



YouTube Lecture Listeners 2 EXAMPLE

A selection of university lectures from top universities

Contents

Level: **** * [C1]

Commercial Law

1. The Future of International Commercial Law in a Digital World

Fintech

2. FinTech: Shaping the Financial World – Challenger Banks

Heart Disease

3. Heart Failure

Psychology

4. Introduction to Psychology

Quantum Theory

5. Quantum fields: The Real Building Blocks of the Universe

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Commercial Law **EXAMPLE**

1. The Future of International Commercial Law in a Digital World

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:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TvauoAKJbW0>

The Future of International Commercial Law in a Digital World

[Listening Comprehension Questions] **EXAMPLE**

Author: Professor Christian Twigg-Flesner

University: Warwick Law School

Subject & Title: Law: *The Future of International Commercial Law in a Digital World*

Date: 2018

Time: 53:00

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

Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TvauoAKJbW0>

Check these words and phrases before listening:

Key vocabulary

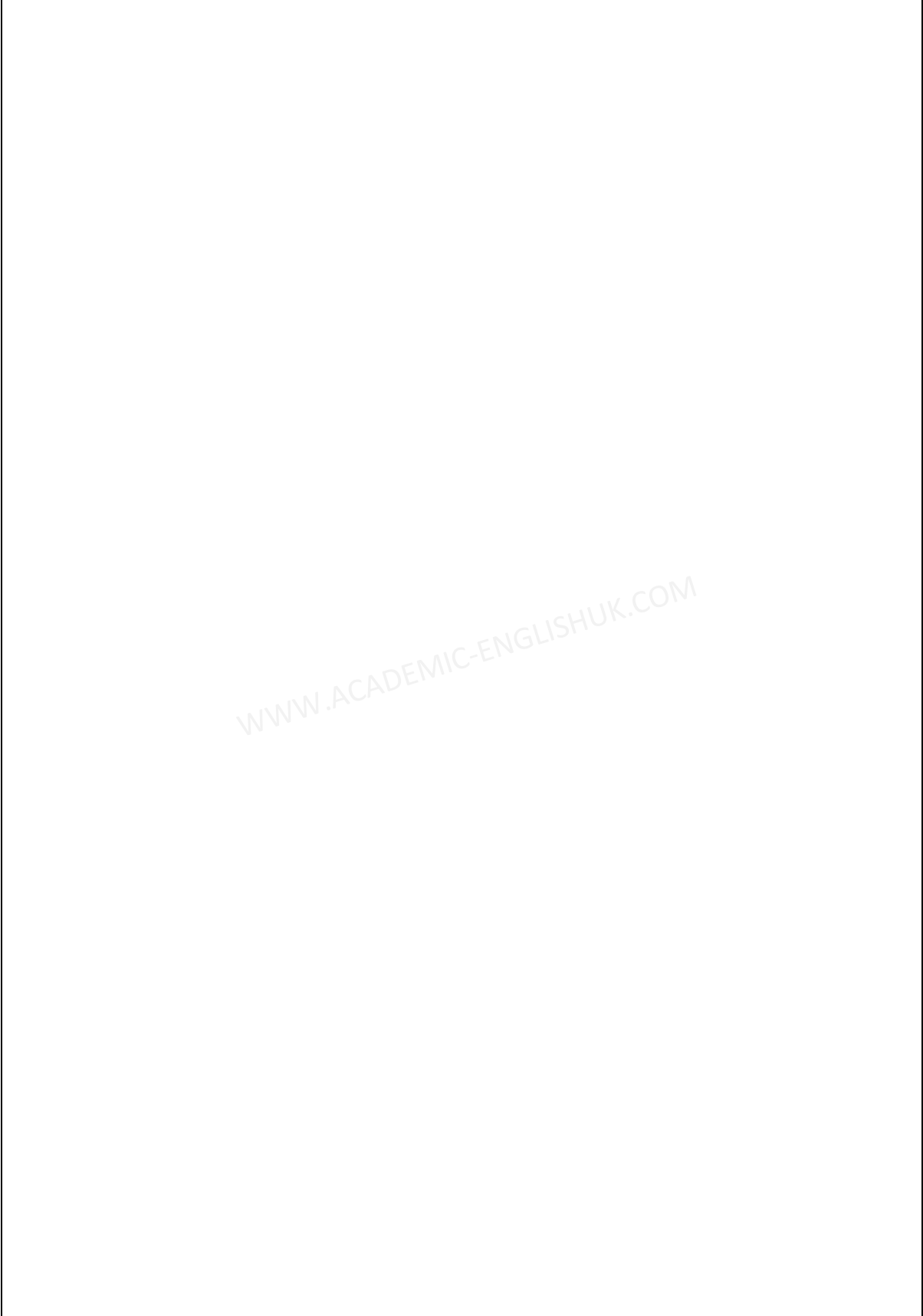
1. Algorithm.
2. [REDACTED]
3. Blockchain.
4. Business model.
5. [REDACTED]
6. Commodity.
7. [REDACTED]
8. Digital content.
9. Disruptive.
10. [REDACTED]
11. Guarantee.
12. [REDACTED]
13. Hobbyist.
14. Intermediary.
15. [REDACTED]
16. Lease.
17. Legislation.
18. [REDACTED]
19. Protocol.
20. [REDACTED]
21. Reform.
22. Sensor.
23. [REDACTED]
24. Supplier.
25. [REDACTED]
26. Transaction.
27. [REDACTED]

