

Listen, Hear!

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2 Big Ideas

1. Listening is important.
2. Listening can and should be explicitly taught.

1. Listening is Important!

- The learner's initial language learning comes through listening.

Listening → → → Speaking → → Reading → Writing



"If a student cannot comprehend a message through listening, it is unlikely she/he will comprehend that message through reading."
(Lundsteen)

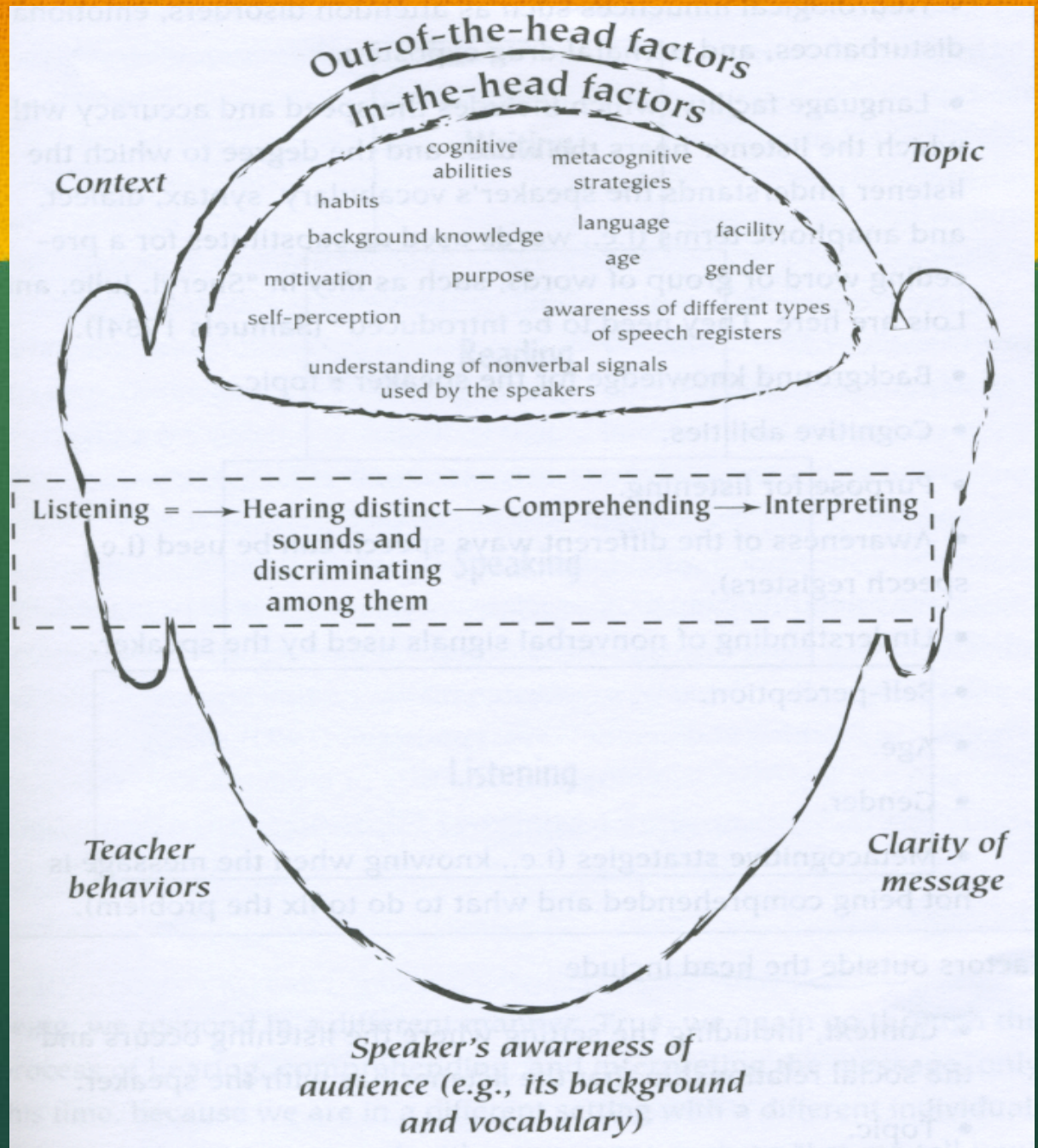
What is it?

- Listening is a complex process that includes hearing, comprehending, and interpreting.

”We hear with our ears, but we listen with our minds”

(Garman and Garman

Many Factors!



CCSS, too!

“The Standards are an extension of a prior initiative led by CCSSO and NGA to develop College and Career Readiness (CCR) standards in reading, writing, speaking, **listening** [emphasis added], and language as well as in mathematics.”

