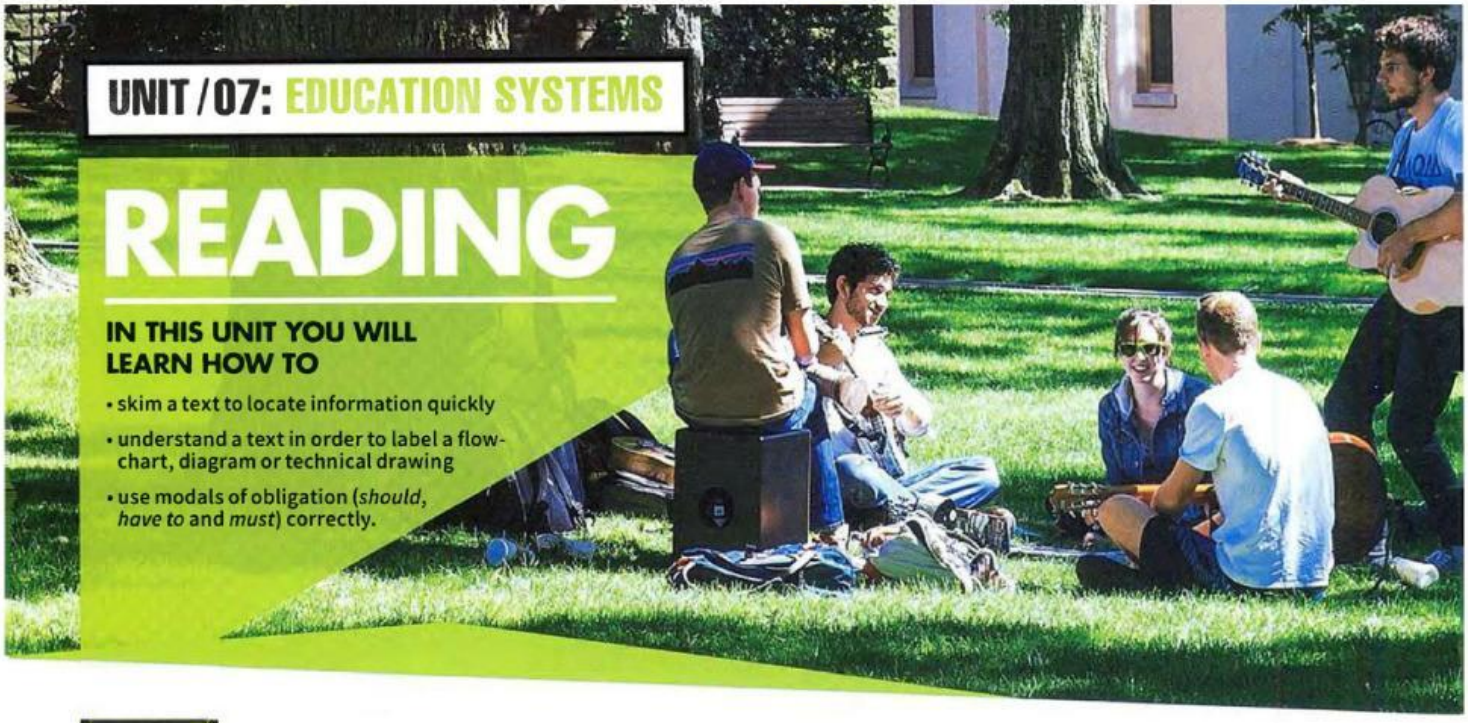
Homework - Unit 6 - Lesson 2

Reading



LEAD-IN

01 **Read these signs displayed in a local university.**

No smoking on **campus**.

All **assignments** should be submitted to the student information centre by the deadline given by your tutor.

All undergraduates must attend the **lecture** on study skills on Thursday.

Information on teacher training courses is available from the **Faculty** of Education.

To **enrol** on extra courses, please visit the university website.

To find out how to **fund** your university course, visit our careers centre on the first floor.

The university offers a selection of courses for both **undergraduates** and **postgraduates**. For more information on our **Bachelor's degrees** for undergraduates or our **Master's degrees** for postgraduates (students who already have a first degree), please take a prospectus or visit the student information centre.

