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READING PASSAGE 2
You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 14-26, which are based on Reading Passage 2.

Less Television, Less Violence and Aggression

Cutting back on television, video, and video games reduces acts of aggression among schoolchildren, according to a study by Dr. Thomas Robinson and others from the Stanford University School of Medicine. The study, published in the January 2009 issue of the *Journal of Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine*, found that third- and fourth-grade students who took part in a curriculum to reduce their TV, video, and video game use engaged in fewer acts of verbal and physical aggression than their peers. The study took place in two similar low-income, California, elementary schools. Students in one

school underwent an 18-lesson, 6-month program designed to limit their media usage, while the others did not. Both groups of students had similar reports of aggressive behavior at the beginning of the study. After the six-month program, however, the two groups had very real differences. The students who cut back on their TV time engaged in an hour less of verbal aggression per hour and reduced 2.4 incidents more of their classmates as aggressive over the program.

Physical acts of violence, parental reports of aggressive behavior, and perception of a mean and scary world also decreased, but the authors suggest further study to clarify these results. Although many studies have shown that children who watch a lot of TV are more likely to act violently, this report further verifies that television, video, and video games actually cause the violent behavior, and it is among the first to evaluate a solution to the problem. Teachers of the intervention school included the program in their existing curriculum. Early lessons encouraged students to keep track of and report on the time they spent watching TV or video, or playing video games, to motivate them to limit those activities on their own. The initial lessons were followed by TV Turnoff, an organization that encourages less TV viewing. For two days, students were challenged to go without television, video, or video games. After that, teachers encouraged the students to stay within a media allowance of seven hours per week. Almost all students participated in the Turnoff, and revealed how they sought for the following week. Additional lesson materials offered to use their time more selectively, and many of the final lessons had students themselves acknowledge reducing screen activities.

This study by no means the first to find a link between television and violence. Virtually all of 8,500 research articles on the subject in the past 40 years have shown the same relationship, according to the American Academy of Pediatrics, among the most recent studies is Dr. Leonard E. Kravitz, which found that exposure to television violence in childhood is the strongest predictor of aggressive behavior later in life. In addition, a 2008 study by Dr. Robinson and others found that the introduction of television to the United States and Canada major news channel 20 to 30 years after the introduction of television, after the first TV generation grew up.

Conversely, limited the pattern in South Africa, where television broadcasts were banned until 1975. Murder rates in South Africa remained relatively steady from the mid-1980s through the mid-1990s. By 1997, however, the murder rate had increased 100 percent from its 1975 level. The murder rates in the United States and Canada had doubled off in the meantime. Criminologists study means that the medium of television, not just the content, provokes violence and the current study by Dr. Robinson supports that conclusion. The Turnoff did not significantly lower violent television, nor did the following education period. Reducing television in general reduces aggressive behavior. Even television that is not violent is more violent than not the and may lead viewers to believe that violence is being glamorized, and is viable solution to problems. Also, excessive television of any content, as of the time to interact with real people. Watching too much TV may inhibit the skills and patience we need to get along with others without resorting to aggression. TV, as a result, provokes aggression and violence. The best solution is to turn it off.

Questions 14-20
Complete the summary using words from the box below.
Write your answers in boxes 14-20 on your Answer Sheet.

A study that was published in January 2009 found that when children (14) _____ less, they behaved less (15) _____. Students in a California elementary school participated in the study, which lasted (16) _____. By the end of the study, the children's behavior had changed. For example, the students (17) _____ the children that caused the (18) _____. This reduced TV time, so on any day, they (19) _____ near the end of the study, the students began to support watching (20) _____.

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