- Introduction, p. 3

Types of Listening

- Discriminative Listening
- Precise Listening
- Strategic Listening
- Critical Listening
- Appreciative Listening

Discriminative

Definition	Sample Skills
Knowing which sounds to attend to and which to ignore; distinguishing between verbal and nonverbal cues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• phonological awareness• vocal expression

Precise

Definition	Sample Skills
Paying attention and ascertaining details	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• associating words with meanings • following directions

Strategic

Definition	Sample Skills
Listening to gain understanding of the intended message	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="989 554 1483 682">• connecting prior knowledge<li data-bbox="989 782 1638 839">• identifying main ideas

Critical

Definition	Sample Skills
Analyzing and evaluating the message	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• recognizing bias• evaluating sources

Appreciative

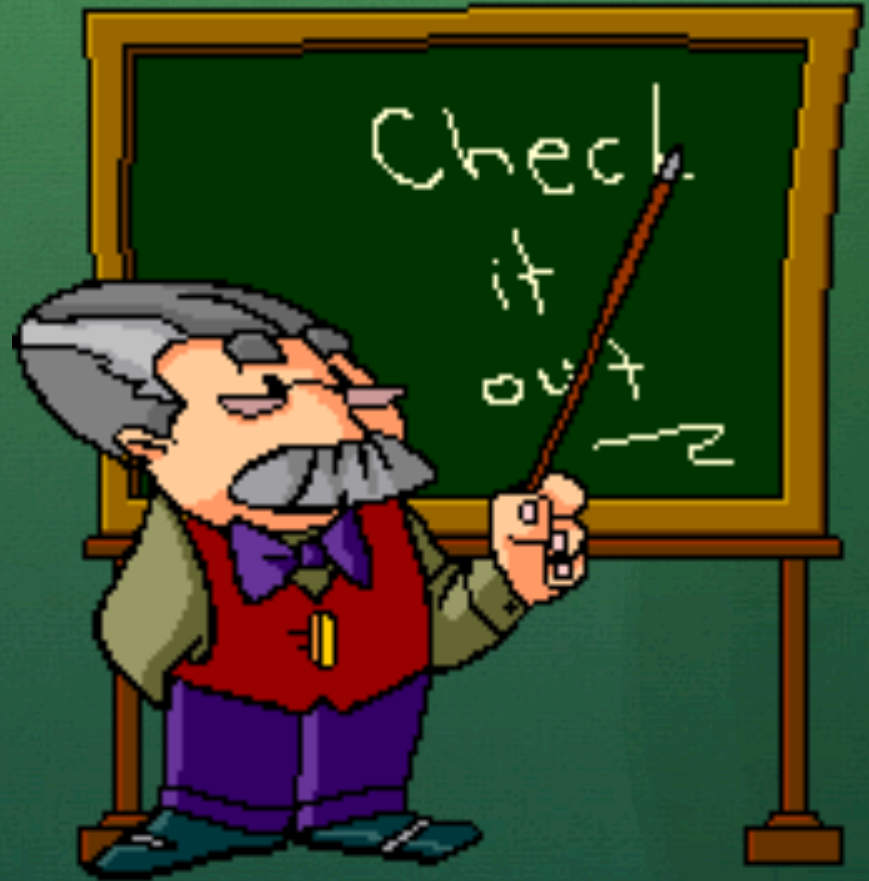
Definition	Sample Skills
Listening to appreciate oral style	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• appreciate oral interpretation• understand the power of imagination

2. *Listening can and should be explicitly taught.*

Expecting students to listen more is not the same as teaching them how!

5 Reasons to Teach Listening

- Develop an ear for language
- Understand and be prepared to listen for a variety of purposes
- Children become aware of their own thinking about listening
- To increase learning
- Compare and contrast reading and listening



Rules for Good Listeners



Ears Listening

Eyes Watching



Hands Still

Feet Quiet



Lips Closed

Listening and Reading: Like Skills!

Skill	Listening	Reading
• Associating words with meanings	X	X
• Deducing meaning of words from context	X	X
• Recalling details and sequences	X	X
• connecting prior knowledge	X	X
• summarizing	X	X
• predicting	X	X
• recognizing bias	X	X
• evaluating sources	X	X
• detecting propaganda devices	X	X
• recognizing the power of language	X	X

7 Teaching Guidelines

1. Set the purpose
2. Set the stage: set expectations, create the atmosphere
3. Provide meaningful follow-up activities.
4. Keep listening experiences focused and brief.
5. Integrate listening with the other language arts.
6. Say it once!
7. Be a good listening model—see listening profile at

www.listen.org

*"Make sure you have finished
your audience has finished listening."
speaking before*

--Dorothy Sarnoff

For more information:

