

TC22: READING FOR UNIT 8

Exercise 1. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

ELECTRONIC DEVICES THAT HELP YOU LEARN ENGLISH

There are many ways to learn English. With the increase in new technology, many companies are now providing new electronic (1) to help people learn English more quickly.

You can (2) the lessons from an English translation Internet site and put them on your iPod. Because it is portable, you can listen and learn anywhere.

English audio tapes and English audio CDs are a (3) method of learning English. All you need is a cassette or CD player. You can learn in many (4) including your car.

An electric translator or (5) dictionary is an excellent tool one can use when traveling on a vacation, on a business trip, studying languages, conversing with foreign people, and in a variety of other situations. Many devices have a number of attributes that include advanced text-to-speech and voice recognition technologies. There are many good-quality electronic dictionaries on the market. (6) on which one you purchase, there is an extensive range of vocabulary that can include up to one million words or (7) . There are also electronic dictionaries that contain common expressions and phrases, grammar references, and much more. Two popular hand-held English electronic dictionaries include the Talking Electronic Dictionary and the Audio Phrasebook. They include hundreds of thousands of words, definitions, and thesaurus entries. You can view the word on the screen and hear it spoken. It is likely that you have your own language (8) . Just speak into the device and you will be provided with an (9) translation voice response.

Choosing an electronic device that helps you learn English has made learning and speaking English easier, faster, and more enjoyable. Before you purchase a device, make sure you research each product to find the English learning tool that (10) your lifestyle.

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|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. asks | B. ceremonies | C. requests | D. devices |
| 2. A. bride | B. regulations | C. download | D. notes |
| 3. A. condition | B. great | C. relation | D. wealth |
| 4. A. beans | B. boxes | C. presents | D. locations |
| 5. A. bad | B. electronic | C. luck | D. interest |
| 6. A. Depending | B. allows | C. stops | D. refuses |
| 7. A. existence | B. dead | C. more | D. divorce |
| 8. A. flat | B. interpreter | C. house | D. apartment |
| 9. A. intelligible | B. contribution | C. difficulty | D. reception |
| 10. A. troubles | B. problems | C. ovals | D. complements |

Exercise 2. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

WHAT IS YOUR LEARNING STYLE?

If you find yourself learn better by making notes during the lecture, or when the teacher uses a new word, you want to see **it** written immediately, then you are very likely to be a more **visual** learner. You prefer to see the written words.

You learn by reading and writing. Visual learners often think in pictures. If you find a particular task or text difficult, look for sources that will suit your learning style, e.g. sources with illustrations, charts, tables, or videos.

If you prefer recording the lecture and listening again to taking notes, or you memorize something by repeating it aloud instead of writing it out several times, you are probably a more **auditory** learner. You prefer to learn by listening and speaking. Auditory learners often learn best from lectures, discussions, by reading aloud, and by listening to audio material.

However, it is probably that you, like most people, learn through a mixture of styles. Sometimes you may prefer to learn by reading, at other time by listening. Ask yourself which is the best style for the particular task you are doing.

1. Which of the following is probably NOT preferred by a visual learner?
A. reading aloud B. sources with illustrations
C. sources with videos D. making notes
2. What does the word "it" in paragraph 1 refer to?
A. the lecture B. the new word C. the note D. the written word
3. The word "**visual**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. picturesque B. written C. illustrative D. seeable
4. Which of the following statement is TRUE?
A. Auditory learners hate taking notes.
B. Auditory learners prefer listening to speaking.
C. Most people are auditory learners.
D. When learning something by heart, an auditory learner prefers reading it out loud.
5. The word "**auditory**" in paragraph 2 can be best replaced by _____.
A. discussive B. noisy C. audible D. recordable

Exercise 3. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

BECOMING AN EFFECTIVE STUDENT

Learning how to study effectively is an essential skill for students in any discipline. There are six areas which are crucial to developing good study habits. Work on these and you will become an effective student.

Targets

Always set a realistic work target. Don't try to do too much. For example, plan to read one chapter of a book each evening rather than think about reading the whole book over the weekend. This kind of detailed, planned target is more effective than a **vague** commitment. It is sometimes helpful to tell your friends about your plan. This is a good incentive to keep you on target because they will know if you fail!

Rewards

Develop a system of small rewards for your work. For example, stop for a cup of coffee or tea, or listen to a favorite piece of music after one hour's study. Rewarding yourself for keeping to your work plan will make you feel good about yourself.

Timing

Make sure you choose a suitable time to study, i.e. when it is quiet and when you are most alert. Try to make this a regular, time-tabled part of your day. If you plan to start work at a certain time, say 7 pm, do not find reasons to put off getting started. You can watch a DVD later, and your emails are not urgent!

Quantity

A large task such as researching a new topic for an essay can be **daunting** - so daunting, in fact, that it can be difficult to sit down and make a start. Break the larger task down into several smaller ones. For example, make a list of questions that you will have to deal with in your essay, and then approach each question separately. This makes the work more manageable.

Notes and Learning styles

The books you are studying won't always present information in a way that suits your learning style. It is, therefore, worthwhile spending time making notes and organizing them in a way that suits you best. It is also a good idea to keep your notebooks neat and well-organized. This will make it much easier to retrieve information later.

Revision

Don't leave revision until the last moment. When you set your study targets, allow regular revision time. This is much more effective than trying to **cram** before an exam.

1. How does the writer think you can develop good study habits?
 - A. By setting a realistic work target
 - B. By planning and considering your learning style
 - C. By revising your work on a regular basis
 - D. By taking into account six important areas
2. Why is it a good idea to tell other people about your work plan?
 - A. They can help you develop a detailed target.
 - B. They will be very helpful with your plan.
 - C. They will know if you do not stick to your plan, which motivates you to reach the target.
 - D. They will know how to help you avoid failing.
3. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the word "**vague**" in paragraph 2?
 - A. unrealistic
 - B. inefficient
 - C. unclear
 - D. impractical
4. Timing includes all of the following EXCEPT _____.
 - A. you must be able to think clearly at the chosen time to study
 - B. the best time to study is 7 p.m
 - C. the time to study should be made a routine
 - D. don't delay getting started
5. How can a complicated piece of work be made easier?
 - A. Try to sit down and make a start anyway.
 - B. Make a list of questions beforehand.
 - C. Divide the large task into manageable smaller segments.
 - D. Manage the tasks one by one.
6. The word "**daunting**" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
 - A. frightening
 - B. demanding
 - C. challenging
 - D. discouraging
7. What is NOT the benefit of keeping good class or lecture notes?
 - A. The information is tailored to your learning style.
 - B. It enables you to find information quickly when needed.
 - C. The information is favorably organized to your liking.
 - D. You do not need to spend time on the books you are studying.
8. The most suitable phrase to replace the word "**cram**" in the last paragraph is _____.
 - A. study hard in a short time
 - B. stay up late to study

C. revise hastily

D. revise overnight