

Appendix 4

Second Phase

The Table below is a syllabus sample for a learning unit part of an English IV course adapted by teachers in order to integrate topics related to health. The main topics for class discussion are focused on healthy living and giving advice or talking about obligation with modal verbs. In this unit, the facilitator enhances reading and writing skills in the task where students have to write an article to give advice on health improvement.

Analytical Syllabus Sample for English IV

Topic	Healthy mind, healthy body		
	Learning objectives	Components	
Grammar	To express obligation, advice or necessity by using the modals: <i>must, have to, ought to or should</i> . To express ability, possibility and permission by using the modals, <i>can, could, may or might</i> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must • Have to 	To express obligation, strong advice or necessity
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't have to 	To express lack of obligation or necessity
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mustn't 	To express prohibition
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should/shouldn't • Ought 	To give advice
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can/can't 	To express ability, permission or possibility
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May/ may not 	To express possibility and polite permission
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Might/ could 	To express low possibility.
Vocabulary	To describe health activities, problems, verbs. To give medical advice. To describe teenage problems.	Healthy activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practicing meditation • Getting the sleep you need • Exercising regularly • Exercising your mind • Spending time in the sunshine • Managing your stress
		Health problems:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoulder strain • Hearing loss • Thumb arthritis • Skin infection
		Verbs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cope • Prevent • Borrow • Distinguish • Cure • Rub • Soothe • Swallow • Neutralize • Bite • Inject • Gather • Drop • Replace • Repair • Affect • Concentrate • Shorten • Slow down

Trujeque-Moreno, E. E., Romero-Fernández, A., Esparragoza-Barragán, A., & Villa-Jaimes, C. J. (2021). Needs Analysis in the English for Specific Purposes (ESP) Approach: The Case of the Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla. *MEXTESOL Journal*, 45(2).

Second Phase

<p>Skills</p>	<p><i>To read and write health articles for advices to improve health habits</i> <i>To listen and express medical advices.</i></p>	<p>Reading: to read for general information, to predict the content of a text, read for a gist, read for specific information <i>prime time p.51 and 52</i></p> <p>Listening: Listen to the video: <i>Should we redesign humans?</i> http://www.ted.com/playlists/144/should_we_redesign_humans</p> <p>Speaking: Discuss some ethical situations</p> <p>Writing: gathering and organizing information to write an article.</p>
<p>Task</p>	<p><i>To write an article to give advice on health improvement.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Get familiar with the type of article you want to write. As you're figuring out your topic and focus, think about the type of article that will best suit the points that you want to convey. The topic must be related to your study field. 2. Brainstorm your topic. Make a list of potential topics. In order to write a coherent yet concise article, you need to narrow the topic. This will give you something more specific to write about, which will make for a more forceful article. 3. Choose something you're passionate about. You should care about the topic you choose to write about. Your enthusiasm will show in your writing and will be much more engaging for your readers. 4. Conduct preliminary research. If you're not at all familiar with your topic (if, for instance, you need to write on a specific topic for a class assignment), then you will need to start conducting some preliminary research. 5. Hone your argument. In most articles, the writer makes an argument. This is the main thrust of the article. Then the writer finds evidence to support this argument. In order to make a quality article, you need a quality argument. After you've settled on your unique angle, you can really zero in on the argument that you're trying to make. 6. Outline your article. Before you begin to formally write, write up an outline of your article. This outline will break down which information goes where. It serves as a guide to help you figure out where you need more information. 7. Follow your outline. You've drafted your article in outline form, and this will help you focus on writing a solid and coherent article. The outline can also help you remember how details connect to each other. You will also be reminded of how certain quotes support certain points that you're making. 8. Pay attention to style, structure and vocabulary. You will want to write with a style, structure, and vocabulary which makes sense for the type of article you are writing.

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