# LECTURE READY 2

Academic Listening and Speaking

SECONDEDITION



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PEG SAROSY KATHY SHERAK

**OXFORD** 

# LECTURE READY 2

Academic Listening and Speaking







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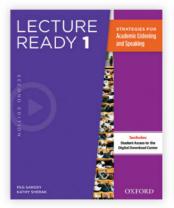
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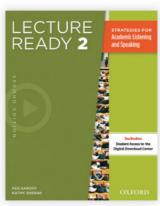
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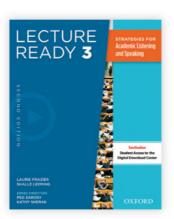
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# Welcome to LECTURE READY Second Edition

### STUDENT BOOKS









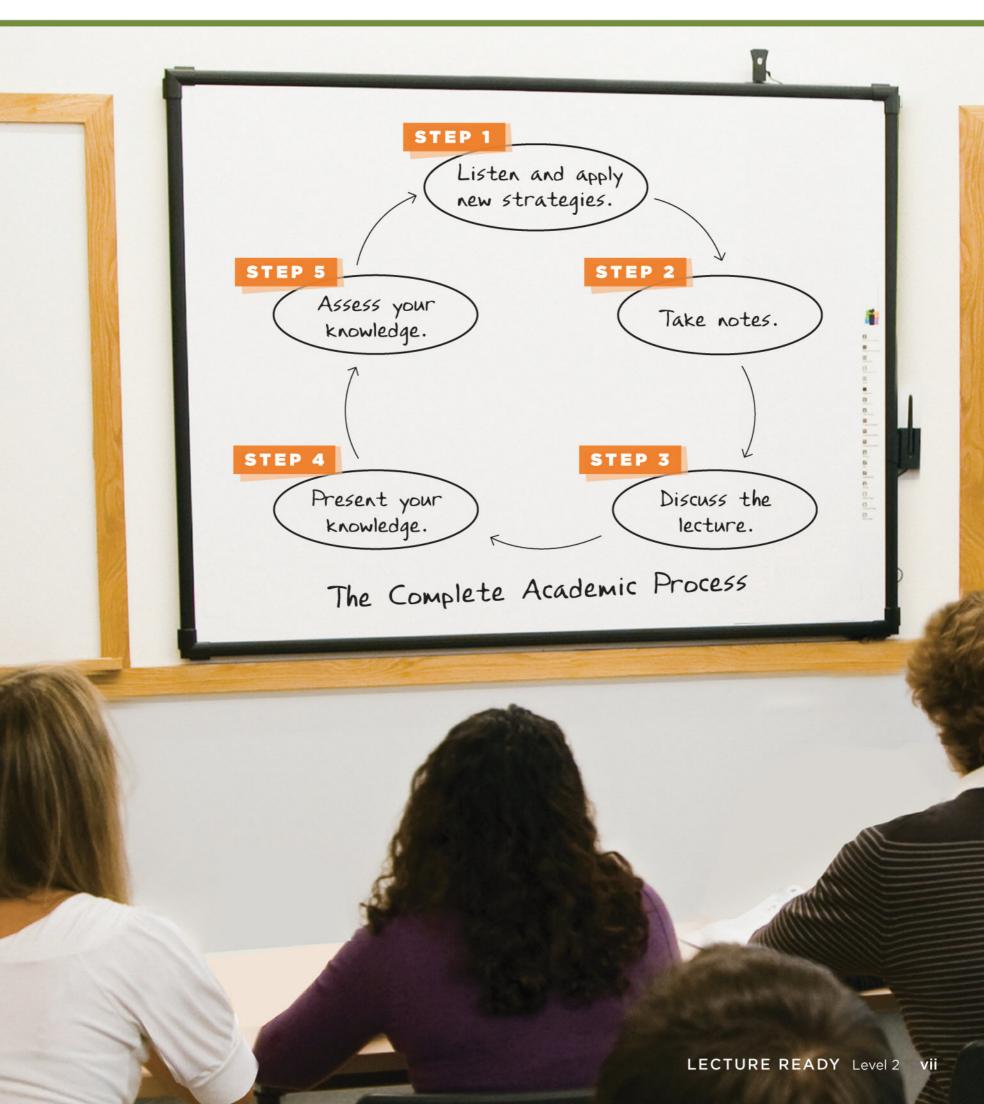
# GO ONLINE DIGITAL DOWNLOAD CENTER

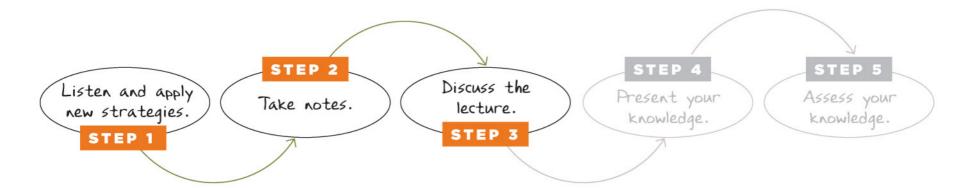


# **Lecture Ready**

- Prepares students for listening, note taking, and academic discussion through videos of realistic and engaging lectures.
- Explicit presentation skills prepare students for public speaking, a requirement in today's academic and professional world.
- Audio and video available through the Lecture Ready Digital Download Center, www.lectureready.com/student, allows students to study anytime, anywhere.
- Video-based assessment tracks progress to show what students have mastered and where they still need help.

Lecture Ready: Strategies for Academic Listening and Speaking guides students through the complete academic process.





Through the use of realistic and engaging lectures, students experience the demands and atmosphere of the higher-education classroom.

### STEP 1

### Listen and Apply New Strategies

### LISTENING

### Recognize Lecture Language That Signals a Definition

Professors often use new words as they explain new information or ideas. They also use a variety of expressions to present definitions for those words. Listen for the words and expressions that professors use to signal a definition.