02 **Match the words in bold in the notices with definitions 1–10.**

1 a formal talk given to a group of people in order to teach them about a subject
2 to become or make someone become an official member of a course, college or group
3 to provide money for an event, activity or organisation
4 a piece of work or job that you are given to do
5 the land and buildings belonging to a college or university
6 a particular department at a college or university, or the teachers in that department
7 a higher university qualification that usually takes one or two more years of study after your first degree or qualification
8 a student who is studying for their first university degree
9 a university degree that is given after a course of study that usually takes three or four years
10 a student who has one degree and is now studying at a university for a more advanced degree

LIVEWORKSHEETS

COMPLETING FLOW-CHARTS

03 **In the Reading test you may be given a flow-chart to complete. Look at this chart, ignoring the gaps for the moment.**

Applying to study at university in Australia (for international students)

Step 1 – Choose a university and enrol

Once you have chosen, you can apply
1 _____ to the university for a place.

Step 2 – Apply for a student visa

Once you have confirmation of **2** _____
and adequate **3** _____ for the first year,
you can apply for your visa.

Step 3 – Book your flight and accommodation

You can book your flight online and each university has an accommodation team that can help you find a place, especially for **4** _____ students.

TIP 03

Often it is not necessary to understand every single word in the diagram or chart, so try to focus on key words and phrases.

04 **Study the chart again and answer these questions.**

1 What does the title suggest the chart is about?
2 What information is given by the main headings?
3 What type of word is missing from the text in 1–4 (e.g. noun, adverb, etc.)?
4 Can you guess what any of the missing words are?

TIP 04

The answers do not always come in the same order as the text.

05 **Read this short text and then complete the flow-chart using ONE WORD ONLY from the text.**

Studying abroad as an international student can be an enriching experience. If you have a good level of English, you will face the difficult decision of deciding which university you would like to apply to. Once you have chosen, you can contact the university directly in order to apply.

In order to successfully obtain a place at university, you will need to get a visa to study at the university of your choice. In order to obtain a visa, you will need proof of admission to the college. You will also need to show that you have enough funds for the first year of study. After you have done this, you can apply for a visa. Once you have received a visa, you can start to look for flights and also try to find somewhere to live. This is something that you don't need to worry about, as each university has an accommodation team to help you. Furthermore, preferential treatment is given for new students from abroad.

TIP 05

Numbers and hyphenated words count as one word in IELTS.

06 **Read through the flow-chart again, with the gaps completed, and ask yourself these questions.**

1 Are your answers grammatically correct?
2 Does the flow-chart make sense?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

07 In the Reading test, you may also be asked to complete a chart or diagram. Study this chart, ignoring the gaps for the moment, then answer the question.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9.00–12.00	1 _____		3 _____		Lecture
12.00–15.00					
15.00–18.00	Private study	2 _____	Tutorial	Private study	5 _____
18.00–21.00		Cinema club		4 _____	

What does the chart illustrate?

08 Read this text and complete the gaps in the chart using NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER.

UNIVERSITY LIFE

University life is quite different to life at school or college. One of the most significant differences is the amount of time you spend at university, either attending lectures or tutorials. At school you spend about 30 hours a week studying in the classroom. At university, there is much less contact time and therefore you must have a great deal of self-discipline. At the moment I have to attend three lectures a week, all in the morning. In the afternoons, I use my time for private study, either working on assignments or revising for exams. That is unless I have a scheduled tutorial. Tutorials are an opportunity to work through assignments or topics in small groups. In some countries they are also referred to as 'seminars'. I attend tutorials weekly, one in the middle and one at the end of the week.

Another important part of university life is making sure you become involved in other activities, such as clubs or sport. You should choose something you will enjoy or something new. This will help you make friends and enjoy your time away from home. Towards the end of the week, I have football training in the evening and on Tuesday evening I attend the cinema club.



