

EW2-week 1

- Introduction and my information
- Schedule and class times
- Class system under the current situation
- Writing a paragraph (from EW1)
 - Review
- Intro to writing topic for A1
 - Harvard trolley problem 5 vs. 1

My info

- Wechat: willwill6
- Wechat group: EW2 Spring 2020
- Email: murray@usst.edu.cn
- Office: FLB 411
 - Office hours to be announced once regular class resume on campus
 - Available through Wechat or Email until campus opens



EW2 Spring 2020



Valid until 3/5 and will update upon joining group

USST schedule for EW2

- Monday
 - Periods 1-2 (FTB 232)
 - Periods 6-7 (FTB 216)
- Tuesday
 - Periods 6-7 (FTB 216)
- Wednesday
 - Periods 1-2 (FTB 503)
 - Periods 6-7 (FTB 503)
 - Periods 8-9 (FTB 510)

Syllabus

* Please follow along to the audio for week 1.



Notes for online instruction

- PPTs and audio files will be posted weekly
 - Please listen and take notes
- Normal class times will be held on line via ‘Superstar’
 - Please ask questions and contribute to conversations during your regular class time
- Wechat will be utilized to share class info.
 - You can communicate via Wechat in either English or Chinese

Notes for online instruction

- Assignments and homework
 - You can email me your assignments by the due date at murray@usst.edu.cn
 - Please DO NOT try to submit assignments via Wechat
 - Assignments must be completed on Microsoft Word docs
 - Track changes and comments will be emailed back to you
 - Portfolios will be turned in as they were last semester. Hardcopies.

Will's formula

Think of writing as building and your materials for building are sentences or units.

Paragraph (units=sentences)

I (1) + B (3) + C (1) = paragraph

Essay (units=paragraphs)

I (1) + B (3) + C (1) = essay

Chapter (units=multiple paragraphs)

I (1) + B (3) + C (1) = chapter

Dissertation/book (units=chapters)

I (1) + B (3) + C (1) = chapter

Paragraph structure (review)

A **paragraph** is a group of related sentences that discuss one (and usually only one) main idea. A paragraph can be as short as one sentence or as long as ten sentences. The number of sentences is unimportant; however, the paragraph should be long enough to develop the main idea clearly.

A paragraph may stand by itself. In academic writing, you often write a paragraph to answer a test question such as the following: “Define management by objective, and give one example of it from the reading you have done for this class.” A paragraph may also be one part of a longer piece of writing such as an essay or a book.

We mark a paragraph by indenting the first word about a half inch (five spaces on a typewriter or computer) from the left margin.

The following model contains all the elements of a good paragraph. Read it carefully two or three times. Then answer the Writing Technique questions that follow, which will help you analyze its structure.

Paragraph structure (review)

All paragraphs have a **topic sentence** and **supporting sentences**, and some paragraphs also have a **concluding sentence**.

The **topic sentence** states the main idea of the paragraph. It not only names the topic of the paragraph, but it also limits the topic to one specific area that can be discussed completely in the space of a single paragraph. The part of the topic sentence that announces the specific area to be discussed is called the **controlling idea**. Notice how the topic sentence of the model states both the topic and the controlling idea:

Paragraph structure (review)

Gold

¹Gold, a precious metal, is prized for two important characteristics. ²First of all, gold has a lustrous¹ beauty that is resistant to corrosion.² ³Therefore, it is suitable for jewelry, coins, and ornamental purposes. ⁴Gold never needs to be polished and will remain beautiful forever. ⁵For example, a Macedonian coin remains as untarnished³ today as the day it was made 25 centuries ago. ⁶Another important characteristic of gold is its usefulness to industry and science. ⁷For many years, it has been used in hundreds of industrial applications, such as photography and dentistry. ⁸The most recent use of gold is in astronauts' suits. ⁹Astronauts wear gold-plated heat shields for protection when they go outside spaceships in space. ¹⁰In conclusion, gold is treasured not only for its beauty but also for its utility.

Paragraph structure (review)

TOPIC

CONTROLLING IDEA

(Gold), a precious metal, is prized for two important characteristics.

Write a topic sentence

Paragraph 1

English speakers relaxing at home, for example, may put on *kimonos*, which is a Japanese word. English speakers who live in a warm climate may take an afternoon *siesta* on an outdoor *patio* without realizing that these are Spanish words. In their gardens, they may enjoy the fragrance of *jasmine* flowers, a word that came into English from Persian. They may even relax on a *chaise* while snacking on *yogurt*, words of French and Turkish origin, respectively. At night, they may *shampoo* their hair and put on *pajamas*, words from the Hindi language of India.

Write a topic sentence

Paragraph 2

In European universities, students are not required to attend classes. In fact, professors in Germany generally do not know the names of the students enrolled in their courses. In the United States, however, students are required to attend all classes and may be penalized if they do not. Furthermore, in the European system, students usually take just one comprehensive examination at the end of their entire four or five years of study. In the North American system, on the other hand, students usually have numerous quizzes, tests, and homework assignments, and they almost always have to take a final examination in each course at the end of each semester.

