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To: IELTS Prep Group
Subj: IELTS Reading lesson 3-1-2017

Lesson Objective

The student shall be able to use "power words" as part of their oral vocabulary, read and comprehend both social and business language and demonstrate effective oral communication skills

Section One Vocabulary

Evaluation Criteria: Ability to understand definitions of English vocabulary

MATCH THE WORD WITH THE CORRECT DEFINITION

| VOCABULARY | DEFINITIONS |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. CATALYST (noun) | A. first in order in any series, sequence, etc. |
| 2. EMPOWER (verb) | B. To change in form, appearance, or structure; metamorphose. |
| 3. TRANSFORMATIVE (verb) | C. Characteristic of or appropriate to the drama, especially in involving conflict or contrast; vivid; moving. |
| 4. LITERATE (adjective) | D. next after the first in order, place, time, etc. |
| 5. DRAMATIC (adjective) | E. A condition or practice conducive to the preservation of health, as cleanliness. |
| 6. HYGIENE (noun) | F. Able to read and write. |
| 7. PRIMARY (adjective) | G. To give power or authority to; authorize, especially by legal or official means. |
| 8. SECONDARY (adjective) | H. A person or thing that precipitates an event or change. |

Section Two: Reading Comprehension and Pronunciation skills.

Evaluation Criteria: Ability to effectively read and comprehend written English in a social or business environment.

ARTICLE 1 (A)

Education

Source

1. Education lights every stage of the journey to a better life, especially for the poor and the most vulnerable. Education's unique power to act as a *catalyst* for wider development goals can only be fully realized, however, if it is equitable. That means making special efforts to ensure that all children and young people – regardless of their family income, where they live, their gender, their ethnicity, whether they are disabled – can benefit equally from its transformative power.

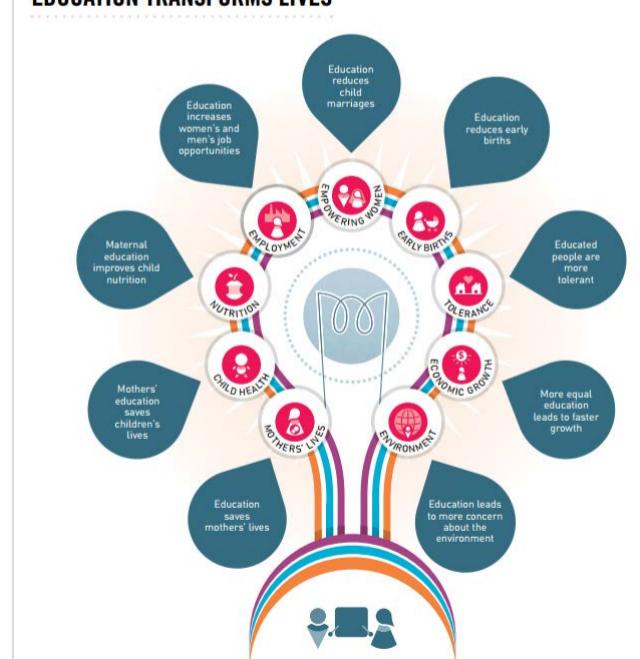
Education *empowers* girls and young women, in particular, by increasing their chances of getting jobs, staying healthy and participating fully in society – and it boosts their children's chances of leading healthy lives. To unlock the wider benefits of education, all children need the chance to complete not only primary school but also lower secondary school. And access to schooling is not enough on its own: education needs to be of good quality so that children actually learn. Given education's *transformative* power, it needs to be a central part of any post-2015 global development framework.



2. A mother's education is crucial for her own health. Every day, almost 800 women die from preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth, including pre-eclampsia, bleeding, infections and unsafe abortion. Educated women are more likely to avoid these dangers, by adopting simple and low cost practices to maintain *hygiene*, by reacting to symptoms, and by making sure a skilled attendant is present at birth.

- Education reforms increased education attainment among young women by 1.8 years in Kenya, accounting for a 34% decline in the maternal mortality ratio.
- In Nepal, 49% of *literate* mothers have a skilled attendant at birth, compared with 18% of mothers who are not literate. The benefits of being literate when it comes to having a skilled attendant at birth can be far greater for mothers from poor households.
- In Cameroon, 54% of literate mothers from poor households have the benefit of a skilled attendant, compared with 19% of mothers who are not literate.