### **Expressions That Signal a Definition**

- that is, . . .
- by X, I mean . . .
- in other words, . . .
- X means . . .
- X, meaning . . .
- What I mean by X is . . .

Another common signal for a definition is a rhetorical question.

Note-taking strategies focus on accurate and concise recording of class material.

### STEP :

### **Take Notes**

### NOTE-TAKING STRATEGY

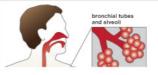
### Describe the Visuals Used in a Lecture

Professors often include visuals like pictures, charts, and graphs in lectures to clarify ideas. Make sure that you describe the visual in your notes and write down important information about it.

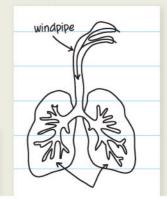
### Excerpt and Visual from a Lecture

# You breathe in through your nose and mouth. The air travels down through a large tube in your throat called the windpipe. Then it moves through large and small tubes in your lungs called

windpipe. Then it moves through large and small tubes in your lungs called bronchial tubes or airways. The airways in your lungs look something like an upside-down tree with many branches.



### Representation of Visual in Notes



Academic discussion strategies help students participate fully and smoothly in classroom discussions.

### STEP 3

### **Discuss the Lecture**

### ACADEMIC DISCUSSION STRATEGY

### Connect Your Ideas to Other Students' Ideas

During a discussion, you may have an idea that is related to something that someone else said. Use expressions to show that you understand how these ideas are connected and that you want to add your idea to the discussion.

### Expressions for Connecting Your Ideas to Others' in a Discussion

- My idea is similar to Sam's.
- I disagree with what Sam said.

Listen and apply new strategies.

