

Economic Inequality

[listening test questions]

Author: C. Wilson

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Time: (10:00)

Level: **** [B2/C1]

Video Link: <https://youtu.be/uij99OLRn8s>

Check these words before listening:

Key vocabulary

1. Accumulated assets
2. Liabilities
[REDACTED]
4. A big bang
5. The Industrial Revolution
[REDACTED]
7. The Netherlands (country)
8. Acceleration
9. A triumph
[REDACTED]
11. Biased
12. A Census Bureau
13. Income bracket
[REDACTED]
15. Disproportionate
16. Manipulation
[REDACTED]
18. Political policies
19. Agenda-setting (media)
[REDACTED]
21. A shell company
22. Loopholes
[REDACTED]
24. Flourish
25. Miserable

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Student

Listening note-taking & questions

Time: *Approximately 1- 1:30 hours*

Prediction

- Try to predict the content of the lecture.
- Write down key terms & ideas.
- Check key vocabulary in a dictionary.

Try to listen ONLY two times

Three types of lesson

Lesson#1: [hard]

1. Listen once & take notes.
2. 5 minutes to tidy notes.
3. Listen again and add to notes (use a different colour pen).
4. Answer questions: 20-25 minutes.
5. Check answers with the key &/or listen again to check answers.

Lesson #2: [medium]

1. Listen once & take notes.
2. Answer questions: 10-15 minutes.
3. Listen again & answer the missed questions while listening.
4. 10 minutes to tidy answers.
5. Check answers with the key &/or listen again to check answers.

Lesson #3: [easier]

1. Read questions & highlight key terms.
2. Listen once & answer questions while listening.
3. 5 minutes to tidy notes.
4. Listen again & answer missed questions.
5. 5-10 minutes to tidy answers.
6. Check answers with the key &/or listen again to check answers.

Teacher

Listening note-taking & questions

Lesson Plan

Aim: to develop the students' ability to listen to a 10 min+ lecture, to take notes and then use those notes to answer a range of test-type questions.

Lesson Time: Approximately 1:30-2:00 hours

Lesson Plan

1. Lead in

- Ask students to discuss the 'title' and predict the content of the lecture.
- Ask students to write down key terms & language from their discussion.
- Feed in / check key vocabulary.

Three types of lesson

Lesson#1: [hard]

1. Students listen once & take notes.
2. 5 minutes to tidy notes.
3. Listen again and add to notes (use a different colour pen).
4. Distribute questions. Set 20-25 minutes to answer.
5. Feedback: distribute or project answers.

Lesson #2: [medium]

1. Students listen once & take notes.
2. Distribute questions. Set 15 minutes for answering the questions.
3. Listen again. Students answer the missed questions as they listen.
4. Give extra 10 minutes to consolidate answers.
5. Feedback: distribute or project answers.

Lesson #3: [easy]

1. Distribute questions. Students have 10 minutes to look at the questions.
2. Students listen & answer the questions.
3. 5 minutes to tidy answers.
4. Students listen again. Check answers & answer missed questions.
5. 5-10 minutes to tidy answers.
6. 5. Feedback: distribute or project answers.

Lecture on economic inequality

- Make notes under the headings in the table below.
- You will hear the lecture twice & then receive gap-fill questions.

<p>Economic inequality</p>	
<p>Global wealth distribution</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>Unfairness of income</p>	
<p>The past influenced the present</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>Globalisation</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	

US 

Households

The debate



Is inequality
bad

Addressing



Lecture on economic inequality QUESTIONS

- Using the notes you have made, complete the summary below. Use no more than THREE words and/or a number for each space.

<p>Economic inequality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are two types of economic inequality: 1. _____ inequality & 2. _____ inequality. Wealth is _____ minus 3. _____ so it's the savings, pensions, real _____. Key point here is that they are 4. _____.
<p>Global wealth</p> <p>Income inequality</p> <p>Unfairness of income</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global _____ at about 5. _____ dollars. One study shows that North America and Europe, while they have less than _____ population, have 6. _____ % of the world's wealth. 7. _____, which has _____ North America and _____ about 8% wealth. If we distributed £100 between the members in the group based on 8. _____, then _____ would receive £83, the next would receive £10, the middle gets £4, the _____ the poorest 20% _____.
<p>The past to the present</p> <p>Industrial revolution</p> <p>Globalisation</p> <p>Technology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A famous economist _____ Milanovic, explained this unfairness as an 9. '_____'. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to _____ the richest countries in the world – Great Britain and 10. _____ were only _____ than the poorest, like India and China. Today, the gap between the richest _____ is like 11. _____. Harvard _____ noted "the triumph of globalisation and 12. _____ has improved living standards for billions _____ among the few". The jobs created in _____ are more technology-based – generally requiring new skills. _____ called 13. '_____ technological change'.

<p>US data</p> <p>Households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent data from the US. In 2010, the 14. _____ found the _____ 3.3% of the income. Over _____ years, 15. _____ of the household groups apart from the richest group, _____ and smaller _____ income. Key leaders according to World _____ are the 16. _____ with 61%, followed closely by India, Brazil _____
<p>The debate</p> <p>Earnings</p> <p>Is inequality bad?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The debate over economic inequality _____ exists but the key debate is whether it is a 17. _____ and _____ it. People in the lowest _____ a little more money in the last 40 years, but in the last 20 years, that average _____, the rich have continually 18. _____. There's a growing _____ economic inequality in the US is doing more 19. _____ than good. Tax 20. _____; a recent research paper highlighted that the poorest _____ on their income than the richest who pay 32.2% percent. It is also argued that the _____ prevent news focused on tax evasion, offshore tax havens and the creation of 21. _____ to hide money.
<p>Addressing inequality</p> <p>Tax brackets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some argue that 22. _____ is the key to addressing the _____ a higher skilled workforce or increasing the 23. _____. Many economists _____ brackets for the rich of 24. _____ %. One idea is to fix 25. _____ that the rich use to _____. Adam Smith, a _____, "no society can flourish and be happy if the greater part of its members are 26. _____".

Section 3: Lecture on economic inequality **ANSWERS**

- Using the notes you have made, complete the summary below. Use no more than THREE words and/or a number for each space.

Economic inequality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are two types of economic inequality: 1. Wealth inequality & 2. income inequality.• Wealth is accumulated assets, minus 3. liabilities so it is savings, pensions, real estate and stocks.• Key point here is that they are 4. not the same.
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ALL ANSWERS ARE INCLUDED IN THE PAID VERSION...