

Unit 1



International student

Study skills using a dictionary

- 1 A good dictionary contains information about the meaning of words, their grammar, pronunciation and different examples of their use. Read the dictionary entry and answer the questions.

deposit¹ /dɪˈpɒzɪt/noun [C]

1. a first payment that you make when you agree to buy something expensive such as a car or house. The rest of the money that you pay later is called the **balance**: *She paid a £500 deposit and agreed to pay the balance within six months* • **put down a deposit** (= pay it) *We've put down a deposit on a new house.* **1a.** an amount of money that you pay when you start to rent something such as a flat or car that is returned to you when you stop renting it. **1b.** an amount of money that you pay into a bank account: **make a deposit** *He made a £2,000 cash deposit on 5 April.*
2. a layer of metal or another substance that has formed in soil or rock: *Rich mineral deposits have been discovered in the area.* **2a.** a layer of a substance that gradually forms on or inside something: *the build up of fat deposits in the arteries.*

deposit² /dɪˈpɒzɪt/verb [T]

1. *formal* to put or leave something somewhere: *They deposited their suitcases at the hotel.*
2. to pay money into a bank account: *Billions of dollars are deposited in banks every day.* **2a.** to put something valuable in a safe place.
3. if a substance is deposited in the soil or in rock, it gradually gathers there and forms a layer: *These sediments were deposited by floods thousands of years ago.*

In this unit you will practise:

Study skills	using a dictionary
Language study	present tenses
Listening	note completion; short answer questions
Reading	general training module – matching headings with paragraphs; yes/no/not given
Writing	describing charts

- 1 Is it an English–English dictionary or bilingual dictionary?
- 2 Where is the main stress in the word?
- 3 Is *deposit* countable or uncountable as a noun?
- 4 Which meaning of the noun *deposit* is about money and which is about minerals like coal or iron?
- 5 Which new word means *an amount of money to pay later*?
- 6 Which verbs go together with the noun *deposit*?
- 7 Can we use *deposit* as a verb without an object?
- 8 Which definition of the verb *deposit* is about leaving something somewhere?
- 9 Which use of the verb *deposit* is formal?



Check your answers.

Present simple and continuous

1 Choose the correct verb to complete the conversation.

- A: Good morning, how can I help you?
- B: I'd like to join the university library, is this the right place?
The Welcome pack (1) is saying/says students should go to the Library Reception.
- A: Yes, you're in the right place, but I (2) 'm having/have to take some details from you before I can issue a library card. Can you tell me your name and student number?
- B: My name's Magali and my student number is UB 34009.
- A: Magali? (3) Do/Are you come/coming from France?
- B: Yes, I'm from Nice. Do you know it?
- A: Well, I know whereabouts it is – I (4) am wanting/want to go to France one day. Now, what's your department?
- B: I (5) study/'m studying mobile communications.
- A: So, you (6) take/'re taking an engineering course.
- B: That's right: Department of Electrical Engineering.
I (7) 'm doing/do my final year.
- A: And (8) do/are you enjoy/enjoying yourself here?
- B: Yes, I like it very much, but we (9) 're having/have a lot of work on the course.
- A: Now, wait a minute while the machine (10) 's finishing/finishes your card. Here you are.



Stative verbs

2 Correct the mistakes.

- Carmen's always thinking that I'm with other girls.
- I'm not understanding the lecturer very well today.
- A: Where are you going on holiday?
B: I'm going to the south of Spain. My brother is owning a small cottage there.
- We're hearing that you're having a party this evening.
- Economists are believing that interest rates will go down soon.



Transitive and intransitive verbs

3 Correct the mistakes.

- I didn't catch your last sentence, could you repeat, please?
- When are you going to start it doing your essay?
- Bertrand didn't get the attachment to your email. Can you send again?
- A: Why do you want my lecture notes?
B: I want because I'd like to read because I was late for that lecture.
- Okay, is everyone here now? Good, then let's start it. Today we're looking at the role of advertising.



Present perfect and present perfect continuous

4 Match the sentences with the meaning.

- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| 1 | 1 | <i>It's been raining all day.</i> | A | It stopped raining earlier. |
| | 2 | <i>It rained all day.</i> | B | It may still be raining. |
| 2 | 1 | <i>How long have you been studying English?</i> | A | The person is probably still studying. |
| | 2 | <i>How long have you studied English?</i> | B | The person is probably not studying. |
| 3 | 1 | <i>I've been waiting for you for three hours.</i> | A | The person did not stay. |
| | 2 | <i>I waited for you for three hours.</i> | B | The person is still there. |



Check your answers.

