

Summary writing

(名校协作体3月联考)



「壞消息.....你得了好奇心。」

Perhaps you've heard the old saying "curiosity killed the cat." It's a phrase that's often used to warn people — especially children — not to ask too many questions. Yet it's widely agreed that curiosity actually makes learning more effective. In fact, research has shown that curiosity is just as important as intelligence in determining how well students do in school.

Curiosity can also lead us to make unexpected discoveries, bring excitement into our lives, and open up new possibilities. In science, basic curiosity-driven research can have unexpected important benefits. For example, one day in 1831, Michael Faraday was playing around with a coil and a magnet when he suddenly saw how he could produce an electrical current. At first, it wasn't clear what use this would have, but it actually made electricity available for use in technology, and so changed the world.

However, curiosity is currently under the biggest threat, coming from technology. On one level, this is because technology has become so advanced that many of us are unable to think too deeply about how exactly things work any more. While it may be possible for a curious teenager to take a toaster apart and get some sense of how it works, how much do you understand about what happens when you type a website address into a browser? Where does your grasp of technology end and the magic begin for you?

In addition to this, there's the fact that we all now connect so deeply with technology, particularly with our phones. The more we stare at our screens, the less we talk to other people directly. All too often we accept the images of people that social media provides us with. Then we feel we know enough about a person not to need to engage further with them.

That means we end up inside our own little bubbles, no longer coming across new ideas. Perhaps the real key to developing curiosity in the 21st century, then, is to rely less on the tech tools of our age.

Step 1

Read through the passage twice and try to get:

- **The gist keyword(s)**
- **The main idea or key sentence of each paragraph**
- **The structure of the passage**

Gist word & key sentence

Perhaps you've heard the old saying "curiosity killed the cat." It's a phrase that's often used to warn people — especially children — not to ask too many questions. **Yet** it's widely agreed that **curiosity** actually makes learning **more effective**. In fact, research has shown that curiosity is just as important as intelligence in determining how well students do in school.

Curiosity can also lead us to make unexpected discoveries, bring excitement into our lives, and open up new **possibilities**. In science, basic curiosity-driven research can have unexpected important benefits. For example, one day in 1831, Michael Faraday was playing around with a coil and a magnet when he suddenly saw how he could produce an electrical current. At first, it wasn't clear what use this would have, but it actually made electricity available for use in technology, and so changed the world.

However, **curiosity** is currently under the biggest threat, coming from technology. **On one level**, this is because technology has become so advanced that many of us are unable to think too deeply about how exactly things work **any more**. While it may be possible for a curious teenager to take a toaster apart and get some sense of how it works, how much do you understand about what happens when you type a website address into a browser? Where does your grasp of technology end and the magic begin for you?

In addition to this, there's the fact that we all now connect so deeply with technology, particularly with our phones. The more we stare at our screens, the less we talk to other people directly. All too often we accept the images of people that social media provides us with. Then we feel we know enough about a person not to need to engage further with them.

That means we end up inside our own little bubbles, no longer coming across new ideas. Perhaps **the real key to developing curiosity** in the 21st century, then, is to rely less on the tech tools of our age.

The structure

Perhaps you've heard the old saying "curiosity killed the cat." It's a phrase that's often used to warn people — especially children — not to ask too many questions. **Benefit 1** need that **curiosity** actually makes learning more effective. In fact, research has shown that curiosity is just as important as intelligence in determining how well students do.

Benefits

Curiosity can also lead us to make unexpected discoveries and new possibilities. In science, basic curiosity-driven research can have unexpected important benefits. For example, one day in 1831, Michael Faraday was playing around with a coil and a magnet when he suddenly saw how he could produce an electrical current. At first, it wasn't clear what use this would have, but it actually made electricity available for many things, and so changed the world.

Benefit 2

Problem

However, technology has become so advanced that many of us are unable to think too deeply about how exactly things work any more. While it may be possible for a curious teenager to take a toaster apart and get some sense of how it works, how much do you understand about what happens when you type a website address into a browser? Where does your grasp of technology end and the magic begin for you?

Reason 1

Solution

In addition to this, there's the fact that we all now connect with technology, particularly with our phones. The more we stare at our screens, the less we talk to other people directly. All too often we accept the images of people that social media provides us with. Then we feel we know enough about a person not to need to engage further with them.

Reason 2

That means our own little bubbles, no longer coming across new ideas. Perhaps the real key to developing curiosity in the 21st century, then, is to rely less on the tech tools of our age.

