

# 2 DESIGN

## Discussion point

Discuss with a partner.

- 1 Why is work done by hand slower than work done by machine?

*Machines can work faster because ...*

- 2 Are there any tasks that can be done faster by hand than by machine?

*One such task could be ...*

- 3 Are there any tasks that cannot be done by machine at all?

*I think / I don't think there are ...*

What would it take to do these jobs by hand?

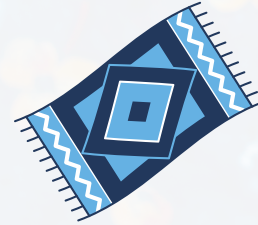


Harvest all the corn grown in the United States in one year:

**7.8 million** people working **24 hours** a day for **60 days**.

Make a Persian rug for 1% of the households in the United States:

**10,000 people** working **12 hours** a day, **365 days** a year ... for **610 years!**



Make all of the blue jeans sold in the United States in one year:

**10,000 people** working **24 hours** a day, **365 days** a year ... for **33 years**.

## VIDEO



## MAN VERSUS MACHINE

## Before you watch

Match the words in bold with the correct definitions.

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1 <b>artisan</b> (n)    | a a part of a situation   |
| 2 <b>decline</b> (v)    | b a percentage of the money you earn that is paid to the government |
| 3 <b>factor</b> (n)     | c a skilled person who makes things by hand                         |
| 4 <b>income tax</b> (n) | d pots and dishes and other things that are made from clay          |
| 5 <b>pottery</b> (n)    | e to become smaller or fewer  |



Potter sculpting a vase.

### While you watch

Read the sentences then watch the video. Write *T* (True), or *F* (False).

- 1 In the pottery industry in Tunisia there are too many cheap imports and high taxes. \_\_\_
- 2 The tax the potters have to pay is around 78 U.S. dollars a month. \_\_\_
- 3 They compete with the cheaper imports by exporting their own pottery at lower prices. \_\_\_
- 4 The artisans think the international importers and traders should help them. \_\_\_

### After you watch

Discuss these questions with a partner.

- 1 Do you think the government should help these artisans?  
*Yes, I do / No, I don't because ...*
- 2 What kinds of artisans do you have in your country? What do they produce?  
*We have ... They produce ...*
- 3 Which do you prefer, modern or traditional designs?  
*I prefer ... because ...*

# Beautifully broken

## A Vocabulary preview

Match the words in bold with the correct definitions.

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1 <b>flaw</b> (n)     | a to break something with force, and into many pieces                  |
| 2 <b>imitate</b> (v)  | b a characteristic of not talking about your achievements or successes |
| 3 <b>incident</b> (n) | c to copy something; to do something in the same way                   |
| 4 <b>modest</b> (adj) | d to consider something as important                                   |
| 5 <b>piece</b> (n)    | e a method or way of doing something                                   |
| 6 <b>practice</b> (n) | f a complete artwork, such as a painting or sculpture                  |
| 7 <b>smash</b> (v)    | g a mistake or imperfection  |
| 8 <b>value</b> (v)    | h one event or occurrence  |

## B Before you read

Discuss these questions with a partner or group.

- 1 What do you usually do with dishes that break? Do you repair them or throw them away? Why?
- 2 Do you have any household objects that you have repaired? If so, why did you choose to keep them and repair them instead of replacing them?
- 3 What are some advantages and disadvantages to throwing away broken items?

## C Global reading

How is the reading organized? Scan the text, and then check (✓) your answer.

