

Unit 2 – Lesson 1

UNIT 2

Keep on learning



“It is not the strongest of the species that survives, nor the most intelligent. It is the one that is the most adaptable to change.”

Charles Darwin

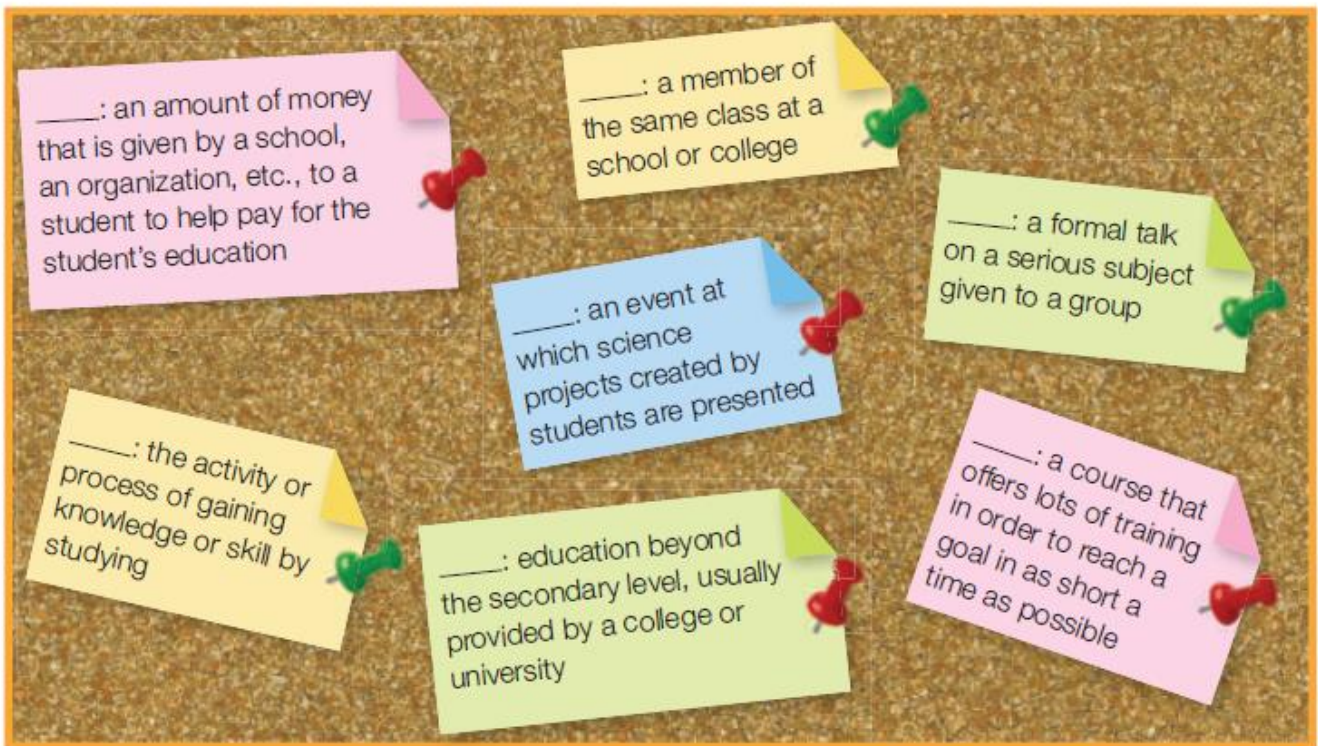
Over to you

- How important are learning and education to you? For people in general?
- What can we achieve when we learn new things?
- Do you think that continual learning leads to self-improvement?
- What connection can you make with the topic of jobs in Unit 1? How are learning and working life linked?

Do you remember?

1. Match these words and phrases related to education with their definition. Check with your partner.

- a. learning b. scholarship c. lecture d. classmate
 e. intensive course f. higher education g. science fair



2. Write the name of the study techniques and strategies in the pictures (1 - 4).



a. _____



b. _____



c. _____



d. _____

LESSON 1

Improve your learning

You will...

- read a webpage.
- write a summary.
- study prefix *ir-* to form antonyms of words.

