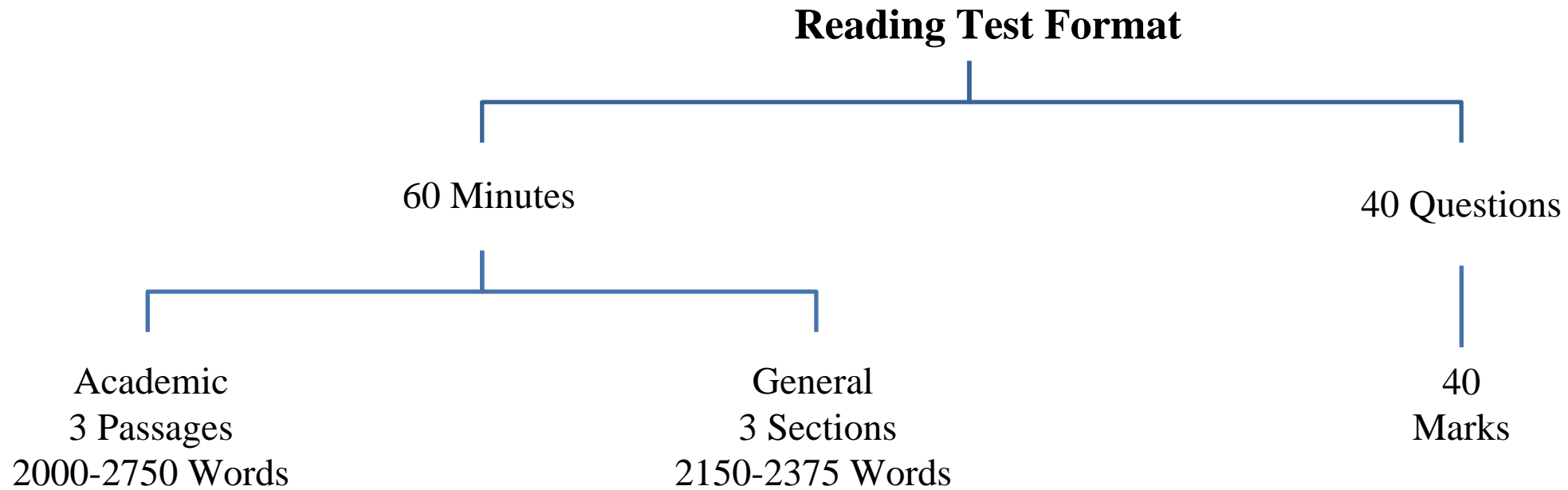


IELTS Prep

Reading Session 1



Reading Session 1



Reading Session 1

Reading - Type of Questions

Factual Questions

1. Multiple choice (Wh-questions)
2. True/False/Not given
3. Table completion
4. Flowchart completion
5. Diagram labelling
6. Matching features
7. Classification
8. Matching information

Inference Questions

1. Multiple choice (Incomplete statements)
2. Short answer questions
3. Identifying information
4. Identifying writer's claim/view
5. Yes/No/Not given
6. Sentence completion
7. Summary completion
8. Note completion
9. Matching headings
10. Matching sentence endings



Reading Session 1

Text and Topics

Academic

- Magazines
- Journals
- Books
- Newspapers

General

- Notice/ ad/ official document/ booklets/ newspaper/ instruction manual/ leaflets, timetable/ books/ magazines
- Section 1- social survival
- Section 2- workplace survival
- Section 3- general reading



Reading Session 1

Marking and Assessment

- One mark for each correct answer
- Translation of scores out of 40 into 9 band scale
- Reporting score as a whole band or half band
- Penalty for poor spelling and grammar



Reading Session 1

Band Score Estimation

Reading Scores (A)	Band Scores
10-12	4
13-14	4.5
15-18	5
19-22	5.5
23-26	6
27-29	6.5
30-32	7
33-34	7.5
35-36	8
37-38	8.5
39-40	9

Reading Scores (G)	Band Scores
15-18	4
19-22	4.5
23- 26	5
27-29	5.5
30-31	6
32-33	6.5
34-35	7
36	7.5
37-38	8
39	8.5
40	9

