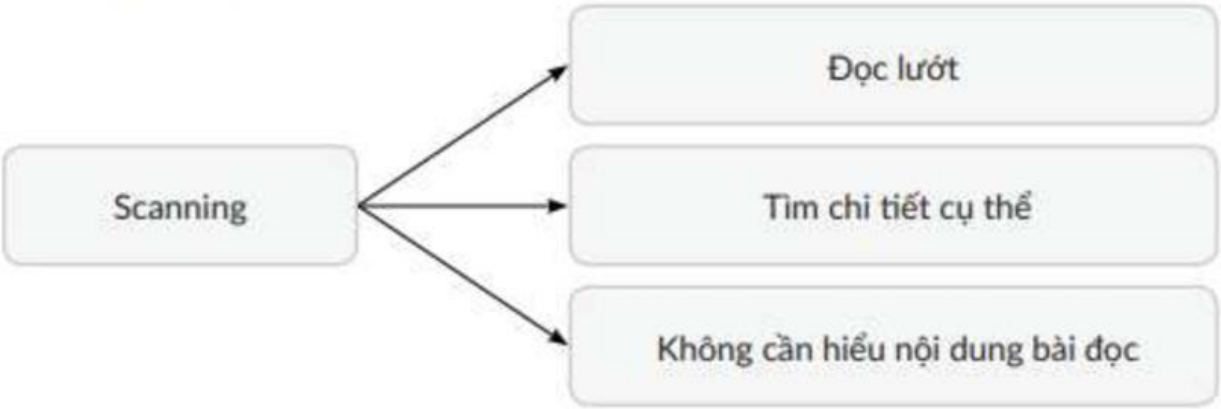
Unit 3 Kỹ thuật Scanning và Eye Movement

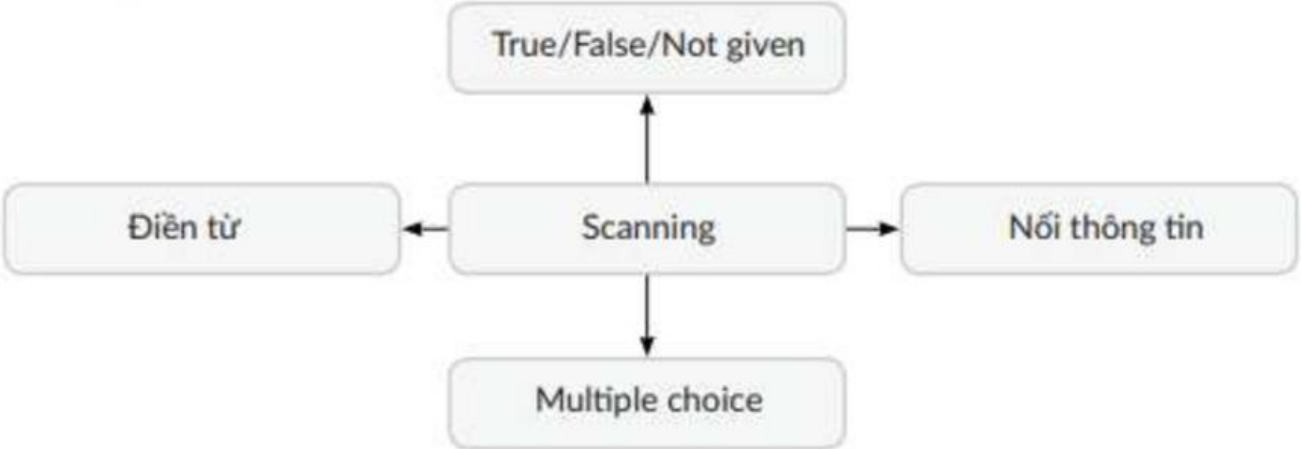
Bài đọc IELTS thường có nội dung tương đối dài (800 - 900 từ). Do đó, việc xác định vị trí của đáp án là rất khó nếu như thí sinh không có kỹ năng đọc phù hợp. Kỹ năng scanning sẽ giúp bạn giải quyết vấn đề này.

1. Scanning là gì?



Trong IELTS, Scanning là đọc lướt một đoạn văn và tìm từ khóa của câu hỏi trong đoạn văn đó mà chưa tập trung hiểu ý nghĩa. Khi xác định được vị trí của từ khóa, thí sinh sẽ khoanh vùng được phần thông tin chứa đáp án.

