

spotlight

on new matura skills



**KAROLINA
KOTOROWICZ-JASIŃSKA**

streszczanie tekstów

KEEP IT SHORT: WHAT REALLY MATTERS?



KEY SKILL



SUMmarise



SUMmarise

Shorten it

Use your own words

Main ideas only



LOWER LEVEL PROCESSES

HIGHER LEVEL PROCESSES

- (a) fast, automatic word recognition
- (b) automatic lexico-semantic processing
- (c) processing syntactic structure and processing of the immediate context to extract relevant meaning (e.g., propositions)

- (a) form main idea meanings
- (b) recognize related and thematic information
- (c) build a text model of comprehension (an author-driven summary understanding)
- (d) use inferencing, background knowledge, strategic processing and context constraints to create a situation model of reading

DECODING

Grabe, W. (2014)



SUMMARISING

What does a reader need to
do to summarise a text?



SUMMARISING

READ

LISTEN

RECEPTION

Decode the language

Pinpoint main ideas

Keep in memory

Build a text model

Note down

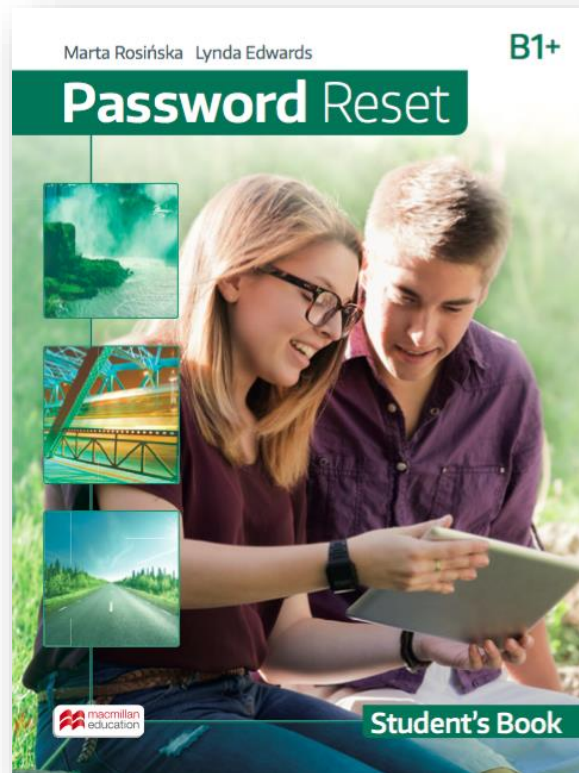
Paraphrase

Transpose

PRODUCTION



STEP BY STEP





SUMMARISING

3> Read the article below. Which points from the headlines in exercise 2 are mentioned in the article?

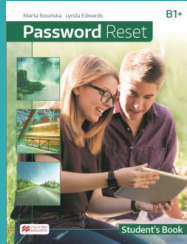
Did you know that the brain is not a static organ and that it changes throughout a person's lifetime? This is possible because of what scientists call neuroplasticity – the amazing ability of the brain to reorganise itself in order to **adapt to** new experiences by making neural connections between the nerve cells (neurons). For example, if one part of a person's brain is damaged when they are injured, other parts may take over its function. Neurologists are fascinated by medical cases of people who have suffered a head injury or have a **disability** and yet managed to make an astonishing **recovery**.

One such example is the case of Derek Amato from the USA. Mr Amato suffered a brain damage and **memory loss** after an accident. He lost some of his brainpower, but suddenly acquired a great musical talent and

is now able to play five instruments. Another marvellous tale is about Daniel Kish, who lost his sight, but his brain adapted to the situation by developing the ability to echolocate the objects in his environment. This is possible because he makes clicking sounds with his mouth and his brain creates 3D images when it hears the echoes of the clicks. It allows him to live like a sighted person and, for example, navigate his bike through busy streets.

