

Reading: Living and working at university

1.11 Vocabulary for reading English-English dictionaries

A Developing vocabulary

Find nine words or phrases in the list on the right connected with computers. Match the words to the meanings. Use a dictionary to check your answers.

1. domain a type of website, e.g., .ac = an academic website, probably a university
2. a program which finds websites and webpages
3. the way computers in different locations are linked together to share information
4. one page on a website
5. a set of webpages on the world wide web
6. an entrance on the Internet to a set of resources
7. a program which damages computer documents or programs
8. a connection between two Internet documents
9. a way of protecting your computer or documents on your computer

B Building background knowledge

Complete the text below with words from the list on the right. Make any necessary changes. Use a dictionary to check your ideas.

At university, lecturers often give assignments with deadlines, for example: 'You must write 2,000 words on a particular topic by next Tuesday.' You must do research for an assignment in the library or on the Internet. This is called research. You must find out about the research and ideas of other people. However, sometimes you must do research. This is 'first' research. It means doing an yourself and the results. You must then analyze your

C Developing independent learning

1. Study the extract from a dictionary. What do the letters in brackets () mean?
2. How many meanings of *record* does the extract show?
3. Use your dictionary to find the part(s) of speech and the meaning(s) of these words: *save*, *access*, *mark*.

record (n) /'rɛkɔ:d/

1. a piece of information in writing; *Have you got a ~ of her name?* 2. a plastic disk with information on, usually music; *CDs are more popular than ~s nowadays.*

record (v) /rɪ'kɔ:d/

1. to put information in writing; *I ~ ed the results in a table.* 2. to put information into electronic form; *The group are ~ing a new album at the moment.*

accurate (adj)
 analyze (v)
 attachment (n)
 [= document]
 cut (v) [= take out]
 data (n)
 domain (n)
 efficiently (adv)
 experiment (n)
 extracurricular (adj)
 heading (n)
 (the) Internet (n)
 link (n)
 manage (v)
 mark (n and v)
 opinion (n)
 out (adj)
 [= not in a library]
 password (n)
 paste (v)
 permission (n)
 plagiarism (n)
 plagiarize (v)
 portal (n)
 primary (adj)
 [research]
 program (n)
 record (n and v)
 relax (v)
 remind (v)
 respect (v)
 search engine
 secondary (adj)
 [research]
 sensibly (adj)
 source (n)
 subheading (n)
 topic (n)
 virus (n)
 webpage (n)
 website (n)
 wireless (adj)

1.12 Real-time reading

University life

A Activating ideas

You are going to read an article (opposite). Read the **heading**.

1. What is the article about? Make a list of possible ideas, e.g., *schedules*.
2. What sort of information do you expect to find in the article? Tick one or more.

<input type="checkbox"/> jokes	<input type="checkbox"/> information
<input type="checkbox"/> news	<input type="checkbox"/> advice
<input type="checkbox"/> explanations	<input type="checkbox"/> rules
3. What tense(s) will be in the text? Why?
4. Read the **subheading**. Do you agree with the statement? Why (not)?



B Making and checking hypotheses

1. Read each **section heading**. Write **one** piece of advice for each section under **my advice** in the table below.

S	my advice	in the text
1.	eat sensibly	✓
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

2. Read each section of the text. Tick your advice or write something new in the right-hand column above.

C Understanding vocabulary in context

These words in the text may be new to you. Match each word to a dictionary definition.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. sensibly | <input type="checkbox"/> | (v) organize or control; <i>They ~ their money very well.</i> |
| 2. extracurricular | <input type="checkbox"/> | (n) personal idea or view; <i>In my ~, the library is better than the Internet for most research.</i> |
| 3. respect | <input type="checkbox"/> | (n) allowing someone to do something; <i>Have you got ~ to be here?</i> |
| 4. efficiently | <input type="checkbox"/> | (v) make someone remember something; <i>The lecturer ~ me to give in the assignment tomorrow.</i> |
| 5. opinion | <input type="checkbox"/> | (v) show someone you have a good opinion of them; <i>You should ~ people who are older than you.</i> |
| 6. permission | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | (adv) in a correct or practical way; <i>He does not always behave ~.</i> |
| 7. remind | <input type="checkbox"/> | (adv) with no waste of time; <i>If you do this job ~, it will only take a short time.</i> |
| 8. manage | <input type="checkbox"/> | (adj) after lectures; <i>There are many ~ activities at this university.</i> |

D Developing critical thinking

Discuss these questions.

1. Which piece(s) of advice in the text do you agree with?
2. Which piece(s) of advice do you disagree with?

Life ... at university

University life is different from school life in many ways.

