

Is global debt sustainable? EXAMPLE

[listening test questions]

Author: S. Jackson Date: 20/04/2022 Time: 11.01 Level: ***** [B1/B2/C1]

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Check these words and phrases before listening:

| Key vocabulary | | |
|----------------|---|--|
| 1. | Debt (public / private debt). | |
| 2. | Gross Domestic Product (GDP). | |
| 3. | 000000000000000000000000000000000000000 | |
| 4. | Economies (established / emerging). | |
| 5. | Global pandemic. | |
| 6. | 000000000000000000000000000000000000000 | |
| 7. | To mitigate. | |
| 8. | 000000000000000000000000000000000000000 | |
| 9. | Government bonds. | |
| 10. | Repercussions. | |
| 11. | | |
| 12. | Inflation. | |
| 13. | | |
| | Deficit. | |
| | Investment. | |
| 16. | | |
| | Defaulting. | |
| 18. | | |
| | Austerity. | |
| | Stagflation. | |
| 21. | | |
| | Fiscal. | |
| 23. | | |
| | Onset. | |
| 25. | | |
| 26. | Recession. | |

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Teacher

LISTENING TEST QUESTIONS

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

<u>Lead in</u>

- 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 <u>5 minutes</u> to tidy notes.
- 3. Listen again & add to notes (use a different colour pen).
- 4. Distribute questions set <u>20-25 minutes</u> to answer.
- 5. Feedback: distribute or project answers.

Lesson #2: [medium]

- 1. Students listen once & take notes.
- 2. Distribute questions: set <u>15 minutes</u> for students to answer the questions from their notes.
- 3. Listen again. Students answer the missed questions as they listen.
- 4. Give extra <u>10 minutes</u> to consolidate answers.
- 5. Feedback: distribute or project answers.

Lesson #3: [easy]

- 1. Distribute questions. Students have <u>10 minutes</u> to look at the questions.
- 2. Students listen & answer the questions.
- 3. Give <u>5 minutes</u> 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.

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Is global debt sustainable? EXAMPLE

1. Overview.

1.1 Definition: Complete the gaps in the text to make a complete definition of global debt.

| Global | | of gross | _of public and nonfinancial |
|---------|---|----------|-----------------------------|
| private | 000000000000000000000000000000000000000 | nominal | statistical data |
| across_ | countries. | | |
| | | | /4 |

1.2 Extended definition: Answer the following questions.

| ii. How ? iii. What is the debt? | i. | Public debt is one way for the government to raise funds, what is the other method? |
|-------------------------------------|------|---|
| | | |
| iii. What is the debt? | ii. | How ? |
| iii. What is the debt? | | |
| | iii. | What is the debt? |
| | | |

2. Recent trends: Complete the table with the missing information.

| | Figure | Information |
|------|---|-------------|
| i. | \$226 trillion | |
| ii. | 000000000000000000000000000000000000000 | |
| iii. | £321.8bn | |

3. How global borrowing works: Are these statements true, false or not given?

| i. | The UK's debt is currently almost 100% of its GDP. |
|------|--|
| ii. | Governments borrow money to invest in bonds. |
| iii. | Government increasing. |
| iv. | Many repayment of debts. |
| V. | Defaulting on a country's government. |

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/3

4. The reasons why borrowing has increased: Select one answer per question only.

i. Between 2007-2017, how much did public debt grow in emerging markets?

a)

- b) From 13.5% to 14.8% of GDP.
- c)
- d) From 35.5% to 48.8% of GDP.





| www.academic-englishuk.com | |
|--|----------------------------|
| ii. Between 2007-2017, how much did | economies? |
| a) From 64% to 105% of GDP. | |
| b) | |
| c) From 84% to 105% of GDP. | |
| d) | |
| | |
| iii. What government | are mentioned? |
| a) Spending cuts and raising taxes. | |
| b) | |
| c) Raising taxes and reducing pensions. | |
| d) salaries. | |
| in Man and data to quatrizable according to Oli | view Dieweine vol 2 |
| iv. When can debt be sustainable according to Oliv a) growth. | her Blanchard? |
| a) growth. b) Interest rates are the same as GDP growth. | |
| c) growth. | |
| d) Interest rates fluctuate alongside GDP growth. | |
| | |
| v. What factors | grow out of a debt crisis? |
| a) Political factors, environmental disasters and socio- | - |
| b) Political factors, | pandemics. |
| c) Environmental disasters, socio-cultural forces and gl | obal health pandemics. |

d) and global health pandemics.

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5. The situation of rising inflation: Complete the table with the missing figures.

Figure i. Current inflation of the US: ii. iii. Current inflation of the UK: iv. Price of crude oil per barrel in 2021: v. vi.

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6. Conclusion: Complete the gaps in the text to show the speaker's final thoughts. Use the words in the box.

| | outcome | inflation | living | territory | |
|---------|---------------|------------|--------|---|-------|
| | | | | | |
| | , the cost of | and | XXXXXX | 000000000000000000000000000000000000000 | in an |
| unknown | and | 0000000000 | 000000 | the true | |
| | | | | | /4 |

Total Score ___ / 30





Is global debt sustainable? ANSWERS

1. Overview.

1.1 Definition: Complete the gaps in the text to make a complete definition of global debt.

Global debt refers to the sum of gross <u>debt</u> of public and nonfinancial private <u>sectors</u> measured using annual nominal <u>GDP</u> statistical data across <u>190</u> countries.

1.2 Extended definition: Answer the following questions.

| i. | Public debt is one way for the government to raise funds, what is the other method? |
|----|---|
| | Raise taxes. |

ALL ANSWERS ARE INCLUDED IN PAID VERSION...

Is global debt sustainable? Transcript

Hello, and welcome to today's lecture which will be about Global debt. I'll start today's lecture with a definition of global borrowing, then I'll look at recent data concerning how global debt has hit an alltime high. After this I shall explain how individual countries borrow money to finance their economies, then I'll discuss Blanchard's theory of how global debt is sustainable. Following this I'll look at the present situation of rising inflation and then I'll finish with a summary of my key findings.

So, let's start with a definition of global debt. Global debt refers to the sum of gross debt of public and nonfinancial private sectors measured using annual nominal GDP statistical data across 190 countries. For today's lecture we'll look at government borrowing....

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



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