UNIT-3: LISTENING AND SPEAKING SKILLS

Q.1 **Briefly explain the Listening Skills in ELT: Sub-Skills and Types ?**

Introduction

Listening is one of the four primary language skills in English Language Teaching (ELT), alongside speaking, reading, and writing. It is a receptive skill that helps learners comprehend spoken language and engage in meaningful communication.

Sub-Skills of Listening

1. **Discriminative Listening** - Recognizing individual sounds, stress, and intonation.
2. **Predictive Listening** - Using context clues to anticipate spoken content.
3. **Listening for Gist** - Understanding the main idea of a conversation or speech.
4. **Listening for Specific Information** - Extracting key details from spoken language.
5. **Inferential Listening** - Understanding implied meaning and speaker's intentions.
6. **Listening for Details** - Focusing on small pieces of information.
7. **Evaluative Listening** - Assessing the reliability and validity of spoken information.
8. **Listening and Note-Taking** - Writing down essential points while listening.
9. **Listening for Interaction** - Engaging in conversations by understanding and responding appropriately.

Types of Listening in ELT

1. Active Listening - Fully concentrating, understanding, and responding to the speaker.
2. Passive Listening - Listening without actively engaging.
3. Extensive Listening - Listening to large amounts of spoken material for general understanding.
4. Intensive Listening - Focused listening with attention to details and pronunciation.
5. Top-Down Listening - Using prior knowledge and context for comprehension.
6. Bottom-Up Listening - Understanding speech by analyzing sounds, words, and grammar.
7. Appreciative Listening - Listening for enjoyment and pleasure.
8. Empathetic Listening - Understanding emotions and feelings behind spoken words.
9. Dialogic Listening - Actively engaging in conversations.

Conclusion:

Developing listening sub-skills is essential for mastering spoken English in ELT. Different types of listening help learners comprehend, interpret, and respond effectively in various situations. By incorporating these skills into language teaching methods, students can improve their overall communication abilities and become proficient English listeners.

Q.2 **Discuss the Materials for Teaching Listening?**

Listening is a crucial skill in English Language Teaching (ELT). Various materials enhance learners' listening comprehension, pronunciation, and engagement. Below are different types of materials:

1. Audio-Based Materials:

- Pre-Recorded Audio (Dialogues, Narratives, News Reports)
- Podcasts (BBC Learning English, ESLPod)
- Songs (Gap-Fill, Rhyming Songs, Jumbled Lyrics)
- Radio Broadcasts (News Bulletins, Talk Shows)

2. Video-Based Materials:

- TV Shows and Movies (Subtitled Movies, Sitcoms)
- YouTube and Online Videos (TED Talks, Animated Stories)
- Documentaries (National Geographic, BBC Earth)
- Interview-Based Videos (Talk Shows, News Panels)

3. Text-Based Listening Materials:

- Listening Comprehension Worksheets (True/False, Multiple-Choice)
- Cloze Exercises (Fill-in-the-Blank)

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- Dictation Activities (Sentence Dictation, Running Dictation)
- Transcripts for Analysis

4. Interactive and Digital Listening Materials:

- Language Learning Apps (Duolingo, FluentU, LingQ)
- Online Listening Quizzes (Randall's ESL Cyber Listening Lab)
- Interactive Whiteboard Activities (Listening Games)
- Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) Tools

5.Real-Life Listening Materials:

- Guest Speakers and Interviews
- Field Trips and Community Listening
- Role-Playing and Group Discussions
- Phone Call and Voicemail Activities

6. Print-Based Listening Materials:

- Listening Logs and Journals
- Listening Scripts and Audiobooks
- Comics and Picture-Based Listening Tasks

7. Game-Based Listening Activities:

- Simon Says (For Young Learners)
- Bingo (With Audio Clues)
- Mystery Sound Game (Identifying Sounds)
- Who Said It? (Famous Quotes or Speeches)

Conclusion:

Using a variety of listening materials helps learners improve comprehension and real-world communication. A combination of audio, video, interactive, and real-life materials ensures an engaging listening experience.

Q.3 **Briefly Explain about Techniques and Materials for Teaching Speaking Skills ?**

Speaking is a vital component of English Language Teaching (ELT). It enables learners to express ideas, communicate effectively, and participate in real-world interactions. Teaching speaking skills requires a mix of techniques and materials that focus on accuracy, fluency, pronunciation, and confidence-building.