- 1  From past events to present events to future events
- 2  From definitions to examples to applications
- 3  From explanations to advantages to disadvantages
- 4  From definitions to comparisons to contrasts
- 5  From problems to solutions to advantages

Preparing to read

Understanding organization

# Beautifully broken

- Oh, no! You dropped the cup, and it smashed! Time to throw it away and buy a new one.
- Unless, perhaps, you are a fan of the Japanese art of *kintsugi* or *kintsukuroi*—roughly translated, “to mend with gold.” This is the practice among certain craftsmen of mending the broken pieces of pottery, such as a plate, cup, or a bowl, with gold (or similar) lacquer. The gold is used to glue the pieces back together. If small pieces are missing, they can be created out of gold, or a piece from a different bowl or plate can be used instead. The repaired product’s value is not reduced, though—it is actually enhanced. It is believed to become more beautiful because it was broken. Pieces of *kintsugi* pottery can be enormously expensive and are featured in museum exhibits in Japan and overseas.
- These days you can even see machine-made ceramics with gold designs on them that look as if they are *kintsugi*, even though the original was actually never broken. But the mended patterns have become so trendy that people want to imitate them.
- There’s a story or legend behind the practice—which may or may not be historically accurate, but beautifully illustrates the concept. Back in the 1500s, there lived a military ruler in Japan, who owned a bowl he especially loved. One day while he was entertaining some guests, his servant dropped the bowl, and it broke into five pieces. Knowing the leader’s bad temper, his guests worried that he would punish the servant. However, one of the guests made up an amusing poem about the incident. Everybody laughed, including the ruler. When he relaxed, he was able to see that the bowl’s beauty had not been destroyed by the accident. Instead, because the vessel could be repaired, the ruler now had a new appreciation for its strength and ability to survive. In fact, according to the story, the true life of the bowl began the moment it was dropped.
- If this seems a hard notion to understand, then consider it in light of another Japanese philosophy, that of *wabi-sabi*. This is harder to translate into English, but it refers to the combination of three beliefs: that nothing is permanent, nothing is finished, and nothing is perfect. Applied to arts and crafts, it explains why the Japanese traditionally value handmade objects. Even though they look less perfect than those made by machine, it is actually this imperfection that makes them beautiful. In fact, artists who value the *wabi-sabi* aesthetic create works that are deliberately imperfect, such as a bowl that isn’t entirely round or a vase with a thumbprint visible in the clay. Rough surfaces, instead of ones smoothed by machines, are common in *wabi-sabi* ceramics, and often the pieces are not glazed or colored.



Kintsugi bowl

- It’s not just Japan that has such a tradition, however. A similar idea can be found in Iran, among the makers of Persian rugs. Tradition has it that those who weave carpets will deliberately include one small flaw, as recognition of the fact that nothing can be perfect. The intentional mistake reminds them to be modest about their work. Similarly, some early American settlers known as the Puritans included a “humility square” when they sewed a quilt—one square that didn’t match the rest of the blanket. Some Native American bead workers would include an intentional “mistake bead” for the same reason.
- Such practices have also been reported among Amish furniture makers in the United States and some forms of Islamic art—although careful work by sociologists and historians suggest that these stories are actually not true, but rather a romanticized version of their art or a misunderstanding of a tradition.
- True or not, however, these cultural practices teach us not only about art but about life, and the importance of not only accepting, but actually celebrating, our imperfections. That doesn’t mean we shouldn’t care about making mistakes; but for many people, worrying about small imperfections keeps them from finishing a project or appreciating one they have finished. People who are “perfectionists” can feel insecure and anxious about the art they create, which makes it harder for them to enjoy what they do.
- The concept can even be applied more broadly than just to art, however. Consider yourself, for example. Do you have any imperfections—anything from physical scars to personal habits? What if, instead of considering these to be flaws, you could appreciate them as part of what makes you a beautiful person? That’s easier said than done, but if you can understand and apply the concepts of *kintsugi* and *wabi-sabi* to your own life, you may be able to consider yourself with more kindness and humility, and to see yourself, flaws and all, as a true work of art.



“Wabi-sabi” bowl

## GLOSSARY

- aesthetic (n)** the beauty of something; how it looks
- humility (n)** having a modest view of your own importance; being humble

## Recognizing internal paraphrasing

## D Close reading

Writers use paraphrasing to avoid repetition, which makes their texts more interesting and sophisticated. One way to do this is with a synonym:

*It's my family's **habit** to begin each dinner by talking about our day. We began this **custom** when I was in high school.*

Another way is to use a different word form:

*Jin Su **broke** the cup when she **dropped** it. However, she was able to repair the **break**, and so she could still use the broken cup.*

1 Read these sentence excerpts and find them in *Beautifully broken*. Then choose the correct synonym for the underlined word, according to the context. The first one is done for you.

