ANGIELSKI
TEKSTY I ĆWICZENIA

DLA ZAAWANSOWANYCH

EDGARD
JEZYKIOBCE.PL

SPIS TREŚCI

Part 4 Nature and the Environment

LESSON 5.
NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND THE CHANGES IN THE LEARNING PROCESS

GLOSSARY:

cognitive – poznawczy
approach – podejście
to restrain – powstrzymywać
effective – efektywny
priceless – bezcenny
flexibility – elastyczność
to emerge – pojawiać się
memorizing process – proces
    zapamiętywania
interactive tools –
    interaktywne narzędzia
device – urządzenie
disease – choroba
facilities – udogodnienia
to have an impact on – mieć wpływ
scarcely – zaledwie
adversely – niekorzystnie
to impact – mieć wpływ
e-learning – forma uczenia się z wykorzystaniem technologii internetowej
remotely – na odległość
learning via Skype – nauka poprzez Skype
computer assisted learning – szkolenie wspomagane komputerowo
boarding school – szkoła z internatem

CD 1
16 **Listen to the recording.**

- As the world evolves, our cognitive approach to it also changes. That is why the use of new technologies in learning should be welcomed even from an early age. Children are naturally curious and enthusiastic about new technology, and it can really help in their learning and understanding processes. Today's guest in 'Science Weekly' will tell us about how new technologies can play an important part in teaching. Martin Goldmore, welcome!

- Hello everyone, thank you. New technologies are revolutionizing the world of teaching and learning in formal as well as informal learning spaces. First of all, access to information has never been so easy before. Above all, the Internet is a valuable collection of on-line resources. However, not only information, but also the ways in which people communicate are changing. Everything we do can be done much quicker than was the case even fifteen years ago! And if this is so, people using new technologies in everyday life and work have to process information in a more effective way – faster and with a lot more flexibility.

- Yes, but what you've said so far is realy rather general. Could you say more precisely what tools can be used in learning nowadays?

- Well, podcasting and video blogging have recently emerged as key strategies used for example by seminar groups at universities. No less important are social software practices, like intelligent searching or databasing, mobile applications, clickers and of course all kinds of interactive tools, which are particularly important as they make the process of memorizing easier. Thanks to these the experience of, let's say, exploring Alasca or tracing Napoleon's journeys is more real and, as such, more interesting. New technologies are priceles for those who suffer from diseases, or for the disabled whose ability to move or communicate is often restricted. Thanks to Internet tools and electronic devices part of their problems disappear. They also make distance-learning possible. Students and professors in the United States, South Africa and England can have a live discussions (if the time is suitable for everyone) thanks to internal TV networks at their universities that provide centralised knowledge facilities.

- Are there any dangers related to the use of new technologies in learning?

- Among the most serious ones, I would mention the issues of safety, privacy and identity. If the platform works correctly, the risks of an information leak are quite rare, but this cannot be guaranteed. Some psychological problems can also occur. E-learning doesn't provide direct contact between classmates, which adversely impacts on social relations among e-learning students.

Exercise I.
▪ **Answer the following questions according to what you've heard.**

1. Do new technologies have any positive impact on the learning process?

_____
_____
_____

2. Are interactive tools helpful in teaching?

_____
_____
_____

3. Can disabled people make use of the technologies while learning?

_____
_____
_____

4. Are new technologies safe when used for teaching?

_____
_____
_____

Exercise II.
▪ **Match the words to make phrases.**

process / information / strategy / role / tool / contact

1. memorizing _____
2. process _____
3. learning _____
4. key _____
5. interactive _____
6. direct _____

Exercise III.
▪ **Write four sentences with the collocations from exercise II.**

1. _____
   _____
2. _____
   _____
3. _____
   _____
4. _____
   _____

Exercise IV.
▪ **Fill in the gaps with the words listed below.**

software / memorizing / strategy / databasing / tools / emerged

These are podcasting and video blogging that have recently a) _____ as key b) _____ used for example by seminar groups at universities. No less important are social c) _____ practices, like intelligent searching or d) _____, mobile applications, clickers and of course all kinds of interactive e) _____, which are particularly important as they make f) _____ process easier.

