**Listening and Note-taking** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 name

Malcolm Gladwell on Solving Modern Problems: Genius vs. Stubbornness

(New Yorker Conference on *Genius: 2012*, May 2007)

**A.Prelistening** -- The first part of Gladwell’s talk focuses on 2 very significant modern intellectual problem solvers. What can you find out about them by quickly looking them up?

1. Michael Ventris decodes Linear B in 1953

2. Andrew Wiles proves Fermat’s Last Theorem in 1993

* Which do you think might represent stubbornness or persistence for Gladwell?
* Based on your reading thus far, which do you think Gladwell considers more important, genius or persistence? Why? Which is essential for mastering something?

**B. While listening** to the talk, be sure to **take notes** on the following questions:

1. The 10,000 hours of deliberate practice required to reach mastery = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years of work

2. How many different examples of this mastery does Gladwell give? List them:

3. What did Andrew Wiles do to succeed?

4. What distinguishes Wiles from other mathematicians?

5. Did Wiles need others or succeed completely on his own?

6. For Gladwell, Ventris solving Linear B V. Wiles solving Fermat’s Last Theorem

 is like: one genius V. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. Gladwell’s 2 conclusions about modern problems are that:

 1.

 2.

8. Gladwell wraps up with “two quick thoughts” or further implications:

* The first is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* And the second is what psychologists call \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. Mismatch is simply the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 (definition)

 Example?

 What does the example demonstrate or show us?

 What can we all learn from this example of mismatch?

10. On what basis are we selecting people for success in the modern world, according to Gladwell?

11. Capitalization is the term used to describe \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ …

So, to put it another way, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ...

Example: In American basketball, the capitalization rates are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Research by James Frye on Chinese Americans, Japanese Americans and white

Americans shows:

Which means:

13. So, finally, where does Gladwell say we should be focusing in order to solve modern problems?

**C. Vocabulary** to learn from this talk: