

Do you think there is a difference between hearing and listening? You are right, there is! Hearing is simply the act of perceiving sound by the ear. If you are not hearing-impaired, hearing simply happens. Listening, is comothing you consciously choose to do. Listening requires concentration so that your brain processes meaning from words and sentences. Listening leads to learning.

Most people tend to be "hard of listening" rather than "hard of hearing." DR.VASUDHA VINOD DEO





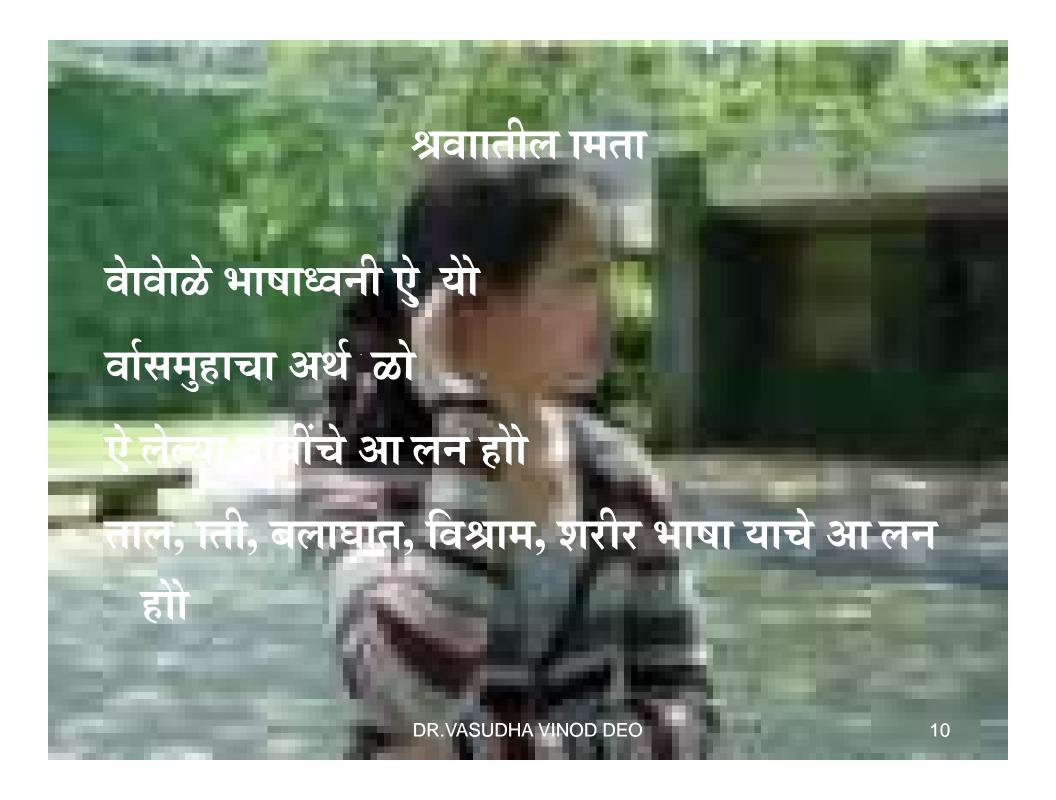












Improve your listening skills

• Maintain eye contact with the instructor. Of course you will need to look at your notebook to write your notes, but eye contact keeps you focused on the job at hand and keeps you involved in the lecture

Listening Skills Improve your listening skills

• Focus on content, not delivery. Have you ever counted the number of times a teacher clears his/her throat in a fifteen minute period? If so, you weren't focusing on content.



Listening Skills Improve your listening skills

Avoid distractions. Don't let your mind wander or be distracted by the person shuffling papers near you. If the classroom is too hot or too cold try to remedy that situation if can. The solution may requi you dress more appropriately to the room temperature

Improve your listening skills

Treat listening as a challenging mental task. Listening to an academic lecture is not a passive act--at least it shouldn't be. You need to concentrate on what is said so that you can process the information into your notes



Improve your listening skills

Use the gap between the rate of speech and your rate of thought. You can think faster than the lecturer can talk. That's one reason your mind may tend to wander. All the above suggestions will help you keep your mind occupied and focused on what being said. begin to antidipate what can is going to say as a way to keep yo mind from straying. Your mind does have the capacity to listen, think, write and ponder at the same time, but it does take practice.



