

KEY VOCABULARY (study before watching)

English Term	Polish Translation
purpose (n)	cel / zamiar
immediate benefit	natychmiastowa korzyść
encounter (v)	napotkac / natknąć się na
notable scientist	wybitny / znaczący naukowiec
contribution to sth (n)	wkład w coś
contribution to science	wkład w naukę
contribute (v)	przyczynianie się / wnoszenie wkładu
assess sth (v)	oceniać / poddawać ocenie coś
attempt (n/v)	proba (n) / próbować (v)
peer (n)	rowieśnik / osoba o podobnym statusie
core benefits (n)	kluczowe / podstawowe korzyści
involve in (sth)	angazować się w (coś) / wiązać się z (czymś)

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (after watching the video)

1. What is the primary purpose of the Feynman Learning Technique, as described in the video?
2. Describe the first step of the Feynman Technique. What is the key action involved, and what is its immediate benefit?
3. In Step 2, what is the significance of encountering knowledge gaps or struggling to explain a concept?
4. What is the main objective of Step 3, and what method is suggested to achieve it?
5. According to the video, what does it signify if your explanation remains wordy or confusing even after attempting to simplify it?
6. Explain why the Feynman Technique is effective, focusing on the cognitive processes involved.
7. What is considered the 'ultimate proof of deep understanding' within the context of this learning technique?
8. Who was Richard Feynman, and what was his notable contribution to science mentioned in the video?
9. How did Richard Feynman assess the true understanding of his peers regarding complex mathematical concepts?
10. In summary, what are the core benefits of applying the Feynman Learning Technique to any subject?

WORD FORMATION - C1 GAP-FILL

Complete the text using the correct form of the word roots shown in the word bank below.

Word Bank:

1. physics 2. rigor 3. intricate 4. necessity 5. deploy
6. assimilate 7. ambiguous 8. ultimate 9. apply 10. value

The Feynman Technique, a pedagogical methodology championed by the eminent 1. _____ Richard Feynman, posits that genuine comprehension of a concept is best achieved through the 2. _____ exercise of explaining it in its most rudimentary form. This iterative process commences with the identification of a specific concept, followed by an attempt to articulate its 3. _____ as if instructing a novice, ideally a child, thereby 4. _____ the eschewal of specialized jargon and the cultivation of lucid, accessible language. This initial articulation invariably exposes lacunae in one's understanding, compelling a return to foundational materials to fortify these nascent areas of knowledge. The subsequent refinement of the explanation, often through the strategic 5. _____ of analogies, culminates in a profound and resilient grasp of the subject matter.

This potent cognitive strategy transcends mere rote memorization, fostering instead a deep, intuitive 6. _____ of information by actively surfacing and rectifying conceptual 7. _____. Its efficacy lies in its capacity to transform passive reception into active construction of knowledge, compelling the learner to synthesize, simplify, and 8. _____ internalize complex ideas. The technique's broad 9. _____ extends across diverse academic disciplines, serving as an 10. _____ heuristic for students and professionals alike seeking to master challenging subjects and cultivate a more robust intellectual framework.

VOCABULARY GAP-FILL - C1

Complete the sentences using the correct word or phrase from the word bank.

Word Bank:

pedagogical methodology . posits . lacunae . fortify . deployment
transcends . assimilation . ambiguities . synthesize . applicability

1. The Feynman Technique is a renowned _____ designed to help learners achieve deep comprehension of complex topics.
2. This approach _____ that the best way to prove you understand a concept is to explain it in its most basic form.
3. Attempting to teach others often reveals _____, or hidden gaps, in your own knowledge.
4. When you encounter a weak point in your logic, you must return to the source material to _____ those areas of knowledge.
5. The strategic _____ of analogies is a key step in making an explanation more relatable and easier to follow.
6. A deep understanding of a subject _____ mere rote memorization, leading to a more intuitive grasp.
7. The technique helps move beyond passive learning, fostering a deep and intuitive _____ of new information.
8. By explaining a topic out loud, you can identify and rectify any conceptual _____ that were previously unclear.
9. Mastery requires the learner to _____ and simplify complex ideas into a coherent explanation.
10. The technique has broad _____, meaning it can be used effectively across almost any academic or professional discipline.