5 Complete the conversations. Use present perfect or present perfect continuous.

- A: Excuse me, can you tell me when the flight is leaving?
- B: I'm sorry, but I'm afraid we don't have any information at the moment.
- A: But it's three hours late and I (1) _____ (wait) here for five hours.
- B: I'm afraid that all I can tell you, madam, is that we (2) _____ (get) information that the problem (3) _____ (solve) and the flights (4) _____ (leave) on time for the past hour.
- A: Does that mean that my plane will leave soon? I (5) _____ (make) an appointment to meet someone in London.
- B: I think that it is a good possibility. I (6) _____ (just check) the flight before yours and it's getting ready to leave now.
- A: OK, thanks.



- A: And now the business news. First the money markets. The dollar (7) _____ (rise) against the euro throughout the day and the rate is now 1.4 dollars to the euro. Experts (8) _____ (predict) that the dollar will rise even further in the next few days. This is due to the price of oil which (9) _____ (go up) since last weekend when OPEC announced a reduction in oil production. Asian business leaders (10) _____ (arrive) in Singapore to discuss closer economic cooperation. They (11) _____ (meet) all day today in the Raffles Hotel and are due to finish their discussion anytime now. Our reporter Magdalene Wong (12) _____ (wait) outside the hotel. Magdalene, (13) _____ the leaders _____ (make) any progress today?
- B: Well, we (14) _____ (have) reports that this morning's discussion on increasing trade between the countries went well, and since lunchtime the leaders (15) _____ (talk) about lowering trade barriers between Asian countries.
- A: Thanks Magdalene, and we'll come back to this story with an update from Singapore.



Check your answers.

Listening IELTS tasks: note completion; short answer questions

- 1 1 Listen to a talk and complete the notes. Use no more than three words or a number.

Teaching methods at university

1 Lectures

Time: (1) _____

On some courses there can be (2) _____ students in a lecture.

Lectures

- a) explain the main points of a topic
- b) (3) _____ for further study
- c) give up-to-date information.

Don't make notes on lecturer's stories, focus on (4) _____ and important details.

When making notes, use abbreviations and symbols for (5) _____ and terms.

If you do not understand something, (6) _____ to ask afterwards, keep notes from lectures (7) _____ in a file and review them regularly.

You may like to record lectures on (8) _____ but ask permission first.

2 Seminars

These are (9) _____ where students and a tutor discuss topics.

The tutor often asks students to prepare (10) _____ for discussion.

The aim is not to be told a correct answer – the aim is to (11) _____ and make judgements about them. This process helps students to (12) _____.

Participating is part of the process, so try to (13) _____ even if this is difficult.

3 Tutorials

Time: (14) _____ minutes

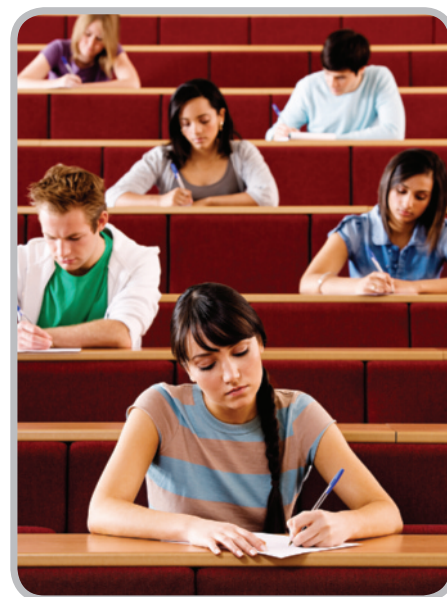
The tutor gives (15) _____ on a piece of work. Try to ask questions about your work or topics from (16) _____ and seminars.

Check your answers.

- 2 1 Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 On courses with only a few hours of classes, how should students work?
- 2 Apart from the three methods mentioned above, what are the other three teaching methods?
- 3 In lectures, when do students usually ask questions?
- 4 What are seminars meant to encourage?
- 5 Why do some international students find seminars frightening?
- 6 What are tutorials?

Check your answers.



Pronunciation

- 1 2 Listen and underline the stressed words.

It's essential to go to lectures.

It's really important to go over your lectures.

Working independently is crucial at university.

Check your answers.

- 2 Listen again and practise.