2. Các dạng bài điển hình cần sử dụng Scanning



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Kỹ thuật Scanning được dùng trong nhiều dạng bài nhưng đặc trưng nhất là dạng Điền từ. Để hoàn thành được dạng câu hỏi này, thí sinh cần thuần thục kỹ thuật Scanning để tăng tốc độ tìm thông tin trả lời câu hỏi.

Dưới đây là một bài ví dụ với dạng câu hỏi "completion" (điền từ):

Bài đọc

"Amy Plowman is the director of living collections at Paignton Zoo in Devon, UK, and has done pioneering research on the diets of non-human primates in captivity for the last 10 years. She observed that the food given to zoo monkeys was often a poor reflection of what they ate in the wild. In fact, the diet of these animals in some zoos is more like the food preferences of their human keepers. "We have, whether consciously or unconsciously, assumed that human food is suitable for non-human primates," she says. In some leading zoos, primate species whose diet in the wild is made up overwhelmingly of leaves are routinely fed chicken, eggs, cheese, yogurt, bread and noodles. This understanding of primate nutrition is, Plowman says, "far removed from reality".

*Use no more than **THREE WORDS** to fill in the blank.*

According to **Amy Plowman's** observation during her **study**, what monkeys **feed on** in zoos is quite **different** from their food in 4.....

Các từ khóa cần tìm

3. Kỹ thuật chuyển động mắt (Eye movement):

Kỹ thuật chuyển động mắt phối hợp cùng Scanning để tăng tốc độ xác định keyword. Khi thực hiện kỹ thuật này, thí sinh tập trung duy nhất vào việc tìm từ khóa mà chưa cần đọc hiểu nội dung bài đọc.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Hướng đi của mắt: Đọc bắt đầu từ cuối đoạn văn lên, và theo trình từ từ **phải** qua **trái** (cùng lúc hãy dùng một chiếc bút để lướt theo, giúp tập trung sự chú ý của mắt theo chuyển động của bút).

Lưu ý: Khi đọc từ trên xuống dưới và từ trái qua phải, thí sinh sẽ dễ bị cuốn vào việc đọc hiểu văn bản và khiến cho việc tìm kiếm từ khóa lâu hơn. Di chuyển mắt theo hướng ngược lại – dưới lên trên, phải qua trái – sẽ tránh việc người đọc tốn nhiều thời gian cho việc đọc hiểu hơn là việc tìm kiếm thông tin cần thiết một cách nhanh chóng.

Áp dụng kỹ năng này cho đoạn văn phía trên:

Amy Plowman is the director of living collections at Paignton Zoo in Devon, UK, and has done pioneering research on the diets of non-human primates in captivity for the last 10 years. She observed that the food given to zoo monkeys was often a poor reflection of what they ate in the wild. In fact, the diet of these animals in some zoos is more like the food preferences of their human keepers. "We have, whether consciously or unconsciously, assumed that human food is suitable for non-human primates," she says. In some leading zoos, primate species whose diet in the wild is made up overwhelmingly of leaves are routinely fed chicken, eggs, cheese, yogurt, bread and noodles. This understanding of primate nutrition is, Plowman says, "far removed from reality". ◄----------

Điểm nhìn đầu tiên và hướng di chuyển của mắt

4. Phương pháp scan hiệu quả

Ghi nhớ các từ khoá cần tìm (ghi nhớ ý nghĩa từ)

Xác định keywords và từ đồng nghĩa với keywords khi scan

Áp dụng kỹ năng chuyển động mắt (Eye movement)

Tăng tốc tìm keywords để xác định thông tin trả lời trước khi đọc hiểu nội dung (chưa cần đọc hiểu ở bước này)

Đánh dấu từ khóa tìm được (gạch chân, khoanh tròn)

Tiết kiệm thời gian cho lần tiếp theo sử dụng từ khóa (kiểm tra đáp án, trả lời câu hỏi khác)

Áp dụng phương pháp scan này cho bài đọc trên.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Bước 1: Ghi nhớ các từ khoá cần tìm

- Amy Plowman (n): tên riêng của nhà nghiên cứu
- Research (n): nghiên cứu
- Feed on (v): ăn
- Different (a): khác

Bước 2: Áp dụng kỹ năng chuyển động mắt (như phần 3) để tìm các từ khoá đã ghi nhớ.
Bước 3: Đánh dấu từ khoá khi tìm thấy.