Write a topic sentence

Paragraph 3

For example, the Eskimos, living in a treeless region of snow and ice, sometimes build temporary homes out of thick blocks of ice. People who live in deserts, on the other hand, use the most available materials, mud or clay, which provide good insulation from the heat. In Northern Europe, Russia, and other areas of the world where forests are plentiful, people usually construct their homes out of wood. In the islands of the South Pacific, where there is an abundant supply of bamboo and palm, people use these tough, fibrous plants to build their homes.

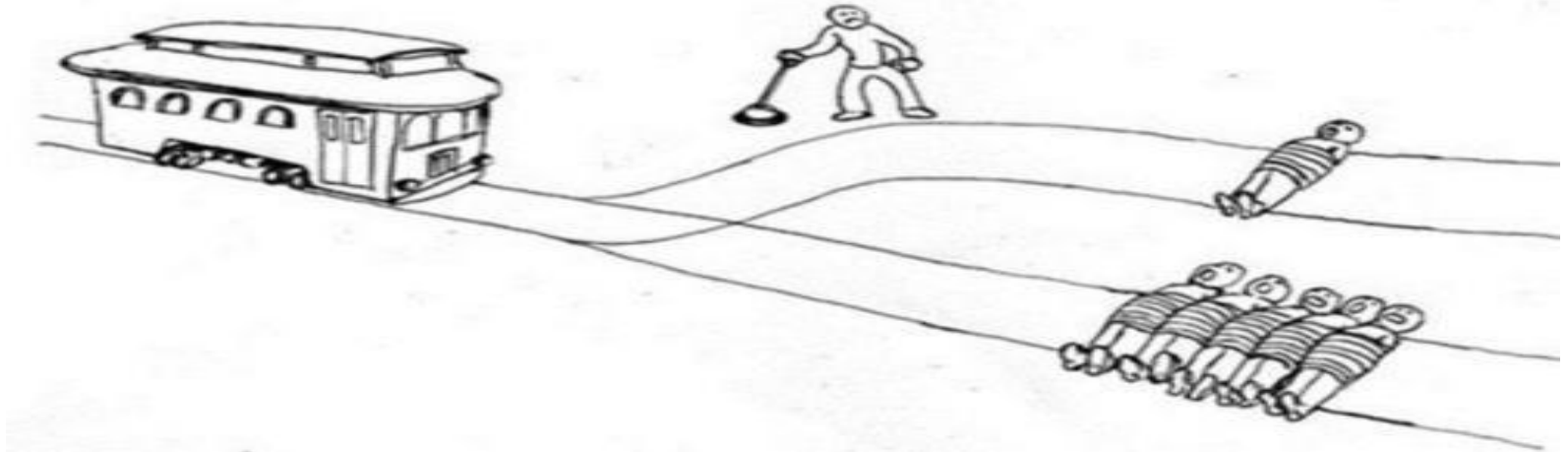
Topic for A1 (consider for week 2)



The trolley problem: should you pull the lever to divert the runaway trolley onto the side track?

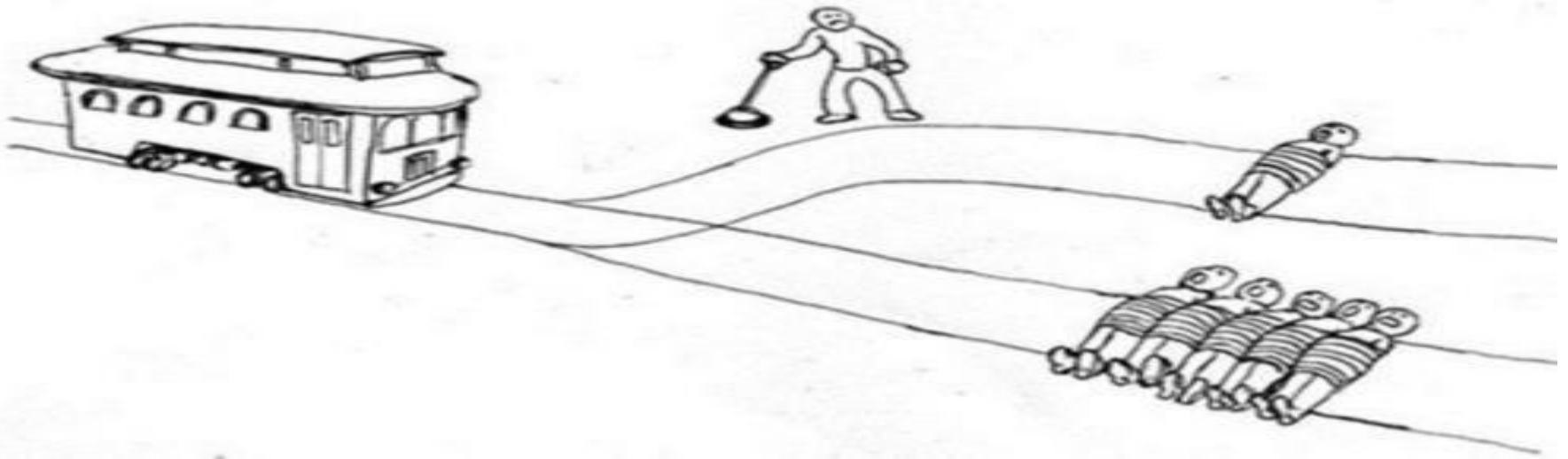
A1

There is a runaway trolley barreling down the railway tracks. Ahead, on the tracks, there are five people tied up and unable to move.