1 **University life sometimes means living away from home.**

Now you are responsible for your life. In the past, perhaps, your parents **managed** your life. Perhaps they made meals for you, took you to school and **reminded** you to do homework or revise for a test. Now, you must do everything for yourself. Buy a calendar. Mark all the important dates and times on it – lectures, deadlines for assignments, the dates of tests and examinations. Never miss deadlines, and always prepare for tests and examinations.

You are also responsible for managing your health. Eat **sensibly** and get enough sleep. Work hard, but relax too. Do **extracurricular** activities – join social clubs at the university or in the city.

2 **University life sometimes means sharing accommodation.**

You don't have to make friends with flatmates. But you must **respect** them. Don't use their possessions. Never go into their rooms without **permission**. At home, perhaps, you only had to clean your bedroom. But in your hall or flat, clean the kitchen and the bathroom after using it.

3 **University life usually means working harder at your studies.**

You probably found school work hard sometimes. But university work is usually much harder. Don't worry about this. Most university students feel the same. Always do your best. Spend at least two hours on private study for every hour of lectures.

4 **University life sometimes means learning new language skills.**

You learnt English at school. Your English is good. But you need new language skills at university. Learn how to listen to lectures. Learn how to participate in tutorials. Learn how to do reading research **efficiently**. Learn how to write essays.

5 **University life always means developing critical thinking.**

At school, you wrote essays with titles such as 'Describe the water cycle.' 'Compare and contrast the physical features of two small countries.' But at university, lecturers often give titles to make you think. For example: 'Schools are like prisons. Discuss.' Research the topic. Find out the facts and the ideas of other people. Give your **opinion** at the end if the lecturer asks for it.



1.13 Learning new reading skills Reading advice leaflets

A Reviewing vocabulary

Make a phrase with each of the verbs below.

manage your life

manage eat respect do miss spend
think listen participate write

B Identifying a new skill (1)

1. Read **Skills Check 1**. What should you look at before you start reading?
2. Study the titles and introductions below. Match each title and introduction to one paragraph on the right.
3. What other information do you expect to read in the same text?

1 **Staff at Greenhill University**
We are delighted to welcome you to the university. We would like to introduce you to some of the staff so you know who to go to if you have any problems.

2 **University Sports Club**
Do you want to get fit, or just have some fun with friends? Come and join the university's own sports club in the Sports Centre near the main entrance.

3 **Using the projector**
It is easy to use the projector in each tutorial room if you follow these simple instructions.

4 **IT Services and Support**
We're here to make sure you stay connected everywhere on the campus.

5 **IMPORTANT NOTICE**
Portable Electrical Equipment
In accordance with the Electricity at Work regulations 1990, we must test all electrical equipment for safety.

Using your own PC/laptop
All rooms in the halls of residence have Internet connections free of charge. Note: This is not wireless. You must buy a cable from the IT Support Office.

Inspection day
Please leave all electrical equipment on your desk on the day of the inspection. Each item costs £1.10. The inspector will put a sticker on each safe item.

Mr Mills is in charge of ISS, the International Student Support service. Go to Mr Mills if you want extra help with your English, for example.

Opening hours
7.00 a.m.–10.00 p.m. Monday to Friday
9.00 a.m.–6.00 p.m. Saturday and Sunday

- Switch on the device. (The Power On switch is on the underside.)
- Switch on your laptop.
- Go to PowerPoint on your laptop.

C Identifying a new skill (2)

1. Read **Skills Check 2**.
2. Underline all the pieces of advice and all the instructions in the texts above.

Skills Check 1

Preparing to read

1. Read the **title** or **heading** of an article. Think: *What information is in this text?*
2. Read the **introduction** or **first paragraph**. Think: *Is my prediction correct?*

Skills Check 2

Recognizing advice and instructions

We use the **imperative** to give advice.

Buy a calendar.

Don't worry.

We also use the imperative to give instructions.

Switch on the device.

1.14 Grammar for reading

Imperatives; time phrases with present and past

Imperatives have no subject. We make the negative with the auxiliary *Don't*. We can sometimes make the sentence stronger with *always* and *never*.

5

	verb	other information	auxiliary	verb	other information
	Relax!			worry!	
	Be	happy.	Don't	be	worried.
	Buy	a calendar.		use	their possessions.
	Eat	sensibly.		write	carelessly.
	Revise	for tests.		go	into their rooms.
Always	do	your best.	Never	use	their possessions.

A Predicting advice with imperatives

All the phrases below come from a leaflet about using the Internet safely. Read each verb and think: *What will the advice be?*

1. Be careful ...
2. Don't click ...
3. Don't open ...
4. Install ...
5. Never give ...
6. Protect ...
7. Turn off ...
8. Don't believe ...



Time phrases tell you the time of a sentence. Time phrases can come at the beginning or the end of a sentence.