Amy Plowman is the director of living collections at Paignton Zoo in Devon, UK, and has done pioneering research on the diets of non-human primates in captivity for the last 10 years. She observed that the food given to zoo monkeys was often a poor reflection of what they ate in the wild. In fact, the diet of these animals in some zoos is more like the food preferences of their human keepers. "We have, whether consciously or unconsciously, assumed that human food is suitable for non-human primates," she says. In some leading zoos, primate species whose diet in the wild is made up overwhelmingly of leaves are routinely fed chicken, eggs, cheese, yogurt, bread and noodles. This understanding of primate nutrition is, Plowman says, "far removed from reality".

- Amy Plowman = she
- Research = study
- A poor reflection = different
- Ate = feed on

Sau khi xác định được các từ khoá/ từ đồng nghĩa với từ khoá, thí sinh có thể khoanh vùng thông tin chứa đáp án là câu chứa từ khoá trong đoạn văn.

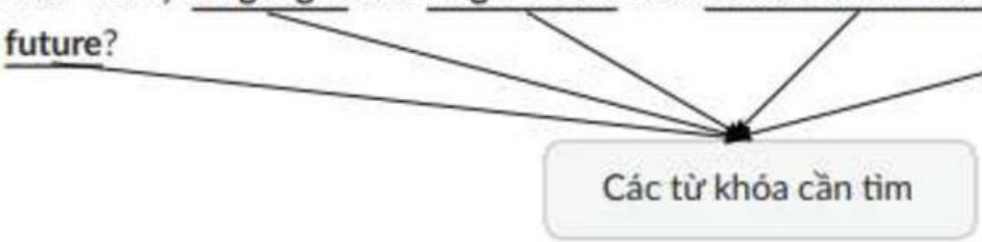
LIVEWORKSHEETS

Ví dụ 2

Bogre Udell, who speaks four languages, met Frederico Andrade, who speaks five, at the Parsons New School in New York City. In 2014, they launched an ambitious project to make the first public archive of every language in the world. They've already documented more than 350 languages, which they are tracking online, and plan to hit 1,000 in the coming years. "When humanity loses a language, we also lose the potential for greater diversity in art, music, literature, and oral traditions," says Bogre Udell. "Would Cervantes have written the same stories had he been forced to write in a language other than Spanish? Would the music of Beyoncé be the same in a language other than English?".

*Choose no more than **ONE WORD AND A NUMBER** from the passage to answer this question below:*

How many **languages** are **Bogre Udell** and **Frederico Andrade** going to **record** in the **future**?



Bước 1: Ghi nhớ các từ khoá cần tìm

- Bogre Udell và Frederico Andrade (n): tên riêng
- Languages (n): ngôn ngữ
- Record (v): ghi lại
- Future (n): tương lai

Bước 2: Áp dụng kỹ năng chuyển động mắt (như phần 3) để tìm các từ khoá đã ghi nhớ.
Bước 3: Đánh dấu từ khoá khi tìm thấy

- Bogre Udell và Frederico Andrade = They
- Documented = record
- In the coming years = in the future

Sau khi xác định được các từ khoá/ từ đồng nghĩa với từ khoá, thí sinh có thể khoanh vùng thông tin chứa đáp án là các câu chứa từ khoá trong đoạn văn.

