

Academic English UK

Data



Mini Lecture

EXAMPLE

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Lesson Plan EXAMPLE

Lessons: Lecture Listening.

Time: 1 hour.

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

Lesson Aim:

To focus on one key topic and develop a range of key academic skills based on this topic.

Introduction [5 minutes]

- Introduce the topic 'data'.

Listening: Lecture & Test Questions [30-40 minutes + feedback]

Video: Available in paid download

MP3: Available in paid download

- Give out the '**Listening: Mini Lecture Worksheet**'.
- Students check key vocabulary.

Option 1

- Students look at the questions.
- Students listen & answer the questions.
- Give 2 minutes to tidy answers.
- Students listen again. Check answers & answer missed questions.
- Feedback: distribute or project **ANSWERS**.

Option 2 (harder)

- Students listen & take notes (Use paper or the PPT slides in the Appendix).
- Students listen again & add to their notes.
- Students use their notes to answer the questions.
- Feedback: distribute or project **ANSWERS**.

Post lecture extra ideas

- Write a 100-word summary of the lecture.
- Apply critical thinking strategies to the lecture. Use this critical thinking question document: <https://www.academic-englishuk.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Critical-Questions-a-linear-model-AEUK.pdf> (writing, presentation or seminar).
- Research other types of Big Data (presentation or seminar).
- Research the positives and negatives of Big Data (presentation or seminar).

Listening: Mini Lecture Worksheet **EXAMPLE**

Task 1: Key Vocabulary

Check these words and phrases before listening:

<i>retrieve</i>	<i>data breach</i>	<i>fraud</i>	
	<i>distort</i>	<i>scope</i>	<i>scarce</i>

Task 2: Lecture Listening

Listen to the lecture on big data and privacy and answer the questions:



2.1 Gap Fill

Complete the definition of big data. The first letter is already given.

Big data refers to valuable information available in both the p_____ and private sector which is _____ p_____ and how they could improve.

___ / 2

2.2 Name ONE reason why data must be protected.

___ / 1

2.3 Open Questions

Answer these questions about what has already been done regarding data privacy.

i.	Why is it more vital than ever to protect data?	
ii.		
iii.	What can ICO help companies with?	
iv.		
v.	What is data anonymisation?	

___ / 5

2.4 Multiple Choice

Answer these questions about the future of data privacy. Select ONE answer only per question.

i.	Why are so few UK residents concerned about how their data is used?	A. _____
		B. A lack of understanding surrounding data.
		C. _____
ii.	_____ privacy policies?	A. People do not know they exist.
		B. They are not up-to-date.
		C. _____
iii.	What _____ to moving forward?	A. Transparency re access, storage, uses and effects.
		B. _____
		C. Both of the above.
iv.	What role do governments play, according to Deloitte?	A. New policies in line with the current climate.
		B. _____
		C. New procedures for those who misuse data.

___ / 4

2.4 Gap Fill

What does the lecturer say about the overall paradox of data and privacy? Complete the gaps.

Big data can have a _____ in terms of _____ efficiency, productivity, and customer satisfaction, but we cannot allow other _____

___ / 2

Total Score ___ / 14

PowerPoint Slides

Listen to the lecture and take notes using the PPT slides

<h3>Big Data</h3>  <p>THE ROYAL SOCIETY</p> <p>Academic English UK</p>	
<h3>Data Protection & Privacy</h3>  <p>Data protection</p> <p>Privacy International</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retrieved. Stored. Shared. Used. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customer consents to data use. Big data analytics. Use of data not always stated. Data misuse, excessive data collection and data breaches raise ethical issues. <p>Academic English UK</p>	
<h3>Laws, Guides & Tools</h3>  <p>Data Protection Act 2018</p> <p>ico. Information Commissioner's Office</p> <p>Cloud Edge Secure Access</p> <p>GDPR The General Data Protection Regulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Ethics Framework National Statistician's Data Ethics Advisory Committee. <p>Attribute Exchange</p> <p>Academic English UK</p>	
<h3>More needs to be done</h3>  <p>DIGITAL CONSUMER TRENDS</p> <p>Privacy Policy</p> <p>Safeguarding data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How data is collected and used How it affects the individual. <p>Deloitte.</p> <p>Academic English UK</p>	

Listening ANSWERS

2.1 Gap Fill

Complete the definition of big data. The first letter is already given.

Big data refers to valuable information available in both the *public* and private sector which is used by companies to assess how well they *perform* and how they could improve.

___ / 2

ALL ANSWERS ARE INCLUDED IN PAID VERSION...

Big data and privacy: a complex balancing act

by C. Watts (2022)

Hello and welcome to this short lecture about big data and privacy. Big data are large data sets, which includes information both publicly available and also from the private sector, used by companies to gain further insights into performance, such as innovation, promotion and customer satisfaction. According to The Royal Society, big data....

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