6

time phrases	subject	verb	other information
Now,	you	are	responsible for your life.
In the past,	your parents	managed	your life.

B Predicting time with time phrases

What time is the writer talking about in each of the phrases below? Tick present or past.

	present	past
At one time,		✓
At that time,		
At the moment,		
At the present time,		
Currently,		
In her childhood,		

	present	past
In the 20 th century,		
Last week,		
Now,		
Nowadays,		
Then,		
Yesterday,		

1.15 Applying new reading skills

Doing research

The screenshot shows a Google search for 'plagiarism'. The search bar contains the word 'plagiarism' and a search button. Below the search bar, it says 'About 5,160,000 results (0.11 seconds)'. The main results area shows several links, including 'Free Check For Plagiarism' (Sponsored link), 'Online Plagiarism Checker', 'Plagiarism.org', 'Plagiarism - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia', and 'Plagiarism | Define Plagiarism at Dictionary.com'. On the right side, there are more sponsored links for 'Plagiarism Software' and 'Dissertation Proofreading'. On the left side, there are navigation options like 'Everything', 'News', 'Books', 'More', 'The web', 'Any time', 'Standard view', and 'More search tools'.

A Reviewing vocabulary

What can you ...

- | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. be responsible for? | 3. revise for? | 5. respect? | 7. spend? | 9. record? |
| 2. manage? | 4. miss? | 6. worry about? | 8. share? | |

B Predicting content

You are going to read the text on the opposite page.

1. Read the heading and the first paragraph. What is the text about?
2. What advice will the text contain? Make some predictions.
3. Read the section headings. Check your predictions to see if they were correct.

C Understanding advice

1. Read the text. Tick the advice from the text. Correct any pieces of advice which are wrong.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. Do a lot of research. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| b. Always do research in a library. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Go to the library if possible. |
| c. Never use the Internet. | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| d. Don't read sites with .co.uk or .com. | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| e. Don't read private sites. | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| f. Don't read sites with .org or .gov. | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| g. Always start with Wikipedia. | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| h. Report information in your own words. | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| i. Cut and paste interesting parts of websites. | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

2. Why does the writer give each piece of advice?

- a. Because you will get good marks.
- b. Because a library is organized, the information is checked and the librarian can help you.

D Present or past?

Read the final section, **Avoid plagiarism**, again. Mark the sentence(s) of the paragraph which:

- give general facts (*GF*)
- talk about the present (*PRES*)
- talk about the past (*PAST*)
- give advice (*ADV*)



Research at university

You must do a lot of assignments at university. For most of the assignments, you must do research. Do a lot of research. Then you will get good marks. But you must do *good* research.

1. Go to the library

At one time, students did research in the university library. Nowadays, most students do research on the Internet. But the university library is still there. It is still an excellent place for students. Try the library first! Firstly, the information is organized. Secondly, it is checked. Thirdly, the librarian can help you. But perhaps the library is closed or the book you want is out. Then you must use the Internet.

2. Use *academic* sources

Type 'What is a good teacher?' into Google. You get nearly four million webpages! But a lot of those pages are commercial. Look for the domains .co.uk and .com. Don't read these sites. They want to sell you something. Other webpages are private sites. A tilde (~) says 'This is a private site'. Don't read these sites either. Nobody has checked the information on these sites. Look for academic sites (.ac and .edu). Look also for .org and .gov. These are not commercial sites.

3. Use more than one source

Do not get all your information from one source. Firstly, perhaps the source is not accurate. Secondly, perhaps the source does not have complete information. Finally, you risk plagiarism – see below. Choose at least three academic sources. Never use Wikipedia! It is not an academic site. Take notes from each source. Then use your own words to report the information. Always record your sources. At one time, it was easy to find the source again. Nowadays, it is often hard to find a website a second time. Copy the complete web address of the article. Write the date of your search. Keep it with your notes.

4. Avoid plagiarism

Plagiarism is copying someone's work. The word comes from Latin. It means to 'steal or kidnap'. At one time, students stole paragraphs from webpages. Lecturers accepted their work. But in 2001, a lecturer at an American university checked student assignments. He had a new computer program. He found 158 cases of plagiarism. Forty-eight students had to leave the university. Nowadays, all university lecturers use computer programs. They find plagiarism easily. Don't cut and paste from websites. Sometimes, the lecturer gives no marks for an assignment with plagiarism. Sometimes, the university asks the student to leave.

Knowledge quiz Education

How much have you learnt about education in Theme 1 so far?
Test your knowledge and your partner's knowledge.

1 How many parts of a university campus can you name?



2 What do you know about these customs in the UK?



3 What do these pictures show?



4 How many types of school are there in the UK? What do you know about each type?



5 What is a good teacher?



6 What is a bad teacher?

