Lecture Listening Comprehension EXAMPLE

Aim: *To develop the students' ability to listen to a long lecture, to take notes, use those notes to answer a number of comprehension questions and then reflect on the lecture critically.*

Lesson Time: *Approximately 2:00 hours*

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.

Differentiation

Challenging

1. Students listen once & take notes *(Use the blank note-taking page or page with sub-headings).*
2. Give 5 minutes to tidy notes.
3. Listen again & add to notes (use a different colour pen).
4. Distribute questions. Set 30 minutes to answer using their notes.
5. Feedback: Distribute or project ANSWERS.

Medium

1. Students listen once & take notes *(Use the blank note-taking page or page with sub-headings).*
2. Distribute questions. Set 20 minutes to answer using their notes.
3. Listen again. Students answer the missed questions as they listen.
4. Give an extra 10 minutes to consolidate answers.
5. Feedback: Distribute or project ANSWERS.

Easier

1. Distribute questions. Students have 15 minutes to read the questions.
2. Students listen & answer the questions.
3. Give 10 minutes to tidy answers.
4. Students listen again. Check answers & answer missed questions.
5. Give 10-15 minutes to tidy answers.
6. Feedback: Distribute or project ANSWERS.

Critical thinking questions

Option 1: Students individually reflect on the questions, make notes of their responses and write a short critical response paragraph to submit for teacher or peer feedback.
Option 2: Students ask and answer the questions in small groups.

Full URL Link:

Video: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DkCFXdt7Fhc

Ageing world, ageing mind EXAMPLE

Author: Professor Ian Deary
University: Edinburgh Lecture
Department: Psychology *UK Cognitive Ageing and Cognitive Epidemiology*
Date: December 2013
Time: 55:28
Level: **** [C1]
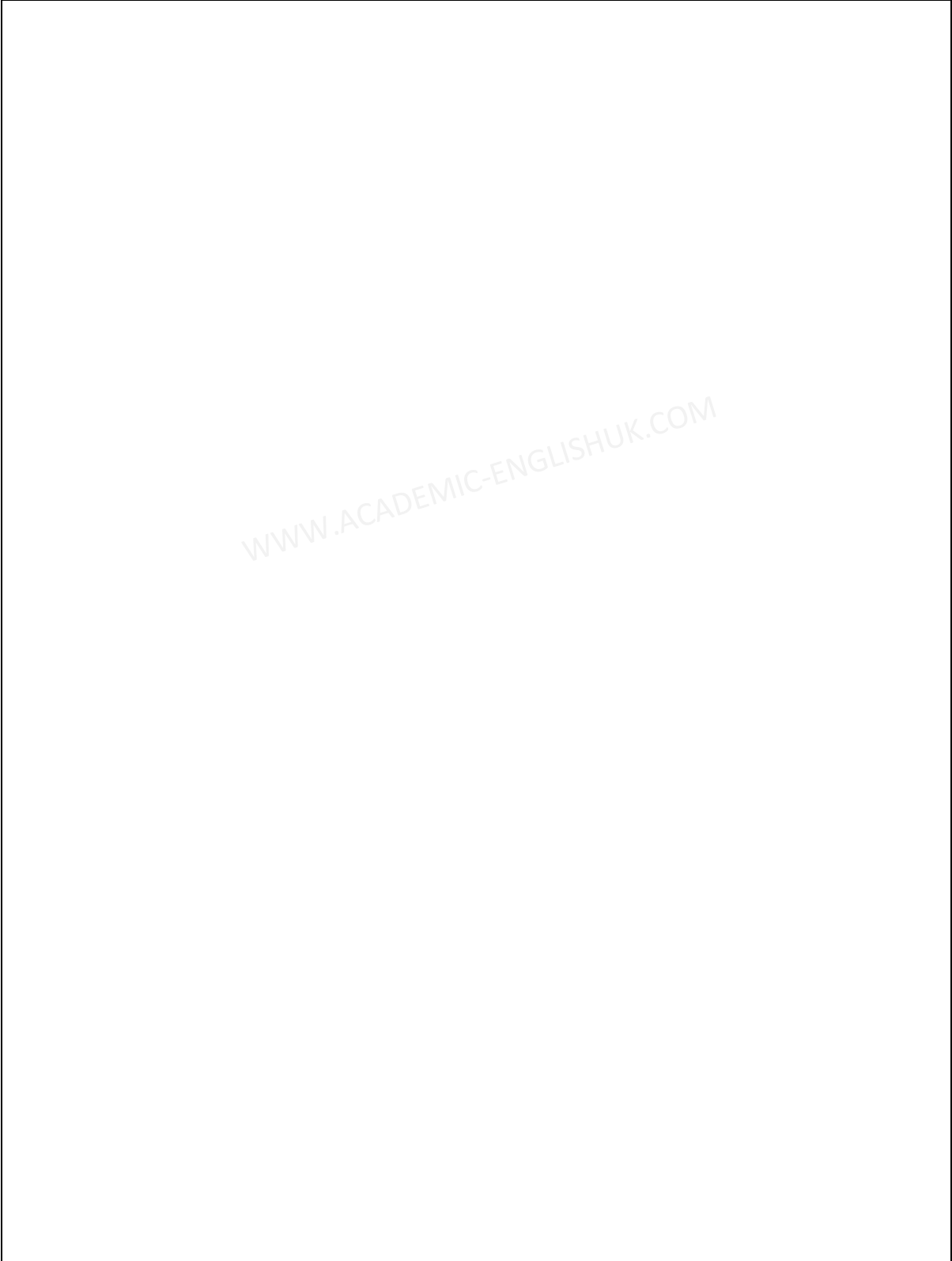**Link:** http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DkCFXdt7Fhc