Listening Skills Listening Situations interactive,

Interactive listening situations include face-to-face conversations and telephone calls, in which we are alternately listening and speaking, and in which we have a chance to ask for clarification, repetition, or slower speech from our conversation partner

Listening Skills **Listening Situations** Non inter Some non-interactive listening situations are listening to the radio, TV, films, such situations e opportunity to ver speech or DR. VASUDHA VINOD DEC 20

Listening Skills Micro-skills

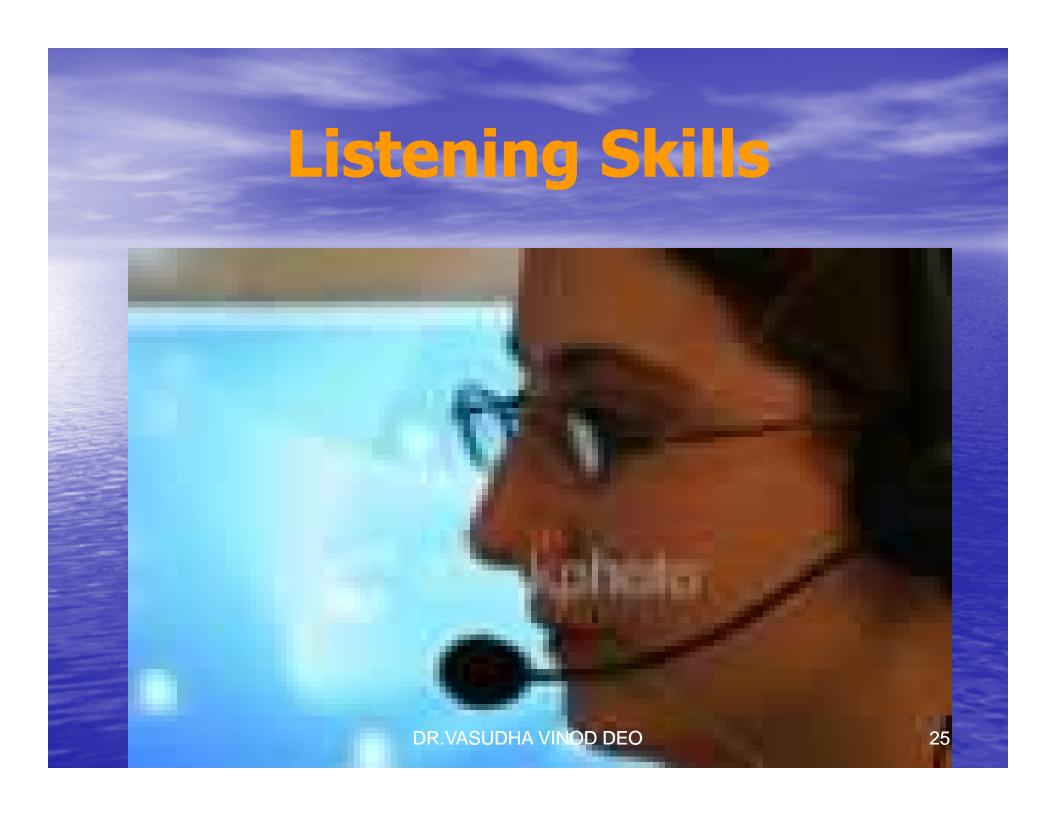
- Richards (1983, cited in Omaggio, 1986, p. 126) proposes that the following are the micro-skills involved in understanding what someone says to us. The listener has to:
- retain chunks of language in short-term
 memory
- discriminate among the distinctive sounds in the new language
- recognize stress and rhythm patterns, tone patterns, r.vasudha vinod deo



Micro-skills guess meaning from context recognize grammatical word classes recognize basic syntactic patterns recognize cohesive devices detect sentence constituents, such as subject, verb, object, prepositions, and the like DR. VASUDHA VINOD DEO 23





