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"A High Performing School District"

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Home Instruction Packet for (ESL 2 Period 4)

Name of Teacher and Class: (Mrs. Kepuladze ESL 2 Period 4)

<p>In this packet are materials and directions for my ESL period 4 class.</p> <p>Students are responsible for submitting answers by email to the teacher This work will be graded and counted towards their marking period grade.</p>	
<p>I am available to support you during the hours 7:50am-2:50 pm to answer any of your questions. I will be responding to your emails within the hour.</p> <p>You contact me at: (mkepuladze@rpsd.org)</p>	
<p>Lesson: SWBAT recall facts about Jackie Robinson from African American History Month. Guess meaning from context, recognize audience,</p>	<p>Due dates will be weekly.</p>
<p>Week 1-</p> <p>Lesson 1:</p> <p>Lesson 2:</p> <p>Lesson 3:</p> <p>Week 2-</p> <p>Lesson 1:</p> <p>Lesson 2:</p>	<p><i>Period 4</i> <i>complete list of sentences with errors.</i></p> <p><i>Review the life story of Jackie Robinson, pages 1-5</i> <i>Write a complete sentence for the section Words You Ought to Know.</i> <i>Write a 1 paragraph summary 5-8 sentences.</i></p> <p><i>Write a reaction to this question. Where is there still unfairness in our country that prevents certain people from getting certain jobs. Complete questions 1-3</i></p> <p><i>ESL1/2 Period 4 Unit 3 Work Work Complete questions on Reading 1 Reading 2, and Reading 3 p.17 Complete Unit 3 articles</i></p> <p><i>Read article Your First Job complete before you read activity relating to topic. Complete exercises A,B, and C. Answer questions relating to personal experience 1,2, and 3.</i></p> <p><i>Read article Job Satisfaction Complete before you read acitivity p.21 After you read, exercises A,B,and C.</i> <i>D. Relating to personal experience: 1,2,3</i></p>

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Lesson 3:	<i>Read article Are you a workaholic complete beofre you read activity.</i>
	<i>After you read</i> <i>Ex, a, b, and c</i>
Week 3	
Lesson 1	<i>p.24 ex, a vocabulary expansion</i> <i>b. complete each dialogue with an idiom from ex, a</i>
Lesson 2	<i>Sports</i> <i>Answer questions from Do Pro athletes make too much money? 1</i> <i>paragrah each</i>
Lesson 3	<i>Extreme sports</i> <i>Paragraph each</i>

Sports history was made by Jackie Robinson. He broke the color line that made it possible for baseball players like Willie Mays, Hank Aaron, and Reggie Jackson to become superstars.

1. JACKIE ROBINSON— THE FIRST BLACK MAJOR LEAGUER

Jackie Robinson was the first black player in major league baseball. He was an all-around athlete in college and later became a star infielder for the Brooklyn Dodgers. His success in professional baseball paved the way for blacks to take part in other professional sports such as football and basketball.

Robinson described how he felt on the Dodger team: "I am still a black in a white world. I have to fight hard against loneliness and abuse. When I make a mistake, it is magnified because I am the only black man in the game. I don't care about being accepted. I do care about respect."

Shortly after joining the Dodgers, he had to face racial insults. He was spiked by Enos Slaughter (SLAW-ter) of the St. Louis Cardinals and treated as an outsider by his own teammates. In Boston once, during infield practice, some of the Boston Braves players were trying to upset Robinson by making nasty remarks. But Peeewe Reese, the popular Dodger shortstop, walked over to Jackie and put his arm on Jackie's shoulder as if to say, "This is my teammate, whether you like it or not."

It did not take long for Robinson to convince everyone that he was a player of tremendous talent. He was a great hitter, a daring baserunner, and a fine fielder. After ten years with the Dodgers, he was elected to baseball's Hall of Fame.

It was at this time that he said: "When I broke professional baseball's color line, it did something positive for all black people. It gave them the idea that if I could do it, then they could do it too. It encouraged blacks to feel that blackness was no bar to anything, if one has the ability."

Jackie Robinson also had his heartbreak. His older son Jackie Jr., died at the age of 24 in an automobile accident. Three years before that, his son had been arrested for heroin possession. The young man's addiction to drugs began when he served in the Army in Vietnam, where he was wounded.

"You don't know what it is like," Robinson said at the time, "to lose a son, find him, and then lose him again."

A great many black athletes have since made their way into professional sports. One man opened the door for all of them—Jackie Robinson.