Reading Session 1

Activity 1: Match the following

1. Prediction

2. Skimming

3. Scanning

4. Deducing Meaning

5. Inferring Meaning

6. Intensive Reading

- A. Reading a text in order to understand the detailed meaning.
- B. Thinking in details about what might be included in the text before reading.
- C. Reading a text very quickly to get the general understanding and to activate your schematic knowledge.
- D. Reading and working out the meaning of vocabulary from the given information.
- E. Reading to discover writer's opinion or feelings from the language and the way it has been expressed or presented.
- F. Reading a text with the specific purpose of extracting information such as numbers, facts, words etc.



Reading Session 1

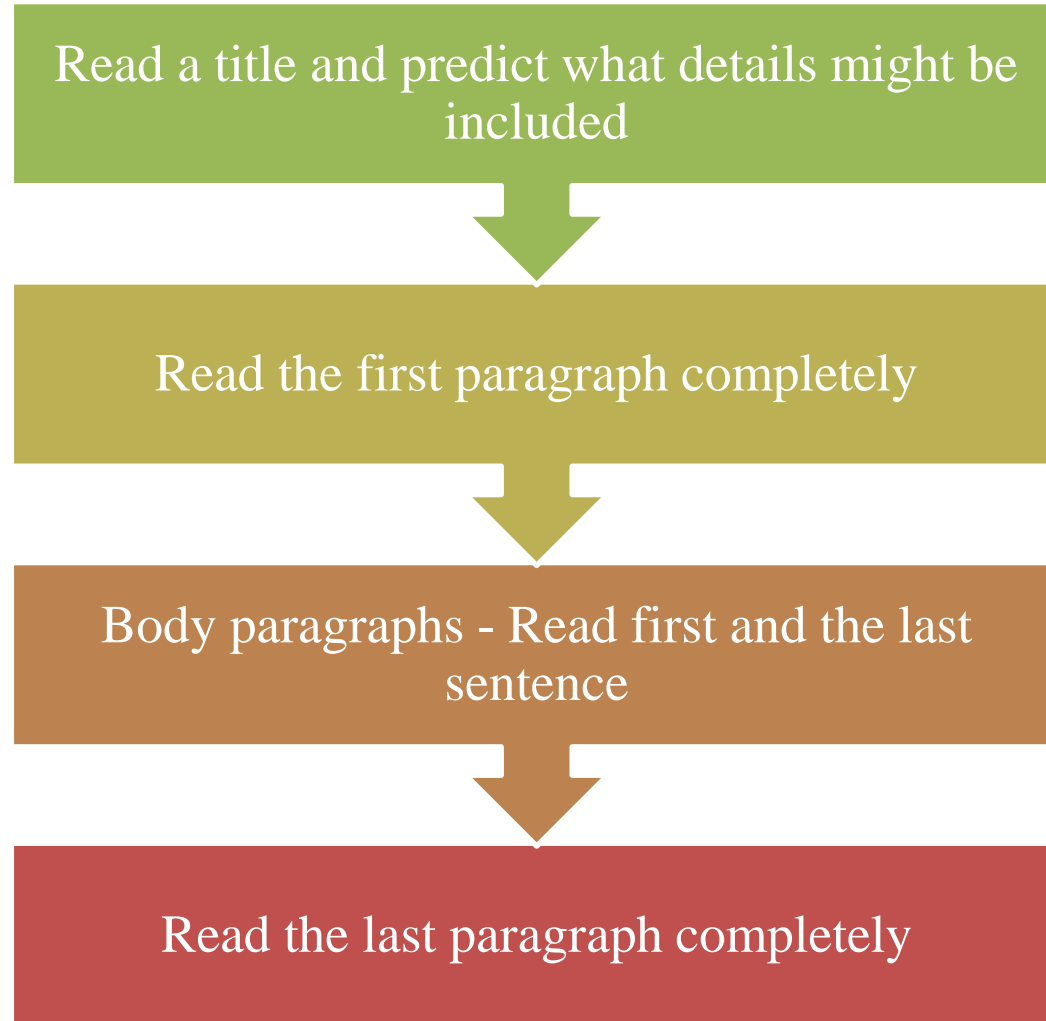
Prediction

Title

1. BINGHAM REGIONAL COLLEGE :
international students' orientation programme
2. Student accommodation
3. GLOW WORMS - by John Tyler



Reading Session 1



Skimming



Reading Session 1

What is it?