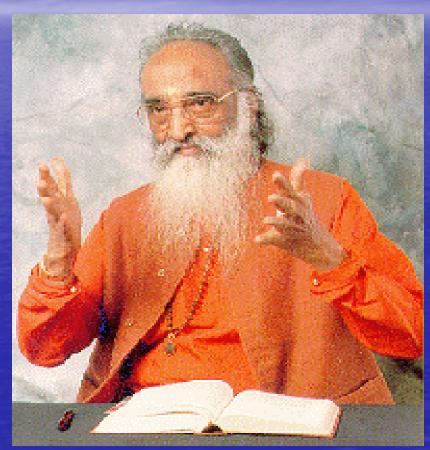








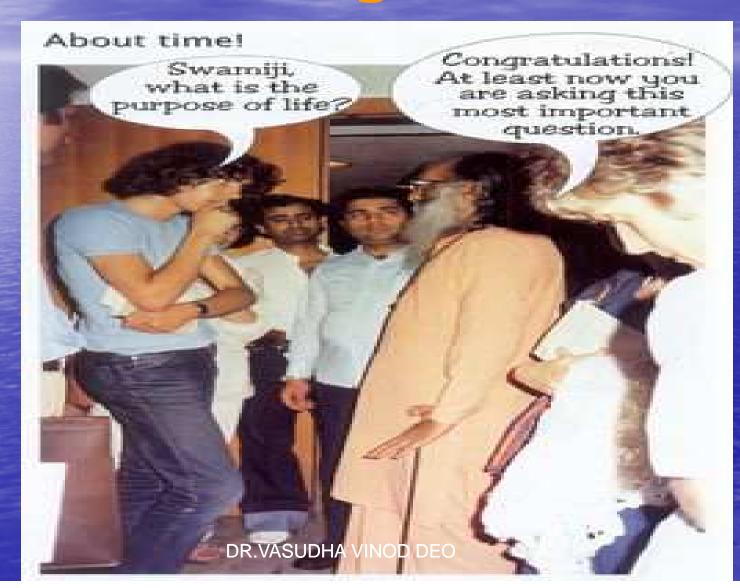




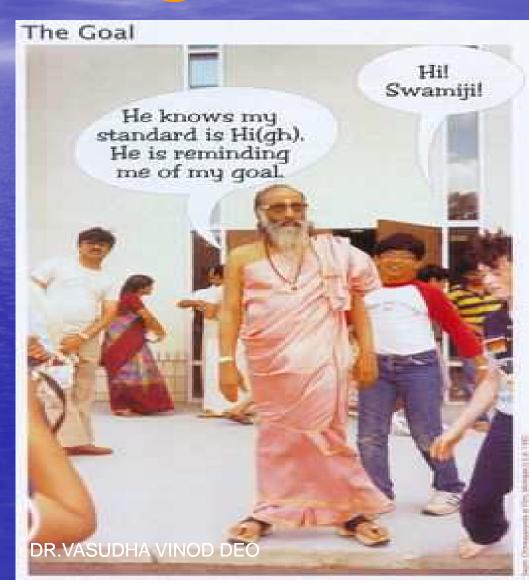


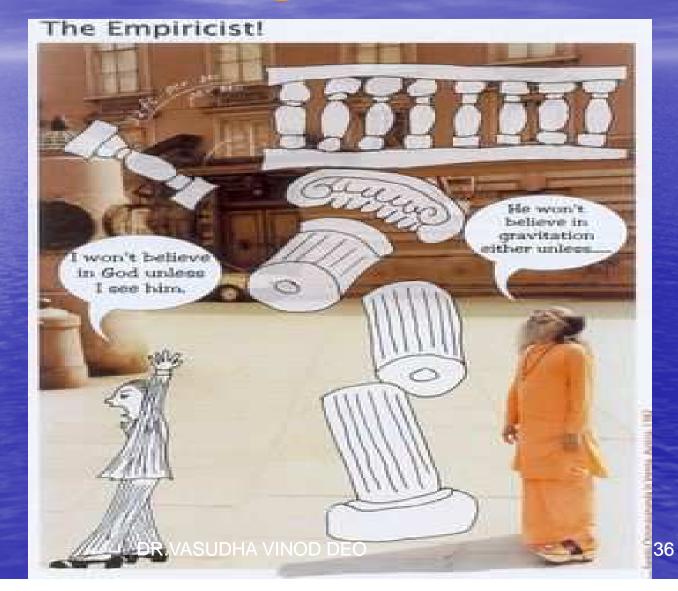