EDUCATION TRANSFORMS LIVES



3. Educating girls can save millions of lives. There are few more *dramatic* illustrations of the power of education than the estimate that the lives of 2.1 million children under 5 were saved between 1990 and 2009 because of improvements in girls' education. Education is one of the most powerful ways of improving children's health. Educated mothers are better informed about specific diseases, so they can take measures to prevent them. They can recognize signs of illness early seek advice and act on it.

- India and Nigeria account for more than a third of child deaths worldwide. If all women in both countries had completed **secondary** education, the under-5 mortality rate would have been 61% lower in India and 43% lower in Nigeria, saving 1.35 million children's lives.

4. The following provides more details about education factors in other parts of the world.

- In Burkina Faso, if all women completed **primary** education, the under-5 mortality rate would fall by 46%; if they completed secondary education, it would fall by 76%. In low income countries, mothers who have completed primary school are 12% more likely than mothers with no education to seek appropriate health care when their child has symptoms of diarrhea.
- In sub-Saharan Africa, which accounts for 70% of the world's HIV infections, 91% of literate women know that HIV is not transmitted by sharing food, compared with 72% of those who are not literate.
- In the Arab States, a one-year increase in maternal education is associated with a 23% decrease in the number of children under the age of five dying from pneumonia.
- In Cameroon, where the female secondary gross enrolment ratio was 47% in 2011, if all women had had secondary education, the incidence of malaria would have dropped from 28% to 19%.

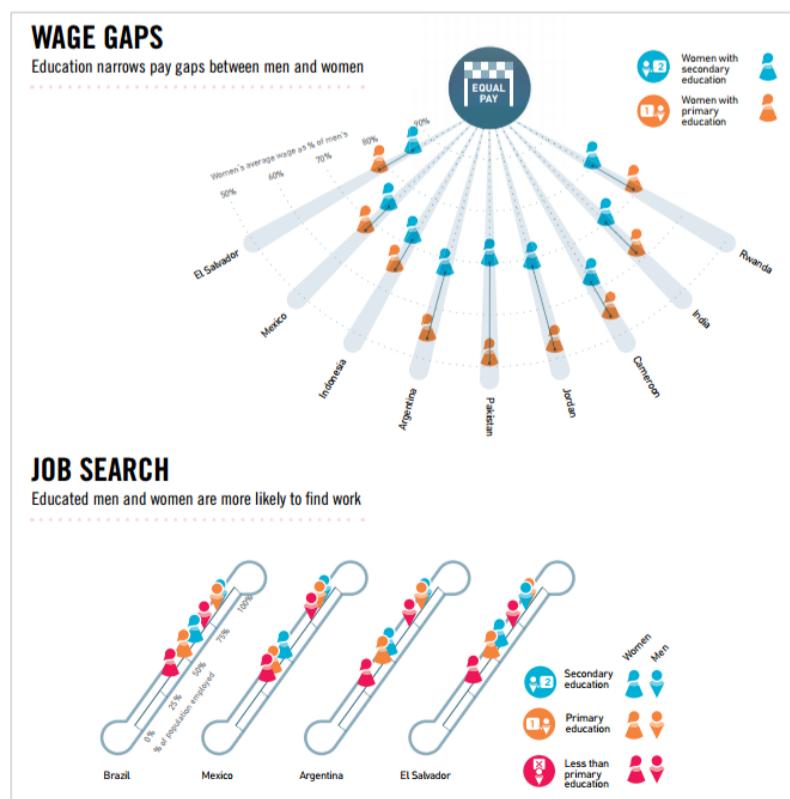
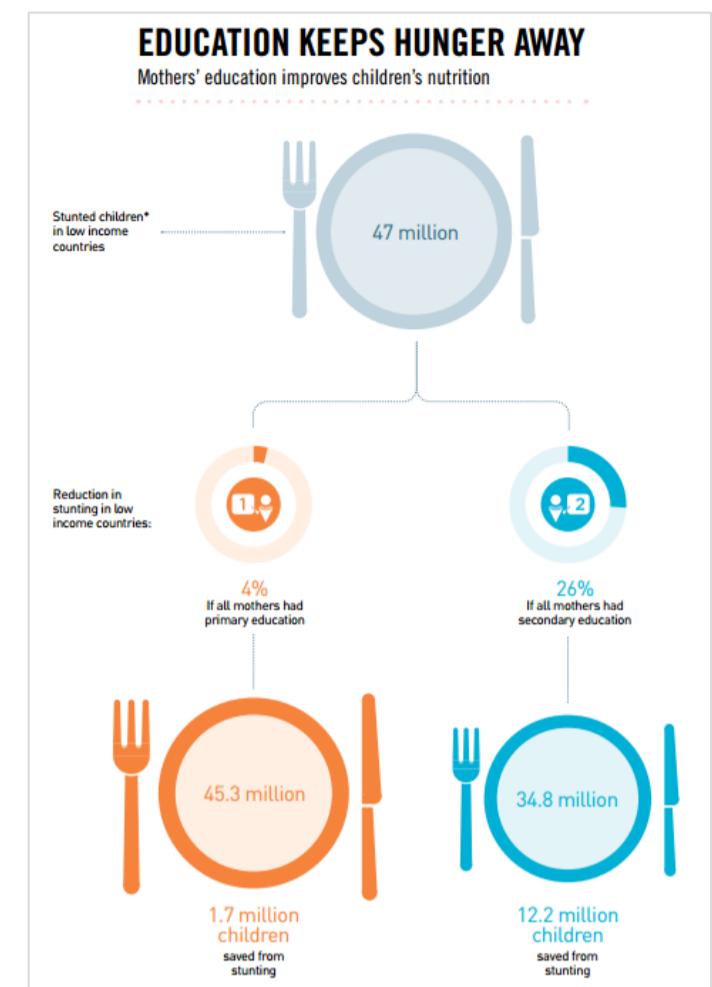
5. Education is vital to eliminate malnutrition in the long term – especially education that empowers women. Malnutrition is the underlying cause of more than a third of global child deaths. Educated mothers are more likely to ensure that their children receive the best nutrients to help them prevent or fight off ill health, know more about appropriate health and hygiene practices, and have more power in the home to make sure children's nutrition needs are met.