Interestingly, the very fact that we can learn new things throughout our lifetime is proof of the dynamic nature of our brain. Research into this phenomenon shows that there are a number of techniques which can help you **increase** the neuroplasticity of your brain and **boost** your brainpower. Such activities as doing physical exercise three times a week,

meditation or playing an instrument can help your brain concentrate and process information faster. Other options include doing various brain training exercises such as **brain teasers**. For example, if you are **distracted** in a lesson, you might try counting down in odd numbers from 99 to **focus** better. Learning abstract concepts may also improve the power of the brain. To do this, you should concentrate on something new and challenging, as this is how the connections among nerve cells increase. So, the next time you feel bored during a physics, chemistry or foreign language class, remember that studying these subjects is actually a good way to exercise your brain and keep it healthy. Sounds interesting? Well, sit down and think how you can teach your brain to work better. How about doing your maths homework?





SUMMARISING

3> Read the article below. Which points from the headlines in exercise 2 are mentioned in the article?

Did you know that the brain is not a static organ and that it changes throughout a person's lifetime? This is possible because of what scientists call neuroplasticity – the amazing ability of the brain to reorganise itself in order to **adapt to** new experiences by making neural connections between the nerve cells (neurons). For example, if one part of a person's brain is damaged when they are injured, other parts may take over its function. Neurologists are fascinated by medical cases of people who have suffered a head injury or have a **disability** and yet managed to make an astonishing **recovery**.

One such example is the case of Derek Amato from the USA. Mr Amato suffered a brain damage and **memory loss** after an accident. He lost some of his brainpower, but suddenly acquired a great musical talent and

is now able to play five instruments. Another marvellous tale is about Daniel Kish, who lost his sight, but his brain adapted to the situation by developing the ability to echolocate the objects in his environment. This is possible because he makes clicking sounds with his mouth and his brain creates 3D images echoes of the clicks to live like a sighted person. For example, navigate busy streets.

Interestingly, though, we can learn new things in our lifetime is proven. The nature of our brain phenomenon shows a number of techniques help you **increase** of your brain brainpower. Such physical exercise t

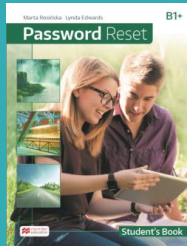
meditation or playing an instrument can help your brain concentrate and process information faster. Other options include doing various brain training exercises such as **brain teasers**. For example, if you are **distracted** in a lesson, you might try counting down in odd numbers

SIGNPOST QUESTIONS

What is this text about?

What do you learn from it?

What examples of recovery does the author give?





SUMMARISING

3> Read the article below. Which points from the headlines in exercise

Did you know that the brain is not a static organ and that it changes throughout a person's lifetime? This is possible because of what scientists call neuroplasticity – the amazing ability of the brain to reorganise itself in order to **adapt to** new experiences by making neural connections between the nerve cells (neurons). For example, if one part of a person's brain is damaged when they are injured, other parts may take over its function. Neurologists are fascinated by medical cases of people who have suffered a head injury or have a **disability** and yet managed to make an astonishing **recovery**.

One such example is the case of Derek Amato from the USA. Mr Amato suffered a brain damage and **memory loss** after an accident. He lost some of his brainpower, but suddenly acquired a great musical talent and

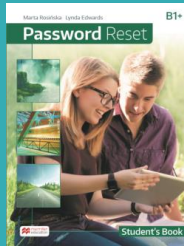
is now able to play five. Another marvellous talent is Daniel Kish, who lost his sight. His brain adapted to the loss by developing the ability to 'see' the objects in his environment using sound. This is possible because he makes sounds with his mouth and creates 3D images when he hears the echoes of the clicks. It is like a sighted person. For example, he can navigate his way through busy streets.

Interestingly, the very fact that we can learn new things throughout our lifetime is proof of the plastic nature of our brain. Research into this phenomenon shows that there are a number of techniques that can help you **increase** the use of your brain and improve your brainpower. Such activities include physical exercise three times a week.

