

Study Skills





Contents

1. Types of Listening
2. 5 steps to learn to speak

How many types of listening do you know?



Active Listening

What is Active Listening?

- Active listening means focusing carefully on what someone is saying so that you can understand and learn new information.

Why is Active Listening important?

- understand new information better
- stay focused
- improve your listening skills



How to practice active listening in class?

1. You are paying attention to the teacher.
2. You are concentrating on the examples and the rules.
3. You ask questions if you don't understand something.

Critical Listening

What is Critical Listening?

- Critical listening means listening carefully and thinking deeply. You try to understand what the speaker is saying and whether it makes sense.

You are doing three things:

- **Listen carefully** – focus on the speaker's words
- **Think about the meaning** – ask:

Does this information make sense?

Are there any mistakes or problems in what I hear?

Can I believe or trust what the speaker is saying?

Critical Listening

e.g., a debate titled
“English is an easy language to learn.”



How to Apply Critical Listening in Listening Tests



You will hear a woman talking about her job.

Audio:

"I work in a large office with about 20 other people. I answer phone calls, help visitors, and do some computer work. I enjoy it because I meet new people every day."

Question:

What is the woman's job?

- A. a shop assistant
- B. a receptionist
- C. a tour guide

Empathic Listening

What is Empathic Listening?

- Empathic listening means listening not just to someone's words, but also to their **feelings** and **emotions**.
You try to understand how they feel, not just what they say.

In empathic listening, you:

- *pay attention to the speaker's tone of voice and body language*
- *try to relate to their feelings*
- *avoid judging or interrupting*
- *show that you understand by nodding, smiling, or saying things like "I see" or "I understand how that might feel."*

Empathic Listening



Appreciative Listening

What is Appreciative Listening?

- Appreciative listening means listening to **enjoy** and **admire** what the speaker is saying.

In appreciative listening, you listen to:

- *a story being told in class*
- *a presentation given by classmates*
- *a song, poem, or video that makes you feel something*



**What's one English song or video that makes you
feel something? Why?**

Appreciative Listening

Your classmate, Linh, gives a presentation about her favourite English TV show.

- Her voice is full of excitement.
- She smiles as she explains why she loves the show.

How would you show your appreciative listening?



Kinds of Listening and Listening Goal

Kinds of Listening	The Listening Goal is to ...
Active Listening	understand and learn new information
Critical Listening	understand, interpret, examine, and analyse a speaker's message
Empathic Listening	understand and relate to another person's feelings and emotions
Appreciative Listening	enjoy, appreciate, and acknowledge a speaker and his or her message

Understanding the Four Types of Listening in English Learning

Listening Situations:

1. Your teacher is explaining how to use the past tense. You need to listen carefully and take notes..
2. In a class debate, one student says, “Watching movies is the best way to learn English,” and another says, “Speaking with native speakers is better.” You listen and think about who gives stronger evidence.
3. Your classmate tells a funny story about their first day in an English-speaking country. You enjoy the story and laugh.
4. Your classmate tells you, “I feel frustrated because I keep making mistakes.” You listen quietly and try to understand how they feel.
5. Your teacher is giving instructions for a group project. You listen carefully so you know what to do.

Step 1: Brainstorming





fashion
shopping
outdoor activities
✓ music
books
travel
food
movies

Step 2: Listening (or Watching)



Step 3: Noticing (**key language**)

In my free time I **like** reading books, especially non-fiction books. I **love** reading books about science and history, but I **don't really like** fiction books - stories. I find them a bit boring to be honest, but my favourite book of all is fictional, it's called 'The Hobbit' – I **absolutely adored** this book when I was a child - I **was crazy about** it - I must have read it 100 times.