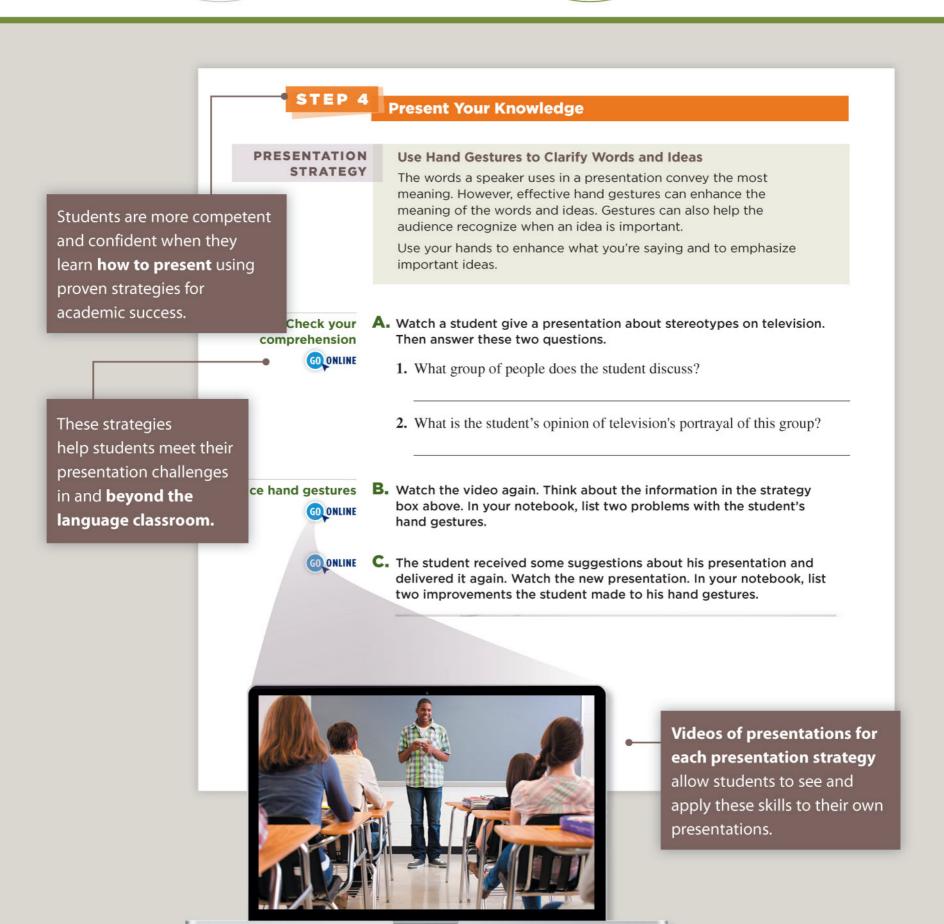
Take notes.

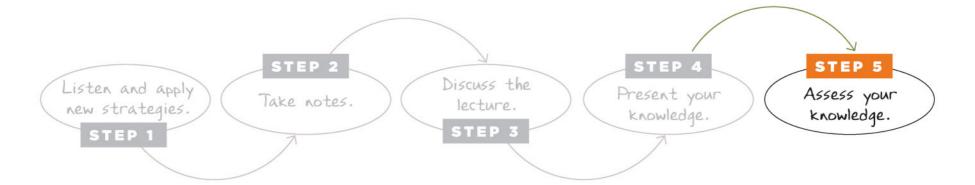
Discuss the lecture.

STEP 3

Present your knowledge.

STEP 3





Video-based tests track progress to show what students have mastered and where they still need help.





# GO ONLINE Lecture Ready Assessment Program

Unit, midterm, and final exams can be found on iTools or <a href="https://www.lectureready.com/teacher">www.lectureready.com/teacher</a>.

- **CUSTOMIZABLE** Adapt tests to meet the precise needs of students.
- EFFECTIVE Prepare student for standardized tests.
- ENGAGING All tests are based on 100% NEW video content.

# **Lecture Ready Student Resources**

### CONNECT

Downloadable video and audio allow students to study anytime, anywhere.



### **ENGAGE**

Students fully engage in the learning experience by downloading and watching each chapter's lecture and student presentation models.