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Note-taking Page (Blank) Page 1 EXAMPLE

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Note-taking Page (Blank) Page 2 EXAMPLE



WWW.ACADEMIC-ENGLISHUK.COM

1. International Law

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2. XXXXXXXXXX New Business Models

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

3. [REDACTED] and the Digital World

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4. [REDACTED] World

5. Summary

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The Future of International Commercial Law in a Digital World

Christian Twigg-Flesner [<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TvauoAKJbW0>] **EXAMPLE**

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

1. International Law

1.1. How does the speaker define commercial law?

1.2. What role does an agent play in a typical commercial transaction?

1.3. What is [redacted] ?

1.4. Why do we need international commercial law (ICL)?

1.5. What is ICL's [redacted] ?

1.6. What are [redacted] focus on?

1.7. Why is [redacted] problematic?

2. The Digital World and New Business Models

2.1. How does the speaker encapsulate 'a digital world'?

2.2. Give [redacted] and what it does.

2.3. How is [redacted] beneficial?

2.4. What's the role of sensors in stock replenishment?

2.5. How [redacted] data?

2.6. How does [redacted] 'smart contracts'?

3. Law, Technology Development and the Digital World

3.1. How does the digital world impact on law negatively?

3.2. How [redacted] to the speaker?

3.3. What [redacted] reform?

4. ICL and the Digital World

4.1. What conventions or model laws has ICL drawn up since 1996?

4.2. To [redacted] successful?

4.3. What [redacted] ?

5. Summary

Critical thinking: *What do you think of this lecture? Has anything surprised you? If so, what? What was missing from the lecture? [redacted] with the speaker's summation of the digital world? Why do you think the size and scope of the current digital world is [redacted] technology connote a [redacted] any other reasons why ICL has found it difficult to keep up with the pace of change in international [redacted] reflect the current [redacted] obsolete that even newer laws will be needed again? Do you believe it's better for each country to [redacted] ?*

The Future of International Commercial Law in a Digital World

ANSWERS

1. International Law

1.1. How does the speaker define commercial law?

Commercial law is defined as the legal principles and rules which relate to the private rights of the different parties, i.e. seller and buyer, in a transaction of goods, services and digital content.

1.2. What role does an agent play in a typical commercial transaction?

An agent is a third party who represents the seller or supplier and negotiates the contract with the buyer.

1.3. What is the Documentary Credit System?

It's a system which involves banks as trusted third parties to arrange payment between the seller and ...

ALL ANSWERS INCLUDED IN PAID VERSION...

