

What are you curious about?

1. Choose three things below. For each one, create a question beginning with 'I wonder...'. ---

EXAMPLE: something you use every day

I wonder how the fridge was invented.

- something you use every day
- a place you often walk past
- a popular food
- something people did differently 100 years ago
- an animal you know little about
- a job you don't fully understand
- a feature on your phone
- a tradition from another country

2. Look at the activities in the boxes and say what might happen when the person doing them is 1) not curious, 2) curious, 3) too curious.

EXAMPLE: making small talk

*If the person is **not curious**, they might lose interest in the conversation quickly and not ask questions. If the person is **curious**, they might want to find out more about another person and ask follow-up questions. If the person is **too curious**, they might ask too many personal questions to satisfy their curiosity, which could make the other person uncomfortable.*

learning

making friends

travelling

doing their job

3. Look at the professions in the boxes and do the tasks below.

engineer

artist

journalist

doctor

entrepreneur

chef

historian

teacher

A. Choose two professions in which you think curiosity is important and two in which curiosity is not very important. Explain your choices.

B. Choose three professions and think of questions a curious person might ask these professionals.

4. Choose five statements and say if you agree or disagree with them. Give examples.

- The more you know about a subject, the more curious you become about it.
- Having easy access to information online has made us less curious.
- Being around curious people makes you more curious.

What are you curious about?

- The internet is not the best source of information for curious people.
 - Today, algorithms decide what we become curious about.
 - Children are more curious than adults.
5. You are going to watch a video with a possible explanation of why people might get less curious as they get older. Think what the explanation might be. Then, watch the [video](https://youtu.be/2FUkyaiXmxE) [https://youtu.be/2FUkyaiXmxE] (to 01:37) and compare your answer.
6. Discuss the questions.
- According to some scientists, older people are more curious than younger people. What might the explanation be?
 - Do you think people are more or less curious as they get older? Are you more or less curious now than you were in the past?
 - What are you curious about now that you were not curious about in the past?
 - Which do you think encourages curiosity more: having lots of free time or knowing your time is limited?
 - Is not being curious always negative? Why/Why not?
 - How can you become more curious?



7. Look at some strategies to become more curious and do the tasks below.

ask people, not
Google or AI

learn something
new every week

keep a notebook to write down things
and thoughts you find interesting

pay attention to
what's around you

ask follow-up questions
whenever you can

find something that excites you
even if it doesn't seem useful

when something makes you
curious, explore it straight away

A. Say which strategies

- you use or have used,
- you would like to try,
- would be the most effective in helping you to become more curious,
- might be difficult to turn into a habit.

B. Think of other strategies to develop your curiosity. Which ones would work best for you, and why?