

Design for Living

Unit 2: Design and Hong Kong

Aims

- to focus on and have further practice of the use of the present perfect
- to understand specialist vocabulary
- to scan for information
- to practise intensive listening

Materials

- DL2.1 Student's File - Practice makes perfect
- DL2.2 Student's File - Find someone who
- DL2.3 Student's File - Vocabulary matching
- DL2.4 Teacher's Resource Kit - In Search of Identity Reading Race (to be copied and cut)
- DL2.4a Student's File - In Search of Identity Reading Race text
- DL2.5 Part 1 Student's File - Listening - Buyers and Products — Vocabulary
Part 2 Student's File - Listening - Buyers and Products — Sentence completion

Teacher's Notes

1. The beginning of this unit starts with a "warmer" which encourages the students to think about their favourite place and to draw the route to that place. It is designed to practise using the present perfect tense. Please follow the instructions carefully.

My Favourite Place

2. Ask students to think about their favourite place and draw a picture or route to that place (not the place itself). It must be a place they have visited more than once. Encourage them to think and draw and give them time. It is not a drawing test!
3. Tell them to write 3-4 adjectives to describe the place when they have finished drawing. While students are drawing write these sentences on the board:

I have always... in this place

I have never... in this place

I have been...

I have already...

I have...

and tell the class to complete them when they have finished writing the adjectives.

4. As students complete the activity, put them into groups of three to talk about their favourite place using the adjectives and sentences to help them. Monitor and note grammatical errors. Use these for revision of the present perfect.
5. When all the groups have finished talking, write the following vocabulary on the board:

fried rice, mooncakes, dimsum, jasmine tea, hotpot, stew (the verb: to cook for a long time), brew (the verb: to put tea leaves in boiling water so that tea is made)

Check that everyone knows this vocabulary. Refer students to DL2.1. Students should work by themselves and then compare answers with a partner before you go through the answers with them.

6. Now ask students to find the time *adverbials* in the eight sets of sentences.
 - a. on + time reference
 - b. at + time reference
 - c. ever
 - d. never
 - e. this + time reference
 - f. for + period of time
 - g. during + period of time
7. To introduce the next stage of the unit, refer students to DL2.2 *Find someone who*. Let students move about and mingle as they ask each other the questions. Check back with the whole class.
8. The reading text, DL2.4a *In search of identity* is used with a reading race. Before the groups and the reading race are set up, refer students to DL2.3, a preteaching of vocabulary for the article.
9. When students have correctly matched the vocabulary, put them into five groups. Ask them to scan the article in DL2.4a and underline the words from the vocabulary matching worksheet.
10. Now you can begin the reading race, copy the TRK DL2.4 five times and cut into strips. Choose a runner from each group who has to take a question back to their group to answer. They should write the answer, and bring it to the teacher for checking and then another question is taken. The five sets of questions need to be kept separate and it is best if each set is in random order. Keep one master set of questions and answers (not cut up) for your own use. The group to finish first is the winner.

They are not numbered as to do so would guide students to where the answers may be. The reading race is designed to develop fast scanning skills and raise motivation.

11. When the race is finished, go through all the questions and answers with the class, and then let the students read more slowly and intensively, checking unknown vocabulary.
12. Ask the class where they can buy imported clothes, biscuits, shoes, furniture, make- up, etc. Ask them if they know the names of any special shops that sell things like the above-mentioned. (Marks and Spencer, The Body Shop and Ikea are not named on the tape but students could be encouraged to think of these along with other shops.)
13. Play the first interview as students tick the words they hear on DL2.5 part 1. Allow students to check with a partner before a whole class check. Treat each interview in the same way. Dictionary work could be used at this stage. Then refer the class to DL2.5 part 2 and play each interview in turn, so they can complete the sentences. When all checking has taken place, give out the tapescript so students can read and listen for consolidation.

Student's File DL 2.1 (Key)Practice makes perfect

1. a. any Friday at an indefinite time in the past
 b. last Friday

2. a. any Mid-autuman Festival at an indefinite time in the past
 b. last Mid-autuman Festival
 c. Mid-autuman Festivals in general during the speaker's childhood

3. a. can be used to begin a conversation

4. a. refers to a person talking about experiences of eating in Hong Kong
 b. refers to childhood experiences.

