Lecture Listening Comprehension EXAMPLE

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

Lesson Time: *Approximately 1:00 hour*

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 pages or pages with sub-headings).*
2. Give 3 minutes to tidy notes.
3. Listen again & add to notes (use a different colour pen).
4. Distribute questions. Set 10 minutes to answer using their notes.
5. Feedback: Distribute or project ANSWERS.

Medium

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

Easier

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

Critical thinking questions

Option 1: Students individually reflect on the lecture by answering the questions, making notes of their responses, and writing 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.ted.com/talks/hyunsoo_joshua_no_performing_brain_surgery_without_a_scalpel/

Academic English UK
www.academic-englishuk.com

Performing brain surgery without a scalpel EXAMPLE

[Listening Comprehension Questions]

Author: Hyunsoo Joshua No
Subject: Medicine
Date: Sept 2022
Time: 4:58
Level: ***** [B2/C1]
Link: https://www.ted.com/talks/hyunsoo_joshua_no_performing_brain_surgery_without_a_scalpel/

Check these words and phrases before listening:

Key vocabulary

1. Incision.
2. [redacted]
3. To emit.
4. [redacted]
5. The brain.
6. [redacted]
7. Tumour (BE spelling).
8. [redacted]
9. X-ray.
10. Tissues.
11. To optimise (BE spelling).
12. [redacted]
13. Intensity.
14. [redacted]
15. DNA.
16. Free radicals.
17. [redacted]
18. The immune system.
19. [redacted]
20. Non-invasive.

Note-taking sheet (blank) Page 1

Note-taking sheet (blank) page 2

Note-taking sheet (sub-headings) page 1

1. Stereotactic radiosurgery

2. The

3. Post stereotactic radiosurgery

Note-taking sheet (sub-headings) page 2

4.

6. Benefits

Performing brain surgery without a scalpel Hyunsoo Joshua No

https://www.ted.com/talks/hyunsoo_joshua_no_performing_brain_surgery_without_a_scalpel/

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

1. Stereotactic radiosurgery

1.1. What is stereotactic radiosurgery?

2. The process of stereotactic radiosurgery

2.1. What is a CT-scan?

2.2. [redacted]?

2.3. Why might doctors [redacted] in addition to a CT-scan?

2.4. What [redacted]?

3. Post stereotactic radiosurgery

3.1. What is the role of the [redacted] the tumor cells have been destroyed?

	Immune System		[redacted]
i.		ii.	

4. Disadvantages

4.1. What is the drawback of this procedure?

6. Benefits

5.1. What are [redacted]?

i.		ii.		iii.	

5.2. What other [redacted] procedure?

i.		ii.		iii.	

5.3. What other [redacted] stage?

i.		ii.		iii.	

Critical thinking: *What did you find interesting about the lecture? Is there anything the speaker missed? Did the animation help with your understanding of the points? What else would you like to know about this type of treatment? What do you think the future holds for this type of treatment?*

Performing brain surgery without a scalpel KEY

1. Stereotactic radiosurgery

1.1. What is stereotactic radiosurgery?

A procedure that uses a large machine that emits invisible beams of light (radiation) at a precise target inside the brain.

ALL ANSWERS INCLUDED IN PAID VERSION…