Check these words and phrases before listening:

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Key vocabulary

1. Dementia
2. Cognitive, cognition
3. Mental ▒▒▒▒▒
4. Demographers
5. Population diagrams/pyramid
6. ▒▒▒▒▒
7. Dependency
8. ▒▒▒▒▒
9. Chelsea and Kensington
10. ▒▒▒▒▒
11. Nightmare scenario
12. Prevalence
13. ▒▒▒▒▒
14. Muscles
15. ▒▒▒▒▒
16. Lungs
17. ▒▒▒▒▒
18. Interventions
19. Cognitive ▒▒▒▒▒
20. Spatial visualisation
21. ▒▒▒▒▒
22. Mental tests/surveys
23. ▒▒▒▒▒
24. In the field
25. Ledger
26. ▒▒▒▒▒
27. Bucking the trend
28. Physically fit
29. ▒▒▒▒▒
30. Variable

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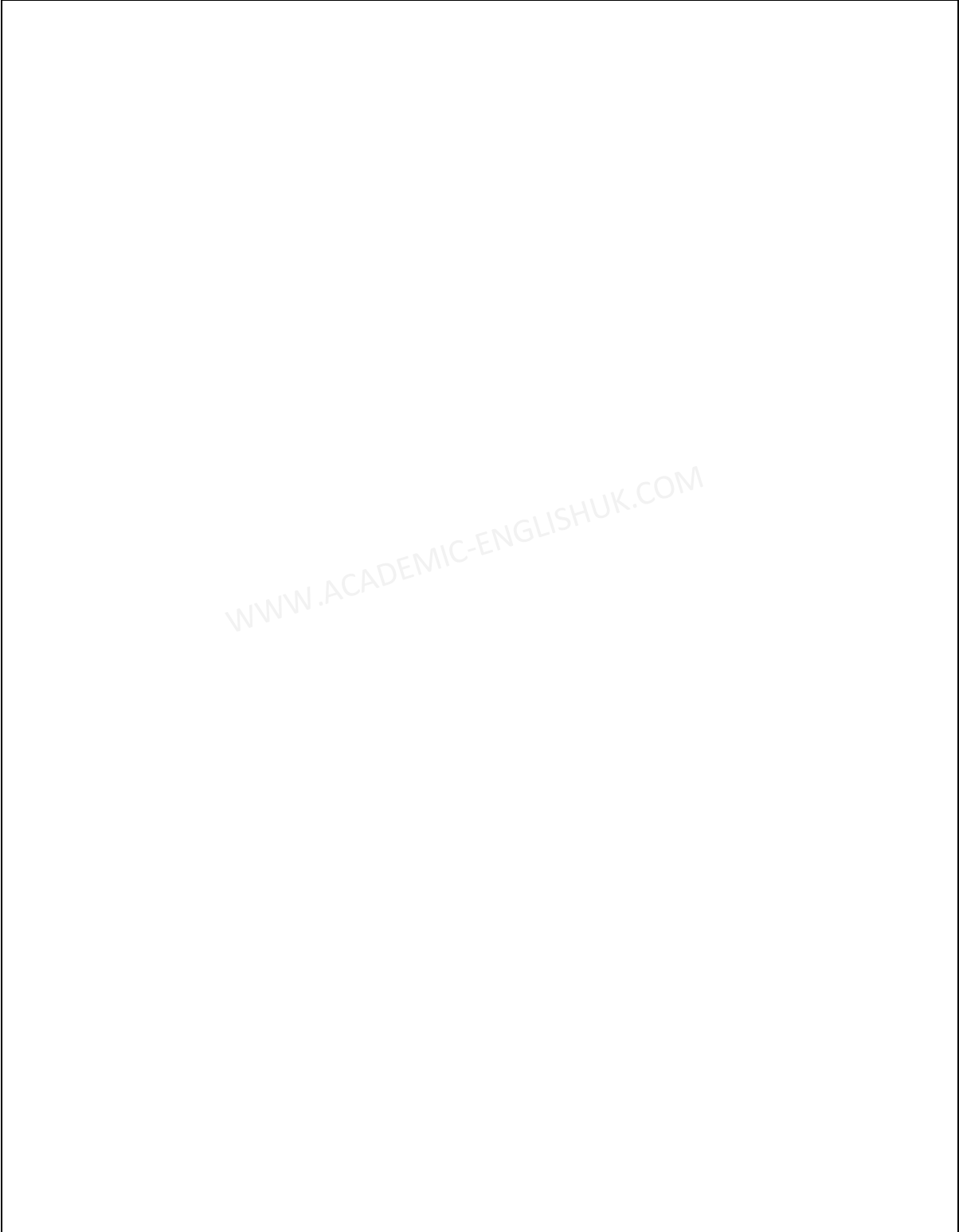
Note-taking Page (Blank) Page 1 EXAMPLE