1 Read the passage and match the headings with the paragraphs.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 style of education | 5 leisure time |
| 2 voluntary work | 6 nightlife |
| 3 finding accommodation | 7 adapting to a different culture |
| 4 getting involved at university | 8 taking part in sports |



Check your answers.

University six months on

- A** It only seems like yesterday that I left home but it's already been six months. How time flies! Since I came here, I have not only learned a lot about Britain's culture, but also made a lot of friends from all over the world. Even more importantly, my experience here has inspired me a lot and positively **5** changed some of my perspectives. My studies have been going really well and I love my new course. Fitting in has been a major issue because my culture, food and background are completely different from everyone else. Still, I love these differences because it means that I have so much to learn.
- B** I really enjoy the intellectual atmosphere here as I can freely express my **10** own views. I have always been taught to accept all information taught in textbooks, and the teacher was always right, there was no room for arguments or disagreements. I just had to accept and memorise facts. However, at the university, lecturers have a role in the development of my own thoughts and ideas. In fact, arguing and debating with tutors **15** is encouraged, to promote independent thinking. My professor always encourages us to challenge his views or traditional thinking in class – students in Britain are encouraged to think critically.
- C** As a former journalist, I am amazed at the degree of independence and freedom that the media enjoys here in Britain. It is very easy to **20** read or hear different points of view from the media. In such a relaxed atmosphere, I volunteered to be a student representative at the Students' Union, participating actively in student union meetings and raising various issues concerning student rights. We successfully changed our school's decision to cancel one of our modules. I also sent an email to the Head of the Business School, suggesting a better way of running our course, and the Head has promised to reply. Now, I have learned not **25** only to be more confident to talk about my views but also to be more open to consider different opinions.
- D** Now I would also like to tell you about my busy social life outside my studies. I am now teaching children in the city, although I am not being paid for this work. With my help, not only are their language and writing skills improving but also their bonds to Chinese culture are strengthened. Also I often help the elderly people of Bristol. I helped them arrange a party and invited a group of local primary school children to join.
- E 30** Besides academic studies at university, there are numerous extra-curricular activities that I have participated in. This made me realise that as a student, the United Kingdom has much to offer. Although I am very busy, I have still managed to visit a lot of British cities even though the weather is colder here than the inside of a fridge. I find that Britain has a great sense of history and culture, which is in its own way as rich and varied as my country's.



2 Read the passage again. Do the statements reflect the claims of the writer?

Write: **YES** if the statement reflects the claims of the writer.
NO if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer.
NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks.

- 1 Studying abroad has changed the writer's opinions in a good way.
- 2 Tutors in this country like students to follow traditional thinking.
- 3 It is very easy to become a student representative.
- 4 The writer does a lot of things when she is not studying.
- 5 The writer thinks that the UK is less historically interesting than her own country.

 Check your answers.

3 Read the passage again and answer the questions.

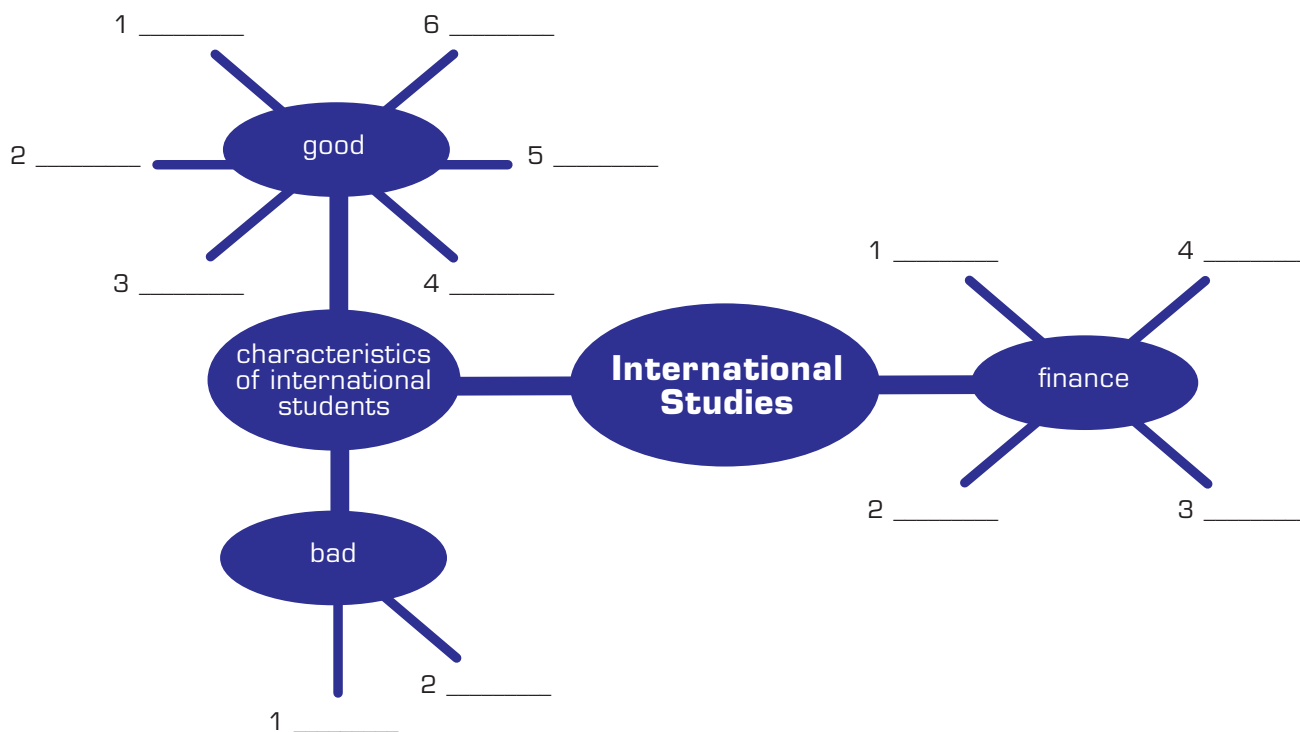
- 1 Which three things are different from the student's country?
- 2 What does the student enjoy at university and why?
- 3 What school decision did the student change?
- 4 Which two volunteer activities does the student do?
- 5 What else does the student do besides studying at university?