- In South Asia, 22 million fewer children would be stunted if all mothers reached secondary education.
- In Honduras, the chances of children being stunted – short for their age – is 54% if they are born to mothers with less than primary education, falling to 33% for those born to mothers with primary education, and to 10% if they are born to mothers with at least secondary education.
- By age 1 – when adverse effects of malnutrition on life prospects are likely to be irreversible – in Viet Nam, children whose mothers have reached lower secondary education are 67% less likely to be stunted than those whose mothers have no education.
- In the United Republic of Tanzania, children aged 6 months to 23 months whose mothers had at least secondary education were almost twice as likely to consume food rich in micronutrients as children whose mothers had less than primary education.

6. Education empowers women to overcome discrimination. Girls and young women who are educated have greater awareness of their rights, and greater confidence and freedom to make decisions that affect their lives, improve their own and their children's health and chances of survival, and boost their work prospects. One in eight girls is married by the age of 15 in sub-Saharan Africa and South and West Asia, and one in seven has given birth by the age of 17. Ensuring that girls stay in school is one of the most effective ways of averting child marriage and early birth. Education is also a key factor in hastening the demographic transition to lower birth and mortality rates.

7. Specific examples include:

- In Ethiopia, 32% of girls with less than primary education were married before the age of 15, compared with less than 9% of those with secondary education.
- In Angola, the fertility rate of a woman with no education was 7.8 children, compared with 5.9 children for a woman with primary education and 2.5 children for a woman with secondary education or more.
- In Pakistan, while only 30% of women with no education believe they can have a say over the number of children they have, the share increases to 52% among women with primary education and to 63% among women with lower secondary education.



If all countries expanded their school systems at the same rate as the Republic of Korea and Singapore, there would be almost 850 million fewer people in the world by 2050 than if enrolment rates remained at 2000 levels.