- 1 This is the practice among certain craftsmen of mending the broken pieces of pottery.  
 a art                                      b ritual                                       c habit
- 2 Knowing the leader's bad temper ...  
 a president                                      b premier                                      c ruler
- 3 ... because the vessel could be repaired ...  
 a bowl                                      b ship                                      c accident
- 4 The intentional mistake reminds them ...  
 a error                                      b flaw                                      c tradition
- 5 ... one square that didn't match the rest of the blanket.  
 a humility square                                      b quilt                                      c settlers

2 Read the text and the sentences. Write *T* (True), *F* (False), or *NG* (Not Given).

- 1 A dish that has been mended with the *kintsugi* technique will be more expensive than the original. \_\_\_
- 2 *Kintsugi* is an older tradition than carpet making in Iran. \_\_\_
- 3 A piece of art made in the *wabi-sabi* does not look handmade. \_\_\_
- 4 A humility square is a type of deliberate flaw. \_\_\_
- 5 If you deliberately make mistakes in your life, you will feel less anxious. \_\_\_

## E Critical thinking

- 1 According to the article, the story about the Japanese ruler is probably not true nor are interpretations of some practices from other cultures. Should people still discuss those stories? Why / why not?
- 2 Do you believe it is ever possible for a work of art to be perfect?

**Use your plan.** Don't worry about style or good English at this stage.

**Focus on the assignment question.**

**Clarify your core points.** Write out your central ideas, hypotheses, conclusions, or the main direction of your line of reasoning.

**Write headings and subheadings.** Use your plan to identify these.

**Add in supporting details** below each heading.

**Link it up.** Write your headings and points into sentences.

**Stick to your plan.** Keep looking back to it after writing each paragraph.

Go back to the assignment title and its central questions. Be a harsh critic of your own work.

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- 1 Write the advice from the *Writing a first draft* box into the appropriate stage of the writing process.

Pre-writing / planning	Writing the first draft	Editing and revising

- 2 Read the following question. Write down your interpretation of the question and discuss it with a partner.

*“Discuss some advantages of machine-made products over handmade products. Use specific reasons and examples in your answer.”*

- 3 Discuss the topic with a partner and think of the core points you would include in your answer.
- 4 Break down the main ideas into headings and subheadings, and make notes on each.
- 5 Compare your ideas with a partner. Would your essays have a similar structure?

# Community development: A new business in town

## A Vocabulary preview

1 Match the words and phrases in bold with the correct definitions.

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 <b>delicate</b> (adj)              | a useful; practical; not decorative               |
| 2 <b>entirely</b> (adv)              | b friendly to; getting along well with            |
| 3 <b>functional</b> (adj)            | c lightweight or fragile; easily broken           |
| 4 <b>harm</b> (v)                    | d heavy; the opposite of thin                     |
| 5 <b>objection</b> (n)               | e an idealistic impression                        |
| 6 <b>on good terms with</b> (phrase) | f an expression of disagreement or disapproval    |
| 7 <b>romantic</b> (adj)              | g completely; totally                             |
| 8 <b>thick</b> (adj)                 | h to damage, injure, or hurt something or someone |

2 Complete the sentences with words and phrases from Exercise 1. Change the form if necessary.

- I'm not \_\_\_\_\_ my neighbors. We have a lot of disagreements.
- Those boots are not made \_\_\_\_\_ of leather. The bottoms are made of rubber.
- My parents can't judge their old home realistically. They have a \_\_\_\_\_ impression of it, and think it's better than it really was.
- Don't put hot dishes directly on the table. You might \_\_\_\_\_ the wood.
- If you don't have any \_\_\_\_\_, I'm going to buy this chair.
- Wool sweaters can be very \_\_\_\_\_, so they're warm in winter.
- This chair isn't very attractive, but it's \_\_\_\_\_, so I keep it.
- Be careful with those glasses! They're very \_\_\_\_\_ and break easily.