Step 2

Read a third time and try to :

- **Grasp the relationship between sentences in each paragraph.**
- **Paraphrase the main idea/key sentences of each paragraph.**

Para.1

①Perhaps you've heard the old saying "curiosity killed the cat." ②It's a phrase that's often used to warn people — especially children — not to ask too many questions. ③**Yet it's widely agreed that curiosity actually makes learning more effective.** ④In fact, research has shown that curiosity is just as important as intelligence in determining how well students do in school.

Sentence	Function	Keywords
S1&S2	引出主题	/
S3	提出要点	learning, effective
S4	强调要点	important, in school

It is **universally acknowledged that**

Research has revealed/indicated/suggested that..., As is revealed in research, ...

- Curiosity **plays an extremely vital part in** studying.
- Curiosity **has a positive effect on** students' efficient learning.
- Curiosity **is vital/significant to** students' good academic performance.

Para.2

①Curiosity can also lead us to make unexpected discoveries, bring excitement into our lives, and open up new possibilities. ②In science, basic curiosity-driven research can have unexpected important benefits. ③For example, one day in 1831, Michael Faraday was playing around with a coil and a magnet when he suddenly saw how he could produce an electrical current. ④At first, it wasn't clear what use this would have, but it actually made electricity available for use in technology, and so changed the world.

Sentence	Function	Keywords
S1	提出要点	discoveries, excitement, possibilities
S2	强调要点	benefits
S3&S4	举例论证	/

- Curiosity can guide/drive/motivate us to make unexpected discoveries, thus benefitting human beings.
- Curiosity can activate/spark many scientific discoveries of unexpected benefits.

① **However**, curiosity is currently under the biggest threat, coming from technology. ② **On one level**, this is because technology has become so advanced that many of us are unable to think too deeply about how exactly things work any more. ③ While it may be possible for a curious teenager to take a toaster apart and get some sense of how it works, how much do you understand about what happens when you type a website address into a browser? ④ Where does your grasp of technology end and the magic begin for you?

Sentence	Function	Keywords
S1	提出要点	threat, technology
S2	阐释原因	advanced, unable to think deeply
S3	对比论证	/
S4	反问论证	/

- Curiosity is gradually shrinking because we depend so much/excessively on the advanced technology that we **lose the ability/capability to** think deeply.
- Up-to-date technology is now killing curiosity, by **hindering/preventing our capability to** further explore how things work.

① **In addition to this**, there's the fact that we all now connect so deeply with technology, particularly with our phones. ② The more we stare at our screens, the less we talk to other people directly. ③ All too often we accept the images of people that social media provides us with. ④ Then we feel we know enough about a person not to need to engage further with them.

Sentence	Function	Keywords
S1	提出要点	connect, technology
S2&S3&S4	引出后果	talk directly less, accept images from social media, not engage further

- The close **connection/ association** with technology makes us accept people's virtual images **instead of contacting further**.
- Intimate exposure to technology misleads us to accept people's virtual images **rather than have a deep insight into them**.

Para.3

① That means we end up inside our own little bubbles, no longer coming across new ideas. ② Perhaps the real key to developing curiosity in the 21st century, then, is to rely less on the tech tools of our age.

Sentence	Function	Keywords
S1	提出后果	/
S2	引出结论	developing curiosity, rely less on the tech tools

To encourage/spark/foster/cultivate curiosity, we should depend less on technology.

we should reduce our dependence on technology.

we should lessen our time on technology.

Step 3 coherence

Benefit1

Para.1 As is revealed in research, curiosity has a positive effect on students' academic performance.

Meanwhile/Besides, it can

Benefit2

Para. 2 **It can also** motivate us to make scientific discoveries, thus benefitting human beings.

However

Problem

Reason 1

However, curiosity is gradually shrinking because we depend so excessively on the advanced technology that we lose the capability to think deeply and we start to accept people's virtual images instead of contacting further.

Reason 2

Therefore/Hence/Thus

Solution

Para. 5 To spark curiosity, we should reduce our dependence on technology.

One possible version

As is revealed in research, curiosity has a positive effect on students' academic performance. It can also motivate us to make scientific discoveries, thus benefitting human beings. However, curiosity is gradually shrinking because we depend so excessively on the advanced technology that we lose the capability to think deeply and we start to accept others' virtual images instead of contacting further. Therefore, to spark curiosity, we should reduce our dependence on technology.

Thank you!

