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وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
جامعه المستقبل/كلية التربية
قسم اللغة الإنجليزية

Problems

اعداد

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8th lecture

Writing in Paragraphs

1 In a small group, describe problems you have with one of the following:

- family and friends
- teachers, classes and studying
- money and budgeting
- expressing your feelings and ideas

2 This paragraph is about a problem with parents. Read the paragraph to see if you share the problem and if you agree with the writer.



In this unit, you will...

- ✓ Express personal feelings about problems.
- ✓ Practice using would like to, want to, and have to.
- ✓ Learn to order supporting sentences logically.
 - ✓ Edit lists by organizing ideas logically.
 - ✓ Write about problems or difficulties.

Mastering Problem Communication

This unit enhances your ability to articulate challenges effectively. You will learn to express feelings, structure thoughts, and apply precise language. Prepare to refine your communication skills for better problem-solving.





Expressing Your Feelings



Language for Problems

Learn phrases to articulate difficulties. Use expressions like "I'm feeling overwhelmed by..." or "I'm struggling with..."



Coping Challenges

Practise saying, "I'm finding it difficult to cope with..." This helps pinpoint areas needing support.



Describe Stress

Describe a time you felt stressed or overwhelmed. Focus on specific situations and emotions.

Language focus: Want to, would like to, have to

Want to and *would like to* are useful expressions for talking about wishes:

I want to get a good job.

Miwa would like to travel overseas.

Note: In speech and informal writing, the contraction *I'd like to* is often used. However, in academic writing, contractions are less common. Use *I would like to* when you write.

Have to shows *obligation* (that you must do something, or that it is required):

Mei Mei has to get up early to get to school on time.

If you want to drive a car, you have to get a driver's licence.

Would Like To

Expresses desires and polite requests. For instance, "I would like to find a solution."

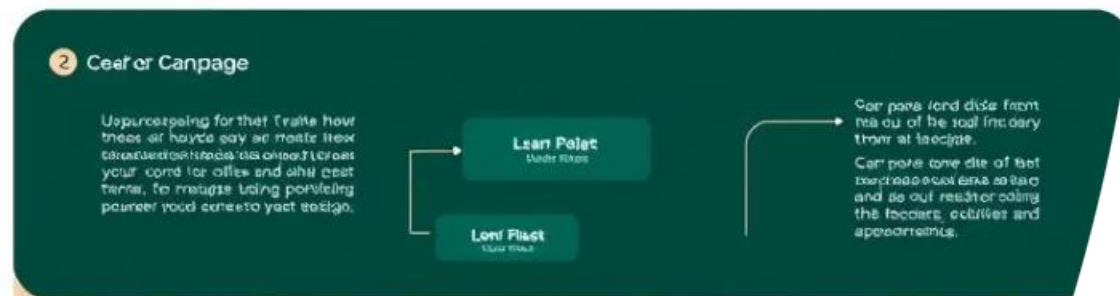
Want To

Conveys stronger desires and intentions. An example is, "I want to resolve this issue."

Have To

Indicates obligations and necessities. For example, "I have to complete this project by Friday."

List's of fragments and properties compared notes



1

2

3

Cause and Effect

Explain why something happened: "Because of the delay, we experienced..."

Editing Lists Logically

Group Similar Items

Categorise by priority or topic. This makes lists easier to read.

Use Headings

Add headings like "Immediate Actions:" for clarity. Subheadings also help organisation.

Parallel Structure

Ensure consistency: "Review the budget, Assess the risks." This improves readability.



- 5 Complete these sentences with the correct form of *want to*, *would like to*, or *have to*.



- Kelly clean her room. It's a mess!
- Ji Eun take dance lessons, but she doesn't have enough money.
- Evan and Erik go to the party, but no-one can give them a lift.
- I go out last night, but I work at my part-time job.
- My parents say if I want a new bicycle, I will pay for it myself.
- If you work in Spain, you learn Spanish.
- My little sister is always bothering me when I be alone.

- 6 Complete these sentences. Then share with a partner.