## B Before you read

You will read an interview between a community reporter and a representative for a company that is building a large factory there. What questions might the reporter ask? What information might the representative offer?

## C Global reading

- Skim the article. Do the two people mostly agree or mostly disagree?
- Is the tone of the interview friendly? How can you tell?

Preparing to read

Reading for tone



# COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: A NEW BUSINESS IN TOWN

In this month's community development column, our reporter Karen Brandt talks with Julian Vincenzo, the public relations officer for Mayflower Quality Home Furnishings.

**Karen Brandt:** Thank you for agreeing to talk with me, Julian. And welcome to the city of Carrollton.

**Julian Vincenzo:** It's my pleasure, Karen. We at Mayflower think it's essential to be on good terms with the Carrollton community, and for that reason, I'm very appreciative of this opportunity to talk to you about our company and what we do, and what we have to offer.

**KB:** First of all, let me just say, you're very brave to choose a city like this one to locate your new factory in.

**JV:** Well, I'm not sure *brave* is how I'd interpret it . . . we looked at quite a few cities around the state, and chose this one because it offered the perfect location for what we need. That is, sufficient land and enough workers.

**KB:** Yes, I understand that. I'm referring though to, well, some of the objections you've faced from residents here. For instance, from people who say that your company philosophy is the opposite of the Carrollton spirit. This is a very old community, as you know, and its residents have been famous for one thing for a considerable time—hundreds of years, actually.

**JV:** I'm glad you brought that up, Karen, because I'd like to talk about that. I appreciate that Carrollton has been

known for generations for handmade furniture. In fact, my grandparents have some old Carrollton pieces, like a writing desk and a table and a set of chairs, and they're beautiful. I sincerely respect that craftsmanship and tradition.

**KB:** And yet Mayflower is a company that produces furniture entirely by machine. Your factory is going to be manufacturing the same kinds of furniture that craftspeople here have been making, except not with people—with robots and equipment. You can see why people are concerned that this might harm the handcrafted furniture traditions here.

**JV:** I can understand the worry, but I think people need to take the many advantages of machine-made furniture into consideration.

**KB:** Such as?

**JV:** Well, as one example, affordability. Because machines can produce furniture faster and more cheaply, the prices are lower. That means the finished product, the furniture, is available to more people. A hand-carved rocking chair might be beautiful, but if someone doesn't have enough money to buy it, then they're not going to enjoy it. If you agree with me—and I assume you do—that furniture is practical as well as beautiful, then you can see why we feel it needs to be affordable, so ordinary people can purchase it.



**KB:** That's a good point, I'll admit. I know the handmade pieces can be expensive. But they're high quality, so they last a long time. Like the example you gave of your grandparents' furniture.

**JV:** But remember that machine-made doesn't mean low quality. Quite the opposite. Machines are actually better at some tasks than people. One example is working with weight, with heavy things—like wood. A machine can lift a plank of wood that weighs several hundred pounds and hold it perfectly still. A person just can't do that. Let me ask you—do any of the furniture makers here ever have physical problems because of how heavy their work is? For instance, sore shoulders or bad backs?

**KB:** Yes, sometimes. Of course, there are techniques that workers use to prevent injuries, but they're not always entirely successful.

**JV:** Another example is with very delicate work. Machines don't face some of the challenges that people do, such as hands that shake or thick fingers. A machine doesn't get cold or nervous or sleepy and make a mistake. Wood isn't like paper—you can't erase a mistake. If you damage a piece of wood, you often have to replace it and start again.

**KB:** Well, I know. I can't argue with that. It does take time and a lot of patience to do the really delicate work.

**JV:** I'm glad you mentioned time, Karen, because that's another example of an advantage of the machine-made process—it's just faster.