5. a. a very short time after Chinese New Year
 b. during Chinese New Year

6. a. three hours
 b. more than three hours ago

7. a. she is dead
 b. she is alive

8. a. you can add the following clause to a.

Student's File DL 2.2 (Key)

Find someone who

1. fashion/graphics/industrial/interiors/photography
2. individual - one of a kind - the only one
3. domestic/commercial/industrial/educational/social
4. status/gender/defiance
5. communication of information
6. spatial representation in Hongkong Public Housing
7. industrial

Student's File DL 2.3 (Key)Vocabulary matching

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--|
| 1. juxtaposition | <u> j </u> | a. to develop and change over a period of time |
| 2. contradictory | <u> g </u> | b. approved something without thinking about it |
| 3. nostalgia | <u> d </u> | c. particular ways in which someone shows their feelings about a work of art and how they choose to display this |
| 4. enhanced | <u> h </u> | d. a slightly sad and very affectionate feeling for the past |
| 5. evolve | <u> a </u> | e. to put a lot of energy or money into something |
| 6. synergy | <u> f </u> | f. bringing things together to make a greater whole |
| 7. pump | <u> e </u> | g. not in agreement |
| 8. rubber-stamped | <u> b </u> | h. improved something's value, quality or attractiveness |
| 9. interpretations | <u> c </u> | i. to imitate something which you admire very much |
| 10. emulate | <u> i </u> | j. the state of being very close to something else, especially something that is very different |

Teacher's Resource Kit DL 2.4Reading Race Questions

What are the judges judging?

What is the "ancient drink"?

What are the "Contradictory Chinese and Western cultures"?

What does the Taiwanese judge say about the ideas in the poster?

What did George Sowden find in this year's competition?

What was George Sowden looking for in this year's competition?

What did George Sowden say about entries which failed? How did they fail?

What did George Sowden say many entries lacked?

In what areas has Hong Kong "found its feet"?

What does John Au want to see Hong Kong become?

What does John Au say about Hong Kong as a place?

What does John Au say about humour in design in the UK and the US?

What does Jennings Ku think is needed and what will it bring about?

What does Jennings Ku think Hong Kong design can offer China?

What does Jennings Ku think Hong Kong is like?

What must Hong Kong build on?

Teacher's Resource Kit DL 2.4 (cont...)Reading Race Questions

What does the success of Hong Kong's design industry depend on?

What does Au think local designers need?

What do Japan and Taiwan do to help the design industry?

What does Au say about the Hong Kong Government on art and design?

When was the design association established?

Why was the design association established?

What does the annual competition show?

When did the competition become biannual?

Why did the competition become biannual?

What affects a judge's comments?

What does Ku say about the selection of judges?

What discipline had the largest number of entries in the competition?

Which areas of design were weak?

Can you name four of the 31 categories entered for awards?

What did the judges particularly like?

What did the British judge think was important?

Teacher's Resource Kit DL 2.4 (Key)

Reading Race Questions

What are the judges judging?

- The Hong Kong Designers Association Design Show

What is the "ancient drink"?

- Tea

What are the "Contradictory Chinese and Western cultures"?

- Chinese teacup and British/English teabag

What does the Taiwanese judge say about the ideas in the poster?

- They have impressive depth

What did George Sowden find in this year's competition?

- Too much nostalgia

What was George Sowden looking for in this year's competition?

- Emerging local values

What did George Sowden say about entries which failed? How did they fail?

- Didn't suggest any direction in which design can evolve.

What did George Sowden say many entries lacked?

- Thoughts, lifestyles and innovative cultural preferences

In what areas has Hong Kong "found its feet"?

- In stylistic and manufacturing qualities.

What does John Au want to see Hong Kong become?

- The New York of China

What does John Au say about Hong Kong as a place?

- That is very open-minded, cultured and welcomes freedom of thought

What does John Au say about humour in design in the UK and the US?

- It's popular in the UK but doesn't work in the US.

What does Jennings Ku think is needed and what will it bring about?

- Synergy between countries and cultures which will bring about or result in an individual character.

What does Jennings Ku think Hong Kong design can offer China?

- International experience

What does Jennings Ku think Hong Kong is like?

- Shanghai in the 1930s.

What must Hong Kong build on?

- The ability to think in both ways/directions.

Teacher's Resource Kit DL 2.4 (Key) (cont...)

Reading Race Questions

What does the success of Hong Kong's design industry depend on?

- Support from the Government and industry

What does Au think local designers need?

