

## Unit 3 a

Summarise the points made in the lecture, making sure to highlight how they challenge the specific theories made in the reading passage.

### Steps

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1. Read for understanding and discussion
2. Listen to the lecture (track \_\_\_) and discuss. 3. (Pairs)
3. Make a list of how the two views contrast each other
4. Use different words to refer to the written passage and lecture
  - What words can be used for the object in the article
  - What words can be used for the article and lecture
  - Why is the word (assume) important
  - List words for the people
5. Highlight any technical words in the reading that may be of benefit in your summary – If it is possible paraphrase these.
6. Analyse the teacher's answer
7. Create a strong opening general sentence to let the reader know what you are going to write about.
8. Points to remember –
  - The information should be paraphrased and not restated
  - Linking words/ sign posts/ connectors allow the text to flow (yet, however, the third aspect, whereas, another problem, in the end, in contrast, on the other hand, and alternative view, on the contrary) (The initial theory, the final thought, the second idea)
  - The topic should be stated in the first paragraph and final paragraphs - Each point should be stated in a separate body paragraph.
  - Remember to include all the essential information
9. Write your own answer

### 3a Question

Summarise the lecture, being sure to highlight the essential differences between the article and the lecture.

The discovery of a Norse coin in an Indian settlement dating back to one thousand years ago could indeed be viewed in a skeptical manner, or even as a fake, however recent opinions question this notion. (150 – 225 words)

A professor showed that distance should not be a factor discrediting the authenticity of the coin, even though there is no other evidence of the Norse people travelling that far, because it is today widely accepted that the North American Indians were indeed travelers. Today archeologists commonly find objects collected by the Indians that had been taken from places even further away.

Not having found other coins is also thought to be reasonable, as the Norse people moved around a lot, and when they did eventually return to Europe it was common practice for them to take back everything of value. This would include the coins.

In terms of bringing the coins on their travels into North America, knowing that they hold no monetary value to the Indians isn't strong evidence, as the Norse people knew that the North American Indians placed value on anything that they found interesting.

After listening to the lecture it is reasonable to assume that the coin is genuine and it did indeed find its way into a North American Indian Settlement over one thousand years ago.

### 3b Question

Summarise the lecture, being sure to highlight the essential differences between the article and the lecture.

The discovery of cylinders containing metal rods that appear to be 2200 year old batteries, was once viewed with skepticism. However, recent opinion believes that these could have very well been early forms of the modern day battery.

It is true that no other material was discovered nearby that could be used to conduct electricity, however the people who originally discovered the items were not trained archeologists. They may have thrown away other metal conductors, not realizing their importance.

It is clear that the cylinder's original purpose was to hold scrolls, as was common practice in the nearby town of Seleucia in Iraq, however that does not prevent someone adapting them for another purpose, namely the creation of the first batteries.

In terms of purpose, they may not have been used as we use modern batteries today, but a mild shock to a civilization at that time could have had real value. They could have been used as a tool to heal or as an item to show one's power.

After listening to the lecture, the discovery of these two metal rods, could very well be the discovery as some of the world's first batteries.