5> In your notebook, complete the summary of the text in exercise 3 using appropriate words or phrases.



The article is about the neuroplasticity of the brain. We learn that the brain is able ¹ all the time. One of these changes is the brain's ability to compensate for lost abilities. The article gives two examples of men who ² as a result of a brain injury. We also find out how people in general can ³ the power of the brain. The author ⁴ on how to improve one's memory and concentration. Some of his suggestions include ⁵ and ⁶. The text also says that ⁷ such as one of the sciences is likely to increase your brainpower.





SUMMARISING

SIGNPOST QUESTIONS

O czym jest tekst? Odpowiedz maksymalnie czterema słowami.
O jakich dwóch faktach informuje ten tekst?

- 5> Read the Polish summary of the text in exercise 4. Complete the summary so that it sounds logical and true to the original text.

Cześć,

Właśnie znalazłem ¹ na temat wykorzystywania technologii w szkole, który może nam się przydać do projektu z angielskiego.

Dotyczy on profesora Sugaty Mitry oraz jego podejścia do edukacji. Tekst opowiada o słynnym ² profesora Mitry, zwanym *Hole in the Wall*, oraz wspomina o nagrodzie TED, którą profesor otrzymał za swoje ³ w dziedzinie edukacji.

Projekt *Hole in the Wall* został przeprowadzony w kilku biednych miastach świata i miał na celu pokazanie, że dzieci są w stanie nauczyć się korzystać z ⁴ i wyszukiwać informacje online bez pomocy nauczycieli. Według mnie ciekawy pomysł, nie sądzisz?

Profesor Mitra uważa też, że współcześni uczniowie przyswajają wiedzę inaczej niż ci w poprzednich pokoleniach. Na przykład, nie muszą uczyć się ⁵, bo wszystkie potrzebne informacje mogą znaleźć w Sieci.

Tekst wspomina też o tym, że pomysły profesora wzbudzają pewne kontrowersje. Po pierwsze: są uważane za trudne ⁶. Po drugie: przeciwnicy profesora uważają, że uczniowie potrzebują wsparcia i doświadczenia ⁷ by wiedzieć, czego i kiedy się uczyć. Tak więc mamy argumenty zarówno za takim podejściem do edukacji, jak i przeciw niemu.


Daj znać, co o tym sądzisz.







Paweł





SUMMARISING

7>  **CD 2.09** Listen again. Listen to part of a debate about the responsibility for dealing with environmental problems. Complete the sentences. Write the answers in your notebook.

- 1 The man begins the conversation by saying that people have to  for any changes to materialise.
- 2 The woman  the man's point of view.
- 3 The woman is of the opinion that individuals already do enough to .
- 4 The woman gives the example of investing in research as one of the ways in which .
- 5 The man insists that it is .
- 6 The speakers sound as if they  in the end.

8> **CD 2.09** Listen again. Summarise the key ideas in the discussion in Polish. Use the phrases below to help organise your summary. What is the main disagreement between the two speakers?

- Mężczyzna rozpoczyna dyskusję stwierdzeniem, że ...
- Kobieta przedstawia odmienny punkt widzenia.
- Jej zdaniem ... • Dyskusja przybiera na sile, gdy ...





SUMMARISING

- 5> **CD 2.29 TEST IT!** Usłyszysz dwukrotnie fragment audycji dotyczącej typów osobowości, które sprzyjają osiągnięciu sukcesu finansowego. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu uzupełnij luki 1–5 w poniższym e-mailu. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie.

