

afaq

StartUp 5

Listening

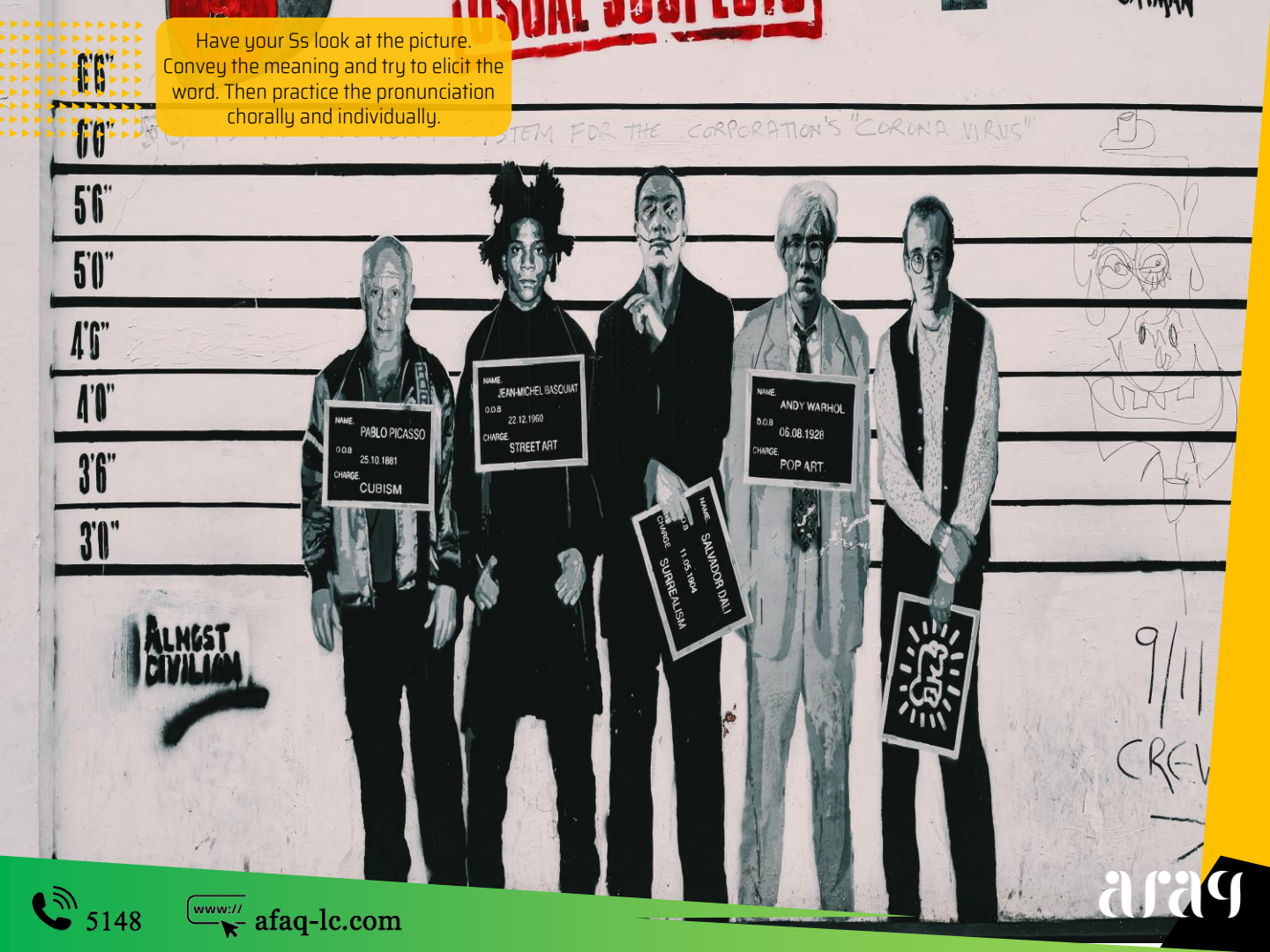
Unit6 – Lesson3

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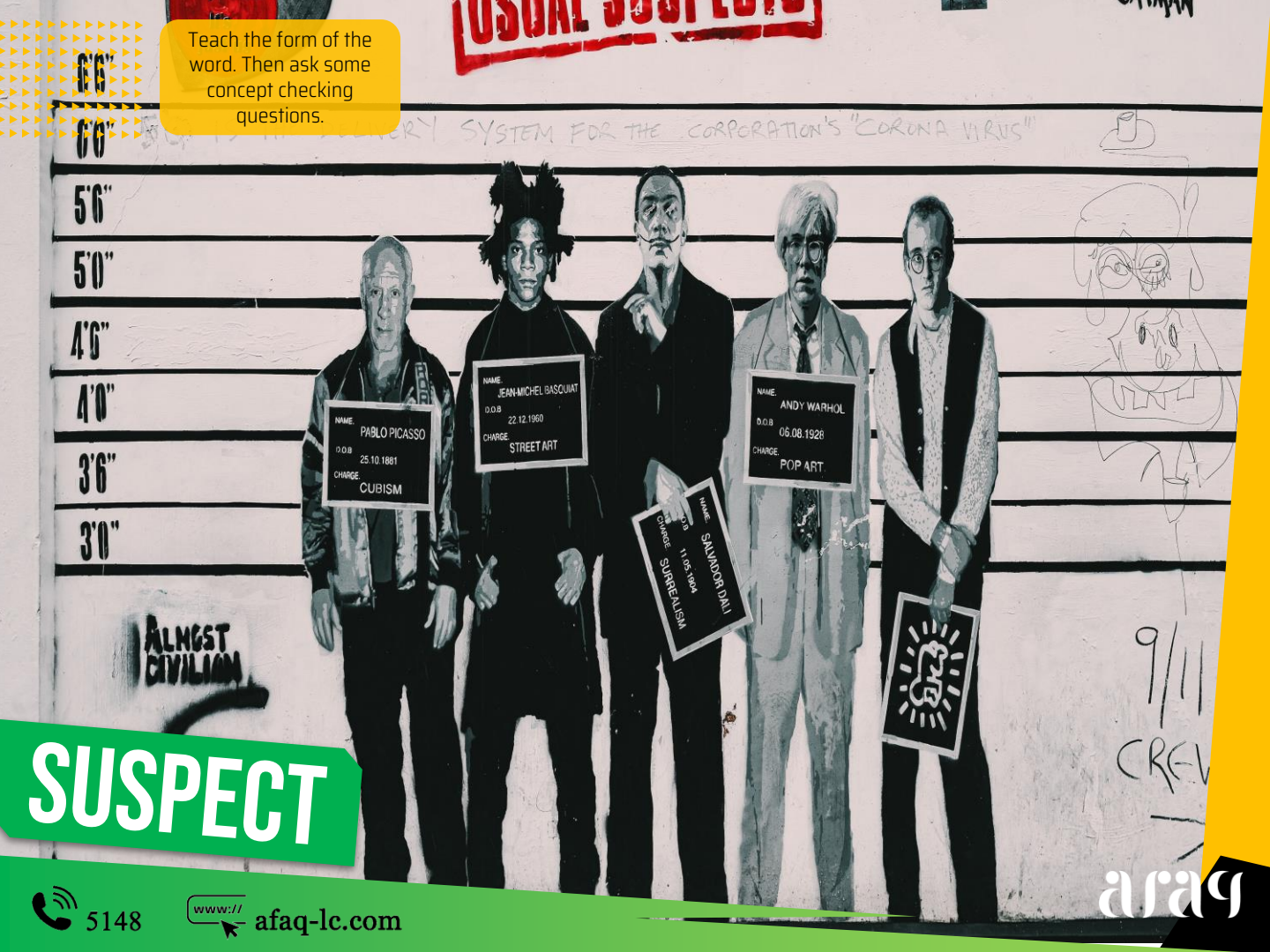

Have your Ss look at the picture. Convey the meaning and try to elicit the word. Then practice the pronunciation chorally and individually.


Teach the form of the word. Then ask some concept checking questions.
FORENSIC

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Teach the form of the word. Then ask some concept checking questions.