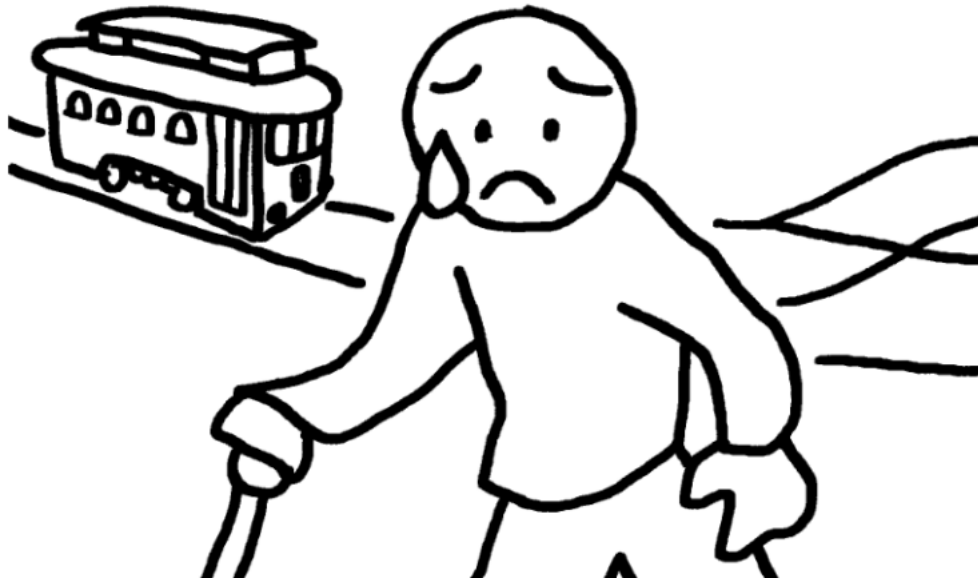
A1

You are standing some distance off in the train yard, next to a lever. If you pull the lever, the trolley will switch to a different set of tracks.



A1

However, you notice that there is one person on the side track. You have two options:



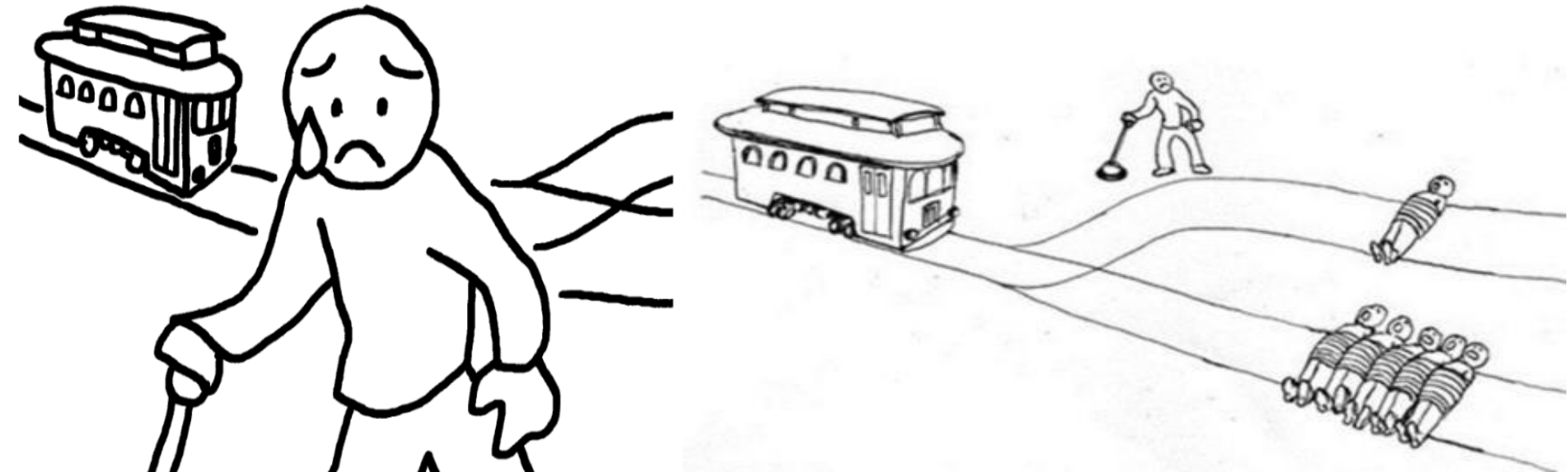
A1

1. Do nothing and allow the trolley to kill the five people on the main track.



A1

2. Pull the lever, diverting the trolley onto the side track where it will kill one person.



A1

Which is the more ethical option?
Or, more simply: what would you do?



The trolley problem: should you pull the lever to divert the runaway trolley onto the side track?