Hi Tom,

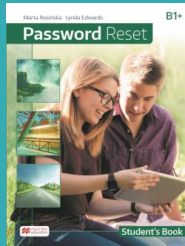
I've just listened to the podcast you recommended, and I must say I find it interesting. I was glad to hear that money does not ¹ happiness since wealthy people may not always get on with others due to their stubbornness, ² or lack of sympathy. What I liked a lot was that in order to achieve success we should take advantage of ³ and have specific goals. I was surprised to hear that only ⁴ students realised what their strong points were ... I have never heard of the Myers-Briggs personality types, so I'm looking forward to listening to the next part of the podcast to find out what this ESTJ is all about. One thing is good: if you ⁵ work, you increase your chances of earning more.

Bye for now,
Louis

STEP BY STEP

listening

- 6> **CD 2.30** Listen to sentences 1–6 and then paraphrase the information to complete the sentences below. Write the answers in your notebook. Sentences 1–3 are to be completed in English and sentences 4–6 in Polish.
- 1 The amount of money you earn on your personality type.
 - 2 people are more likely to become .
 - 3 Extroverts tend to more business contacts because they find it to socialise.
 - 4 Szansa na zabicie fortuny zwiększa się gdy ludzie .
 - 5 Sukces jest związany z umiejętnością .
 - 6 Osoba, która umie dobrze zwiększa swoje szanse na finansowy sukces.






SUMMARISING

Skills checkpoint Unit 1

Rozumienie ze słuchu


- 1 ★  1.07 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie fragment wykładu o pierwszych wrażeniach. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu uzupełnij w zeszyte luki 1–4 w poniższej notatce. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim.

The power of the first impression

We (1) first impressions very soon after seeing someone, which is a fact that can be explained by our evolutionary history. Currently, a lot of studies are concentrating on first impressions. For example, Princeton University research shows that even after some time first impressions do (2) . Another study, at Cornell University, proves that even the first impressions made after looking at people's photographs are important. If someone (3) in our opinion, we also think they have a nice personality, for example, they seem (4) .

Skills checkpoint Unit 6

Rozumienie ze słuchu

- 1 ★  2.07 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie fragment programu radiowego o użyciu robotów w medycynie. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu uzupełnij w zeszyte luki 1–6 w poniższej notatce. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim.

The future of robots in medicine:

- operations performed by robots under (1) a human surgeon
- in complex operations, robots can be more (2)
- robots are more (3) nurses in the home
- robots are not likely to decide how (4)


To sum up:

- robots are likely to cause some specialists to (5)
- the author feels (6) about the future of robots despite present concerns



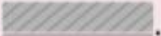





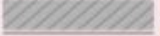
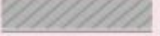
SUMMARISING


- 3**  **1.06 Listen to the recording and complete the notes below. Write the answers in your notebook.**

Narrow-minded people:

- 1 see the world .
- 2 have a vision of the world which they .
- 3 are unwilling to .

Broad-minded people:

- 4 respect different .
- 5 do not  people too quickly.
- 6 are willing  new ideas and new traditions.

- 4**  **In your notebook, summarise in three sentences why being broad-minded can make you a happy person, using the information in 3. Then report it to your partner in Polish.**





SUMMARISING

WHAT ELSE MATTERS...?



SUMMARISING

THE FUTURE OF FOOD?

ELIMINATE IT!

When you get home this evening, what will you have for dinner? Pizza? A salad? A turkey sandwich? It can sometimes take a long time to decide what to eat. One man who doesn't have that problem is Rob Rhinehart. Rob is the inventor of a product called Soylent, which some people say will be the future of food.

Rob is a software engineer in his twenties. He invented Soylent because he didn't have much money, or much time. Because he didn't have much money, he bought and ate a lot of fast food. And he realised how unhealthy it was making him. Because he didn't have much time, he hated wasting it by cooking, even if it was just frying an egg for breakfast.

Rob's solution to this problem was to create a product that is a mixture of all the nutrients that the body needs to survive. To make the mixture, Rob studied biology and chemistry. He turned his kitchen into a laboratory. Once he had his powder of 35

essential nutrients, he added water and drank it. Since then Rob has had Soylent for 90% of all of his meals for a year.