- I would like
- I have to
- I want to but I have to
- When I was a child, I wanted to
- Last year, I had to
- I wish I didn't have to

Writing focus: Order of supporting ideas

After brainstorming ideas for a paragraph, you need to decide which ideas to use and the order you will write the ideas.

Ideas and sentences need to be ordered logically.

- Sentences that are part of the same idea go together.
- Sentences can go in chronological (time) order.
- Sentences can go in order of importance (see explanation below).

One way to organise your supporting sentences is to decide which ideas are most important. Writers often put the most important ideas last in a paragraph, so the strongest sentences are the last ones the reader sees. When you edit ideas in a list, you can number them in order of importance.

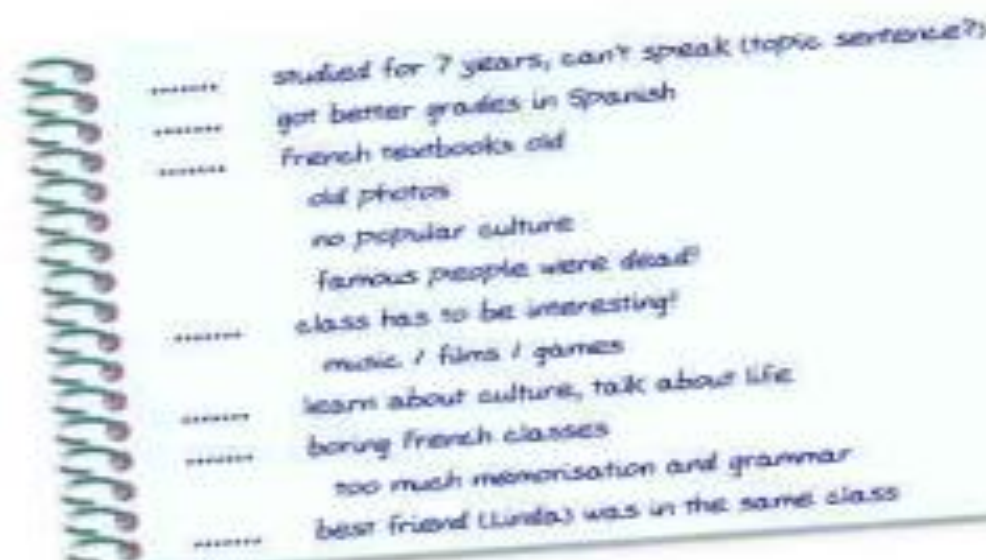
Remember

When brainstorming ...

- use a separate, whole sheet of paper.
- collect as many ideas as possible (don't stop writing).
- don't worry if you don't like the ideas.
- write short phrases or single words for lists and word maps, and sentences for freewriting.
- after you brainstorm, look at the relevant ideas and brainstorm again.
- edit your brainstorming before you write your paragraph.

- 7 Look at the list of ideas for a paragraph called *Making Language Classes Interesting*.

- Number the brainstormed ideas in order of importance (write 1 by the most important idea, 2 by the second most important idea, and so on).
- The writer decided not to use two details from the list. Which were they, and why?



Writing About Problems: A Practical Exercise

Choose a Problem

Select a real or hypothetical challenge. Consider workload or communication issues.

Draft Your Text

Write using 'would like to,' 'want to,' and 'have to.' Focus on clear, concise language.



Brainstorm Feelings

List emotions and related issues. Think about impacts on you or others.

Organise Thoughts

Structure your ideas logically. Use outlines or mind maps for clarity.

Example Paragraph

Here is an example demonstrating effective problem communication. Notice how the feelings, desires, and obligations are clearly expressed. This clarity aids in finding solutions efficiently.

"I'm feeling overwhelmed by the project's scale. I want to find ways to delegate tasks more effectively. I would like to speak with my manager about this. I have to prioritise my workload to meet the deadline."



Conclusion

Express Feelings

You can now articulate emotions effectively.

Write Clearly

You can write about problems logically.

Resolve Issues

You are equipped to tackle issues successfully.

