



# INSTITUTE OF AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING

(Autonomous)  
Dundigal, Hyderabad – 500 043

## LABORATORY WORK SHEET

Date: 22/08/2022

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Exp No: 11 Experiment Name: LISTENING COMPREHENSION;

DAY TO DAY EVALUATION: GROUP DISCUSSIONS

	Preparation	Algorithm	Source Code	Program Execution	Viva	Total
		Performance in the Lab	Calculations and Graphs	Results and Error Analysis		
Max. Marks	4	4	4	4	4	20
Obtained	4	4	4	4	4	20

Signature of Eab I/C

START WRITING FROM HERE:

CALL LAB: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

INTRODUCTION:

- ⇒ Listening is an ability to receive, understand, interpret and respond to verbal and non-verbal messages from the speaker.
- ⇒ Listening comprehension is part of the communication skills such as the development of reading and writing comprehension. Listening comprehension has the multiple processes of comprehension in language when it is understood, interpreted and spoken.
- ⇒ This communication skill is connected to cognitive learning as it works with the development of memory, attention, vocabulary, grammar and comprehension monitoring.

## DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LISTENING AND HEARING:

HEARING	LISTENING
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* Physiological order</li><li>* Perceiving the sounds</li><li>* Passive process</li><li>* Involuntary</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* Interpretative order</li><li>* Interpreting sounds and verbal and non-verbal actions.</li><li>* Active process.</li><li>* Voluntary</li></ul>

### ELEMENTS OF LISTENING:

During this cognitive process the following elements interact:

- (i) The listener
- (ii) The message transmitted (text)
- (iii) The context (linguistic environment)

### COMPONENTS OF LISTENING COMPREHENSION:

#### 1. BEFORE LISTENING:

This is the planning phase, where it is determined why one is going to listen, to whom one is going to listen, among other questions.

#### 2. DURING LISTENING:

This is the execution phase. Actions that are carried out as we listen, such as formulating hypothesis, creating mental images, observing and supporting the speaker's gestures and movements, analysing and using cognitive skills in the process.



### 3. AFTER LISTENING :

This is the assessment phase. This phase is about determining whether what was heard was understood by making summaries, forming questions, etc.

### LISTENING COMPREHENSION SKILLS:

- Recognition : Connecting, recognizing the components of a message
- Selection : Select the most important words in the message, then group the selected details in level of importance.
- Interpretation : Knowing the intention and purpose of the message (main ideas)

### ICS LAB:

### GROUP DISCUSSION [GD]

#### DEFINITION :

- \* Group discussion is define as form of group communication in which the participants share ideas and exchange information on a common topic.
- \* Group discussions helps in problem solving, test personality, communication skills, leadership skills, teamwork.

#### OBJECTIVE OF GROUP DISCUSSION :

- G - Generating ideas
- R - Reviewing policies and plans.
- O - Organizing teams / tasks
- U - Understanding perspectives
- P - Problem solving.

- D - Decision making
- I - Information exchange
- S - Strategic planning
- C - Conflict resolution
- U - Unity among people
- S - Studying cases
- S - Socializing people
- I - Instruction
- O - Oneness of group
- N - Negotiation

#### RULES:

- \* Listen respectfully, without interrupting.
- \* Criticize ideas, not individuals.
- \* Avoid blame, speculation, inflammatory language.
- \* Allow everyone the chance to speak.

#### THEME: SCHOOL LIFE VS. COLLEGE LIFE

PERSON (A): In school we were bound by protocols and disciplinary rules that we are tempted to defy, but there is always a fear of being caught and punished.

PERSON (B): By supporting person (A); College life on the other hand, though is bound by rules, but it hardly matter for the sense of freedom that students gain in college is all about doing what you feel like.



PERSON (C): School life prepares you to be an adult.  
College life teaches you how to actually adult.  
Both experiences are fun in their own way.

PERSON (D): The learning environment of the two educational systems is very different from one another.  
In college, you are no longer a passive learner.  
Whereas, it was encouraged in school.

PERSON (E): In college, you are supposed to make the learning, effort on your own, unlike high school where teachers would run after push to study.

PERSON (F): There is a uniform or defined set of clothing by school, and were bound to wear a neat and clean uniform. In college students are not bound by any such dress code.

PERSON (G): This attendance is one of major difference.

PERSON (H): Mass bunk and proxy were like unheard concepts back in school but in college, they seem to be the only thing on a student's mind.

PERSON (I): A school is monolithic in structure, where as in college we have various departments.

PERSON (J): In school students are must learn all subjects where as in college students choose subjects they wish to complete a course in college.

So, both school life and college life were best, we enjoyed a lot and miss those days, specially past friends.