Fintech **EXAMPLE**

2. FinTech: Shaping the Financial World – Challenger Banks

Lecture Listening Comprehension EXAMPLE

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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:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oYR6xdcFNwc>

FinTech: Shaping the Financial World – Challenger Banks

[Listening Comprehension Questions] **EXAMPLE**

Author: Professor Gary Gensler

University: Michigan Institute of Technology

Subject & Title: FinTech: *Shaping the Financial World – Challenger Banks*

Date: 2020

Time: 64:00

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

Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oYR6xdcFNwc>

Check these words and phrases before listening:

Key vocabulary

1. Assets.
2. Auto-lender.
3. [REDACTED]
4. Cash flow.
5. [REDACTED]
6. Credit rating.
7. [REDACTED]
8. Expenditure.
9. [REDACTED]
10. GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation).
11. Income.
12. [REDACTED]
13. Late fees.
14. [REDACTED]
15. Licence.
16. [REDACTED]
17. Merge.
18. Micropayment.
19. [REDACTED]
20. Product commoditisation.
21. Receivables.
22. [REDACTED]
23. Rollout.
24. [REDACTED]
25. Underwriting.
26. [REDACTED]
27. Venture capitalist.

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Note-taking Page (Blank) Page 1 EXAMPLE

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Note-taking Page (Blank) Page 2 EXAMPLE

WWW.ACADEMIC-ENGLISHUK.COM

1. Introduction

2. [REDACTED] and Alternative Data

3. [REDACTED] Banks

4. Challenges of Traditional Banking

5. [REDACTED] Banks

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6. [REDACTED] Valuations

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7. Traditional Banks [REDACTED]

8. Big Tech

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9. [REDACTED]

FinTech: Shaping the Financial World – Challenger Banks Prof Gary Gensler

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oYR6xdcFNwc> **EXAMPLE**

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

1. Introduction

1.1. What is a challenger bank in simple terms?

2. Credit Scoring and Alternative Data

2.1. What does the FICO Score System do?

2.2. Name [redacted] 'alternative data'.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

2.3. Why would a [redacted] company?

2.4. How is [redacted] of a data aggregator?

2.5. How does alternative data impact on GDPR?

3. Neo and Challenger Banks

3.1. What is the difference between a challenger bank and a neobank?

4. Challenges of Traditional Banking

4.1. What are [redacted] banking?

5. Challenger Banks

5.1. Why did [redacted] particular?

5.2. When did [redacted] begin?

5.3. Is an online bank the same as a challenger bank? Why/why not?

5.4. What are some of the [redacted] with a challenger bank?

5.5. Where in the [redacted] banks?

5.6. With so many challenger banks in competition, what does the speaker believe will happen at some point?

5.7. How has the [redacted] grown between 2016 and 2019?

6. Funding and Valuations

6.1. Is there a [redacted] valuation?

6.2. What does 'negative funding' mean?

6.3. What [redacted] on?

6.4. What [redacted] to?

6.5. How is the challenger bank model profitable?

6.6. What influence [redacted] banks?

7. Traditional Banks Mobile Offerings

7.1. How have traditional [redacted] banks?

8. Big Tech

8.1. What does the speaker predict will happen with regards to *Apple* and *Amazon*?

9. Summary

Critical thinking: *What do you think of this lecture? Has anything surprised you? If so, what? What was [redacted] he gave need more support? [redacted] how their data is being used by banks? Do you think it is acceptable for banks to use your alternative data? [redacted] and not others? [redacted] big tech companies such [redacted] the FinTech space? Do you agree that too many challenger banks are a bad thing? Will traditional banks ever be [redacted]*

FinTech: Shaping the Financial World – Challenger Banks **ANSWERS**

1. Introduction

1.1. What is a challenger bank in simple terms?

A challenger bank is an internet-only bank. It does not have the typical 'bricks and mortar' premises like a traditional bank.

2. Credit Scoring and Alternative Data

2.1. What does the FICO Score System do?

The data analytics company uses aspects such as a customer's payment history, credit history and amounts owed to assess someone's credit rate.