SUSPECT

Familiarize the students with the listening part. Play the video once to do the task.



Explain the skill to your Ss and give some examples. Familiarize the students with the listening part. Play the audio again to do the task.



B ▶06-16 Read the Listening Skill. Listen or watch again. Complete the sentences with contrast words.

LISTENING SKILL Listen for contrasts

Sometimes speakers signal a contrast by using words such as:
nevertheless *however* *in contrast*

1. On TV, fingerprints often lead straight to the criminal, but in reality, most fingerprints usually don't. _____ , thanks to advances in technology, there are lots of new developments in forensics that are just as cool as what you see on TV.
2. You already know that scientists can use DNA samples to identify specific people. _____ , that's only useful if a suspect's DNA can be compared to crime scene evidence.

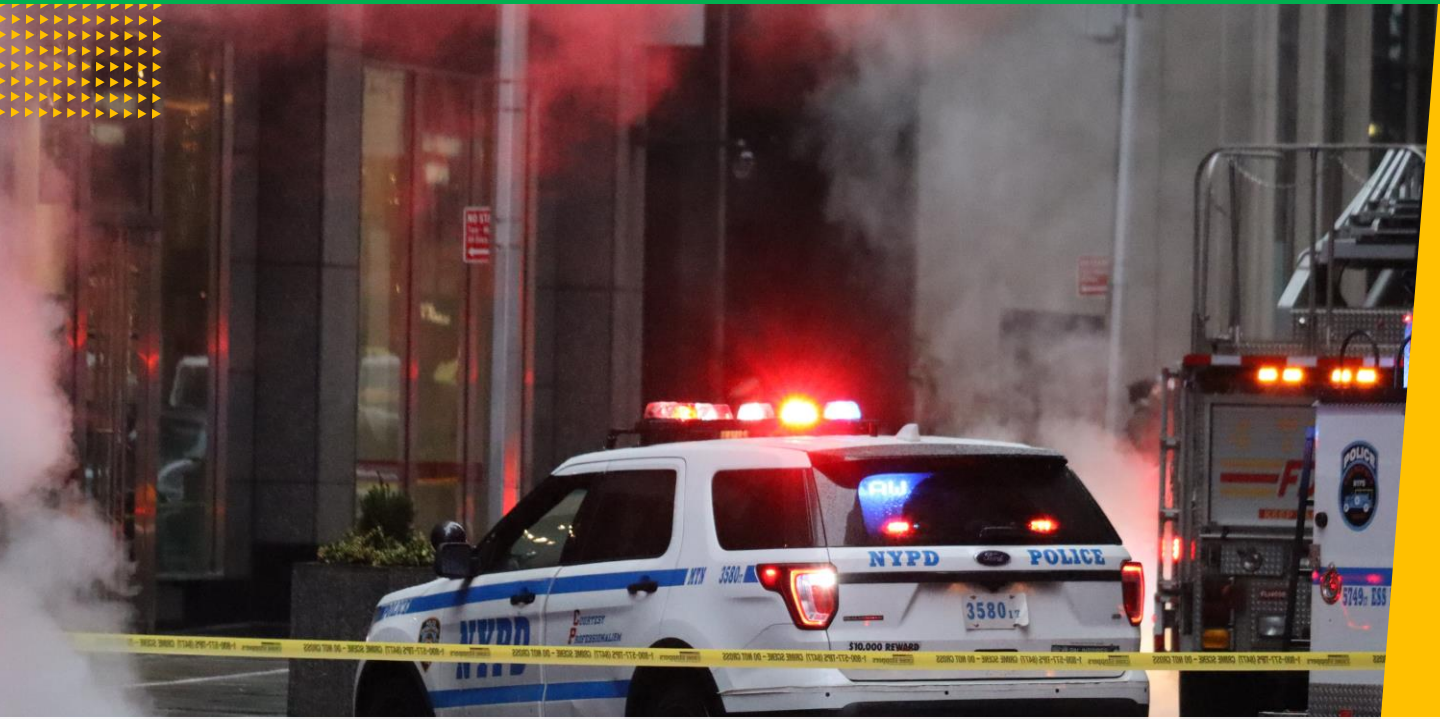
Play the audio and have your Ss do the task. Check the answers in class.