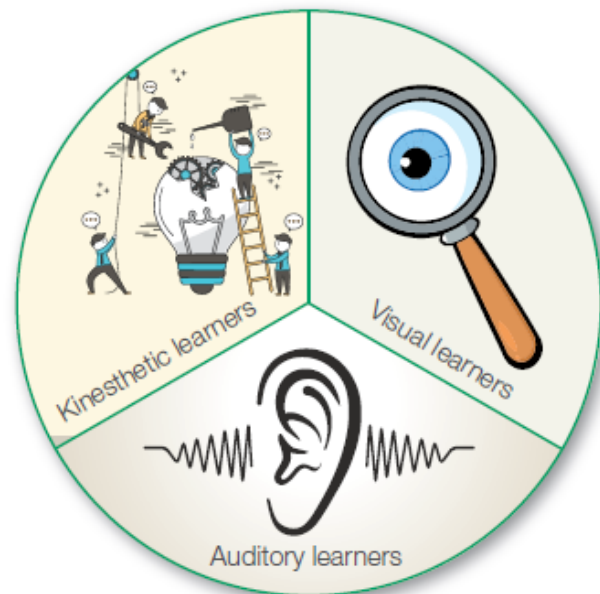
What for?

- To discuss ideas and write some tips about improving the learning process.
- To demonstrate comprehension of an informative text related to ways to improve learning.
- To select and use strategies to support comprehension.

Preparing to read

1. Answer these questions individually. Exchange opinions with your classmates.
 - a. Do you know what your learning style is?
 - b. How could knowing your learning style be beneficial to you, personally?
 - c. How can it be helpful in your interactions with others?
 - d. How do you think this could help you in your studies?
2. **P** Use what you know or find information about different types of learners. Then draw a line from each characteristic to the corresponding area of the diagram.

- Need to see it to know it.
- Prefer hands-on learning.
- Difficulty with written directions.
- Prefer to get information by listening.
- Difficulty with spoken directions.
- Learn better when physical activity is involved.



3. **P** You are going to read about improving learning. Before you start, write a list of three tips according to the different learning styles in exercise 2 (one for each: visual, auditory and kinesthetic).
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

Key words

- highlight
- significant
- overlooked

Strategy in mind

• Skimming

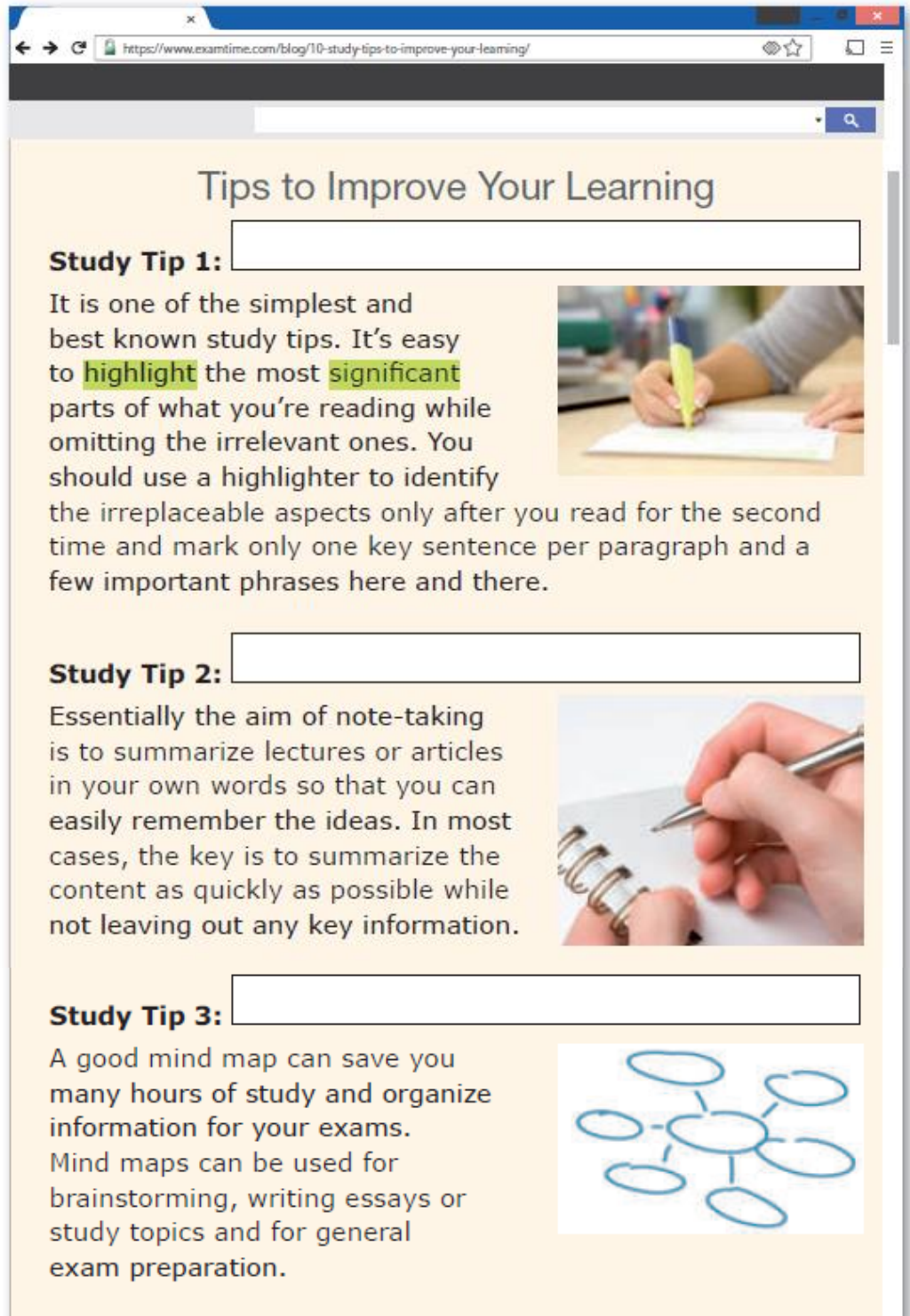
Reading quickly to identify type and purpose of the text.

Smart reading

1. What is the purpose of the text?
 - a. To warn.
 - b. To criticize.
 - c. To instruct.
 - d. To describe.
2. In which tip (1 - 6) can you find a reference to...
 - a. using a highlighter?
 - b. summarizing key ideas?
 - c. the technique being a good tool for language study?
 - d. organizing information for exams?

Focusing on reading


1. Look at the pictures that illustrate these tips and choose one title for each tip. Then, read the article and confirm or correct your ideas. (There is one extra title you do not need to use).
 - a. A rainfall of ideas
 - b. Only what's important
 - c. A good order of ideas
 - d. Associating concepts
 - e. Making your own study notes
 - f. Using images
 - g. Getting into the habit



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.examtyme.com/blog/10-study-tips-to-improve-your-learning/>. The article title is "Tips to Improve Your Learning".


Study Tip 1:

It is one of the simplest and best known study tips. It's easy to **highlight** the most **significant** parts of what you're reading while omitting the irrelevant ones. You should use a highlighter to identify the irreplaceable aspects only after you read for the second time and mark only one key sentence per paragraph and a few important phrases here and there.




Study Tip 2:

Essentially the aim of note-taking is to summarize lectures or articles in your own words so that you can easily remember the ideas. In most cases, the key is to summarize the content as quickly as possible while not leaving out any key information.



Study Tip 3:


A good mind map can save you many hours of study and organize information for your exams. Mind maps can be used for brainstorming, writing essays or study topics and for general exam preparation.



https://www.examttime.com/blog/10-study-tips-to-improve-your-learning/


Study Tip 4:

Using picture cards or flashcards is a particularly effective method of learning when trying to assimilate different facts, dates, formulas or vocabulary. Subjects such as History, Physics, Chemistry and Geography are made much easier if you incorporate flashcards. Picture cards are a good way to learn new vocabulary.




Study Tip 5:

This is another study technique that is ideal for studying in groups. Brainstorming is a great way to expand every possible idea out of any topic. Just get a bunch of friends together. There are no wrong answers when brainstorming - just talk and capture the ideas; you can review afterward.



Study Tip 6:

Organizing your study is one of the most effective study skills and, ironically also one of the most often **overlooked**. Creating a study timetable gives you goals, ends irresponsibility and sets the time in which to study. Having a study timetable as you study is greatly motivational.



In short, we can use any of the above techniques to help make our study process more effective and easier. You can choose any of them depending on the type of result you want to achieve. There are no right or wrong study techniques - you just select the one that is the most adequate for your purpose. Some of them are better to study sets and lists, others help us organize our habits better, while others simply provide us with the correct ideas.

Adapted from: *How to Study: 10 Study Tips to Improve your Learning*. (2013). Retrieved from: <https://www.examttime.com/blog/10-study-tips-to-improve-your-learning/>

Your analysis

- How would you apply any of the ideas to your studies and / or life?
- What other ways to improve the learning process in English would you use?
- Share your ideas with the class.

After reading

Vocabulary in context

1. **P** Read these words paying special attention to the parts in **bold**.

irrelevant **ir**responsibility **ir**replaceable **ir**refutable **ir**regular **ir**revocable

2. In your own words, explain the meaning of the particle in **bold** to your partner. What happens when you add this particle to a word?
3. Find more examples of words that show opposite meaning when adding the particle *ir-*.



4. **G** Share your list with other two pairs and add more examples to it.