**KB:** I agree, but does that really matter? The stores here are full of finished pieces. A customer doesn't usually have to wait for a chair to be made.

**JV:** Not an individual chair, necessarily, but think of how fast trends change. A machine can keep up with that faster than a human. That desk my grandparents have is beautiful, but it's not very practical for handling all the cords and power strips that today's computers and electronics require, for instance. People are constantly updating the look of their living rooms, their kitchens, their offices, and machines can keep up with that.

**KB:** Oh, I know. Maybe it's just that I have a romantic notion of handcrafted furniture. It's so beautiful, and so ... well, so human. I think that means something. Do you see my point?

**JV:** I do, and I don't disagree. But remember—machines were made by humans. People designed our machines so well that they're able to create beautiful, functional furniture. The artistry of the furniture still comes from people. It's only the work that has been automated.

**KB:** I understand what you're saying, although I think people here would argue that the work itself, the actual cutting and carving of the wood, is important. Don't you worry about the people who do that who will lose their jobs?

**JV:** Well, I think there will always be a market for handcrafted works of art, including furniture. All we're doing is bringing affordable furniture to many more people. And rather than taking jobs away, we're bringing more jobs to Carrollton. Our factory will employ people in all kinds of jobs, such as sales and marketing, telephone support, and shipping, to name just a few. It's not the same kind of work, I know, but motivated people can always learn new skills.

**KB:** Julian, thank you so much for taking the time to talk with me, and to explain what Mayflower can bring to Carrollton.

**JV:** My pleasure, Karen. And I hope to see you in our showroom sometime!

## GLOSSARY

**affordable (adj)** cheap enough for ordinary people to afford

**automated (adj)** using machines or done by machines, instead of people



## D Close reading

Giving examples is a common way to explain points or to offer support for an opinion or argument. Examples can be as short as one word or as long as a story. Here are some common ways in which authors signal examples:

*As one / another example,*

*That is,*

*To illustrate (this),*

*Namely,*

*One / Another example is ...*

*such as / like*

*to name just a few*

Writers don't always use these signal phrases for examples. However, when you see them in the text, you will know that the example is particularly important.

Match the examples from the reading with the idea they are supporting or explaining. Then write the word or phrase that the author used to signal the example.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 There are sufficient workers and land | a Something machines are better at than people          |
| 2 Affordability                         | b Jobs that the new factory will bring                  |
| 3 Working with heavy things             | c An advantage of the machine-made process              |
| 4 Speed                                 | d An advantage of machine-made furniture                |
| 5 Sales and marketing                   | e Why Carrollton is a good location for the new factory |

## E Critical thinking

Work in a group. Discuss the questions.

- The reporter began her questions from a biased point of view. What was her bias? Do you think she changed her mind during the interview?
- What do you think is the most important benefit that Mayflower could bring to Carrollton? What is the biggest harm it might do?
- What do you imagine Ms. Brandt and Mr. Vincenzo would think about the concept of *wabi-sabi*? Why?

# Vocabulary development

## Adjectives for describing products

1 Write the words in the box into the correct categories. Then discuss your choices with a partner. If you made any different choices, discuss why.

appealing contemporary durable fake generic  
innovative mass-produced multifunctional

Positive	Negative	Neutral

2 Write an example of each type of product that you own or have seen. Then share your answers with a partner.

1 Something you're wearing that was mass-produced:

\_\_\_\_\_

2 Something in your home that is multifunctional:

\_\_\_\_\_

3 Something in the room you are in now that's durable:

\_\_\_\_\_

4 Something you bought in the last year that's versatile:

\_\_\_\_\_

5 Something you've seen that is fake:

\_\_\_\_\_

6 Something you like that is generic:

\_\_\_\_\_

7 Something in your school that is contemporary:

\_\_\_\_\_

8 Something you wish to buy that is innovative:

\_\_\_\_\_

## Academic words

### 1 Match the words in bold with the correct definitions.

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1 <b>enhance</b> (v)    | a to live, endure, or continue, especially in the face of a threat or difficulty |
| 2 <b>notion</b> (n)     | b a way of thinking; a belief or attitude in life                                |
| 3 <b>overseas</b> (adv) | c to make something better by adding to it                                       |
| 4 <b>philosophy</b> (n) | d in another country   |
| 5 <b>survive</b> (v)    | e an activity or custom that has continued over time                             |
| 6 <b>tradition</b> (n)  | f idea; concept  |