C ▶06-17 Listen or watch again. Check (✓) all the forensic technologies that the speaker mentions.

- ☐ lasers that can analyze small pieces of glass
- ☐ computer programs that can match criminals' faces to police records
- ☐ photography that can track high-speed bullets
- ☐ cameras that can show damage beneath the skin of a victim
- ☐ cameras that can analyze blood stains
- ☐ DNA tests that can tell age, ethnic background, and family members
- ☐ DNA tests that can provide information about people's habits

Have Ss identify the correct meaning. Go over the answer as a class.



D VOCABULARY EXPANSION Read the sentences from the talk. What do the underlined expressions mean?

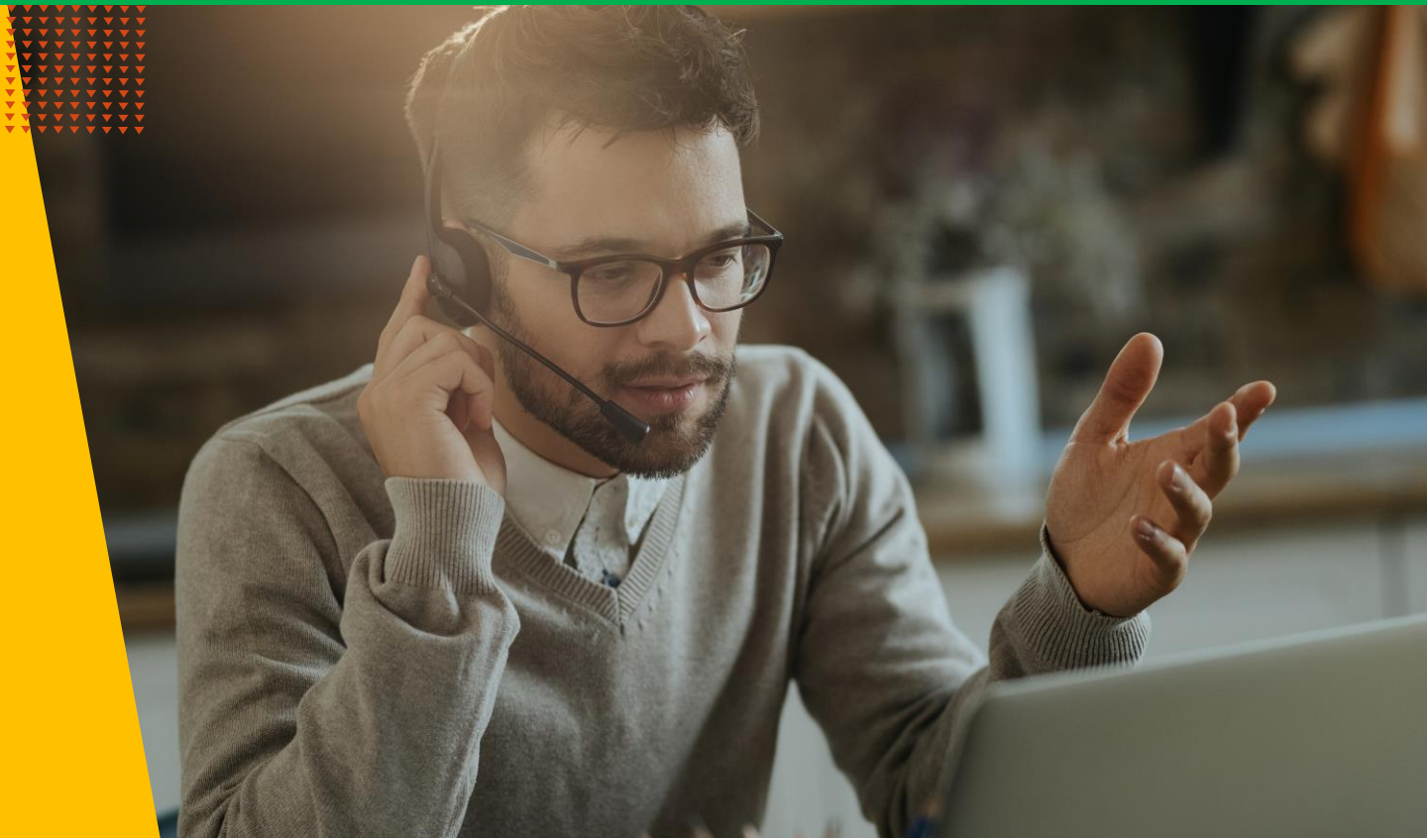
1. In some ways, the TV shows aren't realistic at all. For example, on TV, DNA tests come back from the lab immediately, but in real life, they can take two weeks.
2. Thanks to advances in technology, there are lots of new developments in forensics that are just as cool as what you see on TV.
3. They can see damage beneath a person's skin, before it's visible to the naked eye.

