

Listening Levels

Listening is the active process of receiving, interpreting, and responding to messages.
National Communication Association 1996

It is necessary to explicitly teach listening skills.

Discriminative:

- Identifying individual sounds or sources
- Phonological awareness
- Vocal expression
- Onomatopoeia
- Nonverbal clues

Precise:

- Associating words and meanings
- Deducing the meaning of words from context
- Understanding grammatical structures
- Recalling details
- Recalling sequences
- Recognizing multiple characters
- Following directions

Strategic:

- Connecting ideas/information
- Distinguishing between inferences and factual information
- Accommodating new information
- Assimilating new information
- Summarizing
- Predicting
- Questioning
- Synthesizing

Critical:

- Recognizes bias
- Recognizes speaker's inferences
- Distinguishes between fact and opinion
- Evaluates sources

Appreciative:

- Gains experience listening in a variety of forms
- Recognizes the pleasure that listening can bring
- Recognizes feeling or mood that is evoked
- Recognize the power of language
- Appreciates how words flow from a speaker