It is a course which will introduce you to the College and to *Bingham*. It takes place in the week before term starts, from *24th - 28th* September inclusive, but you should plan to arrive in *Bingham on the 22nd or 23rd September*.

How much will it cost?

International students (non-European Union students) For those students who do not come from European Union (*EU*) countries, and who are not used to European culture and customs, the programme is very important and you are strongly advised to attend. Because of this, the cost of the programme, exclusive of accommodation, is built into your tuition fees.

Scanning

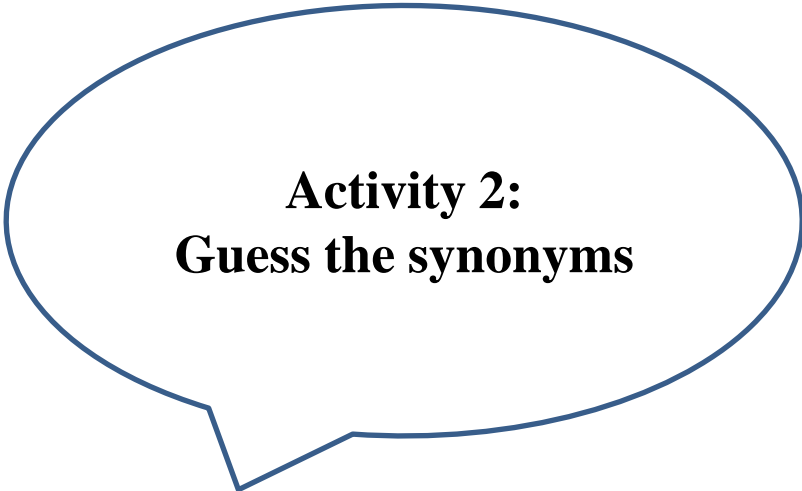
Reading a text with the specific purpose of extracting information such as numbers, facts, proper nouns etc.



Reading Session 1

Activity 2: Guess the synonyms

1. self-esteem
2. low
3. necessarily
4. see
5. worthless
6. wicked
7. but
8. seldom
9. say
10. good



**Activity 2:
Guess the synonyms**

Reading Session 1

Activity 2: Guess the synonyms answers

Words:

1. self-esteem
2. low
3. necessarily
4. see
5. worthless
6. wicked
7. but
8. seldom
9. say
10. good

Synonyms:

- A. self-worth, self-respect
- B. poor, unfavorable, negative, bad
- C. inevitably, automatically, inexorably, certainly, definitely
- D. view, perceive, describe, think of
- E. unworthy, useless, no-good, of little/no value, despicable
- F. evil, sinful, bad, immoral, corrupt, dishonorable, unethical, unholy
- G. however, although, though, even though, while, whereas,
- H. rarely, hardly ever, infrequently
- I. talk, speak
- J. positive, nice, favorable



Reading Session 1

Activity 3: Paraphrasing

1. David Myers points out that people with low self-esteem don't necessarily view themselves as evil or worthless; however, they rarely talk positively about themselves.



Reading Session 1

Activity 3: Paraphrasing Answer

1. David Myers points out that people with low self-esteem don't necessarily view themselves as evil or worthless; however, they rarely talk positively about themselves.

According to Myers, although they hardly ever speak favorably about themselves, people who have poor self-esteem do not inevitably perceive themselves as useless or bad.

.



Reading Session 1

Activity 4: Paraphrasing

1. It is not illegal in some cultures to be married to more than one woman, but the monogamous relationship is the most common.



Reading Session 1

Activity 4: Paraphrasing Answer

1. It is not illegal in some cultures to be married to more than one woman, but the monogamous relationship is the most common.

