AMES ENGLISH

Full name: .....

Worksheet 1	Topic: Business and work		WID: IELTS5.5_01_R QR code:
Skills	**Reading:** - Skim a text to identify facts, opinions and theories - Identify key words in statements - Matching features and sentence endings	**..... pts/10**	

<u>Exercise 1.</u> [Skim for facts and opinions] Read the information. Then decide whether the statements are *Opinion* or *Fact*. Write (O) or (F) next to each statement.

1. According to a recent survey, 65% of young people would like to study in a foreign country.

2. Approximately one in three people who take part in voluntary activities say that it has made them feel better about themselves.

3. Professor Mark Thompson believes that people from wealthy backgrounds tend to volunteer more than people from poorer ones.

4. It has been proved that the main reason people volunteer is to help other people, although some people also do it in order to try a new experience.

5. 'Instead of making people busier and more tired, taking part in voluntary activities may actually help decreased people's stress levels,' comments Clara Coleman, a researcher at Princeford University.

6. 'Employers don't appreciate people who do volunteer work alongside their normal jobs,' suggests Joel Gateman.

<u>Exercise 2.</u> [Matching people with opinions] Read the information below. Then look at the opinions with the key words underlined.

- Rachel Jones, a young volunteer, says, 'It's terrible that the <u>government</u> isn't doing enough to help refugees.'
- Volunteering can have a beneficial effect on people. Clare Coleman agrees: 'It can make people feel <u>less depressed</u>.'
- Some people are not optimistic. Joel Gateman speculates that people will have less time to volunteer <u>in years to come</u> because they will be working longer hours.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

- 'Far from being a waste of time, most people find voluntary work increases their job prospects,' claims Professor Mark Thompson.
- Paula Orman believes that more people are viewing voluntary work as a valuable activity which helps society in general.

Now, read the paraphrased statements and match the people with their opinions.

A. Clare Coleman	B. Joel Gateman	C. Mark Thompson
D. Paula Orman	E. Rachel Jones	

1. If a person takes part in voluntary activities, it is good for the larger area in which they live.
2. The people who are officially in charge of the country should do more to help people.
3. People will not have much free time in the future to spend helping others.
4. Volunteering can improve someone's changes of finding paid work.
5. People who do voluntary work feel more positive about life.

Exercise 3. [IELTS Reading: Matching features] Read the passage and answer the questions.

Recognizing scientific achievement

There are countless awards and prizes in science. Many institutes offer their own national awards, and then there are international prizes too. Probably the most famous of all these are the annual Nobel Prizes. Established in his will, the awards were the creation of Swedish chemist Alfred Nobel. They have recognized significant achievements in disciplines including chemistry, physics and medicine since 1895. Each prize can be given to more than one scientist, although one cannot be offered to teams of more than three. Winners attend a formal dinner and receive a gold medal, a diploma and a sum of money, which could be as much as $1 million.

The UNESCO Niels Bohr Medal was first given 100 years after the birth of quantum physicist Niels Bohr to commemorate his contribution to science. Unlike the Nobel Prize, it is not an annual award. The medal has been given out a dozen times since 1985 to people whose research in physics has or could make a significant impact on the world. In 2010, three different researchers were given the medal for their outstanding work.

The world's oldest surviving prize for science is the UK's Royal Society's Copley Medal. It is not only for physicists. It is given each year to any researchers who have made a significant achievement in an area of science. It was first given in 1731, 170 years before the first Nobel Prize was won. Today, it

LIVEWORKSHEETS

consists of a silver medal and £5000 but the original prize was the interest on £100 donated by wealthy landowner Sir Godfrey Copley.

Finally, the Ig Nobel prizes aim to recognize research which first makes us smile and then makes us think. While their research may not change the world, the researchers' unusual experiments offer an insight into how something – often small and sometimes unimportant –works. Every year, the prizes are given out at a humorous award ceremony. Only Sir Andre Geim has won both the Ig Nobel Prize and Nobel Prize. He won the former for his research into using magnets to raise a frog into the air. He won the latter with his later work on the discovery of graphene, a form of carbon.

Match the sentences (1-4) with prizes (A-C). You can use a letter more than once.

A. The Ig Nobel Prize
B. The UNESCO Niels Bohr Medal
C. The Copley Medal

1. It recognizes only one field of science. _____

2. It has existed for almost three centuries. _____

3. The prize is awarded at a funny event. _____

4. It was awarded for making an animal fly. _____

<u>Exercise 4.</u> [IELTS Reading: Matching features] Read the passage and answer the questions.

The meaning of culture

A Culture is a term for which it is very difficult to give a precise meaning. The word means so many different things to different people, so devising a single acceptable definition is more problematic than may be first thought. The idea of culture as something shared is inherently complex. Even people neighbouring each other, or sharing a common language, or possessing certain common core values may actually have as many differences as similarities.

B Anthropologists have proposed over one hundred different definitions. A number of these are variations on the idea that culture consists of 'shared patterns of behaviour' as may be observed by the researcher. This is the definition put forward by Margaret Mead, for example, in her study of indigenous ritual in Samoa. This kind of definition, however, does not take account of the fact that studying culture is not just a question of observation. It also involves studying the meaning of this observed behaviour.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C Accordingly, other anthropologists, such as Max Weber, speak of culture as consisting of systems of shared meaning; as he puts it, 'man is an animal suspended in webs of significance he himself has spun.' Similarly, Claude Levi-Strauss also speaks of culture as a product of the implicit beliefs which underlie it. The problem with this approach is that the meaning of cultural behaviour is not always easy to establish. Explanations may be offered up to a point, but the underlying assumptions often remain obscure. Indeed, they are often not understood by insiders. As Chris Argyris and Donald Schon point out, what people say to explain their cultural behaviour and what really drives this behaviour are often widely different The search for meaning can therefore be a long and painstaking process, invoking long periods of observation and interviews in order to build possible theories.

D While there are some cultures which have remained isolated for long periods of time, many others have built up commercial links with other groups. Eventually, this may lead to adopting elements of the other group's rituals and behaviour which then become integrated into those of the original group. Some cultures have clashed with less powerful neighbours only to find that over time their culture became heavily influenced by these subordinates, like the Romans by the Greeks. In this way, the original meaning of an aspect of cultural behaviour may be lost in history and may originally have been part of a belief system very different from that which prevails in the culture today. This dynamism is, perhaps, the major reason why researching the meaning behind cultural behaviour is far from easy.

Match each statement 1-4 with the correct person A-D.

List of people	Statements
A Margaret Mead **B** Max Weber **C** Claude Levi-Strauss **D** Chris Argyris and Donald Schon	1. ___ Culture is something which is embodied in the way groups behave. 2. ___ The reasons people give for their behaviour are often different from why it originally developed. 3. ___ Societies create networks of meaning within which their members live. 4. ___ Culture is something which arises from a group's beliefs.

LIVEWORKSHEETS