### 2 Complete the sentences with words from Exercise 1. Change the form if necessary.

- Fortunately, the pottery and sculptures in the museum \_\_\_\_\_ the earthquake.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ that handmade items are more special is not one that everyone agrees with.
- My personal \_\_\_\_\_ is that design should always be functional.
- Indonesia has a \_\_\_\_\_ of making *Batik*—a way of dyeing fabric.
- The furniture maker \_\_\_\_\_ the chair by carving birds and flowers into the back of it.
- Some people travel \_\_\_\_\_ to find special handcrafted items.

### 3 Work in a group. Discuss the questions using vocabulary from Exercise 1.

- Think of some of the things that you own. Do you think their value will increase or decrease over time? Why? How long do you think they will survive?
- Is there a particular artistic tradition in your country? Do you think it is important to protect and maintain such traditions?



## Critical thinking

### Flawed arguments

When a writer presents an argument, it is important to always assess the strength of their reasoning. Sometimes arguments can appear convincing, but on closer examination they lack the evidence needed to persuade the reader.

Some common examples of flawed arguments are:

- repeatedly restating the claim, without providing supporting evidence
- attacking the opposing view, rather than supporting your own
- using irrelevant evidence, which may be interesting, but does not support the argument.

- 1 Read the following texts and match a type of flawed argument to each one.

Attacking the opposing view    Repeatedly restating the claim  
Using irrelevant evidence

- 
- 1 Handmade products are far more important to our culture than manufactured products because they have a link to our past and our ancestors. This is why handmade products are so vital to our culture and more valuable than those products made in a factory. These kinds of products made by hand are so important we have to make sure we keep making them to protect our culture in the long term.
- 
- 2 In my opinion manufactured goods are far preferable to those made by hand. Handmade products are expensive and time-consuming to produce and quality can vary enormously from product to product. This is why you could not make a computer or mobile phone by hand. The parts would cost too much and quality issues would make these devices unreliable. This is why manufactured products are better.
- 
- 3 Making products by hand is extremely important. For example, in my country many people like to use handmade tea cups for tea ceremonies. Tea ceremonies are an ancient tradition dating back hundreds of years. We use powdered green tea and a number of other objects to enjoy a tea ceremony. They can be held indoors or outdoors and there are two main seasons for them; tea ceremonies in the warmer months and in the months of winter.

- 2 Work with a partner. Choose one of the texts and discuss ways to improve it.

# Writing model

You are going to learn about using *can* to express general truths and how to organize and edit your ideas. You are then going to use these skills to write an essay expressing advantages and disadvantages.

## A Model

- 1 Read the essay prompt. Underline the key words that tell what must be included in the answer.

*“Discuss some advantages of machine-made products over handmade products. Use specific reasons and examples in your answer.”*

- 2 Read the student model. How many advantages did the writer discuss? Which was the most important one, do you think?

People can often have romantic notions of the value of handmade items. They might even consider handmade items to be better than those made by machine. While it’s true that handmade pieces can be very beautiful, there are three important advantages to machine-made items.

First, machine-made items are inexpensive. This means that more people can afford to buy them, and that everyone who buys them can save money. For example, in my town, there is a shop that sells handmade shirts and dresses. One shirt can cost \$200 or more. A shirt that looks almost exactly the same in a store, however, can cost \$50, or even less if it is on sale.

Another important reason is that machine-made items are high quality. Machines do not make mistakes like people do, so products usually do not have flaws or imperfections such as rough surfaces or broken pieces.

Finally, machines can make many products that are identical, such as chairs that are all the same size and shape, or pianos that are all of the same quality. This means that many different people can enjoy the same product in the same way. People have an equal opportunity to own a product if there are many of them that are the same. This is both useful and fair.