Some experts say it's impossible to feed on nothing more than powder and water. They say that healthy, fresh food is essential. But Rob believes that you need carbohydrates, not bread, and you need vitamins and minerals, not fruit and vegetables.

According to Rob, he feels much healthier with this new diet. He also says he's saved a lot of money because the nutrients are cheaper than either fresh or fast food. And he's saved

a lot of time (and energy) because there's no frying, no roasting and no baking.

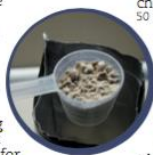
Some people believe that Soylent will have other, worldwide benefits. When you see the increase in the world population and the effects of global warming, it appears that it's going to be difficult to produce enough fresh fruit and vegetables for everybody. For example, in California there is little water. But 80% of all the water goes to farms. So the agriculture that produces natural food

often has a bad effect on the environment. Soylent doesn't. Making it is cheap too, so maybe it could help solve world hunger in developing countries.

“Most of us don't only eat to survive. Eating tasty food is part of every culture.”

But is this a depressing future for food? Most of us don't only eat to survive. Eating tasty food is part of every culture. It's an enjoyable activity and a nice way to spend time. Most people who have tried Soylent say that it doesn't taste bad, that it tastes a bit like pancake mixture. Rob says that he hasn't got tired of the taste yet. But he also admits that other people seem to enjoy food more than he does.

In the next few weeks, scientists are meeting to discuss their detailed research into Soylent. Will it be the future of food or just a passing fad? Only time will tell.



WRITTEN TEXTS

NATURAL REPSONSES

What surprised you/shocked you the most?

Would you consider changing your diet? I'd like to know more about...

What I found the most incredible was the fact that....

Dellar and Walkey (2016)





SUMMARISING

Text 2

The Compact

is a social and environmental movement against consumerism which was initiated in 2006 in San Francisco by a group of friends. The main goal of the group is to fight the negative environmental and social effects of our so-called consumer culture. Members of The Compact argue that a consumer lifestyle has a very negative **impact** on the environment. The more we buy, the more we produce, which leads to more electricity being wasted as well as more pollution. They also oppose globalisation and support local **businesses** by buying locally produced food. The group advocates reducing the waste people create by buying too many goods.

So, the Compactors promise not to buy anything new for a year, apart from items such as underwear, basic food products, medicines and toilet paper, and to shop only at second-hand shops. The members may exchange or share goods with one another, and the information about what they need or wish to **donate** is posted on Freecycle.org. They are also encouraged to run training sessions to share their talents and skills with the others, so that no one has to pay for any services such as, for example, house repairs. There are currently thousands of members, and about 100 new ones join the organisation every day. While the group is very popular, it has also faced some criticism from the media and environmentalists after making some negative comments about people who are not willing to change their lifestyle. One of the members has admitted that what motivates a lot of people to join the group is the wish to improve the quality of their own lives rather than to save the world. Whatever reasons its members may have for taking part in the campaign, the results of their behaviour are definitely pro-environmental.

WRITTEN TEXTS

TEXT RECONSTRUCTION

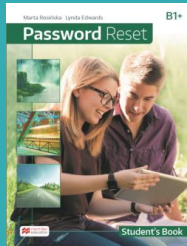
Read the text and underline key information.

Write the information on a separate piece of paper.

Close the book.

Write a 3 or 4-sentence summary of the text using the information you noted.

Selivan (2018)





SUMMARISING

Listening

- 1 Work with a partner. Discuss what you think a smart home is, and what technology it could have.



- 2 2.04 Listen. Do they mention any of your ideas in 1?

SPOKEN TEXTS

NOTES EXTENSION SUMMARY

Listen to the recording.

Take notes.

Summarise the text using your notes.





SPOKEN TEXTS

smart

electronic




fridge

code

ingredient



In short....

-  **encourage natural responses**
-  **ask for text reconstruction**
-  **exploit coursebook material**

spotlight

on new matura skills