topic sentence are supporting sentences. They explain the main idea with specific details and examples.

FINAL WRITING TASK

A descriptive paragraph (pp. 20-24)

1. Prepare to write: Listing

2. Write: Write a paragraph and its topic sentence

A descriptive paragraph (pp. 20-24)

3. Revise: Adding supporting sentences

4. Edit: Writing the final draft

REFERENCE

Haugnes, N. & Maher, B. (2019). NorthStar 2. USA: Pearson Education, Inc.

IMAGE SOURCE

- https://www.pinterest.com/pin/418482990378464436/