

ACADEMIC STUDY

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Part 1

1. List the five main points which the lecturer will address.
2. What is the purpose of the individual appointments that Study Support and Development Team offer to students?

Part 2

3. What other services does the team offer?
4. What sort of medical condition do dyslexic people have?

Part 3

5. What aspect of the study support system is the lecturer particularly impressed by?
6. How important for you to have motivation?
7. I.E.S.P. Unit play a major role in university language support. What does it provide for international students?
8. In what way does the Writing Advisory Clinic help students?

Part 4

9. What is the purpose of the counselling service?
10. The Student Counselling Service helps overseas students suffering from loneliness. What does the speaker say about the possible cause of the loneliness for them?
11. The Student Counselling Service provides confidentiality. What does this mean?
12. What is 'Peer Support' service?

Part 5

13. What does the Career Advisory Service do for students?
14. What can you find in the Career Advisory Service website?

15. Where can non-EU students go for further useful career advice?

Part 6

16. Why is it important to be an independent learner at UK universities?

17. Give three examples of the useful skills that are taught in the Pre-session course that are necessary for academic study?

18. What happens if a student plagiarises his or her work? How do Universities identify plagiarism?

19. What other advice does the lecturer give at the end of this part?

Part 7

20. What is a 'buddy system' for studying? Why is it useful?

21. Why does the lecturer advise students to take on lots of liquid (water)?

22. What sleeping habit does the lecturer suggest for students?

23. What happened to the lecturer's friend while he was preparing his dissertation?

Part 8

24. According to the lecturer, why are dictionaries useful?

Key

1.
 - 1) study support
 - 2) language support
 - 3) student counselling
 - 4) future careers
 - 5) time management while studying independently
2. Students can discuss any aspect of study, or anything else they like at this appointment. It is a like going to a personal tutor.
3. Study guides and workshops (classes on particular type of study problem), dyslexia assessment, advice on exam preparation, essay writing, motivation matter, time management and organisation.
4. Dyslexic people have difficulty in reading and spelling words correctly.
5. The team tries to deal with students as individuals and takes them case by case, because each individual has a different problem.
6. Motivation is very important. It is what makes you get up in the morning, and makes you go to do something useful for your future.

7. This programme provides classes in academic writing, speaking and listening, as well as language laboratory sessions and writing advisory service.
8. It will give advice to students on how they can improve a draft e.g. organisation, but will not correct it for students.
9. To help students deal with any problems they might have e.g. stress or lack of motivation, and dealing with loneliness, a problem faced by many international students.
10. According to the speaker, living and studying through a foreign language amongst native speaker students can make one feel alienated against the people, by feeling homesick, by finding it difficult to make friends.
11. It means that anything said to the student counsellor is completely private between the student and the counsellor, and it won't be recorded, written down, if you do not want it to be.
12. It is a service where fellow students suggest ways of students' making friends, building up a team of people who support each other.
13. They provide advice about career possibilities in the UK and in overseas students' own countries in different areas.
14. Students can find useful links about work permits, prospects website, higher education and research opportunities.
15. The Student Advice Centre in the Student Union.
16. In the UK, students are expected to take control of their own learning and will not be told what to do all the time by lecturers or professors.
17.
 - 1) Knowing your reading purpose before reading helps effective reading.
 - 2) Taking lecture notes.
 - 3) Practise how to participate effectively in seminars .
18. Plagiarism is heavily penalised. Nowadays, there are very sophisticated detection methods using Information Technology, such as detection service disc or software.
19. Students should not miss seminars and lectures.
20. Working together with a buddy (a friend) as a team sharing information from lectures and notes. It is very useful to fill gaps of knowledge.
21. According to the speaker, water helps you concentrate and is good for your health.
22. He recommends that students do not work late hours.
23. He became addicted to coffee as he stayed up all night working on his dissertation.
24.
 - 1) It gives you a range of definitions of the word you look up.
 - 2) It tells you how to pronounce words.
 - 3) It gives you word frequency.