 Check your answers.

Vocabulary

1 Complete the mind map. Use the words in the box.

eligible	organised	applicant	lazy	intelligent	fund
independent	enthusiastic	spoilt	bright	grant	hardworking



 Check your answers.

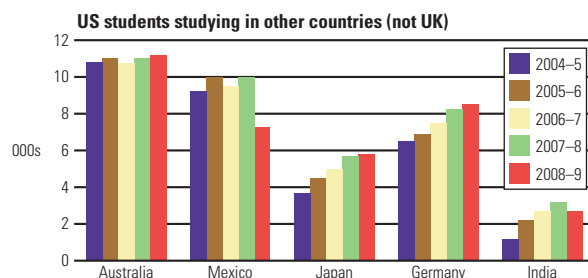
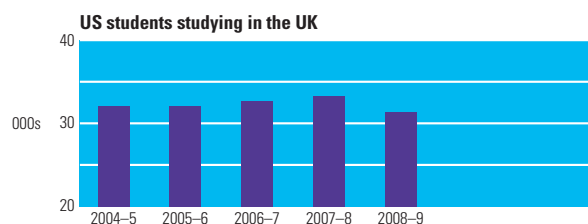
Writing IELTS tasks: describing charts

1 Look at the charts and answer the questions.

- 1 What does the first chart show?
- 2 What general statements can you make about the information in the second chart?
- 3 Are these statements true or false?
 - a The number of American students in the UK rose steadily.
 - b The number of American students in Germany rose slightly.
 - c The number of American students in the Mexico declined slowly.



Check your answers.



2 Complete the report. Use the phrases in the box.

steady increase in general bar charts long-term trend remained quite constant
 declined between 2004 and 2009 widely spread climbed

The (1) _____ show the number of students from the USA studying abroad (2) _____. The first chart shows the number of students going to study in the UK and the second chart shows the number of American students studying in five other popular study destinations. (3) _____, we can see a (4) _____ in the movement of American students away from the UK and Mexico in favour of studying in India, Japan and Germany.

In 2007-8, the number of students from the United States studying in the UK was approximately 33,500, but by 2008-9 this had (5) _____ by over 2,000 to 31,000 students. In contrast, American students going to study in Japan (6) _____ from around 3,500 to approximately 6,000 – an almost 100% increase, and in Germany from 6,500 to nearly 8,500, a (7) _____. If we look at American students studying in Australia, we can see that numbers have (8) _____ at around 11,000.

In conclusion, we can see from the charts that the chosen destinations for American students studying abroad has changed in recent years and become more (9) _____ globally.



Check your answers.

Revise for IELTS

Can you remember the test advice in *Achieve IELTS*?

- 1 What information in reading passages can help you to predict the topics in a passage?
- 2 How can predicting what a reading passage contains help you answer the questions?



Check your answers.