



# English for International Communication (1500202)

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# Course Outline



Unit 1: Time for a new look!

Unit 2: My life would be great!

Unit 3: What would you have done?

Unit 4: Anything's possible.

Unit 5: What would have happened?

Unit 6: Did you hear the news?





# Unit 5 Outline



## Unit 5 : Part I

Vocabulary: Inventions  
Grammar: Third conditional

Reading technique: Active reading

## Unit 5 : Part II

Writing: Write a description of an invention

Speaking: Discuss life with/without inventions  
Pronunciation: Changing syllable stress



# Vocabulary: Inventions



- a. tool
- b. gadget
- c. appliance
- d. instrument
- e. utensil
- f. gear

**THE SMARTEST INVENTIONS** *at the Best Prices!*

1  **Soundarino**  
The two-in-one electronic Soundarino is a must-have for the musician in your life.

2  **Spoonsticks**  
One end is a spoon, the other chopsticks!

3  **Leo the laundry bot**  
No more wrinkled clothes

4  **Bugaway hat and gloves**  
Go fishing, hiking, camping and more, with our wearable mosquito proof products.

5  **Tri-Cam**  
It can fly, swim, and trek!  
Open up a whole new world of photography

6  **See in the dark wrench**  
Now you can work when the electricity goes out.

(Wilson, 2022)



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# Grammar: Third Conditional

We use the third conditional to talk about unreal or imaginary conditions and results in the past. The *if* clause introduces the imaginary event or condition in the past. The main clause expresses the imaginary result.

- *If we had left on time, we wouldn't have been late.* (= We didn't leave on time, so we were late.)
- *If she had called, he wouldn't have gotten angry.* (= She didn't call, so he got angry.)



(Wilson, 2022)





# Grammar: Third Conditional

We use the past perfect in the *if* clause and a modal + *have* + past participle in the main clause. The *if* clause can come before or after the main clause. If it is first, we use a comma after it.

<i>if</i> + past perfect	modal + <i>have</i> + past participle
If he <b>had gone</b> to college,	he <b>would have become</b> an inventor.
If she <b>hadn't gone</b> to college,	she <b>would have worked</b> in the family business.
modal + <i>have</i> + past participle	<i>if</i> + past perfect
I <b>would have gone</b> to Canada	if I <b>had gone</b> anywhere.
She <b>would have stayed</b> for dinner	if she <b>hadn't had</b> an appointment.



If she hadn't eaten that spoiled fish, she wouldn't have been sick.

(Wilson, 2022)





# Grammar: Third Conditional

We often use the third conditional to ask imaginary or hypothetical questions.

## Wh- questions

What **would** you **have studied** if you **had not chosen** your current major?

Where **would** you **have gone** if this university **hadn't accepted** you?

How **would** you **have gotten** there if your parents **hadn't taken** you?



(Wilson, 2022)







# Reading technique: Active Reading



## What is active reading?

Iris Reading (2022) stated that active reading is a technique that aids both comprehension and retention. It involves engaging with the reading material when reading it so that you'll understand it and evaluate it based on your needs.

Some tips for active reading are:

- **Ask questions:** As you read, ask yourself questions like “what does this mean,” “what is the significance of this statement,” etc. This way, you'll fully understand each part of the material.

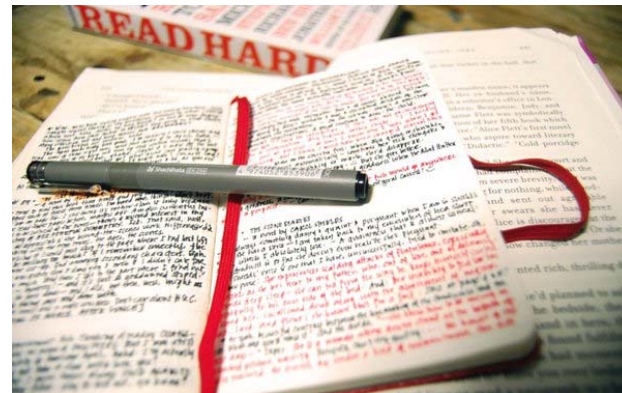




## Reading technique: Active Reading



- **Look for patterns:** Try to see the patterns in the reading as a whole. It helps you bring together all the information you've read into a meaningful whole.
- **Highlight and make notes:** As you read, highlight important points in the reading material. Even better, write down comments or notes on the book's margins or in a separate notebook. When you highlight and make notes, you can easily see the main points anytime you go through the material. To help you identify important points, look for transition words like “importantly,” “in contrast,” etc.





# Writing: Write a description of an invention

- 1** Read the text about the first X-ray. Then write a description of an invention you know about. Try to include the following information:
- when it was invented
  - why it was invented
  - who invented it
  - how things would be different without the invention

## HOW THE X-RAY WAS INVENTED

A German scientist named Wilhelm Röntgen invented the X-ray in 1895 by accident. At first, he was doing experiments to see if cathode rays could pass through glass. As he was working in his lab, he noticed a green light on a screen. He looked at his equipment: his cathode ray tubes were covered in black paper but somehow the rays were passing through the paper. Röntgen was surprised and curious. He named his invention the X-ray, and he decided to do more experiments. One day, he took an X-ray picture of his wife's hand. He was amazed when he saw a clear view of her bones. His wife was not so happy. "I have seen my death," she said. However, X-ray technology turned out to be a life-saving medical invention. If the X-ray had not been invented, doctors would not have had a way to see broken bones, cancer, or other problems inside the body.



(Wilson, 2022)





# Pronunciation: Changing syllable stress



Listen. Notice how the syllable stress changes in different parts of speech in some words and notice how it doesn't change in others.

	Verb	Adjective	Noun
Change	1. adapt 2. innovate	adaptable innovative	adaptation innovation
No change	3. predict 4. create	predictable creative	prediction creation

(Wilson, 2022)





# Speaking: What couldn't you live without?



How your life would have been different without these inventions?

If smartphones hadn't been invented, I wouldn't have connected to people around the world.

(Wilson, 2022)





# References



- Iris Reading. (2022). *What are the Reading Techniques*. Retrieved November 20, 2022, from <https://irisreading.com/what-are-the-reading-techniques/>
- Wilson, K. (2022). *Smart Choice 3*. England: Oxford University Press.