Although having more than one wife is allowed in some countries, being married to one wife is the norm.

OR

Even though polygamy is accepted in some places, monogamy is more widely practiced.



Reading Session 1

READING PASSAGE 1 BINGHAM REGIONAL COLLEGE International Students' Orientation Programme

What is it?

It is a course which will introduce you to the College and to Bingham. It takes place in the week before term starts, from 24th - 28th September inclusive, but you should plan to arrive in Bingham on the 22nd or 23rd September.

Why do we think it is important?

We want you to have the best possible start to your studies and you need to find out about all the opportunities that college life offers. This programme aims to help you do just that. It will enable you to get to know the College, its facilities and services. You will also have the chance to meet staff and students.



Reading Session 1

READING PASSAGE 1

How much will it cost?

International students (Non-European Union students) For those students who do not come from European Union (EU) countries, and who are not used to European culture and customs, the programme is very important and you are strongly advised to attend. Because of this, the cost of the programme, exclusive of accommodation, is built into your tuition fees.

EU students

EU students are welcome to take part in this programme for a fee of £195, exclusive of accommodation. Fees are not refundable.



Reading Session 1

READING PASSAGE 1

Accommodation costs (international and EU students)

If you have booked accommodation for the year ahead (41 weeks) through the College in one of the College residences (Cambourne House, Hanley House, the Student Village or a College shared house), you do not have to pay extra for accommodation during the Orientation Programme. If you have not booked accommodation in the College residences, you can ask us to pre-book accommodation for you for one week only (Orientation Programme week) in a hotel with other international students. The cost of accommodation for one week is approximately £165. Alternatively, you can arrange your own accommodation for that week in a flat, with friends or a local family.

What is included during the programme?

Meals: lunch and an evening meal are provided as part of the programme, beginning with supper on Sunday 23rd September and finishing with lunch at midday on Friday 28th September. Please note that breakfast is not available.



Reading Session 1

READING PASSAGE 1

Information sessions: including such topics as accommodation, health, religious matters, welfare, immigration, study skills, careers and other 'essential information'.

Social activities: including a welcome buffet and a half-day excursion round Bingham.

Transport: between your accommodation and the main College campus, where activities will take place.

Reading Session 1

Do the following statements agree with the information given in this page?

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

1. Participants are advised to arrive one or two days early.
2. The cost of the program for European Union students, excluding accommodation, is £195.
3. The number of places available is strictly limited.
4. Some students are not charged extra for accommodation during the program.
5. The College will arrange accommodation with local families.
6. You can obtain breakfast at the College for an extra charge.



Reading Session 1

READING PASSAGE 1

Student Accommodation

The College offers five basic accommodation options. Here is some information to help you make your choice.

A. CAMBOURNE HOUSE - self-catering, student residence, located in the town centre about 2 miles from the main College campus. Up to 499 students live in 6, 7 and 8 bedroom flats, all with en-suite shower rooms. Rent is £64 per week, including bills (not telephone). Broadband Internet connections and telephones, with communal kitchen/dining and lounge areas. Parking space is available, with permits costing £60 per term.

B. STUDENT VILLAGE - features 3, 4, 5 and 7 bedrooms, self-catering shared houses for 250 students close to the main College campus. Rent is £60 per week inclusive of bills (except telephone). Parking is available with permits costing £90 for the academic year.



Reading Session 1

C. HANLEY HOUSE - a second, modern, self-catering residence in the town centre for 152 students. Eighteen rooms per floor with communal kitchens, lounges, bathrooms and toilets. Rent is £53 per week including bills (not telephone). There is no space for parking nearby.

D. GLENCARRICK HOUSE - a privately-owned and managed student residence in the town centre above a multi-storey car park, close to a major nightclub and housing 120 students. Rooms are allocated by the College Accommodation Service. Rents range from £58.50 to £68.50 for a single en-suite room or larger en-suite room respectively. A small extra charge is made for electricity.