Exercise **V.**

▪ **Solve the crossword.**

1										2		
		3			4	5						
			6									
								7				
8												
			9									
10												
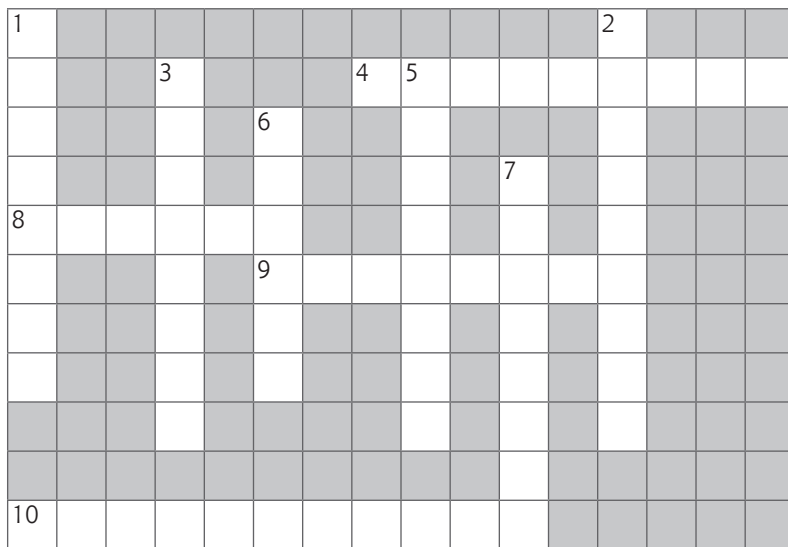
ACROSS
4. not cheap
8. an electronic equipment
9. to prevent from doing something
10. bending easily

DOWN
1. an arrangement according to which pupils live in school
2. learning with computers
3. an equipment provided for a particular purpose
5. from a distance
6. to become visible
7. almost not

Lesson 4. Democracy and the Media

I.
1. a), 2. b), 3. c), 4. b)
II.
1. yes, 2. yes, 3. no, 4. yes
III.
1. holder,
2. nobility,
3. entertainment,
4. consideration
IV.
c), 2. e), 3. b), 4. a), 5. d)
V.
1. democracies,
2. election,
3. society,
4. business,
5. lobby
VI.
Across:
4. elections,
6. poll,
9. grant,
10. exercise,
11. executive
Down:
1. sovereignty,
2. legislature,
3. nobility,
5. suffrage,
7. clergy,
8. reveal.

Lesson 5. The European Common Market

I.
1. Founding fathers: France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.
2. The Treaty of Rome.
3. All quotas and tariffs.
4. Non-tariff barriers and variations in the exchange rates between the member states' currencies.
II.
1. b), 2. c), 3. a), 4. a)
III.
1. sustainable,
2. founding,
3. free,
4. transitional,
5. exchange

IV.
1. free competition,
2. founding fathers,
3. exchange rates,
4. transitional period,
5. sustainable development
V.
1. European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) was established.
2. Treaty of Rome were signed.
3. The Member States allowed for a transitional period before full economic union.
4. Common market achieved its targets
VI.
1. exchange;
2. expansion;
3. market,
4. system;
5. merger
VII.
1. EU, 2. NTBs, 3. ECSC, 4. Euroatom

Lesson 6. The Influence of Lobby Groups

I.
1. c), 2. a), 3. b), 4. b), 5. b)
II.
1. no, 2. yes, 3. no, 4. no
IV.
1. hate,
2. honest,
3. reasonable,
4. development,
5. target
V.
1. persuaded,
2. predominance,
3. unanimity,
4. lobby group,
5. pressurises
6. preserve
7. represent

Lesson 7. Protectionism or Free Trade?

I.
1. From free trade benefit all those who participate in it.
2. They can respond with their own restrictions which may lead to trade wars.
3. Infant industries.
4. Taiwan.
II.