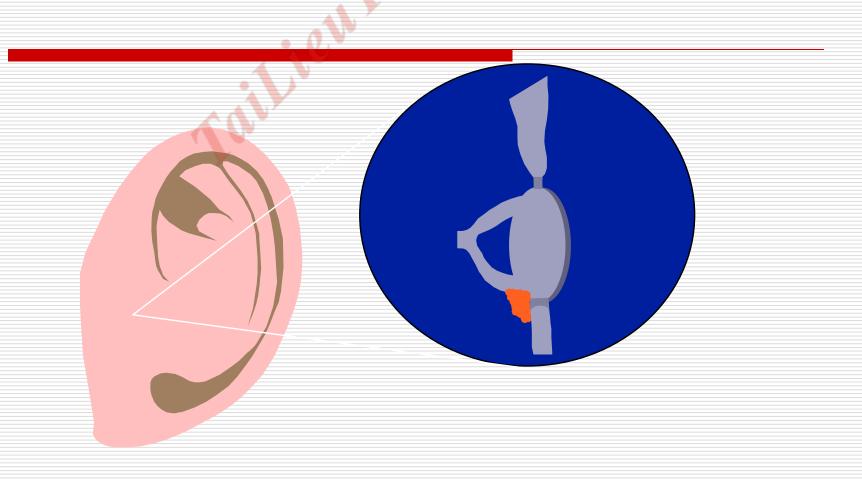
# Chapter 10: How to teach listening



# I. Reasons for teaching listening

- Letting Ss hear different varieties & accents
  e.g. American English, British English
  dialects, accents, pronunciation &grammar
- Helping Ss to acquire language subconsciously

Listening: a language skill

### II. Kinds of listening

- authentic ~ non-authentic material
- Different kinds of tapes/ CDs
  e.g. announcements, conversations,
  telephone exchanges, lectures, plays,
  news broadcasts, interviews, radio programs
- → Learners' needs, levels & interests determine kinds of listening materials & tasks

#### III. Special characteristics of listening

- □ Speed of speaker → the same for everybody
- Informal spoken language has unique features such as incomplete utterances (Dinner?), hesitations (well, ummm, er...)
- Other spoken factors: tone of voice, intonations, rhythm & background noise
- →because of these special characteristics, Ss must be well-prepared for listening

#### IV. Principles

- □ Tape recorder as important as tape
- ☐ Preparation: vital (teacher & Ss)
- □ Once → not enough
- Ss: responding to content & language
- □ Different stages → different tasks
- ☐ Good teachers → exploiting listening texts to the full

## V. Listening sequences

- □ Example 1 (beginners)
- □ Example 2 (elementary learners)
- Example 3 (intermediate)
- □ Example 4(upper intermediate)

(Read these examples in the textbook – page 99-108)

#### VI. Using video

- □ Kinds of video → learners' levels & interests
- Advantages: richer; speakers can be seen; their clothes, their body movements, location & background information
- Problems: Ss' less attention to what they are hearing, uncritically & lazily

# Techniques for videos

- Playing the tape/VCD/DVD w/o sound
- Playing but covering the picture
- Freezing the picture
- Dividing the class half (half the class face the screen; the other half sit with the backs to it; the 'screen' half describe the visual images to the 'wall' half