Techniques for Teaching Speaking Skills

1. Controlled Speaking Techniques:

- Repetition and Drilling (students repeat sentences for pronunciation)
- Substitution Drills (replace words in sentences to practice structure)
- Question and Answer Drills (students answer questions to practice dialogue)

2. Semi-Controlled Speaking Techniques:

- Role-Playing (students act out real-life scenarios)
- Information Gap Activities (one student has information, another asks questions)
- Picture Description (students describe an image using structured language)
- Storytelling and Narration (students narrate stories or experiences)

3. Free Speaking Techniques:

- Group Discussions (students discuss a topic in groups)
- Debates (students take opposing sides on an issue)
- Interviews (students ask questions to peers or guests)
- Extempore Speaking (students speak spontaneously on random topics)
- Tongue Twisters (helps improve pronunciation)

Materials for Teaching Speaking Skills

1. Audio and Video-Based Materials:

- Audio recordings (conversations, speeches)
- Podcasts (BBC Learning English, ESLPod)
- Movies and TV Shows (helps with intonation and expressions)
- TED Talks (useful for advanced learners)

2. Text-Based Materials:

- Dialogues and Scripts (for role-playing)
- Picture Prompts (students describe what they see)
- Debate Topics and Question Banks (for structured discussion)

3. Digital and Interactive Materials:

- Language Learning Apps (Duolingo, BBC Learning English)
- Speech Recognition Software (helps pronunciation correction)

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- Online Language Exchange Platforms (Tandem, HelloTalk)
- Virtual Reality (simulated conversations)

4. Real-Life Interaction Materials:

- Speaking Clubs (group conversations in informal settings)
- Guest Speakers and Interviews (interacting with professionals)
- Field Trips and Surveys (students ask real people questions)

5. Game-Based Speaking Activities:

- 20 Questions (students guess a word by asking questions)
- Would You Rather? (students choose between two options)
- Role-Playing Games (acting out different situations)

Conclusion:

Teaching speaking skills requires a mix of structured drills, interactive activities, and real-life practice. By using a variety of techniques and materials, learners can develop strong communication skills in English.

Q.4 **Briefly analyse about the Activities to Develop Listening Skills ?**

1. Interactive Listening Activities

- Running Dictation: One student listen to a short passage, memorizes part of it, runs to a partner, and dictates it.

- Find Someone Who: Students listen carefully as classmates share their experiences.

- Whisper Chain (Telephone Game): A sentence is whispered down a line to see how much it changes.

- Story Reconstruction: Play an audio clip and have students reconstruct the story.

2. Listening with Visual Aids

- Picture Dictation: Describe an image, and students draw it.

- Audio-Video Comparison: Play a scene with audio only, then with visuals, and discuss.

- Interactive Maps: Give students directions in audio form to follow on a map.

3. Listening for Specific Information

- Number Bingo: Students mark numbers they hear in a recording.

- Spot the Mistake: Identify intentional errors in a passage.

- Interview-Based Listening: Listen to an interview and note down specific details.

4. Using Authentic Materials

- News Reports: Identify key details from news clips.

- TED Talks or Podcasts: Summarize key points.

- Advertisements & Jingles: Identify main messages and persuasive techniques.

- Customer Service Calls: Listen for key phrases and problem-solving strategies.

5. Listening Games for Young Learners

- Musical Chairs with Commands: Play music, and when it stops, follow a listening instruction.

- Sound Identification: Guess different sounds (e.g., animal noises, household sounds).

- Guess the Object: Listen to descriptions and identify objects.

Q.5 **Briefly explain about Activities to Develop Speaking Skills ?**

1. Controlled Speaking Activities (Accuracy-Focused)

- Substitution Drills: Replace words in a sentence to create new ones.

- Pronunciation Chain: Say a word; the next word must start with the last letter.

- Echo Speaking: Repeat phrases with correct stress and intonation.

- Word Association: Respond with a related word.

- Tongue Twisters: Practice challenging pronunciation phrases.

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2. Semi-Controlled Speaking Activities (Fluency Development)

- Describe and Guess: Describe an object without naming it.

- Picture Sequencing: Narrate a story using a series of pictures.

- Interview with a Twist: Role-play interviews (e.g., astronaut, celebrity).

- Opinion Polls: Ask classmates' opinions and report findings.