- More opportunities, more exposure so they can find their personality.

What do Japan and Taiwan do to help the design industry?

- Pump in money, invite overseas designers to lecture, set up scholarships, donate funds for research.

What does Au say about the Hong Kong Government on art and design?

- They can't tell the difference.

When was the design association established?

- 1972

Why was the design association established?

- Because the government hadn't done so and artists wouldn't do so.

What does the annual competition show?

- The history of design work and how it evolves.

When did the competition become biannual?

- 1980

Why did the competition become biannual?

- Because of the increasing number of entries

What affect's a judge's comments?

- Where he comes from, his frame of mind, his preferences

What does Ku say about the selection of judges?

- They come from various cultures, disciplines and experiences.

What discipline had the largest number of entries in the competition?

- Graphic design

Which areas of design were weak?

- Jewellery and furniture

Can you name four of the 31 categories entered for awards?

- Furniture, posters, toys, digital art

What did the judges particularly like?

- Exciting interpretations of classic Chinese calligraphy and art.

What did the British judge think was important?

- That Hong Kong and mainland Chinese designers find their own style.

Student's File DL 2.5 Part 1 (Key)Listening - Buyers and Products

Tick the words you hear.

INTERVIEW 1

| | | |
|------------|------------|----------------|
| clothes✓ | coffee | biscuits✓ |
| consumer✓ | fabric✓ | sophisticated✓ |
| glossy✓ | bossy | trendy✓ |
| available✓ | stock✓ | skirt✓ |
| T-shirt✓ | glamorous✓ | famous |

INTERVIEW 2

| | | |
|---------------|---------|------------|
| shampoo✓ | restful | tan✓ |
| aromatherapy✓ | oils✓ | stressful✓ |
| perfume✓ | fake✓ | blemish✓ |
| gel✓ | puffy✓ | pastel✓ |
| smell | pale✓ | shades✓ |

INTERVIEW 3

| | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| dimensions✓ | smallest✓ | elsewhere✓ |
| double✓ | bubble | flexible✓ |
| adaptability✓ | boundaries✓ | sound |
| items✓ | traditional✓ | superstitions✓ |
| duvet✓ | built | quilt✓ |

Student's File DL 2.5 Part 2 (Key)

Listening - Buyers and Products

INTERVIEW 1

Ms Cheung is a buyer for a well-known UK store.

The store has been successfully selling clothes, biscuits, tea bread and cakes.

Hong Kong people are professional shoppers.

They know a new style or fabric as it comes in.

In the UK the store's image is down-to-earth and safe.

In Hong Kong the store had to be more sophisticated.

Ms Cheung thinks that Hong Kong people dress smartly

and that in Hong Kong, older women still like to look fashionable.

In Hong Kong size 6 is stocked as a matter of course.

The best seller this summer was a short-sleeved, button through T-shirt.

They sold 4,000 a week.

The worst seller is glamorous nightwear.

Why? No privacy or space in Hong Kong homes.

INTERVIEW 2

Ms Cheung buys make-up, etc., for a shop with a young green image.

The big surprise has been aromatherapy which helps people to rest and relax with perfume and oils.

It is difficult to sell anything that helps people get a fake tan.

Why? The fashion for skin colour is to be pale.

The best seller is a blemish or spot stick.

Why? The heat in the summer makes everyone spotty.

Women use eye gel because they don't get enough sleep and this leads to puffy eyes.

Colours popular now are dark.

Colours popular last season were pale.

Student's File DL 2.5 Part 2 (Key) (cont...)

Listening - Buyers and Products

INTERVIEW 3

Ms Mak's job is to select ranges of furniture.

The most important factor is space.

Items with the smallest dimensions are the best sellers.

For example, two seater sofas compared with three seater sofas.

Another example is bed size; 120 cm is a large single in Europe, but a double bed in Hong Kong.

Hong Kong people use furniture in a flexible way and don't mind using furniture for all kinds of uses.

People keep fridges and microwaves in their living rooms.

The least popular sofa in Hong Kong is the most popular in the UK

because Hong Kong people don't like things that look old

"Modern Popular" is liked because you can coordinate these with local furniture.

For price and cost the best sellers are the cheapest.

The weather also affects what people buy, for example, feather quilts are too hot and smell in the humidity.

Ms Mak thinks her shop can create trends.

They can show different ways to use things.