E. HOUSE SHARES - this recent initiative is a range of shared houses for 140 students, conforming to standards set by us to meet all legal safety requirements. A room in a shared house costs between £45 and £55 per week, exclusive of bills, and will be within a 4-mile radius of both campuses. As with halls of residence, the rent is payable termly.



Reading Session 1

Look at the accommodation options A-E

For which options are the following statements true?

NB: You may use any letter more than once.

7. This is possibly inconvenient for car owners.
8. This is best if you like surfing the Web.
9. Of the College residences, this has the fewest students.
10. This is a new option offered by the College.
11. You have to organize parking a year at a time
12. This accommodation does not belong to the College.
13. Here you definitely do not have your own bathroom.



Reading Session 1

READING PASSAGE 2

GLOW WORMS

by John Tyler

- A. The glow worm belongs to a family of beetles known as the Lampyrid or fireflies. The fireflies are a huge group containing over 2000 species, with new ones being discovered all the time. The feature which makes fireflies and glow worms so appealing is their ability to produce an often-dazzling display of light. The light is used by the adult fireflies as a signal to attract a mate, and each species must develop its own 'call-sign' to avoid being confused with other species glowing nearby. So within any one area each species will differ from its neighbours in some way, for example in the colour or pattern of its light, how long the pulses of light last, the interval between pulses and whether it displays in flight or from the ground.



Reading Session 1

READING PASSAGE 2

- B. The firefly's almost magical light has attracted human attention for generations. It is described in an ancient Chinese encyclopaedia written over 2000 years ago by a pupil of Confucius. Fireflies often featured in Japanese and Arabian folk medicine. All over the world they have been the inspiration for countless poems, paintings and stories. In Britain, for example, there are plenty of anecdotes describing how glow worms have been used to read by or used as emergency bicycle lamps when a cyclist's batteries have failed without warning. Early travellers in the New World came back with similar stories, of how the native people of Central America would collect a type of click beetle and release them indoors to light up their huts. Girls threaded them around their feet to illuminate the forest paths at night.

Fireflies very similar to those we see today have been found fossilised in rocks which were formed about 30 million years ago, and their ancestors were probably glowing long before then. It is impossible to be sure exactly when and where the first firefly appeared. The highest concentrations of firefly species today are to be found in the tropics of South America, which may mean either that this is where they first evolved, or simply that they prefer the conditions there. Wherever they first arose, fireflies have since spread to almost every part of the globe. Today members of the firefly family can be found almost anywhere outside the Arctic and Antarctic circles.



Reading Session 1

READING PASSAGE 2

- C. As with many insects, the glow worm's life is divided into four distinct stages: the egg, the larva (equivalent to the caterpillar of a butterfly), the pupa (or chrysalis) and the adult. The glow worm begins its life in the autumn as a pale-yellow egg. The freshly laid egg is extremely fragile but within a day its surface has hardened into a shell. The egg usually takes about 35 days to hatch, but the exact time varies according to the temperature, from about 27 days in hot weather to more than 45 days in cold weather. By the time it is due to hatch, the glow worm's light organ is fully developed, and its glow signals that the egg will soon hatch.

After it has left the egg, the larva slowly grows from a few millimetres into the size and shape of a matchstick. The larval stage is the only time the insect can feed. The larva devotes much of its life to feeding and building up its food reserves so that as an adult it will be free to concentrate all its efforts on the task of finding a mate and reproducing. Throughout its time as a larva, approximately 15 months, the glow worm emits a bright light. The larva's light is much fainter than the adult female's but it can still be seen more than five meters away.



Reading Session 1

READING PASSAGE 2

- C. In the final stage of a glow worm's life, the larva encases itself in a pupa skin while it changes from the simple larva to the more complex adult fly. When the adult fly emerges from the pupa the male seeks a female with whom it can mate. After mating, the female lays about 120 eggs. The adult flies have no mouth parts, cannot eat and therefore only live a few days. When people talk of seeing a glow worm they normally mean the brightly glowing adult female.
- D. In some countries the numbers of glow worms have been falling. Evidence suggests that there has been a steady decrease in the British glow worm population since the 1950s and possibly before that. Possible causes for the decline include habitat destruction, pollution and changes in climate. Thousands of acres of grassland have been built upon and glow worm sites have become increasingly isolated from each other. The widespread use of pesticides and fertilisers may also have endangered the glow worm. Being at the top of a food chain it is likely to absorb any pollutants eaten by the snails on which it feeds. The effect of global warming on rainfall and other weather patterns may also be playing a part in the disappearance of glow worms. A lot more research will be needed, however, before the causes of the glow worm's gradual decline are clear.



