

Extensive & Intensive listening

Teaching Listening

Extensive and Intensive listening

Listening is the most neglected skill in our classrooms. Some teachers believe that listening is learned automatically through students' exposure to the language.

-To Improve their listening skills and pronunciation, students need to listen to both kinds of listening material.

-Extensive listening

- extensive listening, (where a teacher encourages students to choose for themselves what they listen to and to do so for pleasure and general language improvement) helps students to Improve their listening skills and pronunciation.
- Extensive listening takes place outside the classroom, in students' homes, cars.....etc.

Extensive and Intensive listening cont.

- Material for extensive listening can be found from a number of sources; simplified readers with audio tapes, course book tapes and tapes of authentic material
- To help students experience a successful extensive listening activity, there is a need to select listening material that is appropriate to their level and topic
- To encourage extensive listening, we can ask students to perform a number of tasks;
 - They can record their responses to what they have heard in a personal journal
 - Fill in report forms after listening to a listening material
 - Summarize the contents of a tape

Extensive and Intensive listening cont.

- Intensive listening: using taped material.

Most course books include tapes and many teachers rely on them to provide their students; with a good listening course. Play them are not that expensive.

Advantages

- Taped material allows students to hear a variety of different voices (not only their teacher's voice)
- Taped material is portable and readily available. They are cheap and machines to play them are relatively inexpensive.

Extensive and Intensive listening cont.

Disadvantages

- It is often difficult to make sure that all students in a class can hear equally well.
- All students need to listen at the same speed, a speed dictated by the tape not by the listener
- students can not see the speaking taking place.
- having a group of people sit around, listening to a tape recorder or disk player is not an entirely natural occupation.

How many times does the teacher need to play the taped material?

Extensive and Intensive listening cont.

- Real discourse is never replayed
- We need to help our students to get as much information as they can from a single hearing.
- We don't want to bore our students by playing them the same extract again and again, nor do we want to waste time on useless repetition.

Intensive listening: live listening

- A popular way of teaching listening is through live listening where the teacher- visitor talk to the students.

Advantages

- Students can interrupt speakers and ask for clarification.
- Students can see who they are listening to

Extensive and Intensive listening cont.

- **Live listening can take the following forms:**
- **Reading aloud**----- teacher reads aloud to the class and students listen
- **Story- telling**----- teacher tells a story and at any stage of the story, students can be asked to predict, describe some people, give comments in one way or another.
- **Interviews** ----- teachers may ask strangers to visit class and students may develop the questions themselves instead of adopting other people's questions.
- **Conversations** ----- throughout conversations students have the chance to watch the interaction as well as listening to it. The listener takes the turn of the speaker **RECIPROCAL LISTENING.**

Extensive and Intensive listening cont.

- **Intensive listening: the role of the teacher**
- **Organiser** ----- clear instructions- building our students' confidence- tasks that achievable.
- **Machine operator** ----- how to use the tape player or the dick player
- **Feedback organiser** ----when students end their listening task, we should lead a feedback session to make sure that our students have completed the task successfully. It is important to be supportive when organizing feedback after the listening session.
- **Prompter**-----guide and encourage your students

Listening Sub-skills

Listening sub-skills

Listening as a total skill includes some sub-skills such as:

- Prediction---to predict what the speaker will say depending on the context or situation.
- Guessing----- to guess the meaning of difficult words through listening.
- Skimming----- to run quickly over the oral message and get out the main idea
- scanning ----- to run over the oral message, looking for certain points
- Discovering the speaker's point of view ----- good listener will try to discover the speaker's attitude and feelings from the oral message
- Utilizing the context ----- A good listener can guess the new words and structures depending on the listening text.
- Discrimination ----To get the accurate message out of the oral message, listener needs to be able to discriminate between the English sounds, stress and intonation patterns.

Teaching a listening passage

- 1- Teacher chooses a suitable passage to the students' level.**
- 2-Teacher prepares 2 or 3 easy questions (pre-listening questions).**
- 3-Teacher writes the pre-listening questions on the board, wall chart or in handouts and explains them to students**
- 4- Teacher reads the text loud or plays the tape recorder and students listen.**
- 5- Students answer the pre-listening questions.**
- 6-Teacher gives more detailed post-listening questions.**
- 7- Students answer the post-listening questions**
- 8- Teacher and students discuss the answers.**