Even if we like to watch one master woodcarver creating a unique product, we should remember that it is machines that can produce pieces that are affordable, safe, durable, and available to everybody.

## B Analyze

- 1 Which sentence is the thesis statement? How many sentences come before the thesis statement, and what is their purpose?
- 2 How did the writer signal the reasons and examples? Underline the phrases.
- 3 The writer mentioned handmade products a few times. Why?

# Grammar

## Using *can* for universal truths

*Can* is used to talk about things that are often true or that are possible. (*Be able to* cannot be used as a synonym for *can* in this sense.)

*Handmade items can be very beautiful.*

Writers often **hedge** their use of *can* with adverbs such as *sometimes*, *often*, and *usually*, and phrases such as *in some cases*, *in some circumstances*, and *in some situations*. This shows that the situation is not necessarily always true.

*Handmade items can sometimes be very expensive.*

*Handmade items can be very expensive in some cases.*

*In some cases, handmade items can be very expensive.*

### 1 Reorder the words to make sentences.

- very / it / sew a quilt / take a / long / can / time to  
It \_\_\_\_\_
- tell if / machine or / it can / difficult to / a scarf / be / was / by hand / knitted by  
It \_\_\_\_\_
- well as / found in / people's homes as / can / works of art / in museums / usually be  
Works \_\_\_\_\_
- be understood through / the culture of / can often / its traditions / a country  
The \_\_\_\_\_
- a piece of / identify / at it / the maker of / some people can / just by looking / furniture  
Some \_\_\_\_\_
- art / many / perfect / craftsmen / believe that no / piece of / can be  
Many \_\_\_\_\_

### 2 Rewrite the sentences with *can* to express a universal truth. The first one has been done for you.

- It is relaxing to create art by hand. *It can be relaxing to create art by hand.*
- People are sometimes reluctant to pay more for imperfect items.
- Machinery is used to create things more quickly.
- Factories are located in both cities and small towns.
- Quilts are made by machine as well as by hand.
- People usually understand why handmade items cost more.



# Writing skill

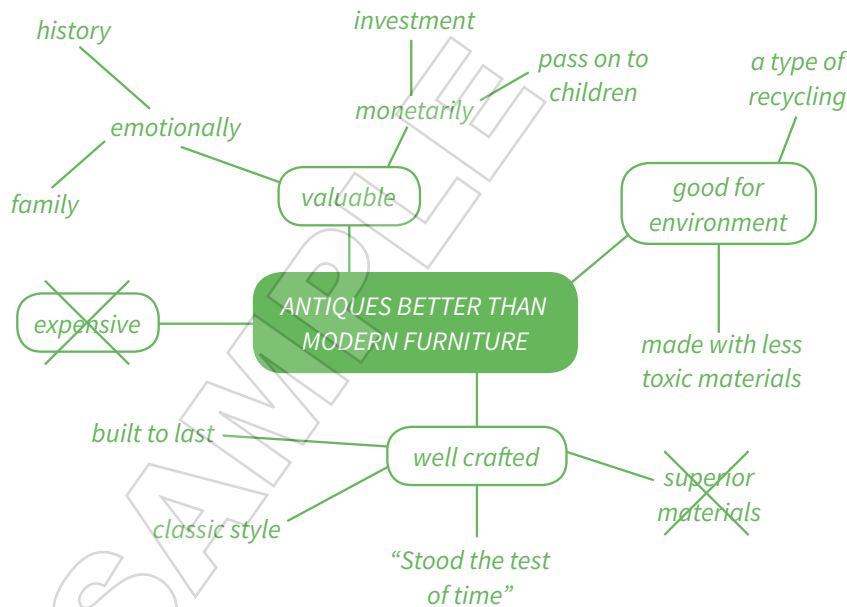
After you've brainstormed ideas for your paper, it's important to organize them. This step includes:

- deleting ideas you don't want to use
- adding ideas you didn't think of before
- choosing an order for your ideas

Typically, when you have two or more supporting examples or arguments, put the strongest or most convincing one last, where your reader will remember it best.