Words You Ought to Know

color line. The expression "color line" means a separation between blacks and whites; discrimination against blacks. *Our democracy must not allow a color line to exist.*

abuse. Abuse means bad treatment; rough handling. *A parent should be punished if he (she) is guilty of child abuse.*

magnified. Magnified means made larger. *The injured man magnified his pain in order to collect more insurance money.*

spike. A spike is a long, thick, sharp-pointed piece of metal. Baseball players usually have spikes on their shoe soles. *The shortstop was spiked by a player on the other team.*

Hall of Fame. The Hall of Fame is an organization that admits only great performers. *There is a Hall of Fame for famous baseball players in Cooperstown, New York.*

bar. A bar is something that stands in the way of a person. *A color line is an unfair bar for black people.*

Things to Talk or Write About

1. Did Jackie Robinson break the color line all by himself?
2. Where is there still unfairness in our country that prevents certain people from getting certain jobs?

Questions

1. The author of this article would most probably be in favor of
 - (A) school bussing
 - (B) prayers during school time
 - (C) cutting out free school lunches
2. Enos Slaughter was
 - (A) white
 - (B) black
 - (C) a butcher
3. We may infer from the article that Jackie Jr.
 - (A) was a great athlete
 - (B) became a professional baseball player
 - (C) cured himself of drug addiction

[See top of next page for answers.]

3 Work

You are going to read three texts about work. First, answer the questions in the boxes.

READING 1



Your first job

In this magazine article you will find out what happens to people when they start their first job. How does the job change them?

1. What work experience do you have?
2. What do you think are some difficulties people have when they start a new job?

READING 2



Job satisfaction

Why are some people happy with their jobs and others are not? This newspaper article gives the result of a poll on the subject.

1. Do you think most people you know are satisfied with their jobs? If so, why? If not, why not?
2. What kind of job would you be most happy doing?

READING 3



Are you a workaholic?

This newspaper article describes compulsive workers and the problems these people have.

1. How many hours a week do people in your country work?
2. Do you know people who work more than the average number of hours? Do they need to work so many hours or do they want to?

Vocabulary

Find out the meanings of the words in *italics*. Then think of a job you would like to have, and answer the questions about this job. (Note: If you do not know the answer, write *I don't know*.)

1. What is the *salary* for a *starting position*?
2. What are the *job requirements*?
3. Is there a *flexible schedule*?
4. Is there a lot of contact with *co-workers*?
5. Is *teamwork* a big part of this job?
6. Are there good opportunities for *advancement*?



Your FIRST job

1 Learning what to expect from your first job is a lot like learning to drive a car or ride a bicycle. Instructors can give you a lot of advice, but in the end, you just have to figure it out for yourself. Here are some realities of the working world that often surprise people who are beginning their first job:

2 "It's a lot more dog-eat-dog than I'd expected. You see people come and go who you thought were doing just fine in their jobs. Everyone acts friendly, but you realize that nobody's going to keep you on just because you're a good person." —Peter

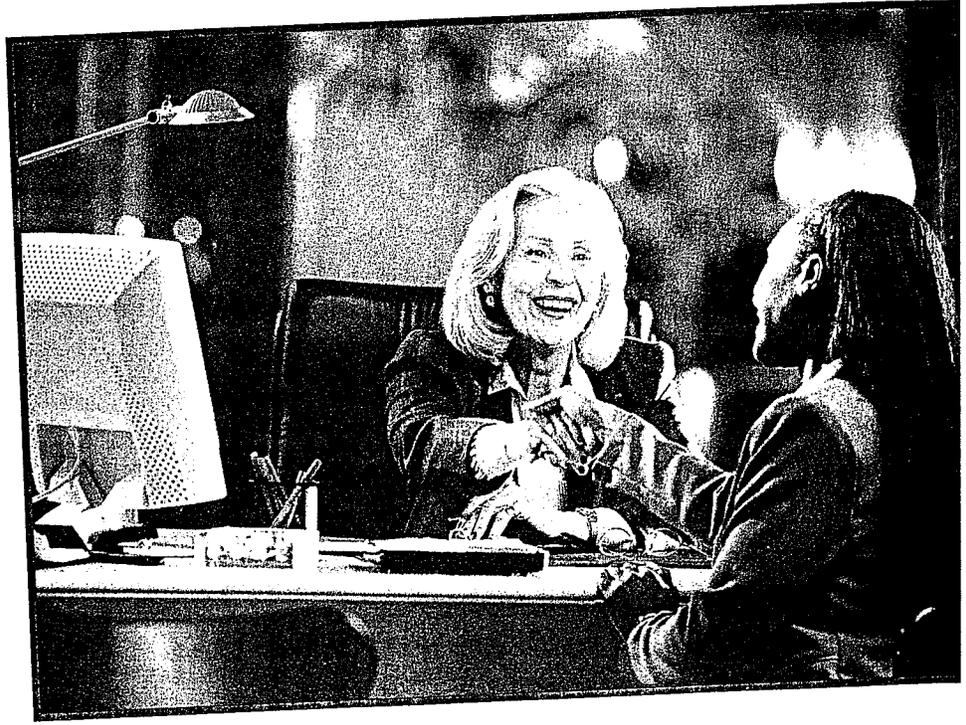
3 "As soon as you start working, personal errands become the biggest hassle. I can never get to the gym; I plan my evening around picking up my dry cleaning. How did people get by before 24-hour banking and 24-hour groceries?" —Jennifer