Note-taking Page (Blank) Page 2 EXAMPLE

1. Change in populations' ████████████████████**, the UK and Scotland**

Note-taking Page (Sub-headings) Page 2 EXAMPLE

2. The challenge of ▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨ **decline**

3. Ageing body, ▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨

4. Scotland's unique ▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨ **research**

Ageing world, ageing mind: Prof Ian Deary EXAMPLE

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DkCFXdt7Fhc

Use your notes to answer the following questions using the sections headings to help you.

1. Change in populations' structure: the world, the UK and Scotland

1.1. What is the projected mean age of the human population for 2100?

1.2. How much has life expectancy changed since 1850?

1.3. What is the ██████████████████████████████?

1.4. What is significant about the ████████████████████████?

1.5. What is the dependency ratio?

1.6. What is ███████████████████████████ population?

1.7. What are the ██████████████████████ of 100?

1.8. How many centenarians were there in the UK in 1960, 1950 and 2010? How many will there be in 2035 and 2060?

1.9. What is interesting ██████████████████████ and 2008-2010?

1.10. What does an 'ageing world' mean?

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2. The challenge of ▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨ **decline**

2.1. What is the lecturer particularly interested in?

2.2. What are the ▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨ to the Knapp Report?

3. Ageing body, ▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨

3.1. What happens to ▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨ older?

3.2 Why does the lecturer research this subject?

3.3. What are the cognitive tests ▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨ in his research?

3.4. How does age affect these cognitive tests?

4. Scotland's ▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨ **cognitive research**

4.1. What is Scotland's unique contribution to cognitive research?

4.2. What ▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨ the Scottish Mental surveys?

4.3. What was the ▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨▨ its correlation?

4.4. How do you have good cognition in old age?

Critical thinking

What did you think of the lecture? Do you agree? What parts don't ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓ to live to a hundred? What ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓ on society? Why are Chelsea and Kensington the places with the highest life expectancy? Do you know ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓ / Alzheimer's? What do ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓? Is anything missing? Do you agree that physical fitness is a key aspect? Could lower IQ at a young age result in smoking and drinking more? Do people who ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓, have better lifestyles and ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓. Anything else?

Ageing world, ageing mind.. ANSWERS

1. Change in populations' structure: the world, the UK and Scotland

1.1. What is the projected mean age of the human population for 2100?
In the year 2000 the mean age was 30, in 2100 the mean age is 45. The whole world will age by an average of 15 years. (Academy of Medical Science, 2009)

1.2. How much has life expectancy changed since 1850?
Life expectancy of the best country in the world in 1850 was 45. Now (2005) is 85. At the top is Japan. Many demographers predict the line will tail off BUT it hasn't yet. People keep living longer.

1.3. What is the probability of dying before your next birthday?
In 1950 an 80 yr old woman dying was 10%, by 2000 it …

ALL ANSWERS INCLUDED IN PAID VERSION…