UNIT 4 WEEK 2

Exercise 3: Read the information. Then match the phrases describing types of information with the words in bold in the statements.

In an IELTS Reading matching information task, you will read a text and some statements about it.

It is important to understand what types of information the statements need you to find. The types of information might be:

- an **example** of / some **examples** of …
- a **comparison** between …
- a **description** of …
- a **reference** to …
- a **prediction** about …

a comparison between	a description of	a prediction about	a reference to
an example of			

1. Young students use Instagram **far more than** they use SnapChat. _____
2. Digital devices **will probably replace** books in all UK schools by 2030. _____
3. The new phone has **a great camera** and **a clever feature** which makes apps easy to use.

   _____
4. **The first email message** was sent in 1971. _____
5. There are many reasons why I stopped using social media, **such as** the huge amount of time it took up. _____

Exercise 4: Read this paragraph from the text. What information does it contain? Choose the correct answer.

How technology has changed the way we communicate

Paragraph A

It's often impossible for teenagers to imagine that in the past we all had to make our social arrangements either face-to-face or using a telephone landline. Just 20 years ago, trying to organize a visit to the cinema meant that you had to call your friends at least a day in advance and hope they'd be home when you rang. If someone didn't turn up, you could try to call them from a public telephone box. If their parents were home, you could leave a message, but your plans for the evening would probably be ruined.

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The information in **Paragraph A** is:

- a comparison between the advantages of old and new technology.
- a description of the difficulties people used to have before they had mobile phones.
- a reference to the way technology can make relationships better or worse.

Exercise 5: Read the information. Then match the types of information with the sentences.

When reading an IELTS Reading text, it is important to think about what type of information it covers. Other types of information could be: • a **reason** for ... • **details** of ... • a **description** of ... • a **suggestion** ..
a description of *a reason for* *a suggestion* *details of*

1. Perhaps we should focus more on face-to-face communication than digital communication?

   _____

2. Fewer people are sending letters by post because stamps are very expensive nowadays.

   _____

3. Mervyn's YouTube channel had a huge number of followers. His videos were about his daily life in New York and where people could go to find the best R'n'B music in Manhattan. _____

4. 75% of teens in the 12–17 age group own mobile phones. Every month, girls send out approximately 3,952 messages, and boys send about 2,815. _____

Exercise 6: Read the next paragraph. Then match the information statements (A–D) with the numbered parts of the paragraph (1–3). There is one information statement that you do not need.

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Paragraph B

Nowadays, getting in touch is a lot easier. Almost every aspect of human communication has changed: we have email, text, Skype, Facebook and Instagram, and we are certainly busy using them to build and maintain our relationships. According to recent reports, the top social networks now each have more than a billion monthly active users. And keeping in touch isn't just something we do in class or at work any more: we continue to communicate with friends, strangers, family and colleagues **(1) while we're on the train, in the living room and at the dinner table, for instance.** One recent British study indicated that **(2) 79% of teens even put their phone under their pillow so they can keep up-to-date with whatever is happening on social media day and night, and not miss out on updates.** As for adults, a recent survey showed that **(3) they now spend 20 to 28 hours a week on social media and have on average 275 personal connections. However, in contrast, only 11% of these same people actually meet their social connections** in an actual physical environment on a regular basis.

A. a comparison between the time spent online with friends and time spent in real places
B. some examples of typical locations in which digital technology may be found
C. the reason why some young people feel the need to keep a digital device with them at all times
D. the suggestion that adults could learn about digital communication from their children

1.	
2.	
3.	

Exercise 7: Read the next paragraph. Then complete the matching information statements for the numbered parts of the paragraph. Use the words in the box.

Paragraph C

Email is now one of the most common means of communication. At the moment, over 100 billion emails are sent and received per day for business purposes. (1) **This trend is expected to continue, and business email will account for over 132 billion emails sent and received per day two years from now**. The number of letters which are sent through the post, however, has decreased dramatically. (2) **A consequence of this is that many town and village post offices have closed**. **These were once places where a great deal of social interaction used to take place between local people. Now it is no longer possible for neighbors or workers in the area to meet up with each other like this, and older people in particular are often unhappy about this development.** But certainly the advantages of email cannot be ignored: in the past, the post would only be delivered once or twice a day. If a letter was sent to an overseas destination, it could take months. Without doubt, email has made it easier to do business.

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a description	*a prediction*	*community*	*form of communication*

1. _____ of how a particular _____
2. _____ of how the loss of a public service has affected the _____

Exercise 8: Quickly skim read the next paragraphs. Then do the exercise.

Paragraph D

However, there are several downsides to this form of technology. Firstly, no one would disagree that email puts pressure on people to respond immediately as soon as they find a new message in their inbox. A recent French report says that anxiety and general tiredness has risen dramatically amongst office workers, largely because they carry their digital devices with them, feeling obliged to constantly check for new mail from clients. A further problem is how to write an email, especially when communicating with people we don't know well. In the past, everyone knew that it was 'correct' to begin a letter 'Dear Sir/Madam' and end with 'Yours faithfully'. Nowadays, these phrases often feel too formal. No one wants to give the wrong impression when writing an email, but without 'rules', this can easily happen.