### **ASSESS**

Video-based unit, midterm, and final exams allow ongoing assesment.

### **Lecture Ready**

Watch the lecture and then answer questions 1-4.

Fill in the blanks in the outline below. Write one word in each blank.

### Primary Goals of Psychology

- A. to observe and describe behavior B. (1.) to\_\_\_\_\_behavior
- C. to predict behavior
- D.(2.) to\_\_\_ behavior

### Questions 3-4: Choose the best answer for each question.

- $3. \ According to the lecture, why is it difficult to explain people's behavior?\\$
- A. Many people try to hide their behavior.
- B. There is often not enough time to observe behavior.
- C. Behavior depends in part on culture.
- 4. According to the lecture, how do psychologists usually make predictions?
- A. by discussing people's past behavior
- B. by performing experiments
  C. by reading about people's behavior

### Watch Again

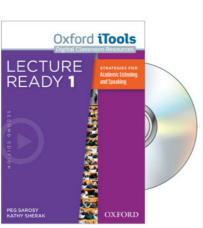
Watch the lecture a second time. Then answer questions 5-10.

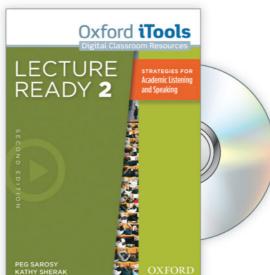


IT'S EASY! Use the access code printed on the inside back cover of this book to download video and audio at www.lectureready.com/student.

# **Lecture Ready Teacher Resources**

Lecture Ready iTools bring the book, video, and audio together in one classroom presentation tool.







- For use with an LCD projector or interactive whiteboard
- Full student book for in-class viewing
- All video and audio links at point of use for whole-class presentations
- Unit, midterm, and final tests based on 100% NEW additional video content available as click-and-print PDFs and customizable Word documents
- Answer Keys and Teaching Notes

# **Teacher Digital Download Center**

Go to <u>www.lectureready.com/teacher</u>. See your local representative to order a Teacher Resource Access Code.

For additional support email our customer support team at eltsupport@oup.com.

# Unit Goals



### **CHAPTER 1**

Learn about differences in how men and women spend money and how this affects marketing

### **Listening Strategies**

- Build background knowledge to understand lectures
- Recognize lecture language that signals the topic
- Use background knowledge to predict lecture content

### **Note-Taking Strategies**

- Write down the most important words in a lecture
- · Assess and revise your notes after a lecture

### **Academic Discussion Strategy**

• Enter the discussion and participate actively

### **Presentation Strategy**

• Make eye contact with the audience while using notes

### **CHAPTER 2**

Learn about the reasons behind recent changes in advertising

### Listening Strategy

 Recognize lecture language that signals the big picture of a lecture

### **Note-Taking Strategies**

- Use an informal outline to organize your notes
- Summarize the lecture

### **Academic Discussion Strategy**

· Contribute ideas to the discussion

### **Presentation Strategy**

Catch the audience's attention by telling a story

# Marketing

marketing \'markəţıŋ\ The study of the processes and techniques involved with promoting, selling, and distributing a product or service



# **Listen and Apply New Strategies**

### LISTENING STRATEGY

### **Build Background Knowledge to Understand Lectures**

Before you go to a lecture, think about what you already know about the lecture's topic. Complete any reading assignments, and discuss your reading with classmates. This will give you necessary background information and vocabulary that will prepare you to take in new information in the lecture.

### Think about the topic

A. Look at the picture of a husband and wife shopping together. Then work with a partner to do the exercise below.



Imagine this situation. A husband and wife go together to a big department store. The store has a wide variety of products—clothes, computers, food, appliances, automotive supplies, and furniture. The couple decide to separate and meet again in an hour.

- 1. What things do you think the man will shop for?
- **2.** What things do you think the woman will shop for?
- **3.** In the same situation, what would you probably shop for? Do you think your shopping habits are typical? Why or why not?