

UOW College Hong Kong / Community College of City University
Student English Enhancement Unit (SEE U)
Daily English Practice

Week 9

#192 Learning Method: Teaching, writing, spacing, changing, taking a break and sub-dividing

Skills/ Objectives: Reading, Listening and Writing Skills

PART 1: Before you read...

Preparatory questions

Qt 1: Do you know there are six scientifically proven ways to learn faster and retain what you have learned well? Try to find out from the article of this exercise.

The answer to Qt 1 will be provided in the next set of exercises.

The answers to relevant questions in the preceding set of exercises (Method of learning – Peer Learning) are as follows:

Qt 2: Do you know how peer learning can help you achieve higher grades in your study?

Ans to Qt2:

Peer learning is not a single, undifferentiated educational strategy. It encompasses a broad sweep of activities. For example, researchers from the University of Ulster identified 10 different models of peer learning (Griffiths, Housten and Lazenbatt, 1995). These ranged from the traditional proctor model, in which senior students tutor junior students, to the more innovative learning cells, in which students in the same year form partnerships to assist each other with both course content and personal concerns. Other models involved discussion seminars, private study groups, parrainage (a buddy system) or counseling, peer-assessment schemes, collaborative project or laboratory work, projects in different sized (cascading) groups, workplace mentoring and community activities.

Vocabulary

1. Edge (n): advantage and strength over others
2. Counterintuitive (adj): not happening in the way you expect it to
3. Interweaving (adj): twisted together and become inseparable.

PART 2: Article for Reading

Read the following article posted on the internet to learn six methods for improving your power at study:

Six Brain Hacks To Learn Anything Faster
<https://www.fastcompany.com/90493728/we-gave-our-employees-a-stimulus-package-other-employers-should-do-the-same>

PART 3: Listening Comprehension

Listen to the following video posted on YouTube to practise your listening skills and learn more about the topic:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N5R-RX4fbbk>

PART 4: Writing Practice

Have you ever wondered what the word “mean” means in the following sentence found in the article?

Whether it's a new technology, a foreign language, or an advanced skill, staying competitive often means learning new things.

Obviously, the basic meaning of “mean” has to do with the intended content of a message, i.e., the meaning of something. However, the meaning of the word “mean” actually has a number of associated variants as follows:

- (a) Implication: The word can imply a certain message which is not directly spoken. Look at the following example:
e.g., Going to reside overseas means she will never see her boyfriend again.
e.g., Leaving the meeting room means objection to the proposal.
- (b) For emphasis
e.g., I want you to do this for me. And I mean now.
- (c) Indicating significance
e.g., My wedding ring means a lot to me.

To deepen your understanding, please write a sentence of each of the three variant meanings of “mean” above and send your work to a SEE U teacher at: see.u@cccu.edu.hk.

Remember! Our SEE U teachers are always ready to give you feedback.