

REPEAT GROUP
WEEKEND HOMEWORK for Week 1 (OEAP Unit 1)

LANGUAGE SECTION

Practice 1. Here are some Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) about METU Library. Read the answers and complete the questions.

1. _____ in the library?

You can buy a CD-ROM in the photocopy room at the entrance of the Library.

2. _____ the due dates of my books?

To check the due dates of your books, you can view your library account online through the Library's website.

3. _____ if I lose something at the library?

Personal belongings left in the library are kept at the Lost and Found.

4. _____ when I'm off campus?

Yes. You just need a web browser and Internet connection to search the Library Catalogue.

5. _____ in the library?

Yes, there are lockers on the second floor and the third floor.

6. _____ electronic journals related to my subject?

You'll find the lists of e-journals classified by name and subject in the E-Journal Search page.

7. _____ in the library?

Yes, you can get printouts and photocopies in the photocopy room at the entrance of the library.

8. _____ a special section for current books?

Yes. Current books are in the *Popular Books* section on the third floor.

9. I'm not a METU member. _____ to use the METU Library collection?

You have to bring an entry form stating that you need to use the METU Library resources for research purposes.

10. _____ to access an e-journal in the library?

No, you don't. You can access e-journals without a password.

Practice 2. Read part of a letter criticizing the education system in the USA and fill in the blanks using the correct forms of the verbs given – present or past simple or progressive.

It is September again and most of the kids (1)_____ (go) back to school, or going for the first time, but it (2)_____ (be) like it used to be. I (3)_____ (go) to school from the late '40s through the early '60s, and back then, the goal (4)_____ (be) to learn, and we (5)_____ (learn) many things. Instead of kindergarten and pre-kindergarten, we (6)_____ (start) school in the first grade. For a child starting school, learning to get along with peers (7)_____ (be) a natural result of classroom and playground interaction. Also, it (8)_____ (hurt) that most parents were exactly that: parents! They (9)_____ (teach) their children to behave and have respect for authority and not talk back to their teachers.

Way back then, report cards (10) _____ (be) totally different from what they (11)_____ (be) today. First of all, you (12)_____ (have to) earn your grade. At least half the report card was devoted to something called Citizenship. You (13)_____ (grade) on citizenship. Citizenship (14)_____ (include) areas like Courtesy, Cooperation, Effort, Orderliness and Self-reliance.

It (15)_____ (be) that way for a lot of kids today. Education (16)_____ (be) much less than it (17)_____ (be) in the past. Computers (18)_____ (be) everywhere, but valuable research skills are lost. Research today (19)_____ (mean) logging onto Google or Wikipedia or even YouTube for information.

Today, high school graduates can barely read on an 8th grade level. In Texas, there (20)_____ (be) a test called TAKS (Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills) that students must pass at specific points. Teachers (21)_____ (evaluate) on how many of their students pass the TAKS, so they end up teaching to the test. They (22)_____ (bother) to teach anything that is not directly related to the test.

Unfortunately, public education today (23)_____ (be) a *lost cause in many parts of the country. Federal regulation, federal funding, and a general *dumbing down of the curriculum (24)_____ (destroy) the quality of education.

What (25)_____ (leave)? Self-education, home schooling, internet-based schools. None of these (26) _____ (be) perfect, but they (27)_____ (work). All of the choices just listed (28)_____ (be) far better than public schools.

Regards,

Richard M.

***lost cause:** something that cannot be achieved

***dumbing down:** lowering the level of difficulty and the intellectual content of something

WRITING SECTION

Practice 1. Order the words and write simple sentences.

1. in / to medieval times / organized education / Norway / dates back

2. the graduates of / in / more than 90 % of / the Royal Academy of Music / the music profession / are actively working

3. the Academy's teaching staff / highly-respected performers / make up / composers / and

4. enrol online / cannot / you / if / log in to Uconnect / do not / you

5. did / Barack Obama / Columbia University / graduate from / when

6. the University of Pennsylvania / did / graduate from / Donald Trump

7. centre of scientific research / the second half of / Moscow State University / the most important / in / Russia / became / the 19th century / in

8. its beautiful campus / Peking University / well-known for / is / with lakes and greenery

9. the oldest / university libraries / is / one of / in / largest / Russia / and / St Petersburg University Research Library

10. students / from more than 140 countries / the University of Glasgow / worldwide / welcomes

Practice 2. Read the information about Bilkent University and write sentences. Connect them using AND, BUT, and OR.

BILKENT UNIVERSITY

Programmes of study, number of students

- nine faculties
- four schools
- six institutes
- 29 undergraduate programmes
- 58 graduate programmes
- 13,000 students
- student exchange program agreements, 297 universities around world



Accommodation

- dormitories on campus
- studio flats located near campus

History

- first private university in Turkey
- 1984: founded ; 1986: started to admit students
- name Bilkent: abbreviation of the Turkish phrase “bilim kenti” for “city of science”

Practice 3. Read the paragraph and find TWO sentences that do not fit in.

