

Unit 8. NEW WAYS TO LEARN

TEST YOURSELF

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

1. A. <u>throw</u>	B. <u>though</u>	C. <u>thick</u>	D. <u>thought</u>
2. A. <u>check</u>	B. <u>cheese</u>	C. <u>chemistry</u>	D. <u>cherry</u>
3. A. <u>result</u>	B. <u>evolution</u>	C. <u>hundred</u>	D. <u>button</u>
4. A. <u>hear</u>	B. <u>read</u>	C. <u>mean</u>	D. <u>reach</u>
5. A. <u>content</u>	B. <u>electricity</u>	C. <u>species</u>	D. <u>sentence</u>

II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

1. A. expensive	B. different	C. personal	D. general
2. A. delicious	B. encourage	C. excited	D. digital
3. A. practical	B. official	C. successful	D. surprising
4. A. different	B. imagine	C. relative	D. following
5. A. astonished	B. religion	C. excellent	D. effective

III. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

1. The people ____ courage you praised are now citizens.
A. whose B. which C. whom D. that
2. Your folks ____ live in farmhouses do not like the life of the city.
A. whose B. who C. they D. which
3. Those towns ____ you were looking at in Gaul are small.
A. who B. where C. which D. whom
4. In Helvetia I have seen a large city ____ many people live.
A. at which B. which C. on which D. in which
5. Tom, ____ is not my friend is my enemy.
A. who B. which C. whom D. A&B
6. I sent my friend the books ____ I had written.
A. who B. which C. whom D. what
7. Behind the farmhouse there was a large garden, ____ the farmer and his sons were working
A. for which B. which C. in which D. that
8. Did you see the men ____ I gave the money?
A. to whom B. which C. from whom D. to that
9. She sends me the book ____ she ____ two years ago.
A. whom / writes B. whose /wrote C. which/ writes D. which / wrote
10. The man ____ spoke to John is my brother.
A. whom B. who C. whose D. which
11. A teacher can create a classroom blog ____ they post notes and assignments for students.

A. where B. that C. who D. whose

12. Students ____ seem to be taking notes on their laptop are sometimes surfing the Internet in class.
A. who B. which C. whose D. they

13. Notebooks, tablets and cellphones are all technology ____ students are accustomed to and can use as learning aids.
A. when B. whose C. that D. where

14. All smartphones ____ storage hardware is big can store downloaded audio books.
A. which B. who C. whose D. that

15. Science teachers ____ use the 3D projectors and other electronic devices can easily illustrate the lessons.
A. whom B. what C. who D. whose

16. Letting students use their own digital devices in class can improve the ____ experience in many ways.
A. educated B. educational C. uneducated D. educator

17. The use of mobile apps in learning has been very ____.
A. stressing B. wasteful C. promising D. dangerous

18. We are looking to find ____ ways to stimulate learning and continually trying to improve the way we teach.
A. portable and mobile B. new and creative
C. ineffective and inappropriate D. shocking and amazing

19. Mobile devices increase opportunities for learning after school hours and increase teachers' ____ and their comfort levels with technology.
A. behavior B. lines C. ability D. paths

20. The teacher was surprised to discover that his students are quieter and more focused on their assignments when they are allowed to listen to their soft music during ____.
A. private work B. private homework
C. individual homework D. individual classwork

IV. Use 'who', 'which', 'that' or 'whose' to complete each of the sentences.

1. People work involves using a computer for most of the day may suffer from headaches.
2. Mr Xuan Truong, was my first teacher, received an award for teaching excellence.
3. That's Peter, father has just come back from the Philipines.
4. That media player, I often use to practise English, has some great apps.
5. The house my father built is big.
6. The woman you have just spoken to is my favourite English teacher.

V. Complete the sentences with the following given words.

digital personal mobile technology electronic applications

1. My son, who is a promising pianist, is now interested in composing music.
2. Please don't ask him questions about his family. He hates answering questions.
3. The phrase natives' refers to people who are familiar with computers and the Internet from

an early age.

4. I'm looking for some newto put on my smartphone to improve my English pronunciation.
5. That laptop, which has the latestis very expensive.
6. People are now familiar with the term m - learning orlearning, which focuses on the use of personal electronic devices.

VI. Choose the word in the box to complete the text.

access to	enable	both	make	up to us
tool	teach	have seen	environments	through

Technology has become an essential (1)in our lives. Schools should find ways of integrating new technologies into classrooms so that students find it easy to learn new subjects as well as (2)teachers to explain subjects in detail using visual formats. Using technological devices like computers will (3)education more fun and interesting for the students. The past ten years (4)tremendous change in educational technologies and it is time to bring these technologies to our students in the classroom so that they learn easily and efficiently. Teachers will need to learn how to use these technologies so that they (5)their students on how to use them.

We have seen that private business community has found ways of improving the way we learn by creating educational applications for (6)computers and mobile phones. With a good use of these applications, schools can improve on how students learn and how they get (7)academic information.

New application like YouTube can be used in video and visual education. If a student can learn (8)visual or video illustrations, they will always remember that subject being explained, because the brain can easily understand and remember visual objects.

The development of online and offline educational (9)will make learning so simple. Now it is (10)to apply these educational technologies in the classroom and make learning easier.

VII. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

Electronic learning is a technology of education that implies self-motivation, communication, efficiency, and technology. E-learning is effective as it (1)distances because the e-learning content is designed (2)media that can be (3)from properly equipped computers, and other means of internet accessible technology.

E-learning has its own advantages. However, the most important advantages (4)in the reduction of time, efforts and cost.

Furthermore, we can talk about the following (5)of E-learning with the increasing of communication between the student and themselves and between the student and the school a fast and easy way is needed to bring everybody together.

Throughout different directions such as discussing forums, e-mail, and chat rooms, (6)think that these things increase and motivate students to participate and react with the subjects in question.

Another advantage of e-learning as that it makes all students feel equal. Since the communication tools give (7) ____ students the opportunity to express his own opinion clearly and directly at any time without being embarrassed, in contrary to the traditional teaching halls (8) ____ don't have such a feature due to the bad distribution of the tables or because of shyness or other reasons.

E-learning provides teachers with great facilities that are accessible out of working hours, that is because the learner can send the inquiries to the teacher through the e-mail at (9) ____ time, yet this feature is more useful and suitable for the teacher instead of being instead of being restricted at his desk.

By e-learning the attendance is not necessary as the new technology provides the communication (10) ____ without the need to be available in a specific place or time.

1. A. instrument	B. equipment	C. machine	D. eliminates
2. A. with	B. enables	C. make	D. makes
3. A. add	B. put	C. cause	D. accessed
4. A. see	B. saw	C. lay	D. has seen
5. A. ask	B. advantages	C. learn	D. request
6. A. only	B. either	C. researchers	D. not only
7. A. each	B. possibility of	C. method of	D. right about
8. A. about	B. which	C. of	D. for
9. A. settings	B. sights	C. surroundings	D. any
10. A. up to our	B. time to us	C. methods	D. in time