

BA SANGAM COLLEGE

YEAR 13

ENGLISH

WORKSHEET 4

- *Greetings to all. I hope you enjoyed completing your worksheet on Varieties of English and Literature. These two weeks we will focus on Summary Writing and Expository Essay.*
- *Summary Writing is worth 8 marks in the final exam and Expository Essay is worth 15 marks.*
- *You should attempt the two activity questions on summary writing after a review of the notes on summary writing given below.*

SUMMARY WRITING

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1) For academic passages (such as the one done in Year 13), it is important to first **skim** through the article

2) **Read.** Now that you've prepared, go ahead and read the passage.

3) **Reread.** Underline topic sentences and key facts. Label areas that you want to refer to as you write your summary. Also label areas that should be avoided because the details—though they may be interesting—are too specific.

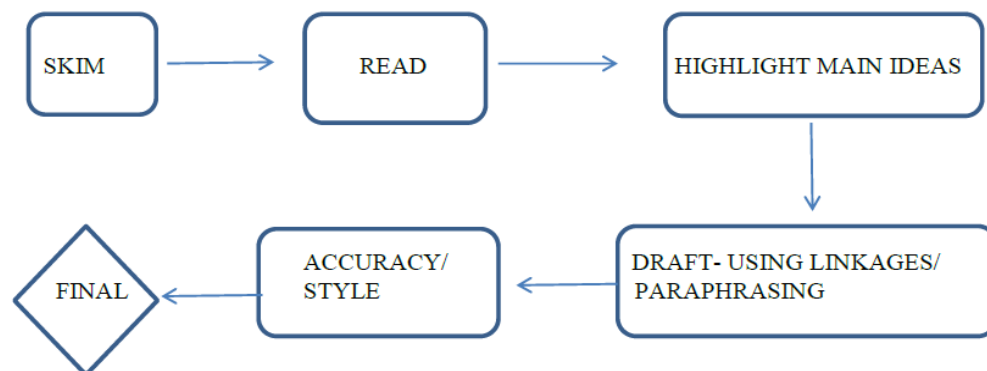
4) **One sentence at a time.** Now write down the main idea of each paragraph in one well-developed sentence. Make sure that what you include in your sentences are key points, not minor details.

5) **Ready to write.** At this point, your first draft is virtually done. Make sure that they are in order. Add some transition words (*then, however, also, moreover*) that help with the overall structure and flow of the summary. And once you are actually putting pen to paper, remember these tips:

- Write in the present tense.
- Be concise: a summary should not be equal in length to the original text.
- Don't put your own opinions, ideas, or interpretations into the summary. The purpose of writing a summary is to accurately represent what the author said, not to provide a critique.

6) **Check for accuracy.** Reread your summary and make certain that you have accurately represented the author's ideas and key points.

7) **Revise.** Revise it for style, grammar, and punctuation.



World's Most Liveable Cities in 2021

Auckland in New Zealand has topped the ranking in the 2021 EIU's annual world's most liveable city survey. Classifying 140 cities across five categories including stability, healthcare, culture and environment, education, and infrastructure, this year's edition of the review has been highly affected by the global pandemic. Australia, Japan, and New Zealand took leading positions, while European and Canadian cities fell down the ranking.

In the 2021 Global Liveability Index by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), six of the top ten cities are in New Zealand or Australia, "where tight border controls have allowed residents to live relatively normal lives", during the covid-19 pandemic. Auckland topped the assessment, due to its "successful approach in containing the Covid-19 pandemic, which allowed its society to remain open and the city to score strongly". It was followed by Osaka in Japan, Adelaide in Australia, Wellington in New Zealand, and Tokyo in Japan.

The only European country that made it to the top 10, is Switzerland with Zurich and Geneva ranking in seventh and eighth positions, mainly because many European cities have "*battled the second Covid-19 wave by restricting cultural and sporting events, and closing schools and restaurants*", imposing lockdowns that hurt their performance. Vienna, capital of Austria, occupied the top spot throughout 2018-20 but has slipped down to 12th place for the current survey, following the second Covid-19 wave, according to EIU, and German cities such as Frankfurt, Hamburg, and Dusseldorf have seen the biggest falls in ranking.

While Canadian cities such as Montreal, Vancouver, Calgary, and Toronto, have slipped down the classification, several US cities, including Honolulu and Houston, have bounced up the rankings over the past six months as social restrictions have lifted. In addition, according to the survey, while the top positions shifted drastically, "*the lower end of the rankings has seen less change, with the Syrian capital, Damascus, still the least liveable city in the world*".

Source: www.archdaily.com

The secret of Japan's success in combating COVID-19

The government on May 25 lifted the state of emergency declared over COVID-19 as the number of new infections with the novel coronavirus decreased to mere dozens per day. While the risk of the second wave is imminent, it seems that Japan, to a large extent, has successfully minimized COVID-19-related deaths without introducing a strict lockdown or a broad testing policy during what is considered to be the first wave of the pandemic. How was this possible?

The success in this first phase was largely underpinned by a proper understanding of the transmission dynamics through identifying clusters — groups of infected people from a single source — by finding case links through investigations by local public health centers.

The easy-to-understand slogan that cautioned the public against “closed, crowded spaces with close-contact (the three Cs)” was also an effective communication strategy. These efforts may have prevented clusters from forming and delayed the exponential growth in cases without damaging the economy by legally restricting the movement of people.

The cluster-focused approach also enabled the government to detect signs of exponential growth of cases at a very early stage, thereby allowing it to provide the public with an effective early warning.

Source: www.japantimes.co.jp