

Student name: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

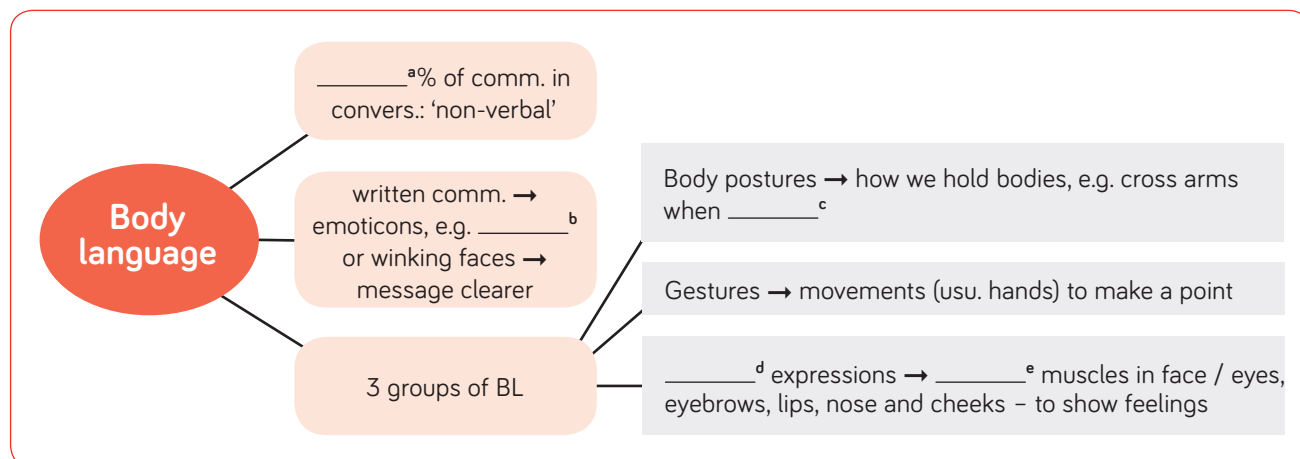
Practice

1 Use symbols and abbreviations to take notes on the following sentences.

- a AB Negative, present in only 1 in 167 individuals, is the rarest blood type.
- b Russians sent a dog called Laika into space in 1957, four years earlier than the first human astronaut, Yuri Gagarin.
- c All major European Union countries signed an agreement to cut greenhouse gases by 20% by 2020.
- d First, there is the frontal lobe which deals with high-level thinking – intellectual actions like problem-solving, for example.
- e Mindfulness brings many benefits: it improves concentration, reduces stress and depression, and has even been shown to boost the immune system, helping us fight diseases and infections.

2 Look at the notes below and answer the questions.

- a What is the presentation about?
- b What abbreviations were used and what do they mean?
- c What symbols were used?
- d Can you predict the missing information?



3 01 Now listen to the presentation and complete the notes.

TIP

There are some abbreviations that are universal, such as *e.g.* (see others in the Factsheet), but you should also make abbreviations that are specific for each listening. These are usually words that are key to the topic and therefore are repeated often (in this case BL for body language).

4 ▶ **02 Listen to a presentation about animal migration and answer the questions.**

- a** How is the presentation organized (main ideas, examples, etc.)?
- b** What words could be abbreviated?
- c** What symbols could be used?
- d** How would you organize your notes (bullet points, word map, etc.)?

5 ▶ **02 Listen again and make notes.**

6 👤 **Compare notes with a partner. Do you have the same points? Did you use similar methods, abbreviations and symbols?**

7 ▶ **Expand on your notes, including your personal views on the subject and questions for further study.**

Reflect

8 ▶ **Read the transcript and think about the questions below.**

- a** Did you include all the essential information in your notes?
- b** Did you include any irrelevant information?
- c** Did you use any abbreviations and symbols? Which of them are universal, and which are specific to this text?
- d** Do you know what information you need to extend your studies on this topic?
- e** Do you think you will be able to understand your notes in a couple of weeks?
- f** What will you do differently the next time you take notes?

But before we try to answer 'how', let's look at 'why'. What makes it worth making these exhausting journeys and taking such enormous risks? The three main reasons for migration are climate, food and breeding.

First, let's consider climate. Snow, ice and temperatures below zero Celsius all make life more difficult and dangerous for most animals. So in the northern hemisphere, animals travel from north to south as winter draws near. To escape the freezing mountain temperatures of the Himalayas, bar-headed geese head for the warmth of Southeast Asia. The migration of these birds is extreme in another way: they often fly up to eight kilometres above sea level. That's about the same altitude as a jumbo jet!

Climate is connected to a second reason animals migrate – food. Generally speaking, food is most readily available in the spring and summer months. The humpback whale travels over 16,000 kilometres from Mexico to feeding grounds in the Arctic. That's the longest ocean migration of any animal.

This brings us to the third reason for migration – breeding. Whales cover the thousands of kilometres from the Arctic to a warm sea in which to have their calves. Whale calves are born in the warmer waters of Mexico, away from the cold of the Arctic. Then, when they are old enough and strong enough, they swim back north to feed.