4 "I was shocked to find that some of the people I worked for treated me with less respect than they did others above me. They assumed I had a substandard intelligence because I was in a starting position." —Kelly

5 "The first time I addressed someone much older than me, he said, 'Mr. Baker's my dad. I'm Bill.' I had to flip a mental switch to get used to working on the same level as people older than me." —Lisa

6 "It's very satisfying to realize that you're working because someone really needs something done, not so that you'll get a good grade." —Jason

7 "Teamwork is something you rarely experience in school, but it's something my office really emphasizes. It's not just to your benefit if you have a good idea, it's to everyone's — which means that people are much more patient when listening to what you have to say than they were in a college seminar." —Adam



8 "Before I started working, I'd get dressed in the morning and then not think about how I looked again. When you're in a job where you're working with the public, you're constantly making sure you look neat and put together throughout the day. . . ." —Kate

Adapted from *Glamour*.

Relating to the topic

Before you read

What is most difficult about starting your first job? Number these things from 1 (most difficult) to 6 (least difficult).

- ___ working well with others
- ___ knowing how to dress
- ___ managing one's personal life
- ___ getting respect
- ___ working with older people
- ___ dealing with competition

Scanning

Reading

Scan the text to find out what people said about their first jobs. Write the speaker's name next to the problem. Then read the whole text.

- 1. working well with others Adam
- 2. knowing how to dress _____
- 3. managing one's personal life _____
- 4. getting respect _____
- 5. talking with older people _____
- 6. dealing with competition _____

Making inferences

After you read

A Who felt good about their first job? Complete the chart with the speakers' names.

Not good	Neutral	Good
<i>Peter</i>		

Guessing meaning from context

B Find the words in *italics* in the reading. Circle the meaning of each word.

- 1. *dog-eat-dog* (Peter) a. people do anything to succeed
b. people work with dogs
- 2. *errands* (Jennifer) a. a special job, usually at the office
b. a short trip, especially to buy something
- 3. *bassle* (Jennifer) a. the most important part of a job
b. a situation that causes difficulty
- 4. *substandard* (Kelly) a. lower than usual
b. higher than usual
- 5. *addressed* (Lisa) a. wrote someone's name on an envelope
b. spoke to someone
- 6. *benefit* (Adam) a. extra money someone gets for doing good work
b. something that may help someone to be successful

Relating reading to personal experience

C Answer these questions.

- 1. What advice would you give to people beginning their first job?
- 2. Do you think women and men have different difficulties when they start a new job? If so, what are they?
- 3. Do people who work in an office have different problems than people who do other kinds of work? If so, how are the challenges different?

Job satisfaction



1 Why do most people choose to stay with their current employer? The answer usually depends on their age, life circumstances, and personal motivations. A recent poll on our website asked the same question.

2 The top reason for staying on the job was nature of the work and job satisfaction. Coming in a close second was flexible schedule and work-life balance. Next was work environment and corporate culture, followed by advancement opportunity and personal growth. Salary and benefits were the least important.

3 Is it unusual that salary comes in last on this list? Not really. Salary and benefits do not usually make it into the top three reasons for job satisfaction on such surveys. Most people know they could make more money elsewhere, but it's not enough to get them to leave a job they like.

4 Advancement doesn't rank at the top of the list, either. That's probably because so many people think that moving up can make life on the job more unpleasant. The only thing one gets in return is more money.



5 So what creates job satisfaction? One typical answer is "I like to be challenged." People who say this like to work toward goals. They like new challenging assignments so that they can test their skills and creativity.