2.2. Name the five main features that constitute 'alternative data'.

1. *Income and outgoings (rent, mortgage, utilities).*
2. *Cash flow underwriting.*
3.

ALL ANSWERS INCLUDED IN PAID VERSION...

Heart Disease **EXAMPLE**

3. Heart Failure

Lecture Listening Comprehension

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Full URL Link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eThrxYAobsQ>

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Full URL Link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eThrxYAobsQ>

Heart Failure **EXAMPLE**

[Listening Comprehension Questions]

Author: Joseph Alpert

University: United States Medical Licensing Examination

Subject & Title: Medicine: *Heart Failure*

Date: 2018

Time: 37:00

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

Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eThrxyAobsQ>

Check these words and phrases before listening:

Key vocabulary

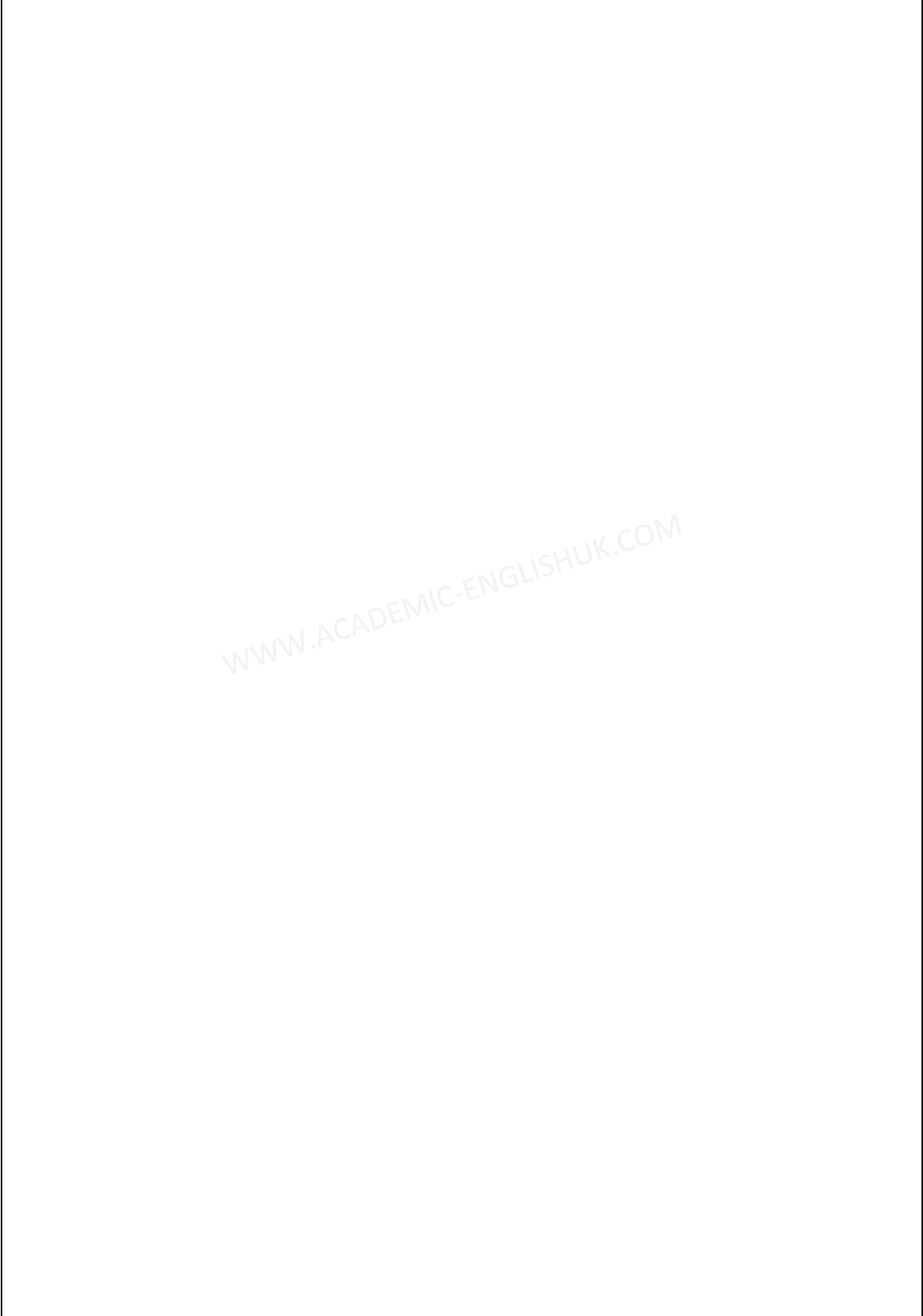
1. Arrhythmia.
2. Atherosclerosis.
3. [REDACTED]
4. Bypass.
5. [REDACTED]
6. Cardiomyopathy.
7. Cholesterol.
8. [REDACTED]
9. Contractility.
10. Electrocardiogram (ECG).
11. [REDACTED]
12. Fluid accumulation.
13. [REDACTED]
14. Neurohormonal system.
15. [REDACTED]
16. Pacemaker.
17. [REDACTED]
18. Retention.
19. Shortness of breath.
20. [REDACTED]
21. Swelling.
22. Sympathetic nervous system.
23. [REDACTED]
24. Ventricle.

