

Listening Practice with TED talks

Before you listen

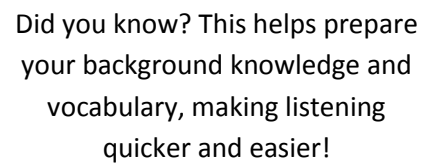
Go to <http://www.ted.com/talks?duration=0-6&sort=newest> and choose a talk. Try to find one that's related to your topic in class this week. These will all be under 6 minutes in duration. Write the title, speaker and time limit below.

Title:

Speaker:

Duration:

When you look at the title and the screenshot, and read the blurb (the short paragraph of info about the talk), what points do you predict (guess) the talk will cover?



Did you know? This helps prepare your background knowledge and vocabulary, making listening quicker and easier!

Hearing connections

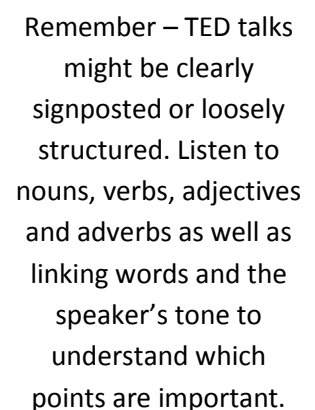
Minimise the screen so you're only listening, not watching. Listen to the speaker's tone and how their voice moves, and hear the words that signal connections between information. Write down any:

- signposting (words that show you where the talk is going) e.g. First; A second point; Before I explain; Then; After; Also
- linking words e.g. because of / due to / as a result / therefore / but / and / for / in addition

Check the interactive transcript when the talk finishes– are there any you missed? Use these in your speaking and writing!

Note taking

Listen a second time, and try to record the key point/s and their supporting details (facts / examples / reasons / stories). If it's a main point, the speaker's voice should be strong, and the words around it will lead towards this point.



Remember – TED talks might be clearly signposted or loosely structured. Listen to nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs as well as linking words and the speaker's tone to understand which points are important.

(note taking space continued)

Summary writing

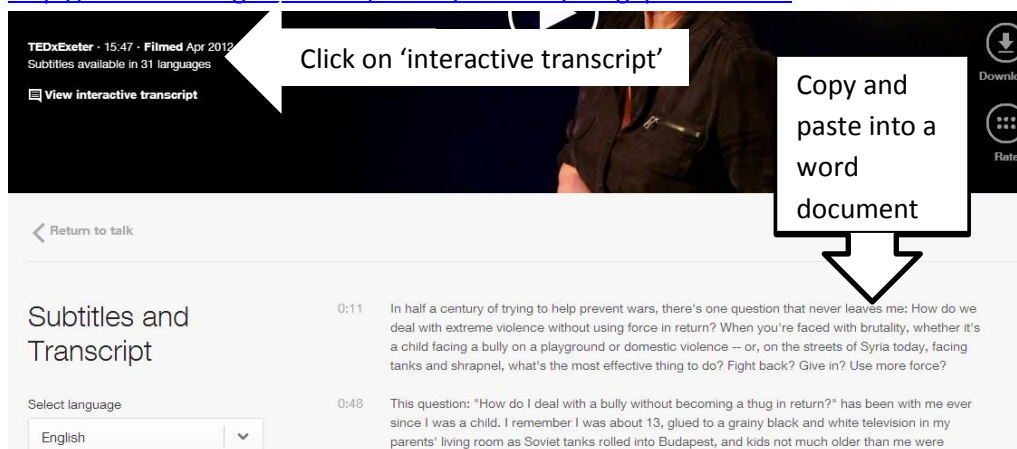
Now write a summary of the talk (50-80 words). Remember to include linking phrases and a variety of vocabulary and sentence types.

**bring this to the Study Support teacher to check or show a friend*

Vocabulary

Make an Academic Word List gap fill at this site by copying the interactive transcript (shown in the picture) from TED.com and pasting it into the window at this site:

<http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/alzsh3/acvocab/awlgapmaker.htm>



- Choose '10' to practise all of the academic word list words.
- Submit.
- Copy and paste into a word document.
- Edit for strange symbols.
- Save or print.

NB this gap maker will replace some symbols like apostrophes (') and numbers with a symbol (e.g. %61%). If you see this, you can edit it yourself, or just ignore it and focus on the vocabulary you're learning.

This is what you'll end up with:

Gap File produced at level 10

13 science-backed tactics for winning any negotiation
 DRAKE BAER, SHANA LEBOWITZ TODAY AT 2:35 PM
 Whether it's your salary or your cable bill, a lot of life is up for negotiation.
 Fortunately for you, there are plenty of [] tricks that can help you get what you want %97 especially when you start out as the person with less power.
 Here, we rounded up some of the most practical and [] science-backed negotiating [].
 Know your [].
 Is the negotiation one-shot or long-term?
 In %91The Mind and the Heart of the Negotiator,' Kellogg management professor Leigh Thompson notes that the [] between a customer and the waitstaff at a highway roadside diner is one of the few one-shot negotiations that happen in life %97 there's little chance that patron or staff will see each other again.
 But every other negotiation is long-term, with employment negotiations as a [] example. If it's long-term, you need to manage not only monetary value, but the impression you're making.
 Make the first offer
 "It makes use of the anchoring effect.
 If you start high, the hiring manager may [] the figure down slightly. But that's typically a stronger position than starting low and trying to negotiate up.
 %91Whoever makes the first offer essentially drops an anchor on the table,' Thompson tells Business Insider. %91I might say that your opening offer is ridiculous, but [], unconsciously, I've been anchored."

The following words will fill the gaps:

[adjust] [context] [creative] [interaction] [nevertheless] [primary] [psychological] [strategies]

Optional follow up

Use quizlet (www.quizlet.com) to save and revise your new words. You can also search 'Academic Word List' and practise the lists that are already there.