(1) I believe that people should begin learning a foreign language when they are children because childhood is the best time to learn a foreign language. (2) Research suggests that there is a “critical period” for learning languages, and it is widely believed that this period lasts until puberty. (3) During the critical period, the human brain is specifically sensitive to linguistic input. (4) Learning gets harder with age. (5) This enables children to internalize grammatical rules and master pronunciation. (6) That is why children become better learners of a foreign language. (7) Some children are afraid to make mistakes when they are speaking a foreign language. (8) If people start learning a foreign language when they are children, they are very likely to become good speakers of that language.

READING SECTION

TEXT 1 U.S. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

There are many parents in the U.S. today who are not satisfied with the education that their children are receiving in public schools. They are worried about a number of changes that are taking place **there**, and most of them are concerned about the quality of the education that young people are receiving. These parents think that their children are not learning enough in school, and some researchers agree with **them**. According to recent studies, the number of high school students who cannot read is increasing. Also, the number of students who have difficulty with simple mathematics is increasing. Even students who graduate from high school and go to college show a depressing lack of knowledge. In a geography class at a large university, 40% of the students could not find London on a map, 41% could not find Los Angeles, and almost 9% could not find the city where they were attending college.

There are a number of possible reasons why students are not receiving a good basic education in public schools. First, classes are sometimes too large. In some city schools, for example, there are often between forty and fifty students in a class. Then, there are many teachers who do not know enough about the subjects that they are teaching. The college programmes which train future teachers are not always good and do not always attract the top students. Finally, according to some people, computers and the Internet are also to blame. Computers and tablets are widely used in schools, and students grow to depend on their tablets for information. They spend less time reading and writing at school and cannot develop critical thinking skills.

A. What do the following refer to?

1. 'there' (line 3): _____
2. 'them' (line 7): _____

B. Mark the best choice.

1. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
 - a) Parents in the U.S. are dissatisfied with the quality of education in public schools.
 - b) Students are not learning enough in public schools.
 - c) Students depend too much on computers for information.
 - d) Students are not receiving a quality education in public schools for several reasons.

C. Complete the following sentences.

1. Recent research findings support the parents who believe that _____ .
2. Two reasons why students are not receiving a good education are _____ and _____ .

TEXT 2 COOPERATIVE EDUCATION

‘Cooperative education’ is a significant innovation in university education programmes, and **it** has found increasing favour in recent years. Cooperative education makes full-time work in industry, business, or government a part of the programme. Thus, by alternating semesters of study with work related to that study, ‘co-op’ students receive valuable job training while earning money for tuition. The programme makes advanced schooling more meaningful and realistic.

Universities like the idea of cooperative education, not only for its educational value but also because such programmes aid **them** in expanding enrolments. With a large number of students spending time away from school working, universities can accept more students without increasing the number of buildings and teaching staff.

Mark the best choice.

1. Line 1, ‘it’ refers to _____.
 - a) university education
 - b) cooperative education
 - c) a significant innovation
 - d) education programmes

2. Line 7, ‘them’ refers to _____.
 - a) enrolments
 - b) educational values
 - c) universities
 - d) programmes

3. Which of the following states the main idea of the first paragraph?
 - a) Job training in industry, business or government has always been a part of a university education programme.
 - b) Students cannot go to university because tuition fees are too high.
 - c) Cooperative education programmes at universities involve full-time work in industry, business and government.
 - d) Many universities have adopted a cooperative education programme because students benefit both financially and professionally from such a programme.

4. ‘Co-op’ programmes allow universities to increase _____.
 - a) the number of their teaching staff
 - b) the number of their buildings
 - c) the number of their students
 - d) their tuition fees

VOCABULARY SECTION

Practice 1. Fill each gap with a suitable word from the box below. DO NOT CHANGE the form of the words. Use each word only ONCE. Be careful! There are more words than you need.

allience	phenomenon	tertiary	available	achieve
graduated	enrol	orientation	expand	finacially-driven
proportion	trend	host	fund	

1. The _____ programme provides new students with valuable information about university life.
2. The report shows that poor families spend a larger _____ of their income on food.
3. More than 60% of American high school graduates start some form of _____ education.
4. Kofi Annan _____ from Macalester College in Minnesota in 1961 with a degree in economics.
5. Therapists help their clients to set realistic goals. They also help them to work towards and _____ those goals.
6. Healthcare is a basic human right, and it should be made _____ to everyone.
7. Fifteen universities from across Asia have formed a consortium called the *Asian Universities _____*. A joint statement from member universities said: "We believe that higher education will play an increasingly important role in future Asian societies."
8. A lot of students here do not think for themselves – they just follow the latest _____.
9. Most students who _____ on geology courses do not intend to become geologists.
10. The local language school is looking for _____ families who students can stay with.

Practice 2. Complete the sentences with the nouns or verbs given.

1. a) Their _____ is to take English 211 next year.
b) They _____ us to take English 211 next year.
(advise / advice)
2. a) Our school gives students the skills that they need in order to _____ success at university.
b) These tests aim to measure students' academic _____.
(achieve / achievement)
3. a) You must submit your _____ before January 1.
b) Anyone interested can _____ for membership.
(apply / application)
4. a) According to statistics from UNESCO, the US, the UK, France and Australia _____ the most number of international students.
b) For many students, the _____ of studying in the US is the renowned higher education programs.
(attract / attraction)
5. a) With support and _____ from their teachers, the students decided to organize a fundraiser.
b) Tutors _____ students to talk about their experiences freely.
(encourage / encouragement)