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Note-taking Page (Blank) Page 1 EXAMPLE

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Note-taking Page (Blank) Page 2 EXAMPLE



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1. Introduction

2. 

3. Types of heart failure

4. 

5. Symptoms

6. [REDACTED]

7. [REDACTED]

8. Summary

Heart Failure – Josph Alpert **EXAMPLE**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eThrxYAobsQ>

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

1. Introduction

1.1. How is heart failure defined?

1.2. How many [redacted] each year in the US?

1.3. In which [redacted] most common?

1.4. What does he refer to by the term 'growth industries'?

1.5. What [redacted] and afterload?

1.6. What [redacted] heart failure?

2. Pathophysiology

2.1. Explain what Starling's Law is.

2.2. How is [redacted] ?

2.3. What is the [redacted] ?

2.4. What are the **FIVE** compensatory mechanisms someone with heart failure?

- i.
- ii.
- iii.
- iv.
- v.

2.5. What _____ lead to?

3. Types of heart failure

3.1. How do left-sided and right-sided heart failure differ from each other?

3.2. At what _____ symptoms?

4. Causes

4.1. What are _____ the risk of heart failure?

5. Symptoms

5.1. Name _____ with heart failure.

- i.
- ii.
- iii.
- iv.
- v.
- vi.
- vii.
- viii.

6. Tests

6.1. What kinds of _____ heart failure?

7. Treatment

7.1. What are diuretics and at what stage of heart failure are they used?

7.2. Name FIVE [redacted] from progressing?

- i.
- ii.
- iii.
- iv.
- v.

7.3. Why are beta blockers [redacted] the effects of heart failure?

8. Summary

Critical thinking: *What do you think of this lecture? Has anything surprised you? If so, what? What was [redacted] he gave need [redacted] do tests on the heart after a [redacted] make healthier lifestyle choices? [redacted] and doctors? Why aren't we [redacted] and its impacts? [redacted] smoking and encourage physical activity, is this working? What could be the real underlying problem?*

Heart Failure **ANSWERS**

1. Introduction

1.1. How is heart failure defined?

Heart failure is the inability of the heart to pump enough blood to meet the demands of the body. A decreased cardiac output triggers an increase in blood volume and fluid accumulation, which in turn leads to oedema and circulatory congestion.

1.2. How many new patients are diagnosed with heart failure each year in the US?

Approximately 400,000.

1.3. In which group of people is heart failure most common?

For African-Americans the long-term outlook is worse, mainly due to socio-economic reasons. Heart failure is

ALL ANSWERS INCLUDED IN PAID VERSION...