GRAMMAR FOCUS: MODAL VERBS OF OBLIGATION: *SHOULD, HAVE TO* AND *MUST*

09 Look at phrases a–c taken from the text and answer the questions which follow.

a I <u>have to</u> attend three lectures a week
b you <u>must</u> have a great deal of self-discipline
c you <u>should</u> choose something you will enjoy

1 Which of these statements expresses advice?
2 Which two of these statements express an obligation?
3 Which of these statements expresses a strong obligation?
4 What is the negative form for each of these statements?
5 What is the past tense for each of these statements?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

10 **Complete the sentences to show strength of obligation. More than one answer is possible.**

1 I _____ study harder. **(strong obligation)**
2 I _____ go to school today. **(no obligation)**
3 You _____ revise for your exams this weekend. **(advice)**
4 You _____ be late for lessons. **(strong negative obligation)**

Note the difference between *mustn't* and *don't have to*.

*You **mustn't** cheat in exams. / You **don't have to** study tonight.*

Mustn't means it is not allowed or is a bad idea; *don't have to* means something is optional.

11 **Study these university signs. Which sentence in each pair is most likely to be correct and why?**

1a YOU MUST NOT EAT IN CLASSROOMS.

1b YOU DON'T HAVE TO EAT IN CLASSROOMS.

2a YOU DON'T HAVE TO CHEAT IN THE EXAM.

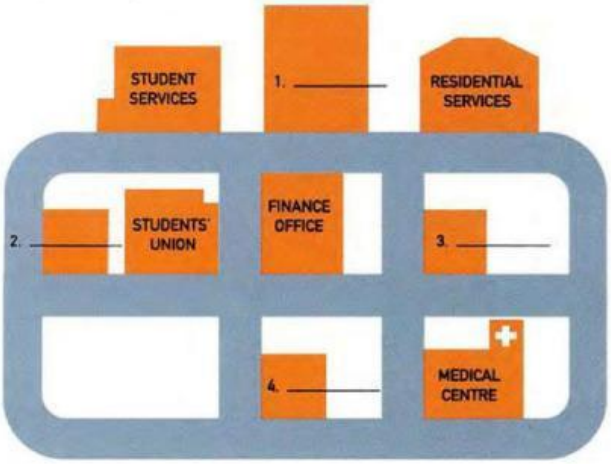
2b YOU MUST NOT CHEAT IN THE EXAM.

3a You don't have to return your library book to the reception desk – you can also use the boxes provided.

3b You must not return your library book to the reception desk – you can also use the boxes provided.

LOCATING THE ANSWER QUICKLY

12 **Study the diagram and then skim read the text below.**



TIP 12 Locating the answer quickly is important as it allows you more time for other reading tasks which take longer.

Another significant difference between university and high school is the size of the campus. A university campus is much bigger and is often spread around a city, meaning that sometimes you have to walk to different areas of the city to attend lectures. Usually, however, each faculty is located in a building with classrooms and lecture halls close by.

The main student facilities tend to be in just one area. Universities have a variety of services to offer students, from areas for sport and relaxation, to places for quiet study. I do most of my assignments in the university library, situated next to residential services and just behind the finance office. When I have finished, I like to relax, by going either to the gym or the students' union. Conveniently, both are close by, near student services. The students' union is a great place to have something to eat or drink and socialise with friends.

The university also offers help in finding a job. Advice is given by the careers centre, which is just behind the medical centre. Generally, though, if you need any advice on where to find things, just go to the main reception, in front of the finance office.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

13 **Complete the gaps in the diagram using NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER. Try to locate the answers as quickly as possible.**

14 **Answer these questions with a partner.**

1 Do the answers come from the whole text?

2 Which words helped you locate the relevant information quickly?

Sometimes in the exam, you may get a diagram which is a technical drawing of a machine or invention, or something from the natural world.

TIP 13

These types of diagram may be difficult to understand at first, but it is important not to panic and to focus on what you do understand. This type of question is testing your understanding of the text, not your technical knowledge.

TIP 15

Make sure you copy the spellings correctly, especially for technical words.

15 **Study this diagram, then read the text below. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the text for each answer.**



Can you imagine being a student at university before computers? Before the technological revolution in the 1980s, if you didn't want to write by hand you had to use one of these machines – a typewriter.

It's called a typewriter because you are able to write on the page with pieces of type. The metal bars have letters on them, which allow you to write on paper neatly.

