

## The global microchip crisis **EXAMPLE**

[listening test questions]

**Author:** Sarah Jackson

**Date:** March 2022

**Time:** 7:14

**Level:** \*\*\*\* [B1/B2/C1]

### Download Links

<b>Lecture:</b> Available in paying download	<b>MP3:</b> Available in paying download	<b>PowerPoint:</b> Available in paying download
---	---	--

Check these words and phrases before listening:

#### Key vocabulary

1. Microchips / chips / semiconductors / integrated circuit.
2. [REDACTED]
3. To transform.
4. [REDACTED]
5. Ubiquitous.
6. Cumbersome.
7. Vacuum tubes.
8. [REDACTED]
9. An electrical current.
10. Transistors.
11. [REDACTED]
12. Intricate.
13. [REDACTED]
14. Printing to circuits.
15. Magnetic fields.
16. [REDACTED]
17. A fabrication plant / chip makers.
18. Companies: Intel, Samsung, TSMC.
19. [REDACTED]
20. A joint venture.
21. [REDACTED]
22. To be unchallenged.
23. [REDACTED]
24. Economically unviable.

**Copyright:** These materials are photocopyable but please leave all logos and web addresses on handouts. **Please don't post these materials onto the web.** Thank you

## LISTENING TEST QUESTIONS EXAMPLE

**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

#### Lead in

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

#### Three types of lesson

##### **Lesson#1:** [hard]

1. Students listen once & take notes.
2. Give 5 minutes to tidy notes.
3. Listen again & 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 students to answer the questions from their notes.
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. Give 5 minutes to tidy answers.
4. Students listen again. Check answers & answer missed questions.
5. 5-10 minutes to tidy answers.
6. Feedback: distribute or project answers.

#### **Full URL Links:**

Video: Available in paying download

MP3: Available in paying download

PPT: Available in paying download

## The global microchip crisis **EXAMPLE**

1. Overview: Answer the following questions:

i.	How many microchips were manufactured in 2020?
ii.	How much [redacted]
iii.	What percentage of semi-conductor sales are China, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan responsible for?
iv.	What [redacted]
v.	What [redacted]

\_\_\_/5

2. The production of microchips: Are these statements true, false or not given?

		T/F/NG
i.	The silicon used to make modern microchips is very rare.	
ii.	Millions of [redacted]	
iii.	The fabrication of microchips is very difficult.	
iv.	Specialised [redacted] microchip factories.	
v.	Automation is [redacted] in microchip production.	
vi.	There are between [redacted] involved in producing one chip.	

\_\_\_/6

3. Costs [circle / highlight the correct answer].

i. How much does it cost to produce 50,000 wafers?

- a) \$5 billion.
- b) [redacted]
- c) \$15 billion.
- d) [redacted]

ii. How much does it cost Intel, Samsung and TSMC [redacted] wafers?

- a) \$2.2 billion.
- b) [redacted]
- c) \$ 20 billion.
- d) [redacted]

iii. How long does it take [redacted] ?

- a) 3 days.
- b) [redacted]
- c) 3 months.
- d) [redacted]

iv. How much [redacted] lucrative?

- a) [redacted]
- b) \$3.3 billion.
- c) [redacted]
- d) \$30 billion.

v. What [redacted] and TSMC in 2020?

- a) \$180 billion.
- b) [redacted]
- c) \$180 trillion.
- d) [redacted]

\_\_\_ / 5

4. Speaker's stance: Complete the gaps in the following paragraph with the words from the box:

manufacturers
demand
unviable
self-sufficient
time-consuming

Although the complex and \_\_\_\_\_ process of making microchips continues to [redacted] global \_\_\_\_\_ for them, [redacted] number of \_\_\_\_\_ [redacted] of the world's chips is economically \_\_\_\_\_. Consequently, governments across the [redacted] [redacted] more \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_ / 5

5. Speaker's final thoughts: Answer the following question:

	What THREE things does the [redacted] the issue?
i.	
ii.	
iii.	

\_\_\_ / 3

**Total \_\_\_ / 24**

## The global microchip crisis **ANSWERS**

1. Overview: Answer the following questions:

i.	How many microchips were manufactured in 2020?
	<i>More than 932 billion chips.</i>
ii.	How much is the sector currently worth?
	<i>..a sector which continuously generates new products, transforms industries and is currently worth \$484bn.</i>
iii.	What percentage of semi-conductor sales are China, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan responsible for?

\_\_\_ /5

**ALL ANSWERS ARE INCLUDED IN PAID VERSION...**

### The global microchip crisis transcript

*Hello and welcome to this short lecture on the global microchip crisis. I'll start with a bit of background on the microchip industry, then I'll talk about how chips are manufactured, after that I'll discuss the economics of microchips and finish with a summary on what needs to change.*

*Ok, so, let's begin with some background. Microchips, which can be found in many of the devices we need for work, study, travel, and entertainment, are one of the most manufactured items in the world. In 2020, according to ASML, more than 932 billion chips were manufactured in a sector which continuously generates new products, transforms industries and is currently worth \$484bn. However, as the production of semiconductors has ...*

**THE FULL TRANSCRIPT IS INCLUDED IN THE PAID VERSION...**