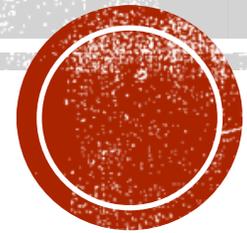


# WELCOME TO ACADEMIC ENGLISH ADVANCED (AEA) LESSON 8

Great to see you again



Day

Period

Room Location

- What's up? → Not much, how are you doing?
- What's going on? → Oh, super busy these days, but good. How about you?
- How are you? → Not bad, how about yourself?
- How have you been? → I've been good, and you?
- How's the day treating you? → It is treating me well. The weather is great
- How have things been going lately? → Lately, they have been going well. How about you?



# JOKE?

- Q: Were you born in Japan?
- A: Yes,
- Q: Which part?
- A: All of me???



# DAILY AGENDA

- 1. Warm-up
- 2. Announcements
- 3. Recap of Last Week (Finish Plagiarism)
- 4. Quiz 3
- 5. Rhetorical Questions (most of you are already doing this)
- 6. Answering Difficult Questions at the end of your presentation
- 7. Returning Reaction Writing 2



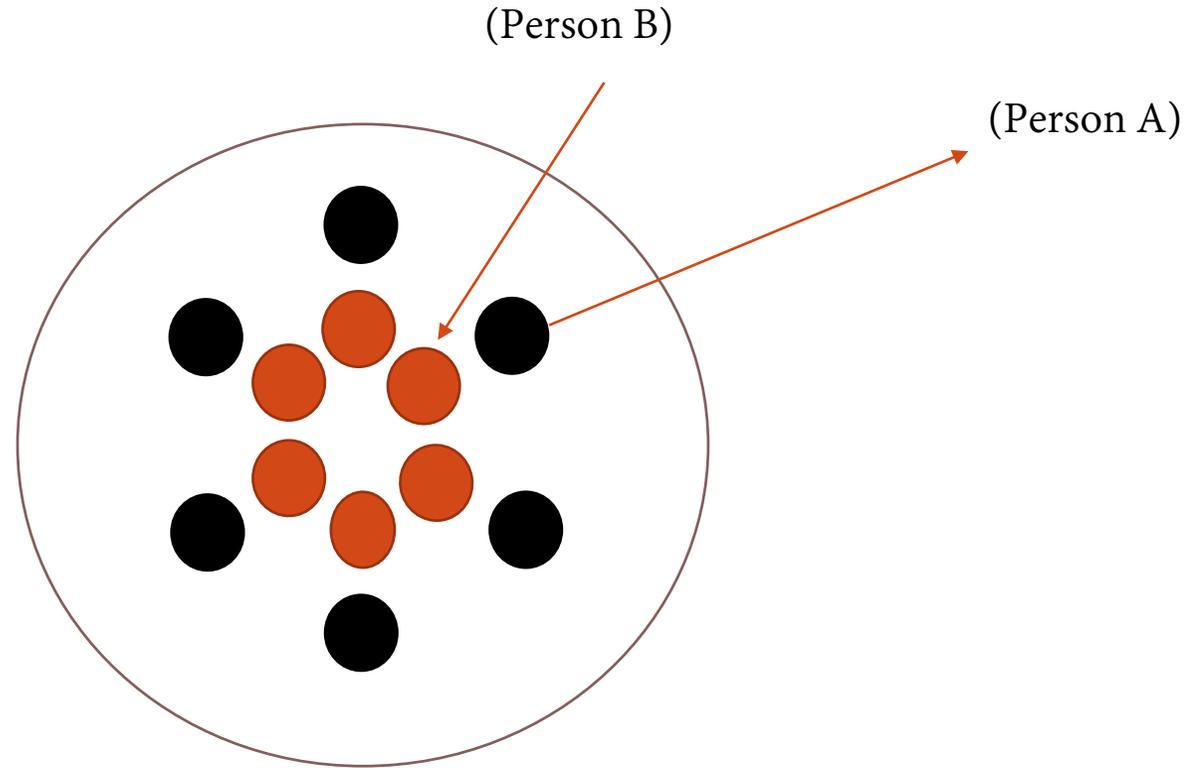
# ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Next Week:

- Presentation 2



# Get into circles



# WHAT HAVE YOU BEEN DOING LATELY

- A: Hey what's up?
- B: Not much
- A: What have you been doing lately?
- B: Uhm, **Lately, I've been studying** a lot.
- A: Really, what for?
- B: I have been preparing to take various exams, mendokusai.
- A: I hear you, I'm also pretty busy. Teachers give too much homework sometime.
- B: I agree 😊



# LAST WEEK

*Let's  
Recap*



# PLAGIARISM

According to Bela Gipp:

"The use of ideas, concepts, words, or structures without appropriately acknowledging the source to benefit in a setting where originality is expected." (as cited in Wikipedia)



# TWO TYPES

- Type 1 unintentional = accidental (still a problem but most often this will be forgiven after a correction is made)
- Type 2 Intentional = deliberate (more severe)



# HOW TO NOT PLAGIARIZE

- Cite your sources, give attribution: two ways.
  1. According to John (1997:17), the use of herbal medicines was common early in the Xan culture.

or

- 2. Different cultures have discovered many different natural remedies. The Malise people used toxins from jellyfish and “the Xan people cultivated herbs for medicinal use” (John 1997:17).



# COMMON KNOWLEDGE

“Generally speaking, you can regard something as common knowledge if you find the same information undocumented in at least five credible sources. Additionally, it might be common knowledge if you think the information you're presenting is something your readers will already know, or something that a person could easily find in general reference sources. But when in doubt, cite; if the citation turns out to be unnecessary, your teacher or editor will tell you”

(<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/589/02/>)



# MISUNDERSTANDING = UNINTENTIONAL OR JUST A MISTAKE

- Easy to happen
- This should not be plagiarism (technically) but it is a problem.
- Many published papers contain mistakes beyond typos.



# HOW MANY WORDS CAN I COPY (WITHOUT ATTRIBUTION) BEFORE IT IS PLAGIARISM?

- None
- Not more than three in a row?
- Depends on the types of words (lexical or functional / set phrase?)

(Natural Academic English)

- Google Scholar: “verbatim” / what comes before \*word



# RHETORICAL QUESTIONS

- What is rhetoric? (look it up)
- P. (62-64)
- Look at the pattern → Task 2: T3



# HANDLING DIFFICULT QUESTIONS: 5 STEPS.

- 1. Listen to the entire question
- 2. Pause and allow yourself time to value the question and listener. REPEAT
- 3. Credit The Person for asking the question.
- 4. Respond to the Question honestly and the best you can. If you do NOT know an answer to a question, do not try to fake it
- 5. Bridge to the next question by asking them a question. "Does that answer your question?"



# QUESTION ACTIVITY

1. Think about your topic
2. Write a question that is difficult for you to answer.



2<sup>ND</sup> WRITING BACK 😊

