

Exercise 3 Page.9

3 Getting Meaning from Context This exercise will help you with vocabulary that you will find in the first reading selection. Read the sentences. Figure out the meanings of the underlined words from the context and write them on the lines.

1. On the one hand, there are many advantages to this system. On the other hand, there are also several drawbacks.

on the one hand = from one point of view ~ من وجهة نظر

on the other hand = From another point of view..~ من وجهة نظر أخرى..

2. In a number of countries, education is both compulsory—required—and universal, available to everyone, at least in primary school (elementary school).

compulsory = Required..~ الزامی

universal = Available to everyone..~ متوفر للجميع

primary school = Elementary School..~ المدرسة الابتدائية

3. There are many more schools in cities than in rural areas.

rural = Areas outside the cities..~ [countryside..~] المناطق الريفية

4. Public schools are all both free and egalitarian; all students are considered equal and learn the same material.

egalitarian = Equal..~ متساوي

5. College students need great discipline; in order to make time for their studies, they need the self-control to give up hobbies, sports, and social life.

discipline = Self-control..~ انضباط

6. Results on these exams affect the entire family because there is high status, or social position, for a whole family in which children have high test scores.

entire = Whole..~ كل

status = Social position..~ الوضع الاجتماعي

7. Students themselves decide if they want college-preparatory or vocational classes in high school; no national exam determines this for them.

determines = decide..~ يقرر ~ يحدد

Exercise 2 Pg. 15 – 16

2 Understanding Pronoun Reference Look back at the reading selection "Campus Life is Changing" to find the meanings of the following pronouns. What does each pronoun refer to?

1. they (Paragraph A, line 2) most undergraduate students
2. they (Paragraph A, line 8) Nontraditional students..~
3. them (Paragraph A, line 15) Nontraditional students..~
4. their (Paragraph D, line 37) Students in a sensing group
5. their (Paragraph E, line 41) Students..~
6. them (Paragraph F, line 55) Professors..~

Exercise 1 Pg.18

assignments

contrast

cultural

culture

goals

individualism

lectures

methods

traditions

Education in North America and Asia

In a Western society, such as the United States or Canada, that has many national, religious, and cultural¹ differences, people highly value individualism²—the differences among people—and independent thinking. Students do not often memorize information. Instead, they find answers themselves, and they express their ideas in class discussion. At an early age, students learn to form their own ideas and opinions.

In most Asian societies, by contrast³, the people have the same language, history, and culture⁴. Perhaps for this reason, the educational system in much of Asia reflects society's belief in group traditions⁵ and goals⁶ rather than individualism. Children in China, Japan, and Korea often work together and help one another on assignments⁷. In the classroom, the teaching methods⁸ are often very formal. The teacher lectures⁹, and the students listen. There is not much discussion. Instead, the students recite rules or information that they have memorized.

Exercise 3 Pg.19

3 Words in Phrases As you read, it's important to begin noticing words that often go together. Go back to the paragraphs on pages 13–15. Find words to complete the following phrases and write them in the blanks. Most are prepositions, but two are verbs.

Paragraph A

1. lived in a dormitory on campus
2. many attend college part-time (verb)
3. access to information technology

Paragraph D

4. are at a disadvantage

Paragraph E

5. tutor children in trouble

Paragraph F

6. life is different because of technology
7. are available to everyone
8. students take exams (verb)