

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Successful students often do the followings while studying. First, they have an overview before reading. Next, they look for important information and pay greater attention to it (which often needs jumping forward or backward to process information). They also relate important points to one another. Also, they activate and use their *prior* knowledge. When they realize that their understanding is not good, they do not wait to change strategies. Last, they can monitor understanding and take action to correct or “fix up” mistakes in comprehension.

Conversely, students with low academic achievement often demonstrate ineffective study skills. They tend to assume a passive role, in learning and rely on others (e.g., teachers, parents) to monitor their studying, for example, low-achieving students often do not monitor their understanding of content; they may not be aware of the purpose of studying; and they show little evidence of looking back, or employing “fix-up” strategies to fix understanding problems. Students who struggle with learning new information seem to be unaware that they must exert effort beyond simply reading the content to understand and remember it.

Children with learning disabilities do not plan and judge the quality of their studying. Their studying may be disorganized. Students with learning problems face challenges with personal organization as well. They often have difficulty

keeping track of materials and assignments, following directions, and completing work on time. Unlike good studiers who employ a variety of study skills in a flexible yet purposeful manner, low-achieving students use a restricted range of study skills. They cannot explain why good study strategies are important for learning; and they tend to use the same, often ineffective study approach for all learning tasks, ignoring task content, structure or difficulty.

(Source: Adapted from Study Skills: Managing Your Learning — NUI Galway)

Question 1: What is the topic of the passage?

- A. Successful and low-academic achieving students
- B. Successful learners and their learning strategies
- C. Study skills for high school students
- D. Effective and ineffective ways of learning

Question 2: The word “prior” in the first paragraph is closest meaning to _____?

- A. Important
- B. earlier
- C. forward
- D. good

Question 3: According to the passage, what can be learnt about passive students?

- A. They depend on other people to organize their learning
- B. They are slow in their studying
- C. They monitor their understanding
- D. They know the purpose of studying

Question 4: Which of the followings is NOT an evidence of monitoring studying?

- A. Being aware of the purpose of studying**
- B. Monitoring their understanding of content**
- C. Fixing up mistakes in understanding**
- D. Looking at their backs**

Question 5: According to the passage, to learn new information, low-achieving students do NOT _____.

- A. just understand it**
- B. relate it to what they have known**
- C. simply remember it**
- D. read it**

Question 6: In compared with low-achieving students, successful students use _____.

- A. aimless study techniques**
- B. various study skills**
- C. restricted strategies**
- D. inflexible study ways**

Question 7: The underlined pronoun "They" in the last sentence refers to _____.

- A. study strategies**
- B. study skills**
- C. low-achieving students**
- D. good studiers**