Reading Session 1

READING PASSAGE 2

- E. Although glow worms are found wherever conditions are damp, food is in good supply and there is an over-hanging wall, they are most spectacular in caves. For more than 100 years the glow worm caves in New Zealand have attracted millions of people from all over the world. The caves were first explored in 1887 by a local Maori chief, TaneTinorau, and an English surveyor, Fred Mace. They built a raft and, with candles as their only light, they floated into the cave where the stream goes underground. As their eyes adjusted to the darkness they saw myriad lights reflecting off the water. Looking up they discovered that the ceiling was dotted with the lights of thousands of glow worms. They returned many times to explore further, and on an independent trip Tane discovered the upper level of the cave and an easier access. The authorities were advised and government surveyors mapped the caves. By 1888 TaneTinorau had opened the cave to tourists.



Reading Session 1

READING PASSAGE 2

Questions 1-6

The passage has five sections labeled A-E.

Which section contains the following information?

You may use any letter more than once.

1. threats to the glow worm
2. ways in which glow worms have been used
3. variations in type of glow worm
4. glow worm distribution
5. glow worms becoming an attraction
6. the life-cycle of a glow worm



Reading Session 1

READING PASSAGE 2

Questions 7- 13

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the passage.

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

7. Scientists have only recently been able to list the exact number of glow worm species.
8. The first fireflies appeared 30 million years ago.
9. Glow worm populations are decreasing faster in some countries than in others.
10. Heat affects the production of glow worm larvae.
11. Adulthood is the longest stage of a glow worm's life.
12. The exact reason why glow worm numbers are decreasing is unknown.
13. Glow worms are usually found in wet areas.



Reading Session 1

READING PASSAGE 3 AUSTRALIA'S SPORTING SUCCESS

- A. They play hard, they play often, and they play to win. Australian sports teams win more than their fair share of titles, demolishing rivals with seeming ease. How do they do it? A big part of the secret is an extensive and expensive network of sporting academies underpinned by science and medicine. At the Australian Institute of Sport (AIS), hundreds of youngsters and pros live and train under the eyes of coaches. Another body, the Australian Sports Commission (ASC), finances programmes of excellence in a total of 96 sports for thousands of sportsmen and women. Both provide intensive coaching, training facilities and nutritional advice.
- B. Inside the academies, science takes centre stage. The AIS employs more than 100 sports scientists and doctors, and collaborates with scores of others in universities and research centres. AIS scientists work across a number of sports, applying skills learned in one - such as building muscle strength in golfers - to others, such as swimming and squash. They are backed up by technicians who design instruments to collect data from athletes. They all focus on one aim: winning. 'We can't waste our time looking at ethereal scientific questions that don't help the coach work with an athlete and improve performance.' says Peter Fricker, chief of science at AIS.



Reading Session 1

READING PASSAGE 3

- C. A lot of their work comes down to measurement - everything from the exact angle of a swimmer's dive to the second-by-second power output of a cyclist. This data is used to bring improvements out of athletes. The focus is on individuals, tweaking performances to squeeze an extra hundredth of a second here, an extra millimetre there. No gain is too slight to bother with. It's the tiny, gradual improvements that add up to world-beating results. To demonstrate how the system works, Bruce Mason at AIS shows off the prototype of a 3D analysis tool for studying swimmers. A wire-frame model of a champion swimmer slices through the water, her arms moving in slow motion. Looking side-on, Mason measures the distance between strokes. From above, he analyses how her spine swivels. When fully developed, this system will enable him to build a biomechanical profile for coaches to use to help budding swimmers. Mason's contribution to sport also includes the development of the SWAN (Swimming Analysis) system now used in Australian national competitions. It collects images from digital cameras running at 50 frames a second and breaks down each part of a swimmers performance into factors that can be analysed individually - stroke length, stroke frequency, average duration of each stroke, velocity, start, lap and finish times, and so on. At the end of each race, SWAN spits out data on each swimmer.