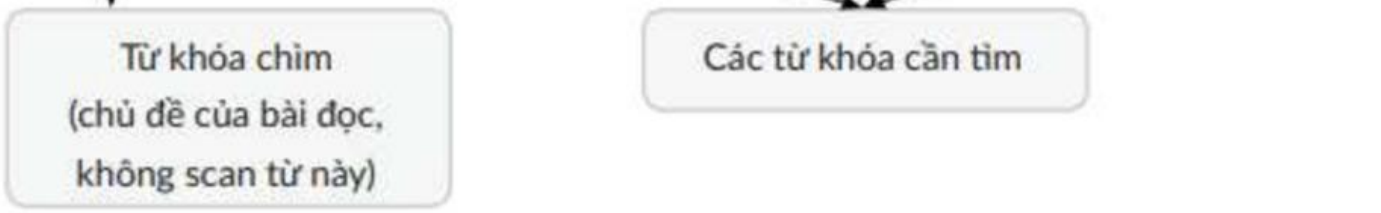
LIVEWORKSHEETS

Ví dụ 3

Cranberries are native to North America and have never become widely naturalized to other parts of the world. In fact, over 80% of all cranberries grown worldwide are grown in the U.S. and Canada (and roughly twice as many cranberries are grown in the U.S. compared to Canada). For U.S. consumers, cranberries are an indigenous food that has unique ties to this region of the world. Among our WHFoods, cranberries are most closely related to blueberries. Both of these berries belong to the Ericaceae family of plants, as well as to the Vaccinium genus. When you compare the phytonutrient richness of these two berries, you will also find a good bit of overlap. But we think it is safe to say that cranberries are unique in many ways, and one of these ways involves the manner in which they grow.

*Choose no more than **TWO WORDS** from the passage to fill in the blank.*

Cranberries and their **closest** relative, _____ are both **rich** in **phytonutrient.**



Bước 1: Ghi nhớ các từ khoá cần tìm.

- Closest relative (n): họ hàng gần gũi nhất
- Rich (a): giàu (một chất nào đó)
- Phytonutrient (n): tương lai

Bước 2: Áp dụng kỹ năng chuyển động mắt (như phần 3) để tìm các từ khoá đã ghi nhớ.

Bước 3: Đánh dấu từ khoá khi tìm thấy.

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Cranberries are native to North America and have never become widely naturalized to other parts of the world. In fact, over 80% of all cranberries grown worldwide are grown in the U.S. and Canada (and roughly twice as many cranberries are grown in the U.S. compared to Canada). For U.S. consumers, cranberries are an indigenous food that has unique ties to this region of the world. Among our WHFoods, cranberries are most closely related to blueberries. Both of these berries belong to the Ericaceae family of plants, as well as to the Vaccinium genus. When you compare the phytonutrient richness of these two berries, you will also find a good bit of overlap. But we think it is safe to say that cranberries are unique in many ways, and one of these ways involves the manner in which they grow.

- Most closely related = closest relative
- Rich = richness

Sau khi xác định được các từ khoá/ từ đồng nghĩa với từ khoá, thí sinh có thể khoanh vùng thông tin chứa đáp án là các câu chứa từ khoá trong đoạn văn.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Luyện tập

Bài 1: *Scan bài đọc dưới đây, tìm và gạch chân các từ khóa trong khung. Từ đầu tiên đã được làm ví dụ.*

powerfully influenced	Nottingham University	shift
fault	postgraduate tutors	dependency culture
exchanges	degree programme	field trips
sums up	oral presentation	competent

Spoon-fed feel lost at the cutting edge

A. Before arriving at university, students will have been powerfully influenced by their school's approach to learning particular subjects. Yet this is only rarely taken into account by teachers in higher education, according to new research carried out at Nottingham University, which could explain why so many students experience problems making the transition.

B. Historian Alan Booth says there is a growing feeling on both sides of the Atlantic that the shift from school to university-style learning could be vastly improved. But little consensus exists about who or what is at fault when the students cannot cope. "School teachers commonly blame the poor quality of university teaching, citing factors such as large first-year lectures, the widespread use of inexperienced postgraduate tutors and the general lack of concern for students in an environment where research is dominant in career progression," Dr Booth said. Many university tutors, on the other hand claim that the school system is failing to prepare students for what will be expected of them at university. A-level history in particular is seen to be teacher-dominated, creating a passive dependency culture.

C. But while both sides are bent on attacking each other, little is heard during such exchanges from the students themselves, according to Dr Booth, who has devised a questionnaire to test the views of more than 200 first-year history students at Nottingham over a three-year period. The students were asked about their experience of how history is taught at the outset of their degree programme. It quickly bec[illegible] that teaching

LIVEWORKSHEETS

methods in school were pretty staid. About 30 per cent of respondents claimed to have made significant use of primary sources (few felt very confident in handling them) and this had mostly been in connection with project work. Only 16 per cent had used video/ audio; 2 per cent had experienced field trips and less than 1 per cent had engaged in role-play.