So how does it work? First, you need to press down on one of the keys and the lever* makes another lever called the type hammer move up towards the paper. The type hammer has the metal bar with the letters attached to it at the end. Just before the letter hits the paper a piece of cloth with ink on it called the ribbon moves upwards between the type and the paper. The letter then appears in ink on the piece of paper.

When you take your finger off the key, a spring makes the hammer move back to where it was before. At the same time, the carriage, which is the cylinder-shaped part at the top where the paper is held, moves to the left. You can therefore continue to write the word that you want. When the carriage gets to the end of a line you hear a bell. When you hear the bell, you press the carriage return lever on the left-hand side of the typewriter, which moves the paper up, so that you can continue writing on a new line.

* lever = a long bar that you use to lift or move something by pressing one end

LIVEWORKSHEETS

UNDERSTANDING EXPLANATIONS

16 **How were the words explained in the text?**

lever	ribbon	carriage return lever

Technical terms or explanations can be given using these methods:

- footnote
- an explanation in the text
- an explanation given by the surrounding context.

17 **Read this short text explaining how the modern computer works and answer the question which follows.**

INPUT

The mouse and keyboard are input units: ways of getting information into your computer. Most computers store all this information on a hard drive (a huge magnetic memory). However, smaller computer-based devices like digital cameras and mobile phones use other kinds of storage, such as flash memory cards.

OUTPUT

Many computers now have LCD screens, capable of displaying high-resolution graphics, such as very clear and detailed photographs. Many computers also have loudspeakers and can be connected to a printer.

PROCESSING

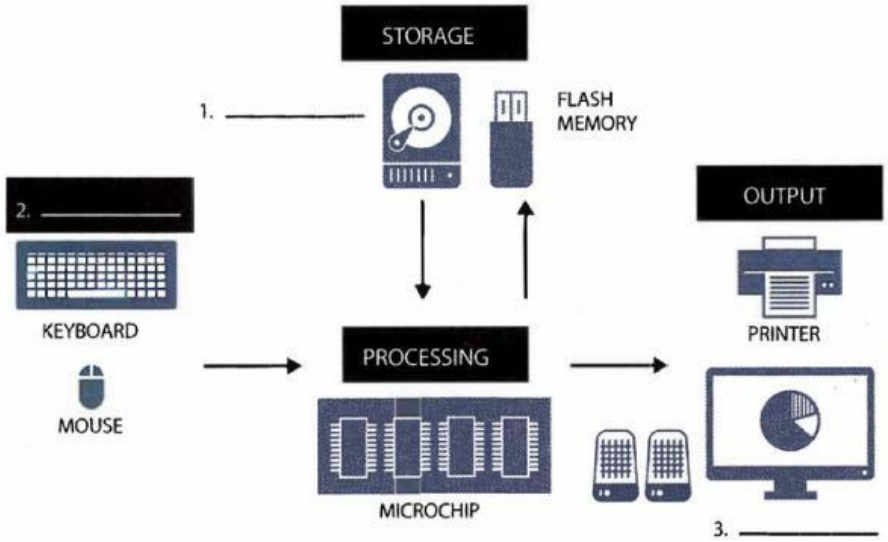
The computer's processor, also known as the central processing unit, is a microchip* buried deep inside. As it is used it becomes incredibly hot and a fan prevents the computer from overheating.

*microchip – a very small part of a computer or machine that does calculations or stores information

How were words explained in the text: by footnote, explanation in the text or explanation given by surrounding context?

a hard drive
b flash memory cards
c high-resolution
d microchip

18 **Using your understanding of the text, complete this diagram. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the text for each answer.**



LIVEWORKSHEETS

EXAM SKILLS

19 **Read this text and complete this diagram using NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER.**

Common Australian University Qualifications

Undergraduate Study

Bachelor Degree (General) 3 Years	Bachelor Degree **1** _____ 4 Years	Bachelor Degree with **2** _____ Bachelor Degree + 1 Year

Postgraduate Study

Master Degree **3** _____ 1 Year	Master Degree (Part-time) 2 Years	**4** _____ 3–4 Years

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The most common degree from an Australian university is a three-year bachelor degree in a field such as arts, business or science. Professional degrees such as engineering or law are completed over four years. Veterinary and dentistry degrees take five years and medical degrees take up to six.