6 Another typical answer is "I like to feel I'm making a contribution." Many people get a sense of community when they are working with a group of co-workers toward a common goal. It is very important for them to have close, friendly relationships with co-workers, and they thrive when others praise their work and appreciate their efforts.

7 Finally, there are those who say "I get satisfaction from a job well

done." Such people love the technical work they do; they feel proud of the results of their efforts. These people have high standards of quality and work best when they have control over a project. They thrive when others know about the work they have done.

8 Ultimately, the main reason people work is to earn money, but it is not money that gives them satisfaction. Offer employees something more, and you are likely to get more from them.

Adapted from *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*.

Before you read

Why do you think most people stay in their jobs? Number the reasons from 1 (most important) to 5 (least important).

	Advancement opportunity and personal growth
	Flexible schedule and work-life balance
	Nature of the work and job satisfaction
	Work environment and corporate culture
	Salary and benefits

Reading

Scan the text to find out why most people stay in their jobs. Then read the whole text.

After you read

A Who do you think the text was written for? Check (✓) the correct answer.

- ___ 1. students ___ 2. workers ___ 3. managers

B What creates job satisfaction? Check (✓) the three main reasons.

- ✓ ___ 1. People like to be challenged.
 ___ 2. People like new challenging assignments so that they test their skills and creativity.
 ___ 3. People like to feel they're making a contribution.
 ___ 4. People thrive when others praise their work and appreciate their efforts.
 ___ 5. People love the work they do; they feel proud of the results of their efforts.
 ___ 6. People get satisfaction from a job well done.

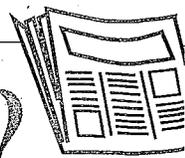
C Compare the meaning of each pair of sentences. Write same (S) or different (D).

- D 1. Why do most people choose to stay with their current employer?
 Why do most people change jobs?
 ___ 2. The top reason for staying on the job was job satisfaction.
 More people chose job satisfaction than any other answer.
 ___ 3. Most people know they could make more money elsewhere.
 Most people know there are other places that pay better salaries.
 ___ 4. They are happy with the results of their efforts.
 They are happy that they succeeded.

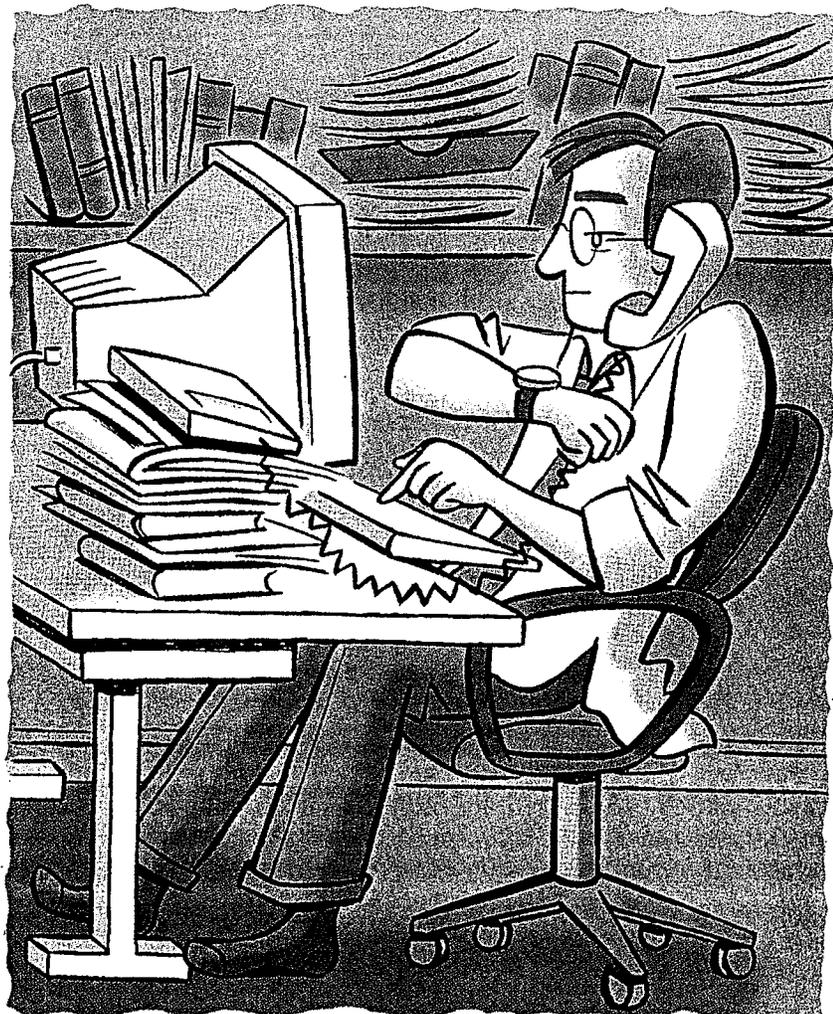
D Answer these questions.