- Sentence Building Relay: Add words to a growing sentence.

3. Free Speaking Activities (Fluency & Spontaneity)

- Impromptu Speech: Speak on a random topic with minimal preparation.

- Reverse Storytelling: Reconstruct a story in the right order.

- Time Travel Talk: Imagine being in the past or future.

- Problem-Solving Discussion: Discuss solutions to hypothetical situations.

- TED Talk Challenge: Present a short talk on a chosen topic.

4. Interactive & Fun Speaking Activities

- Story Cubes: Roll dice with pictures and create a story.

-Pass the Story: Each student adds a sentence to a growing story.

- Murder Mystery: Use speaking skills to solve a mystery.

- Emoji Storytelling: Create a story based on emojis.

- Sound Effects Story: Develop a story around sound effects.

5. Speaking with Technology & Authentic Materials

- Vlogging: Record short video blogs on different topics.

- Podcast Creation: Create and record a podcast.

- Virtual Interviews: Conduct online interviews.

- Social Media Debates: Simulate debates in a social media format.

- Voice Message Exchange: Exchange recorded voice messages.

Q.7. What is listening? Write its sub-skills?

We may call listening to an activity of paying attention to and trying to get meaning from something we hear. Hearing is a physical process of receiving sounds, whereas listening is a conscious mental process. Mary underwood (1989) says that "merely to hear what the speaker says is insufficient for communication to occur. When nobody listens to a speaker or when a listener fails to understand the message, we say that communication has broken down. This does not mean that the message has not been heard, i.e. that the sounds have not been received. It means that the listener has either not been paying sufficient attention or, while paying attention and trying to grasp the message, has not managed to understand it.

Sub skills in Listening:

Listening may be further divided into

1) Gist listening

2) Focussed listening and

3) Casual listening

1.Gist listening:

In Gist listening we listen to general lectures speeches, seminars etc, as a whole and come out with the information in a gist.

2.Listening for specific details or focused listening:

When we listen to specific details we listen with a purpose, and we listen carefully and attentively. For example, any important news, interviews,

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dialogues class lecturers, and cone with the details of the important facts and events.

3. Casual Listening:

When we listen without any particular purpose in mind it is called casual listening. For example, listening to the radio while chatting to a friend or doing some housework.

Q.8. Suggest some techniques to develop listening among your pupils?

Techniques to Develop Listening Activities:

a) The teacher speaks out several words and asks the students to point out whether these are the same or different.

Column	Column
Ice	Eyes
Week	Weak
Sit	seat
Sell	Sale

b) A passage for comprehension:

From the textbook a passage is selected. The teacher reads a paragraph and after that he asks a few questions. If the students have been able to follow the passage by listening to the teacher's reading or questions he would get answers to his questions. Later on he can ask the students to read the selected passage for their own comprehension.

c) TV in the Teaching of English:

The British council has done splendid job; in introducing teaching of English with the help of the directorate of Education in Delhi and this has now become a regular feature for other subjects also.

d) Stories and asking questions:

The teacher can use well known stories and after say, every important stage asks a few searching questions about the future or the past actions to test comprehension.

e) Dialogues:

Two students may have a small dialogue. The teacher may ask questions about the dialogues. Thus, also comprehension can be tested and a practice in listening given.

Q.9. What are the sub-skills of speaking?

Ans: We learn to speak almost automatically. It is natural. The child as it grows, listens to people tries to imitate, picks up words and small sentences to express his needs or to get attention, thus, learns to speak and develop his speech habits. In one sense, speaking is the real language and is natural.

Language is primarily a spoken form. We can learn a language mainly through speech. To know a language means to understand and speak the language.

Sub-skill of speaking

Spoken English consists of two skills. They are

1. Linguistic skills

2.Communicative skills

Q.10. Write any three tasks to develop speaking skills among your pupils?

- Oral practice in composition can also be an all-time help. Picture composition, teacher's discussion, student's practice all are varying steps in speech practice.
- Role playing can also be used by the students. They assume different roles and talk as if they are actually performing those roles in real life.
- Dialogues are the most economical ways to teach about various situation, their details, problems, solutions etc. Students can form a pair and offer to play the roles before the class.
- Story telling may also be tried. Who would not like to take a chance in good story telling,

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while in a class and a teacher ready to correct the speech if a mistake is found out.

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