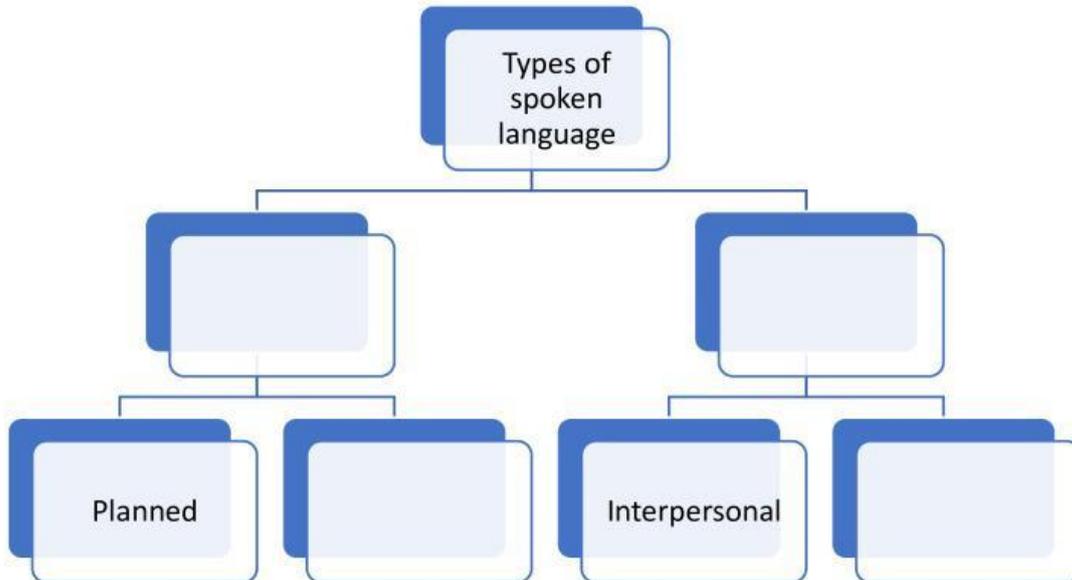


## LISTENING BASICS

I. Look at the diagram below, drag and drop the words in the correct place

**Monologue**      **Transactional**      **Unplanned**      **Dialogue**



Speakers use spoken language for any length of time using prewritten material

Speakers use spoken language for any length of time without a previous preparation

They involve two or more speakers and promote social relationships

They involve two or more speakers and convey propositional or factual information

**II. Drag and drop the skills into the micro and macro**

Recognize grammatical word clauses (nouns, verbs, etc), system (e.g. tense, agreement, pluralization)	Develop and use a battery of listening strategies (detecting key words, guessing the meaning of words, etc.)	Distinguish between literal and implied meaning	Process speech containing pauses, errors, corrections and other performance variables
Process speech at different rates of delivery	Distinguish word boundaries, recognize a core of words and interpret word order patterns and their significance	Use facial, kinetic, body language, and other nonverbal clues to decipher meanings	Detect sentence constituents and distinguish between major and minor constituents
Recognize reduced forms of words	Recognize the communicative functions of utterances, according to situations, participant, goals	Recognize that a particular meaning may be expressed in different grammatical forms	Infer links and connections between events, deduce causes and effects, detect relations
Infer situations, participants, goals using real-world language	Discriminate among the distinctive sound of English	Retain chunks of language of different lengths in short term memory	Recognize cohesive devices in spoken discourse

MICROSKILLS	MACRO SKILLS

**III. Match the spoken characteristics that makes listening difficult**

**Clustering**

Hesitations, false starts, pauses and corrections are common in spoken languages

**Redundancy**

The prosodic features of the English language are very important for comprehension.

**Reduced forms**

We break down speech into smaller groups of words.

**Performance variables**

The number and length of pauses used by a speaker.

**Colloquial language**

They can be phonological, morphological, syntactical, pragmatic.

**Rate of delivery**

Idioms, slang, reduced forms and shared cultural knowledge are manifested in conversations.

**Stress, rhythm and intonation**

It especially subject to all the rules of interaction: negotiation, clarification, attending signals, turn taking and topic nomination, maintenance and termination.

**Interaction**

It can be seen in rephrasing repetitions, elaborations.

Example: "I mean", "you know"