ABCD VOCABULARY TEST

1. Which word best describes a learning method that is 'just beginning to develop'?
 - A. robust
 - B. nascent
 - C. lucid
 - D. potent
2. The Feynman Technique 'posits' that understanding is best proved by teaching. What does 'posits' mean?
 - A. denies
 - B. questions
 - C. asserts / claims
 - D. ignores
3. When you 'articulate' an idea, you are doing which of the following?
 - A. memorizing it by repetition
 - B. expressing it fluently and coherently
 - C. writing it in technical jargon
 - D. avoiding it deliberately
4. The text mentions 'lacunae in one's understanding.' What are lacunae?
 - A. strong foundations of knowledge
 - B. complex academic theories
 - C. gaps or missing parts in knowledge
 - D. detailed explanations
5. Which word means 'to correct or put right' an error or misunderstanding?
 - A. fortify
 - B. synthesize
 - C. rectify
 - D. commence
6. A 'heuristic' approach to learning means which of the following?
 - A. following a strict memorization schedule
 - B. enabling discovery and self-directed learning
 - C. relying entirely on a teacher's instructions
 - D. avoiding all practical exercises
7. The 'eschewal of specialized jargon' is recommended. What does 'eschewal' mean?
 - A. the mastery of technical language
 - B. the deliberate avoidance of something
 - C. the frequent use of complex terms
 - D. the translation of jargon
8. Which adjective best describes an explanation that is 'crystal clear and immediately understandable'?
 - A. nascent
 - B. rudimentary
 - C. lucid
 - D. compelling
9. To 'fortify' areas of weak knowledge means to do which of the following?
 - A. ignore them and move on
 - B. strengthen and reinforce them
 - C. simplify them for a novice
 - D. replace them with analogies
10. The 'efficacy' of the Feynman Technique is widely recognised. What does 'efficacy' mean?
 - A. the complexity of a method

- B. the popularity of a technique
- C. the ability to produce a desired result; effectiveness
- D. the speed at which something is learned

VOCABULARY GLOSSARY

eminent physicist (n)

A prominent and highly respected scientist in physics.

"Richard Feynman was an eminent physicist who won the Nobel Prize."

iterate (v)

To repeat a process to improve the result.

"The team continued to iterate on the design until it was perfect."

rudimentary (adj)

Basic; relating to the most fundamental level.

"He had only a rudimentary understanding of the topic."

commence (v)

To begin or start.

"The lecture will commence at 9 o'clock sharp."

eschewal (n)

The deliberate avoidance of something.

"His eschewal of jargon made his presentations accessible to everyone."

articulate (v/adj)

To express thoughts clearly; or: able to speak fluently.

"She could articulate complex ideas in simple language."

novice (n)

A person new to a skill or subject; a beginner.

"Even a novice could follow his clear explanation."

jargon (n)

Specialised technical language used by a particular group.

"The report was full of legal jargon that confused the clients."

intricate / intricacies

Very complex or detailed / the complex details of a subject.

"The lawyer explained the intricacies of the new tax law."

lucid (adj)

Clearly expressed and easy to understand.

"Her lucid explanation made the theory immediately clear."

nascent (adj)

Just beginning to develop; emerging.

"The nascent field of AI is growing rapidly."

compelling (adj)

Powerfully convincing or irresistibly interesting.

"She made a compelling case for changing the strategy."

potent (adj)

Having great power or effect.

"The Feynman Technique is a potent tool for deep learning."

rectify (v)

To correct or put right.

"She worked hard to rectify the misunderstanding."

heuristic (adj/n)

Enabling self-discovery in learning; a practical problem-solving method.

"A heuristic approach encourages students to find answers themselves."

robust (adj)

Strong and able to withstand challenges.

"We need a robust framework to support long-term learning."

efficacy (n)

The ability to produce a desired result; effectiveness.

"The efficacy of the technique has been proven across many disciplines."

synthesize (v)

To combine information into a coherent whole.

"Good learners can synthesize ideas from different sources."

assimilation (n)

The process of absorbing and integrating new information.

"Deep assimilation of knowledge requires active engagement."

lacunae (n pl)

Gaps or missing parts in knowledge or understanding.

"The exercise revealed lacunae in his otherwise solid understanding."

SPEAKING VOCABULARY REVISION CARDS

Cover the right column. Say the definition, then uncover to check.

Word	Pronunciation	Definition
eminent	/EM-ih-nent/	Famous and respected in a particular field
iterate	/IT-er-ayt/	To repeat a process in order to improve the result
rudimentary	/roo-dih-MEN-tuh-ree/	Basic; relating to the most fundamental level
commence	/kuh-MENS/	To begin or start
eschewal	/is-CHOO-ul/	The deliberate avoidance of something
articulate	/ar-TIK-yoo-layt/	To express thoughts clearly and coherently
novice	/NOV-iss/	A person new to a skill; a beginner
jargon	/JAR-gun/	Specialised technical language of a particular group
intricate	/IN-trih-kut/	Very complex or detailed
lucid	/LOO-sid/	Clearly expressed and easy to understand
nascent	/NAY-sunt/	Just beginning to develop; emerging
compelling	/kum-PEL-ing/	Powerfully convincing or irresistibly interesting
potent	/POH-tunt/	Having great power or effect
rectify	/REK-tih-fy/	To correct or put right
heuristic	/hyoo-RIS-tik/	Enabling self-discovery in learning
robust	/roh-BUST/	Strong and able to withstand challenges
efficacy	/EF-ih-kuh-see/	The ability to produce a desired result; effectiveness
synthesize	/SIN-thuh-syz/	To combine information into a coherent whole
assimilation	/uh-sim-ih-LAY-shun/	Absorbing and integrating new information
lacunae	/luh-KYOO-nee/	Gaps or missing parts in knowledge

Quizlet: <https://quizlet.com/pl/1165974279/the-feynman-technique-word-formation-flash-cards/>