Psychology **EXAMPLE**
4. Introduction to Psychology

Introduction to Psychology EXAMPLE

[Listening Comprehension Questions]

Author: Dr Fredy Aviles

University: OpenStax College

Subject & Title: Psychology: *Introduction to Psychology*

Date: 2021

Time: 45:00

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

Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KcalbEHdGsY>

Check these words before listening:

Key vocabulary

1. Adaptation.
2. [REDACTED]
3. Autism.
4. Behaviourism.
5. [REDACTED]
6. Conditioning.
7. [REDACTED]
8. Depression.
9. Empathy.
10. [REDACTED]
11. Functionalism.
12. [REDACTED]
13. Humanism.
14. [REDACTED] behaviour.
15. Innate.
16. [REDACTED] behaviour.
17. Perception.
18. [REDACTED]
19. Psychoanalysis.
20. [REDACTED]
21. Reinforcement.
22. Self-esteem.
23. [REDACTED]
24. Stimulus.
25. Structuralism.
26. [REDACTED]

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Critical thinking questions

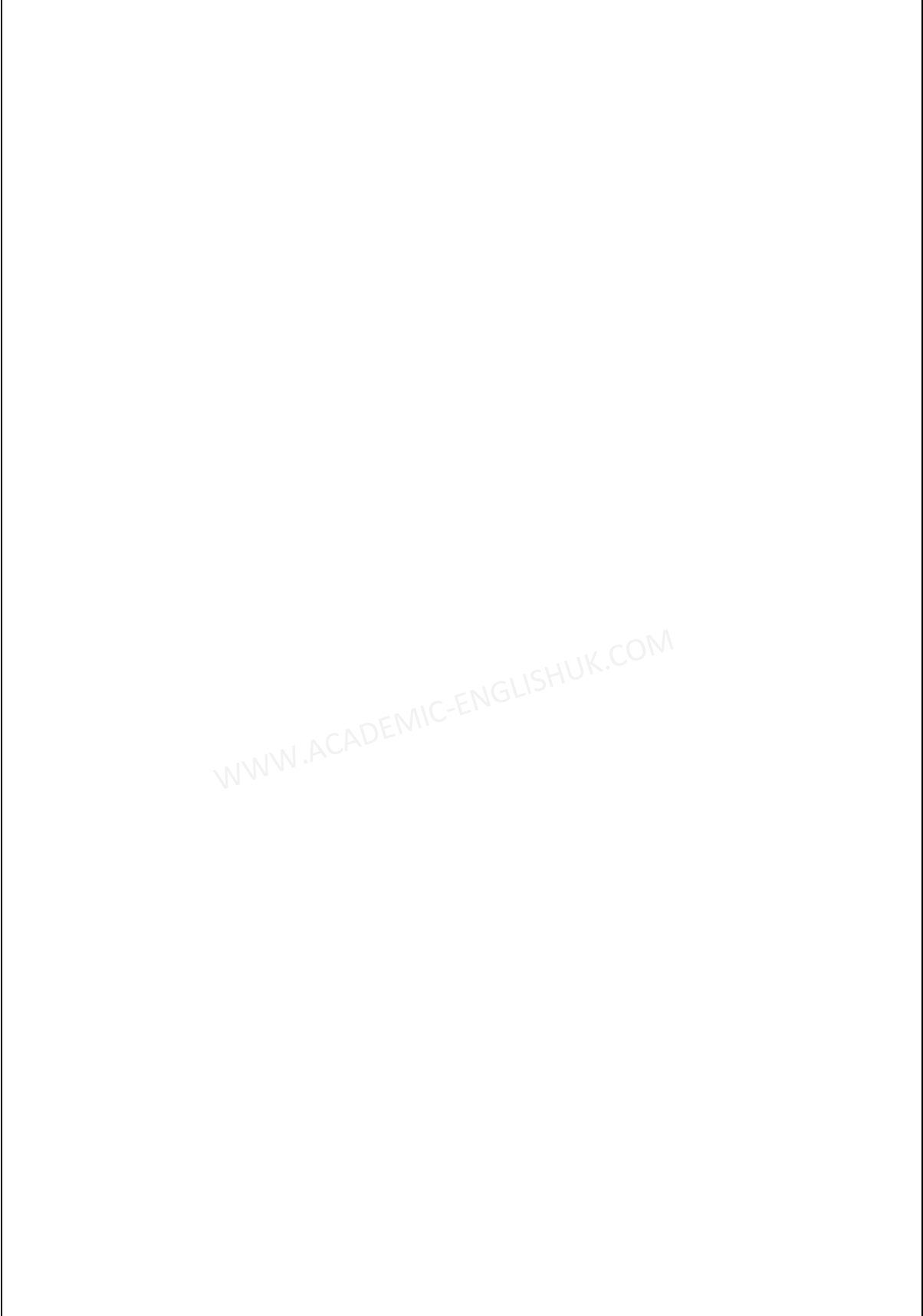
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Note-taking Page (Blank) Page 1 EXAMPLE