Step 4: Organising and Personalising



Likes and Dislikes Vocabulary

Put the words in order

I love

I'm partial to

I enjoy

I like

I'm crazy about

I adore

I don't mind

I'm fond of

I'm keen on



I adore

I love

I like

I enjoy

I'm fond of

I'm keen on

I'm partial to

I don't mind

Step 5: Outlining

BOOKS

crazy – novels



don't mind – self-help books



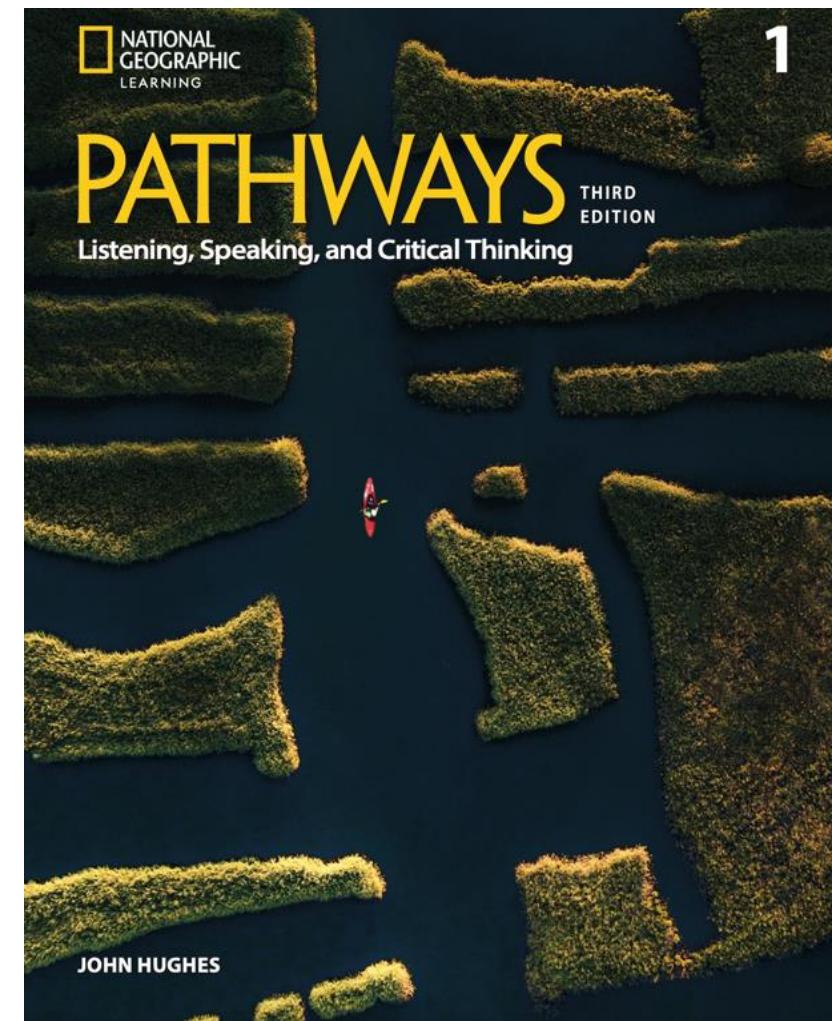
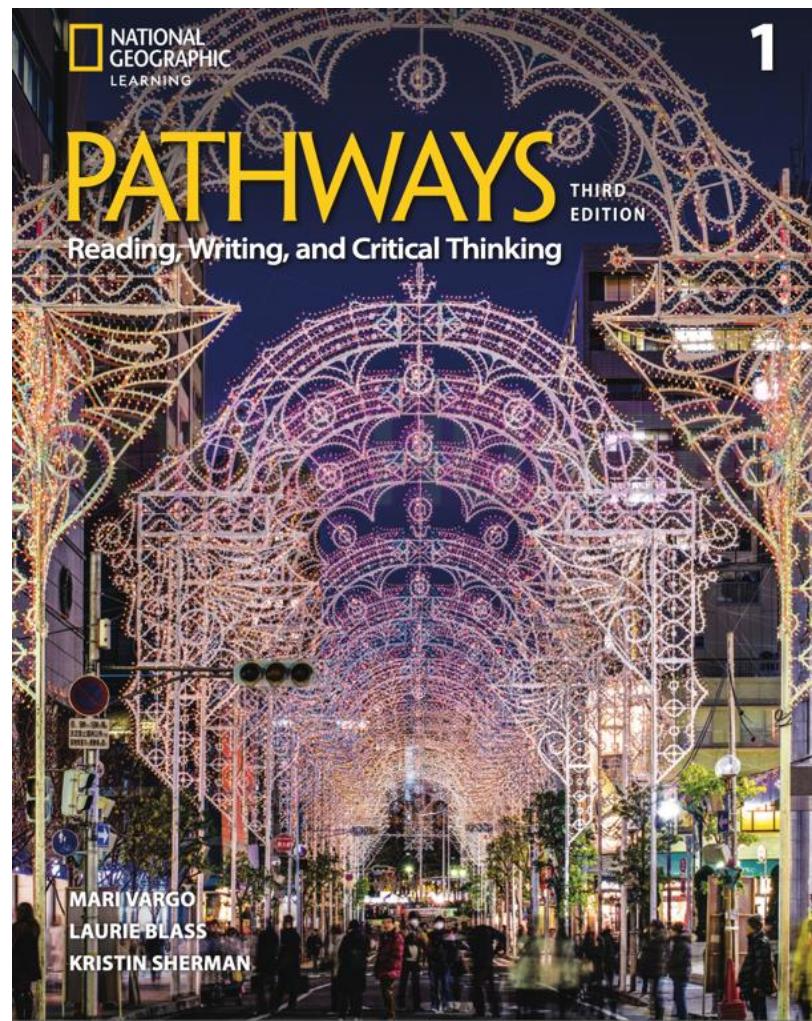
2 Longman Academic Writing Series

THIRD EDITION PARAGRAPHS



A2

Ann Hogue



MATERIALS:

- Hughes, J. (2024). *Pathways 1: Listening, Speaking, and Critical Thinking* (3rd ed.). National Geographic Learning.
- Blass, L., Vargo, M., & Sherman, K. (2024). *Pathways 1: Reading, Writing, and Critical Thinking* (3rd ed.). Heinle ELT
- Oshima, A., & Hogue, A. (2017). *Longman Academic Writing Series 2: Paragraphs to Essays* (4th ed.). Pearson Education.

ASSESSMENT

1. Listening:

- Participation (SPARK + in-class participation): 10%
- Progress test: 30%
- Final test: 60%

2. Speaking:

- Participation (SPARK + in-class participation): 10%
- Speaking progress test: 30%
- Final test: 60%

3. Reading:

- Participation (SPARK + in-class participation): 10%
- Progress test: 30%
- Final test: 60%

4. Writing:

- Participation (SPARK + in-class participation): 10%
- Participation: 30%
- Final: 60%

Note: Progress tests are due in Week 7

References

- Donald, Sydney G 2001, *Study Skills for Language Students: A Practical Guide*, Oxford University Press.
- <https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/exams/grammar-and-vocabulary-exams/mind-maps>
- <https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/exams/grammar-and-vocabulary-exams/recording-vocabulary>

Q & A