

# ỨNG DỤNG SCANNING TRONG READING IELTS

## CẤP ĐỘ DỄ

### Discussion

The behaviors enacted on Facebook when seeking information about a possible or realized romantic partner can be categorized into the **three uncertainty reduction strategy types** as defined by Berger and Calabrese: passive, **active**, and interactive. These findings indicate that perceptions of normative Facebook Behavior vary across stages of relationships. Additionally, although men and women did not differ in their perceptions of **active strategies**, women believed passive strategies to be more common across all **relationship stages**. Women also believed interactive strategies were more common during the dating and exclusively dating stages than men did.

The results of this study show that normative and acceptable behaviors online change as the **stage of a relationship** changes. **Passive information seeking strategies, such as looking through a target's pictures and scrolling through his or her timeline posts**, were found to be more normative before a couple begins dating than after a romantic relationship has been established. This pattern may occur as potential partners do not know each other very well at first, and it may seem inappropriate to employ other strategies, such as directly asking the target, given the lack of familiarity between parties. Given passive strategies can be accomplished privately and relatively easily through SNSs, they may be optimal at early **stages of the relationship** wherein **investment and intimacy are typically low**.

**Active strategies**, including friend requesting an interest's friends or family members, were found to be least normative before face-to-face interaction and **most acceptable once individuals were exclusively dating**. This finding is not surprising considering that meeting the parents and other network members is often perceived as an indicator of commitment to the relationship and potential for longevity. Therefore, engaging in this behavior before deemed appropriate may be seen as intrusive or as a sign that the partner is too obsessed with the relationship<sup>30,42</sup> and may lead to negative outcomes.

One **unexpected finding** concerning active strategies was the dip in normativity from face-to-face interaction to nonexclusive dating. One reason why these types of behaviors may be less acceptable during this phase may be because of the implications of casual dating, wherein neither partner is expected to invest too heavily in the relationship. If one partner starts reaching out to a romantic interest's friends or family while nonexclusively dating, he or she may be seen as clingy or too attached. By the time the relationship is exclusive, this may seem like a natural act of network integration as the relationship becomes more committed and serious.

*(Trích: Romantic relationship stages and social networking sites: uncertainty reduction strategies and perceived relational norms on facebook, Fox, J., & Anderegg, C. (2014)*

**Lưu ý: Câu hỏi và thông tin phân tích có cùng màu với nhau.**

### **1. What is an example of a passive information seeking strategy?**

**Keyword:** “example”, “passive information strategy”.

**Scan:** Từ trên xuống.

- Thấy từ “such as” như dấu hiệu của một ví dụ sắp đưa ra.

### **2. At what relationship stage are investment and intimacy typically low?**

**Keyword:** “relationship stage”, “investment”, “intimacy”, low”

**Scan:** từ trên xuống theo đường zic-zac.

- Thấy từ “relationship stage” ở đoạn đầu tiên: không liên quan đến “investment” hay “intimacy”.
- Thấy từ “stage of a relationship” ở đoạn thứ 2: Không liên quan đến câu hỏi, nhưng có thể đưa ra kết luận đáp án nằm ở đoạn 2.
- Thấy cụm “investment and intimacy are typically low” ở cuối đoạn 2: đây chính là đáp án.

### **3. What are the three “uncertainty reduction strategy types”?**

**Keyword:** “three”, “uncertainty reduction strategy types”

**Scan:** từ trên xuống.

- Thấy ngay cụm “three uncertainty reduction strategy types” ở câu đầu tiên của bài đọc: đây chính là đáp án.

#### 4. What was an unexpected finding of this study?

**Keyword:** “unexpected finding”

**Scan:** từ trên xuống.

- Thấy cụm “unexpected finding” ở câu đầu tiên đoạn thứ 3: Đây là đáp án.

#### 5. When are active strategies most acceptable?

**Keyword:** “active strategies”, “acceptable”

**Scan:** từ trên xuống.

- Thấy từ “active” và “active strategies” ở đoạn đầu tiên: không liên quan đến câu hỏi.
- Thấy cụm “active strategies” ở đầu đoạn thứ 3: có thể đáp án nằm ở đoạn này.
- Thấy ngay cụm “most acceptable” sau đó: đây chính là đáp án.

### **KẾT LUẬN**

- Không bỏ sót bất cứ từ khóa nào tìm thấy trong câu hỏi có xuất hiện trong đoạn văn.
- Không đọc kỹ nội dung, chỉ “quét” và dừng ở nơi có từ khóa.
- Ở cấp độ cao hơn, từ khóa có thể xuất hiện dưới dạng “từ đồng nghĩa/ từ trái nghĩa” hoặc một cụm paraphrase.