D. Dr Booth found students and teachers were frequently restricted by the assessment style which remains dominated by exams. These put obstacles in the way of more adventurous teaching and active learning, he said. Of the students in the survey, just 13 per cent felt their A-level course had prepared them very well for work at university. Three-quarters felt it had prepared them fairly well. One typical comment sums up the contrasting approach: "At A-level we tended to be spoon-fed with dictated notes and if we were told to do any background reading (which was rare) we were told exactly which pages to read out of the book."

E. To test this further, the students were asked how well they were prepared in specific skills central to degree level history study. The answers reveal that the students felt most confident at taking notes from lectures and organising their notes. They were least able to give an oral presentation and there was no great confidence in contributing to seminars, knowing how much to read, using primary sources and searching for texts. Even reading and taking notes from a book were often problematic. Just 6 per cent of the sample said they felt competent at writing essays, the staple A level assessment activity.

Bài 2

How to make peace with the world's deadliest bears

A. Few Westerners have ever heard of a sloth bear, perhaps one of the greatest misnomers in the animal kingdom. The bears aren't slow—they can run faster than humans—and they aren't related to sloths. They also weigh a couple hundred pounds, on average. It's thought that early European explorers spotted the animals hanging from trees and reasoned they must be related to the sloths of South America. In 1791, European zoologist George Shaw bestowed the erroneous name "bear sloth" (which was later reversed). A more accurate designation might have been "anteater bear," as the creature feeds on termites and ants, slurping the insects up through its long bulbous snout and extended lower lip.

B. It's estimated that fewer than 20,000 sloth bears remain in the wilds of Asia—and yet the species typically kills more than a dozen people each year. By comparison, brown bears,

LIVEWORKSHEETS

which outnumber their cousins about ten-fold, kill an average of 6.3 people annually in a huge range that spans more than 40 countries.

C. Across India, forestry officials report a steady increase in bear-human conflict. In the southwestern state of Karnataka, home to the burgeoning tech city of Bengaluru, officials recorded 300 attacks between 2014 and 2018. During a single day in 2017, sloth bears mauled 11 people, one fatally.

Scan bài đọc, tìm và gạch chân ***TỪ/ CỤM TỪ ĐỒNG NGHĨA với các từ/ cụm từ dưới đây:***

1. not fast/ quick: không nhanh nhẹn
2. eat: ăn
3. be greater in number: lớn hơn về mặt số lượng
4. ten times higher: cao hơn gấp 10 lần
5. nations: các quốc gia
6. gradual: dần dần

Bài 3

Snakes have friends too

A. Most of us likely consider snakes to be cold, solitary beings, as indifferent to others of their kind as they are to us. But those notions are wrong—especially when it comes to garter snakes, a new study says. These nonvenomous creatures, which range from the chilly plains of Canada to the forests of Costa Rica, have definitive preferences about which snakes they hang out with—in other words, they have "friends".

B. "All animals—even snakes—need to interact with others," says study leader Morgan Skinner, a doctoral candidate in behavioral ecology at Wilfrid Laurier University in Canada. To investigate this theory, Skinner devised a novel experiment to assess the personalities and sociability of eastern garter snakes (Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis). The results showed that "like us, they seek out social contacts, and they're choosy about whom they socialize with," says Skinner, whose study appeared recently in Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology.

C. The idea that snakes have close friends may be surprising, but such relationships are increasingly being found throughout the animal kingdom, from flamingos to bats to elephants. A recent analysis of vampire bats showed, for examp[illegible]

LIVEWORKSHEETS

both have conditional friendships. Scientists are likely better at discovering friendships among animals now than, say, 30 years ago, partly because many societies are more accepting of such a concept, and because researchers have far better tools for gathering and analyzing the data. Analyzing social networks in wildlife, such as snakes, "has made huge leaps in the last few decades," says study co-author Noam Miller, a comparative psychologist and Skinner's advisor.