A bachelor degree with 'honours' is usually achieved by doing an extra year of study at a more advanced level. Honours programme placements are offered to students with high bachelor-degree grades, particularly in the final year.

Admission to postgraduate programmes is based on achievement in previous university studies and, for some courses, on professional experience as well.

Masters courses are typically one year in duration for full-time study (or two years when completed part-time). MBAs may require one or two years of full-time study but are most commonly one and a half years.

To be accepted onto a doctoral programme, you need high achievement in a masters degree or to have a bachelor degree with at least upper-level second-class honours. A doctoral degree is assessed based on a dissertation, although coursework may feature in the first year. Generally this degree will last three to four years.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Listening 1

Listening
Section 2

What to expect in the exam

- In IELTS Listening Section 2 you usually listen to a monologue, but you may also hear one person answering questions.
- The topic is usually of general interest and there can be two or three sets of questions.

How to go about it

- Look at any headings in the questions.
- Use the questions to think about the answers. For example, look at the stem in Question 11. The answer is about a competition held every year. Three options are given.
- Underline words in the stems and options of the other multiple-choice questions which you think will help you listen for the answer. Most of the words you need to listen for are paraphrases or synonyms of these words.
- Avoid underlining the whole of the stem. Mark only words like nouns, names, verbs or function words like 'because', which you think will tell you the answer is about to be mentioned.

1 Look at **Questions 11–15** and think of possible synonyms or paraphrases for the following words and phrases:

yearly is held together subject during the preparation for influence

02 **SECTION 2** *Questions 11–20* Audio

Questions 11–15

*Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**.*

Penwood Museum Competition

11 The yearly competition is held

A together with the museum's education department.

B as part of the museum's autumn show.

C along with the summer exhibition.

12 The subject of this year's competition is using technology

A to involve young people in the museum's activities.

B to form better links between local people and the museum.

C to improve the local community's engagement with the arts.

13 The competition was limited to those aged

A 11–15.

B 13–17.

C 15–19.

14 During the preparation for the entry the competitors were

A able to use the museum's educational facilities.

B helped by the education staff at the museum.

C allowed to buy any of the equipment they needed.

15 According to the speaker, the prize-winning exhibits have

A led to traffic jams outside the museum.

B led to a reduction in attendances.

C increased interest in the museum.

Questions 16–20

The Video Commentaries

What did the older people say about each piece of equipment?

*Choose **FIVE** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A–F**, next to Questions **16–20**.*

	Equipment	
16	early wooden-framed TV	.....
17	early radios	.....
18	microwave ovens	.....
19	laptops	.....
20	old cameras	.....

Comments

A too large

B boring

C more convenient

D exciting

E well-constructed

F still looked fashionable

2 What is the oldest piece of technology you still use?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Listening 2

1.2 **SECTION 2** ***Questions 11–20*** Audio

Questions 11–15

Choose the correct letter, ***A****,* ***B*** *or* ***C****.*

House of tomorrow Exhibition



11 The exhibition of the House of tomorrow is being opened with

A the Homes of the past show.

B the Cities of the future exhibition.

C the Technology of the modern world exhibition.

12 The exhibition is being funded by

A the Technology and towns project.

B research funding.

C hi-tech companies.

13 Researchers found that the energy use of smart homes

A means they usually make more than they consume.

B is three times lower than traditional homes.

C produces less energy than it uses.

14 In California, the state wants to reduce water usage

A by thirty per cent.

B by building more smart homes.

C by twenty-five per cent.

15 The homes in the exhibition are made from

A natural materials.

B recycled plastics.

C local materials.

Questions 16–20

Which criticism matches the original feature that has now been improved in smart homes?

Choose ***FIVE*** *answers from the box and write the correct letter,* ***A–F****, next to Questions 16–20.*

Original feature

16 recipe books .....

17 ovens .....

18 bathroom scales .....

19 computer screens .....

20 lighting .....

Criticism

A did not give you enough detail

B too large and dirty

C bad for your health

D not precise timing

E inefficient and slow

F too dramatic and bright

LIVEWORKSHEETS