- 8.** Education is indispensable in strengthening the bonds that hold communities and societies together. Education helps people understand democracy, promotes the tolerance and trust that underpin it, and motivates people to participate in politics. Education's role is especially vital in regions and countries where lack of tolerance is associated with violence and conflict. Across 18 sub-Saharan African countries, those of voting age with primary education are 1.5 times more likely to express support for democracy than those with no education, and the level doubles among those who have completed secondary education.

- In Tunisia, while only 22% of those with less than primary education agree that democracy, despite its drawbacks, is the best system of governance, 38% of those with secondary education do so.

9. Specifically:

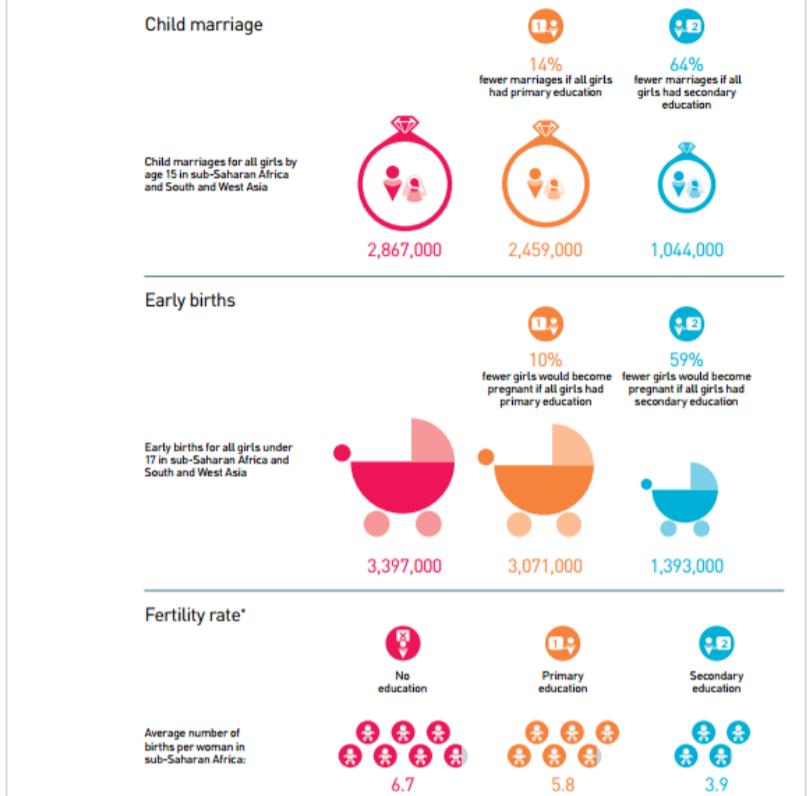
- In Turkey, citizens with secondary education are around twice as likely as those with only primary schooling to sign a petition and participate in a peaceful demonstration.
- In Central and Eastern Europe, those with secondary education are 16% less likely than those who have not completed secondary education to express intolerance towards immigrants. In India, those with secondary education were 19% less likely to express intolerance towards people speaking a different language compared with those with less than primary education.
- In countries in sub-Saharan Africa, the risk of conflict in the areas with the highest education inequality is almost double that of the areas that have the lowest education inequality.

- 10.** Equal education boosts economic growth. Education not only helps individuals escape poverty by developing the skills they need to improve their livelihoods, but also generates productivity gains that boost economic growth substantially. For growth to reduce poverty, however, it needs to overcome inequality by improving the lives of the poorest and marginalized the most. Education is vital to achieve this goal because it can help ensure that the benefits of growth are fairly shared.

- In 1965, adults in East Asia and the Pacific had, on average, spent 2.7 more years in school than those in sub-Saharan Africa. Over a 45-year period, average annual growth in income per capita was 3.4% in East Asia and the Pacific, but 0.8% in sub-Saharan Africa. The difference in education levels explains about half of the difference in growth.
- In Guatemala, adults just had 3.6 years of schooling, on average, in 2005. If Guatemala had matched the regional average, it could have more than doubled its average annual growth rate between 2005 and 2010.
- If education inequality in sub-Saharan Africa had been halved to the level of Latin America and the Caribbean, the annual per capita growth rate over 2005–2010 would have been 47% higher.

LEARNING LESSENS EARLY MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS

Women with higher levels of education are less likely to get married or have children at an early age



EDUCATED GROWTH

Education equality accelerates prosperity