When you have selected which ideas to use for your body paragraphs, write a topic sentence for each one. If you are taking a timed essay exam, write your outline onto the paper or screen, and then fill it in with the time remaining. If you run out of time, you may still get credit for organization (which you would not otherwise).

1 Work with a partner. Discuss why the writer crossed out some ideas.



2 Read the brainstorm again. Number the supporting points from 1 (least interesting or important) to 3 (most interesting or important). Discuss your decisions with a partner. Did you agree?

3 Write a topic sentence for each supporting point. Then share your sentences with a partner or group.



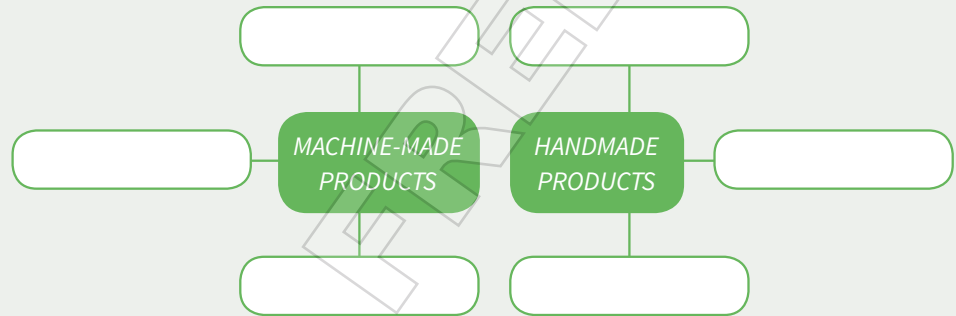
## Writing task

You are going to write an essay in response to the following:

*“Discuss some advantages of handmade products over machine-made products. Use specific reasons and examples in your answer.”*

### Brainstorm

Complete the brainstorm with your own ideas.



### Plan

Look at your brainstorming notes. Write your thesis statement. Then cross out any ideas that don't support your thesis or that you don't want to use.

### Write

Use your brainstorm to help you write your essay. Remember to use *can* to express general truths where appropriate. Your text should be 250 words long.

### Share

Exchange your essay with a partner. Use the checklist on page 189 to help you provide feedback to your partner.

### Rewrite and edit

Consider your partner's comments and write your final draft. Think about:

- whether you answered the question clearly
- whether you used *can* to express general truths appropriately
- whether you had a clear introduction and conclusion.

# Review

## Wordlist

MACMILLAN  
DICTIONARY

### Vocabulary preview

delicate (adj) **	incident (n) ***	romantic (adj) **
entirely (adv) ***	modest (adj) **	smash (v) **
functional (adj) **	objection (n) **	thick (adj) ***
harm (v) *	piece (n) ***	value (v) **
imitate (v) *	practice (n) ***	

### Vocabulary development

appealing (adj) *	generic (adj) *	mass-produced (adj)
contemporary (adj) ***	fake (adj)	multifunctional (adj)
durable (adj)	innovative (adj) *	

### Academic words

enhance (v) **	overseas (adv)	survive (v) ***
notion (n) ***	philosophy (n) ***	tradition (n) ***

## Academic words review

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

enhance journal philosophy survive tradition

- Some of the oldest practices have shown an impressive ability to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Some believe that an object's imperfections can actually \_\_\_\_\_ its beauty.
- I first learned about *wabi-sabi* in a \_\_\_\_\_ on Japanese culture.
- Our company \_\_\_\_\_ is to use the finest materials possible.
- Quilt making is an important \_\_\_\_\_ in my community.

## Unit review

- Reading 1  I can recognize paraphrases.
- Reading 2  I can recognize examples.
- Study skill  I can write a draft essay.
- Vocabulary  I can use adjectives to describe products.
- Grammar  I can use *can* to express universal truths.
- Writing  I can organize my brainstorm.