Reading Session 1

READING PASSAGE 3

- D. 'Take a look.' says Mason, pulling out a sheet of data. He points out the data on the swimmers in second and third place, which shows that the one who finished third actually swam faster. So why did he finish 35 hundredths of a second down? 'His turn times were 44 hundredths of a second behind the other guy,' says Mason. 'If he can improve on his turns, he can do much better.' This is the kind of accuracy that AIS scientists' research is bringing to a range of sports. With the Co-operative Research Centre for Micro Technology in Melbourne, they are developing unobtrusive sensors that will be embedded in an athlete's clothes or running shoes to monitor heart rate, sweating, heat production or any other factor that might have an impact on an athlete's ability to run. There's more to it than simply measuring performance. Fricker gives the example of athletes who may be down with coughs and colds 11 or 12 times a year. After years of experimentation, AIS and the University of Newcastle in New South Wales developed a test that measures how much of the immune-system protein immunoglobulin A (IgA) is present in athletes' saliva. If IgA levels suddenly fall below a certain level, training is eased or dropped altogether. Soon, IgA levels start rising again, and the danger passes. Since the tests were introduced, AIS athletes in all sports have been remarkably successful at staying healthy.



Reading Session 1

READING PASSAGE 3

- E. Using data is a complex business. Well before a championship, sports scientists and coaches start to prepare the athlete by developing a ‘competition model’, based on what they expect will be the winning times. ‘You design the model to make that time.’ says Mason. ‘A start of this much, each free-swimming period has to be this fast, with a certain stroke frequency and stroke length, with turns done in these times’. All the training is then geared towards making the athlete hit those targets, both overall and for each segment of the race. Techniques like these have transformed Australia into arguably the world's most successful sporting nation.
- F. Of course, there's nothing to stop other countries copying - and many have tried. Some years ago, the AIS unveiled coolant-lined jackets for endurance athletes. At the Atlanta Olympic Games in 1996, these sliced as much as two per cent off cyclists’ and rowers’ times. Now everyone uses them. The same has happened to the ‘altitude tent’, developed by AIS to replicate the effect of altitude training at sea level. But Australia's success story is about more than easily copied technological fixes, and up to now no nation has replicated its all-encompassing system.



Reading Session 1

READING PASSAGE 3

Questions 1-7

Reading Passage has six sections, **A-F**.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter A-F

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

1. A reference to the exchange of expertise between different sports
2. An explanation of how visual imaging is employed in investigations
3. A reason for narrowing the scope of research activity
4. How some AIS ideas have been reproduced
5. How obstacles to optimum achievement can be investigated
6. An overview of the funded support of athletes
7. How performance requirements are calculated before an event



Reading Session 1

READING PASSAGE 3

Questions 8-11

Classify the following techniques according to whether the writer states they

A are currently, exclusively used by Australians

B will be used in the future by Australians

C are currently used by both Australians and their rivals

Write the correct letter **A, B, or C**

8. Cameras

9. Sensors

10. Protein tests

11. Altitude tents



Reading Session 1

READING PASSAGE 3

Questions 12 and 13

Answer the questions below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the Reading Passage for each answer.

12. What is produced to help an athlete plan their performance in an event?

13. By how much did some cyclists' performance improve at the 1996 Olympic Games?



Reading Session 1

Remember

- Answers to MCQ and T/F are usually given in sequence but not always.
- Answers must be taken from the text.
- Don't panic if you don't recognize some words.
- Make notes about where you think the answer is.
- Don't leave any answer blank.



Reading Session 1

Recap

- Reading paper is 60 minutes long.
- There are 40 questions.
- There are 3 reading passages.
- Academic exam has different reading passages to general training module.
- Reading exam tests your ability to read between 2150 to 2750 words in a short time.





Thank you