Paragraph E

Another significant impact technology has had on methods of communication is in the field of education. Traditionally, if someone wanted to take a higher education course, they would have to travel to attend lessons on a university campus. Nowadays, it is possible to take a range of courses through distance learning, and the number of these is likely to rise in the next few years. What is the appeal of studying this way? Many online courses encourage students to take part in online forums and post comments about their learning experiences, reading assignments and projects. They must also comment on their classmates' posts. In one way, this approach certainly appears to encourage communication.

Paragraph F

However, some surveys have found the opposite to be true. Because online students are physically separated, and indeed may never have met, they do not have the opportunity to build a good relationship. Students who come to campus regularly have the chance to get to know and support each other, and feel part of a community, so when they are asked to comment on the other person's work, they can do this in ways they know the other person will appreciate. For example, some students prefer their peers to be direct in their criticism, whereas others might prefer a more sensitive approach. But when students are asked to comment on the work or opinions of people they have never met, they are often reluctant to do so. Interestingly, one of the main reasons why people give up studying on their online courses is that they miss the face-to-face interaction with others. Certainly technology has made our lives more 'convenient' but perhaps also more complicated. There are many questions still to be answered about how we can and should use our modern digital tools to enable effective communication, an evolutionary skill that has been centuries in development.

Match the paragraphs with the general topics.

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1. the advantages of studying online
    - D
    - E
    - F
2. problems that occur at work and in formal situations because of digital communication
    - D
    - E
    - F
3. the disadvantages of studying online
    - D
    - E
    - F

Exercise 9: Read paragraphs D-F again, this time more carefully. Which paragraph contains the following information? You may use any letter more than once.

1. a reason why some learners do not complete an academic program
    - D
    - E
    - F
2. a reason for an increase in levels of stress in employees
    - D
    - E
    - F
3. a prediction about the way that an academic service might develop in the future
    - D
    - E
    - F

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4. an example of a traditional practice in writing that people used to use more often
    - D
    - E
    - F
5. a comparison between the ways that different people like to be given feedback on their work
    - D
    - E
    - F

EXAM PRACTICE:

Passage 1:

GRAPHIC NOVELS

People who think graphic novels are just comics with a different name should think again

A. Graphic novels, as the name suggests, are books written and illustrated in the style of a comic book. The term graphic novel was first used in 1978 by author and artist Will Eisner to distinguish a comic novel he had written and illustrated from newspaper comic strips. He described graphic novels as consisting of 'sequential art' — a series of illustrations which, when viewed in order, tell a story.

B. Although today's graphic novels are a recent phenomenon, this basic way of telling stories has been used in various forms for centuries. Early cave drawings, hieroglyphics and medieval tapestries are examples of this. The term graphic novel is now generally used to describe any book in a comic format that resembles a novel in length and narrative development.

C. Many adults feel that graphic novels are not the type of reading material that will help young people become good readers. They believe that graphic novels are somehow a bad influence that prevent 'real' reading. In other words, they think that they are not 'real' books.

D. However, many quality graphic novels are now being seen as a method of storytelling on the same level as novels, films or audio books. From originally appealing to a small following of enthusiasts, they are now being accepted by librarians and teachers as proper literature for children and young adults. The main advantages are that they promote literacy, and attract and motivate young people to read.

E. How do we know this? In the last few years, teachers and school libraries have reported outstanding success getting children to read with graphic novels. Many have mentioned the

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motivational factor of the graphic novel. This has been especially true with children who are usually reluctant to read, especially boys. The colorful pictures attract them, and then encourage them to find out what the story is about. Providing young people of all abilities with a wide range of reading materials, including graphic novels, can help them become lifelong readers.

F. Furthermore, one of the main benefits of a graphic novel is that it can help students who are learning a foreign language, and who are having problems improving their reading skills. This is because the pictures provide clues to the meaning of the words. Language learners are therefore more motivated by graphic novels, and will acquire new vocabulary more quickly.

G. Many teachers have reported great success when they have used graphic novels with their students, especially in the areas of English, social studies and art. They have discovered that, just like traditional forms of literature, they can be useful tools for helping students examine aspects of history, science, literature and art.

H. The idea that graphic novels are too simple to be regarded as serious reading is no longer valid. The excellent graphic novels available today demand many of the same skills that are needed to understand traditional works of fiction. Often they actually contain more sophisticated vocabulary than traditional books. Reading them can help students develop the skills that are necessary to read more challenging works.

Questions 1 -7:

The Reading passage has eight paragraphs, A-H.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A-H.

NB *You may use any letter more than once.*

1. *people with negative attitudes towards graphic novels* _____
2. *a variety of school subjects where graphic novels can play an important role* _____
3. *why a graphic novel's visual element speeds up learning* _____
4. *a modern definition of graphic novels* _____
5. *graphic novels are as good as any other method of telling a story* _____
6. *graphic novels sometimes use advanced words* _____
7. *the historical use of pictures as a method of storytelling* _____

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