1. Which of these statements are true about you or about someone you know?
 I like to be challenged. / I like to feel I'm making a contribution. / I get satisfaction from a job well done.
 2. Is there a goal you are currently working toward? If so, what is it?
 3. What should you do if you are not satisfied with your job?

Are you a workaholic?



- 1 Do you think about work all the time? Do you work long hours, far beyond the requirements of the job? Are you anxious when you're not at work?
- 2 If you answered "yes," then you might be a workaholic, a person who is compulsively addicted to work.
- 3 How can that be, addicted to work? In truth, you can abuse anything — food, exercise. Work addiction is just one more form of compulsive behavior. It keeps us constantly busy and stops us from looking inside ourselves. "Like other addictions, you are seeking a way of not having to look at or feel things or just to self-medicate to take care of pain, anxiety, or feelings," says Janet Salyer, a professional counselor. "Workaholics put the job before family, friends, and their own health. Even if they're spending time with their families, their mind is on work."
- 4 Take note: There is a difference between hard work and compulsive work. Hard work enriches your life even if it includes some periods of long hours and extra work. Compulsive work, on the other hand, prevents you from leading a full life.
- 5 But we live in a society that rewards compulsive work, and we get applauded for keeping long hours and taking on more and more responsibilities. Being called a workaholic is often not taken as an insult.



- 6 "Our society in some ways reinforces and rewards workaholism. Sometimes it is subtle, but there is a lot of recognition given to people for being extremely busy. It is almost like equating someone's value with how busy they are," Salyer says.
- 7 A client of Salyer's said her co-workers often came in on Monday mornings and talked about how many hours they had worked during the weekend. The

people who didn't work on Saturday or Sunday were viewed as less interested in their jobs.

- 8 "Some organizations reinforce overwork," she says. "Learn to relax and not neglect your private life."

READING TIP

Sometimes it is not necessary to know the exact meaning of a word to understand a text. It is often enough to know whether a word has a positive or negative meaning. For example, you may not need to know exactly what *enriches* means. It may be enough to know that it has a positive meaning.

Adapted from *The Nashville Tennessean*.

Predicting

Before you read

Check (✓) the information you think you will read about in the text.

- ___ 1. what it means to be a workaholic
- ___ 2. how an addiction to work is different from an addiction to food
- ___ 3. how hard work is different from compulsive work
- ___ 4. why some people become workaholics
- ___ 5. what workaholics can do about their problem

Scanning

Reading

Scan the text to check your predictions. Then read the whole text.

Understanding details

After you read

A Find the answers to the questions. Then underline them in the text.

1. What are the characteristics of a workaholic?
(par. 1) Do you think about work all the time? Do you work long hours, far beyond the requirements of the job? Are you anxious when you're not at work?
2. How is an addiction to work similar to an addiction to food?
3. How are hard work and compulsive work different?
4. How does American society help create workaholics?
5. How is an addiction to work different from other addictions?
6. What do some people think of workers who don't work long hours?

Guessing meaning from context

B Find the words in *italics* in the reading. Do they have a positive or negative meaning? Complete the chart.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>abuse</i> (par. 3) | <i>insult</i> (par. 5) | <i>recognition</i> (par. 6) |
| <i>anxious</i> (par. 1) | <i>overwork</i> (par. 8) | <i>rewards</i> (par. 5 and 6) |
| <i>applauded</i> (par. 5) | <i>pain</i> (par. 3) | <i>value</i> (par. 6) |
| <i>enriches</i> (par. 4) | | |

Positive	Negative
<i>applauded</i>	<i>abuse</i>

Relating reading to personal experience

C Answer these questions.

1. Do you know people who are addicted to work? How do you know they are not just hard workers?
2. Are people in some types of jobs more likely to become workaholics? If so, why?
3. What are some things workaholics can do to overcome their problem?

Vocabulary expansion

A Mark each idiom positive in meaning (+), negative in meaning (-), or neutral (✓).