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Note-taking Page (Blank) Page 2 EXAMPLE

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1. Definition

2. roots

3. Approaches to psychology

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4. [REDACTED] psychological fields

5. [REDACTED]

Introduction to Psychology – Fredy Aviles

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KcalbEHdGsY> **EXAMPLE**

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

1. Definition and goals

1.1. What's Spielman's definition of psychology?

1.2. What [redacted] to the speaker?

1.3. List the **FOUR** [redacted] of each one.

	[redacted]	Example
i.		
ii.		
iii.		
iv.		

2. Psychology's roots

2.1. Which **TWO** names [redacted] and why?

	Name	Why
i.		
ii.		

3. Approaches to psychology

3.1. How is Titchener's structuralism defined?

3.2. Explain [redacted] words.

3.3. According to Freud, [redacted] ?

3.4. What is Pavlov's [redacted] ?

3.5. Which **TWO** names are associated with behaviourism and why?

	Name	Why?
i.		
ii.		

3.6. List **THREE** 'needs' and [redacted] of needs.

	Need	Corresponding Examples
i.		
ii.		
iii.		

3.7. What [redacted] develop?

3.8. What is Chomsky [redacted] ?

4. Contemporary psychological fields

4.1. What are some of the [redacted] fields?

4.2. How [redacted] ?

4.3. What does The Five Factor Model aim to do?

4.4. What did Milgram's [redacted] ?

4.5. What **THREE** [redacted] psychology?

i.		ii.		iii.	
----	--	-----	--	------	--

4.6. Define the biopsychosocial model.

4.7. Give **THREE** [redacted] which a forensic psychologist is needed.

	<i>Example</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
i.		
ii.		
iii.		

5. Summary

Critical thinking: *What do you think of this lecture? Has anything surprised you? If so, what? What was [redacted] he gave need more [redacted] define psychology? Are [redacted] into psychology? Why do you think there are so many different approaches to psychology? Do you think psychology is [redacted]? In [redacted] way people think, feel and behave be beneficial? How could it be detrimental? Why do you think industrial-[redacted] in psychology? Which of the [redacted] do you believe will become the most researched [redacted] ?*

Introduction to Psychology ANSWERS

1. Definition and goals

1.1. What's Spielman's definition of psychology?

The scientific study of mind and behaviour. It's about how we think and what we do.

1.2. What aspect is missing from this definition according to the speaker?

Our emotions, or how we feel. However, theory suggests that emotion is made up of both thought and physical response in the body, so this could be suggested by both mind and behaviour.

1.3. List the **FOUR** goals of psychology with an example of each one.

	Goal	Example
i.	<i>Describe</i>	<i>What does depression / aggressive behaviour look like?</i>
ii.	<i>Predict</i>	<i>Who's more likely to become depressed / be more difficult / be aggressive / get divorced?</i>

ALL ANSWERS INCLUDED IN PAID VERSION...