Listening Skills













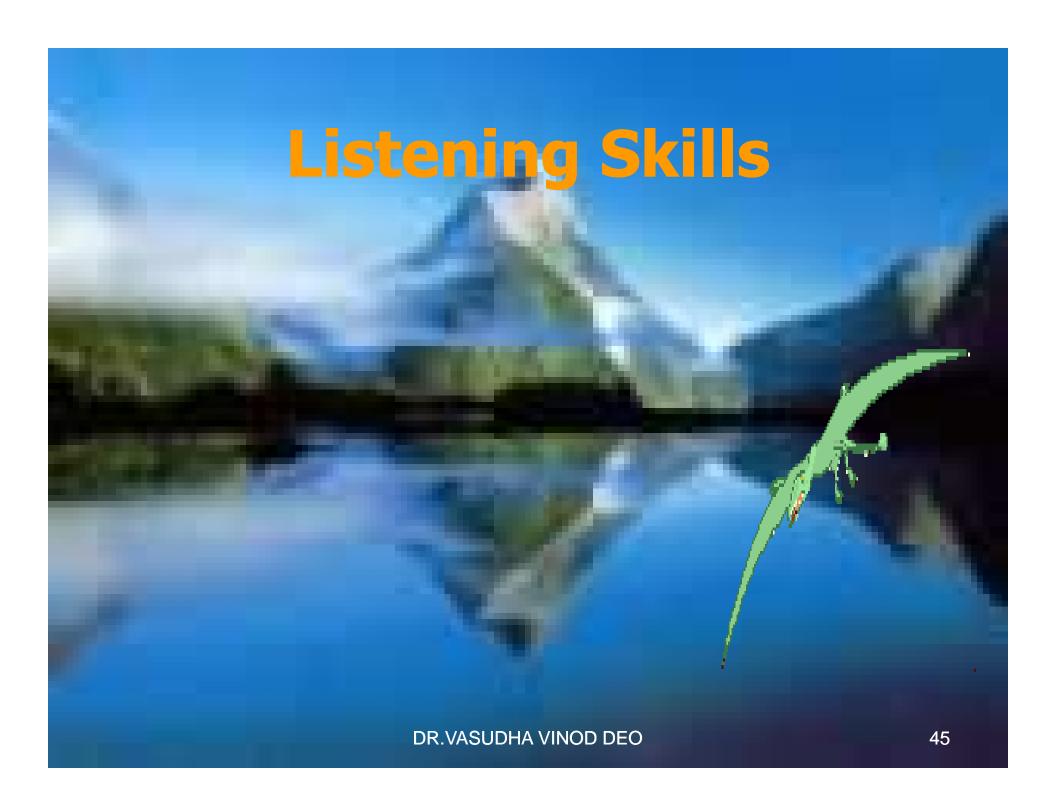


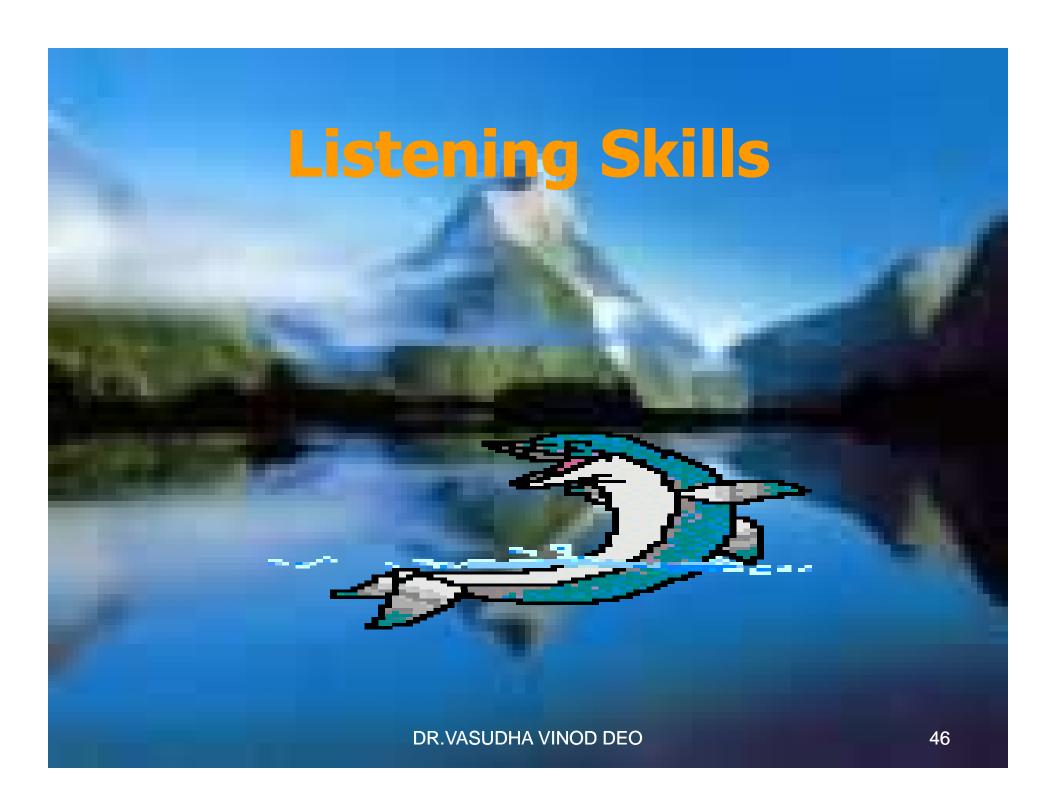












Listening Skills

True wisdom comes from a lifetime of listening.