- 1. *dog-eat-dog*: very competitive
- 2. *going places*: said of someone who is already achieving success in their work and probably going to become even more successful
- 3. *line of work*: the type of work someone does
- 4. *not pull your weight*: not work as hard as everyone else who is working on a task with you
- 5. *up-and-coming*: said of someone or something that is probably going to be successful in the future
- 6. *will go a long way*: said of people who will be very successful in their work, especially because they have shown ability in something
- 7. *work like a dog*: work very hard

B Complete each dialog with an idiom from exercise A.

1. A: You can't steal his ideas. It's not right.
B: Well, it's a dog-eat-dog world. That's the only way I'll succeed.
2. A: Why do you want to change jobs?
B: Because I _____, and my boss still is never happy.
3. A: What's your _____?
B: I work for an insurance company.
4. A: I understand you and Joanne are not satisfied with my work.
B: That's right. We think you do _____. You don't finish things on time, and then someone else has to finish for you.
5. A: What do you think of the new technician?
B: I think she _____. I know she just started here, but she seems to have a lot of talent.
6. A: Who are Tyler Golders and Tina Yono?
B: They're _____ actors. They're still young, and they've already won many prizes.

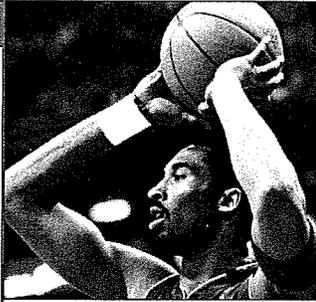
Work and you

What kind of work do you think your classmates would be good at? Work with another student. Discuss what kinds of jobs you think would be suitable for each person and why. Then tell the rest of the class about some of your choices.

4 Sports

You are going to read three texts about sports. First, answer the questions in the boxes.

READING 1



Do pro athletes make too much money?

This magazine article deals with how much professional athletes in the United States earn in comparison with other professions.

1. Who is your favorite athlete? Do you know how much he or she earns?
2. Are athletes worth a lot of money in your country? If so, who is worth the most?

READING 2



Extreme sports

In this newspaper article, find out why extreme sports are becoming more and more popular.

1. Are you an adventurous person, or are you afraid to take risks?
2. What are some examples of dangerous sports? Why do you think people like to take part in these sports?

READING 3



Frequently asked questions about the ancient Olympic Games

Read from this website to learn about, among other things, who could compete in the ancient Olympics and what the prizes were.

1. Do you enjoy watching the Olympic Games? Why or why not?
2. Would you rather see the athletic skill of the world's greatest athletes or see athletes from your country win?

Vocabulary

Find out the meanings of the words in *italics*. Then check (✓) the statements that are true about you.

- ___ 1. I don't know of any professional athlete who has *cheated*.
- ___ 2. I like to *compete* in *team* sports.
- ___ 3. I'm a soccer *fan*.
- ___ 4. I know the *rules* of all the major sports in my country.
- ___ 5. I have been the *victor* in many games I have played.

Vocabulary expansion

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- ___ 1. *dog-eat-dog*: very competitive
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Work and you

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Thank You

Practice writing a special kind of letter to say "thank you."

When someone gives you something, you say "Thank you." Sometimes, however, a letter or note is expected. "Thank-you" notes are usually sent:

- a. when someone sends you a gift—for example, a birthday or Christmas present;
- b. when you have visited someone—for example, for a weekend or a vacation.

Here are two different kinds of "thank-you" notes:

February 8

Dear Cardina,

The scarf you sent to me is just beautiful. It's just the color I needed to go with my gray coat, and it's so soft! Thank you so much. It was sweet of you to remember my birthday.

Love,
Lucy

May 16

Dear Anh,

I had a wonderful time at your home last weekend. I was a little nervous at first, but everyone was so friendly I felt right at home. Thank you very much for having me.

Sincerely,
Ngoc

Notice that the notes are short and that they are written by hand, not typewritten. "Thank-you" notes should be sent promptly, within a month for gifts, and within a week after your return for visits.

Practice writing a thank-you note. Use the space below. Write your note to an aunt who has just sent you a sweater for your birthday. Or, if you have just received a gift or come back from a visit, write a note thanking the person who gave you the gift or asked you to visit.

Skill Objective: Writing a thank you note. Read and discuss the information on this page with the class. Draw attention to the opening (Dear . . .) and closing (Love, or Sincerely,) used in a friendly letter. Have students note the indentation used. The date is often written in the upper right hand corner; the closing is then aligned with the date. Circulate around the room as students write their notes, offering help as needed.