Quantum Theory **EXAMPLE**

5. Quantum fields: The Real Building Blocks of the Universe

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:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zNVQfWC_evg

Quantum Fields: The Real Building Blocks of the Universe

[Listening Comprehension Questions] **EXAMPLE**

Author: Professor David Tong

University: Cambridge University

Subject & Title: Physics: *Quantum fields: The Real Building Blocks of the Universe*

Date: 2017

Time: 60:00

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

Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zNVQfWC_evg

Check these words and phrases before listening:

Key vocabulary

1. Atom.
2. [REDACTED]
3. Black Hole.
4. Coil.
5. [REDACTED]
6. Fluctuation.
7. Force.
8. [REDACTED]
9. Induction.
10. LHC (Large Hadron Collider).
11. [REDACTED]
12. Mass.
13. [REDACTED]
14. Neutron.
15. [REDACTED]
16. Oscillate.
17. Particle.
18. [REDACTED]
19. Proton.
20. Quark.
21. [REDACTED]
22. Spin.
23. [REDACTED]
24. The Big Bang.
25. Vacuum.
26. [REDACTED]

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Note-taking Page (Blank) Page 1 EXAMPLE

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Note-taking Page (Blank) Page 2 EXAMPLE

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1. Introduction

2. [REDACTED]

3. Fields

4. [REDACTED] **Theory**

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5. The 'New' Periodic Table

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6. [REDACTED] Everything

7. Large [REDACTED] Collider (LHC)

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8. [REDACTED]

Quantum Fields: The Real Building Blocks of the Universe – David Tong

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zNVQfWC_evg EXAMPLE

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

1. Introduction

1.1. What's the outline of his talk?

1.2. How relevant is [REDACTED] in relation to his talk?

2. Particles

2.1. What does an atom consist of according to Rutherford?

2.2. How [REDACTED] differ?

3. Fields

3.1. How [REDACTED] 'field'?

3.2. Who was Faraday and [REDACTED] ?

3.3. What was **ONE** of his greatest discoveries?

4. Quantum Field Theory

4.1. What [REDACTED] about?

4.2. How [REDACTED] to particles and fields?

4.3. What is a [redacted] ?

4.4. What is the Casimir [redacted] ?

4.5. How [redacted] fields?

4.6. What is the 'magnetic moment'?

4.7. What does [redacted] represent?

5. The 'New' Periodic Table

5.1. How does the 'new' periodic table differ from the original?

5.2. How [redacted] the electron?

5.3. How do [redacted] with each other?

5.4. What **TWO** things is [redacted] for?

- 1.
- 2.

5.5. What [redacted] the Standard Model?

6. The Theory of Everything

6.1. Name the ways the 'theory of everything' [redacted].

6.2. In what way [redacted] ?

6.3. What do physicists know and not know about the beginnings of the universe?

6.4. Explain [redacted] 'grand unification'.

7. Large Hadron Collider (LHC)

7.1. What have been the **THREE** responses [redacted] to new ideas in physics?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

8. Summary

Critical thinking: *What do you think of this lecture? Has anything surprised you? If so, what? What was missing from the lecture? [redacted] ? Why do you [redacted] branches of science for people to understand? Do you agree that one equation is enough to explain how [redacted] How can we be sure [redacted] ? Why do you think physicists continue to look for new ideas and theories to explain how the universe came to be? Can we ever really [redacted] ? What about looking more [redacted] st? How important is it to know what our universe is made of?*

Quantum Fields: The Real Building Blocks of the Universe **ANSWERS**

1. Introduction

1.1. What's the outline of his talk?

He will begin with an overview of the theoretical abstract ideas which underpin our current understanding of the universe and the experiments which look back to the Big Bang to understand what is happening. He will also give an overview of what progress we hope to make, and what is happening at the largest particle collider.

1.2. How relevant is the periodic table of elements in relation to his talk?

It was the first modern picture of what the universe is made of. It was thought to constitute of everything that exists in nature, but the speaker does not believe it is accurate enough and there is scope to go much deeper.

2. Particles

2.1. What does an atom consist of according to Rutherford?

It consists of a nucleus, which is made up of protons and neutrons, which consist ...

ALL ANSWERS INCLUDED IN PAID VERSION...