Give a couple of minutes to your Ss to think about the topic they intend to share. Provide adequate samples.

A THINK How has forensic technology changed crime solving in the last 50 years? Make a list.



Have your Ss share what they have prepared in their breakout rooms. Monitor the groups and prepare your FEEDBACK.



B DISCUSS Share your ideas in small groups. Then discuss how you think technology will change crime solving in the future.

A: In the old days, they didn't have criminal records stored on computers, but now they do.
B: Yeah, and in the future, they'll be able to find that information even more quickly.

C EVALUATE Share the group's ideas about the future of crime solving. Which developments do you think will have the biggest effect on crime solving?



Forensic Technology: TV or Reality?

Now a show of hands, please. Is there anyone who hasn't seen forensic science on TV? I didn't think so. You know what happens: Investigators arrive at a crime scene, see a bloodstain on the wall and instantly know that the killer was left-handed and attacked the victim from behind with a large round object. People love to watch these shows, but how realistic are they? In many ways, they aren't realistic at all. For example, on TV, DNA tests come back from the lab immediately but, in real life they can take two weeks. And on TV, fingerprints often lead straight to the criminal but, in reality, most fingerprints usually don't. Nevertheless, thanks to advances in technology, there are new developments in forensics that are just as cool as what you see on TV. Did you know that there are lasers that can be used to analyze broken glass? Studying the broken glass from a crime scene can show the direction of a bullet or the amount of force that hit the glass. And, imagine this, they can even identify the type of glass and match it to the tiniest piece found on a criminal's clothing. Forensic investigators are also doing amazing work with cameras. High-speed photography helps them to see and understand how bullet holes and gunshot wounds are created. Special cameras can show hidden writing or even impressions on a piece of paper. Now these cameras also provide information about the paper itself, even if it has been damaged by water or fire. Other cameras can help crime victims in hospitals. They can see bruises under a person's skin before they're visible to the naked eye. This helps doctors treat victims faster, and helps police understand how a victim has been hurt. Finally, there's DNA. You already know that scientists can use DNA samples to identify specific people. However, that's only useful if a suspect's DNA can be compared to crime scene evidence. It's likely that, in the near future, we'll get a lot more information from the DNA itself, even if there's no suspect. Forensic scientists are already testing DNA to determine the age and ethnic background of suspects, or even to locate their family members. What else? Soon we may learn even more about people from their DNA, for example, whether they smoke, or exercise a lot. And although we once needed a large sample of blood or skin to get a useful DNA result, now we don't. Scientists can find DNA on a surface that someone has simply touched. Forensic technology is changing the way crimes are solved. It's helping police arrest criminals who committed murders decades ago, and it's also helping innocent people get out of jail. But, although the science is not as advanced as it is on TV, it's still wise to avoid a life of crime. You will get caught.

READ THE SCRIPT AND UNDERLINE ANY NEW WORDS YOU DO NOT KNOW.

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AS HOMEWORK USE A DICTIONARY TO LOOK UP THE WORDS AND LEARN THEM.

Homework

Provide the Ss with the audio link of the Listening. Highlight the page number of the script. Familiarize them with the concept of shadowing if necessary. Assign them to perform shadowing to the conversation.



Listen to the Listening using the link.

Perform shadowing by practicing the rhythm, intonation, and pace of the speakers.