Scan bài đọc, tìm và gạch chân các từ có các đặc điểm sau:

1. bắt đầu bằng chữ "n" mang nghĩa "không độc" – trong đoạn A
2. bắt đầu bằng chữ "p" mang nghĩa "đồng bằng"– trong đoạn A
3. bắt đầu bằng chữ "i" mang nghĩa "tương tác" – trong đoạn B
4. bắt đầu bằng chữ "d" mang nghĩa "tạo ra" – trong đoạn B
5. bắt đầu bằng chữ "c" mang nghĩa "kén chọn" – trong đoạn B
6. bắt đầu bằng chữ "c" mang nghĩa "mang tính điều kiện" – trong đoạn C
7. bắt đầu bằng chữ "g" mang nghĩa "thu thập" – trong đoạn C

Bài 4

Sloths

A. Sloths—the adorable and lethargic animals living in treetops—depend on the health and survival of Central and South American tropical forests. They spend much of their lives in the canopy, snoozing and remaining hidden from predators. The animals live solitary lives and travel from tree to tree using canopy vines. Located in places such as Brazil and Panama, the six species of this strange and wonderful animal need healthy forests to survive. But tropical forests are some of the most vulnerable to deforestation. Loss of trees means animals are forced to live on smaller areas of land that can't support healthy populations. WWF works with communities, governments, companies and other partners to protect forests and the animals that rely on them.

B. Sloths have an extremely low metabolic rate, which means they move at a languid, sluggish pace through the trees. On average, sloths travel 41 yards per day—less than half the length of a football field! Female sloths give birth to one baby a year after a gestation period of six months. The baby sticks with the mother for about six months, grasping its mom's belly as she moves through the trees. This is an important bonding period that helps the offspring learn and develop. When the sloth leaves its mom after about six months, it adopts part of its mother's range, continuing to communicate with the parent

LIVEWORKSHEETS

through calls. Sloths snooze for about 15 hours per day. That leaves only nine hours to lumber through the trees. They maintain a low body temperature of about 86°F-93°F and move in and out of shade to regulate their body temperature.

C. Sloths munch on leaves, twigs and buds. Because the animals don't have incisors, they trim down leaves by smacking their firm lips together. A low metabolic rate means sloths can survive on relatively little food; it takes days for them to process what other animals can digest in a matter of hours. Though not all sloths are endangered, some of the six species are threatened by habitat loss. Deforestation in the tropical forests of South and Central America jeopardize the trees sloths rely on for food and shelter. Through a program called ARPA for Life, WWF helped the government of Brazil create a $215 million fund to ensure that 150 million acres of the Brazilian Amazon is properly managed. Surprisingly, sloths are strong swimmers. They will sometimes drop down from their treetop perches into water and use their extended arms to propel through the water.

Đọc đoạn văn trên và trả lời các câu hỏi sau đây:

1. Which part of trees do sloths spend much of their lives in?
2. How many yards can sloths travel a day?
3. How many babies can sloths give birth to at once?
4. How many hours do sloths sleep per day?
5. What do sloths eat?
6. What is causing sloths' loss of habitat?
7. Do sloths know how to swim?

Bài 5

How to Tell the Difference Between a Dragonfly and a Damselfly

A. Dragonflies and damselflies are closely related and may seem at first glance to be like twins. But once you know what to look for, telling the two members of the order Odonata apart is a piece of cake. There are four details that even the most inexperienced bug watcher can use to identify if the insect is a dragonfly or a damselfly. They are the eyes, body shape, wing shape and position of the wings at rest.

B. Eyes

Dragonflies have much larger eyes than damselflies, with the eyes taking up most of the head as they wrap around from the side to the front of the face. The eyes of a damselfly

LIVEWORKSHEETS

are large, but there is always a gap of space between them.

C. Body Shape

Dragonflies have bulkier bodies than damselflies, with a shorter, thicker appearance. Damselflies have a body made like the narrowest of twigs, whereas dragonflies have a bit of heft.

D. Wing Shape

Both dragonflies and damselflies have two sets of wings, but they have different shapes. Dragonflies have hind wings that broaden at the base, which makes them larger than the front set of wings. Damselflies have wings that are the same size and shape for both sets, and they also taper down as they join the body, becoming quite narrow as they connect.

E. Position of the Wings at Rest

Finally, you can spot the difference when the insect is at rest. Dragonflies hold their wings out perpendicular to their bodies when resting, like an airplane. Damselflies fold their wings up and hold them together across the top of their backs.

Những đặc điểm dưới đây là của loài nào? Chọn A cho dragonflies, và B cho damselflies.

1. There is a gap between two eyes.
2. They have bigger bodies.
3. Two set of wings have different sizes.
4. They look like airplanes while at rest.

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