

Using Listening Standards to Plan Instruction

CASAS SUMMER INSTITUTE ORANGE COUNTY 2019

By the end of this session you should be able to help your learners

- connect community, academic and workplace success with listening skills;
- transfer L1 listening strategies to English language listening; and
- develop or refine their active listening skills

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ABOUT THE FACILITATORS



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ABOUT THE RESOURCES

The slides and listening materials from the session are available in a Google Folder at this link http://bit.ly/2019Listening

Additional resources including a bibliography, audio files and scripts as well as the ELP Standards, CASAS Listening Standards, and NRS EFLs can also be found in that folder.

Listening Task 1 – Name Check Which listening strategies did you use?

- Think back to the listening task you just completed.
- Mark the checklist according to:
 - 1) whether you used the strategy during the task and
 - 2) whether we previewed the strategy before you listened.

Listening Strategy	1) I used this strategy.	2) This strategy was previewed.
a. Think about why and how you will listen.		
b. Predict what you will hear based on the environment. (your colleague's name tag ⓒ)		
c. Predict what you will hear based on your prior knowledge. (your colleague is a friend)		
d. Set expectations based on the organization of the spoken text. (greeting, name)		
e. Listen for stressed sounds to help you hear the name more clearly.		
f. Take notes as you listen.		
g. Repeat back what you hear to confirm your understanding.		

1. What's the Buzz about Adult Education Standards?

Ever wonder why there's so much talk about Adult Education Standards lately? Here are three reasons:

- 1. The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (or WIOA) calls for an alignment of state standards to rigorous adult education content standards, such as the College and Career Readiness Standards for Adult Education. WIOA is a funding source for many programs, so meeting WIOA's requirements is a popular topic of conversation.
- 2. Current standards are based on the research on what adults need to succeed in 21st century postsecondary, civic and workplace settings: the ability to
 - build knowledge through complex, informational text,
 - extract and cite evidence from that text to support claims,
 - engage in academic or professional discourse, and
 - collaborate to problem solve and think strategically.
- 3. Standards help programs plan the scope and sequence of instruction to help learners master specific competencies to attain their goals.

All in all, standards are a good topic of conversation!

2. NRS? EFL? What's it all about?

The The National Reporting System (NRS) provides Educational Functioning Level (EFL) descriptors for six ESL levels, beginning through advanced. These EFL descriptors guide ESL instruction and assessment and identify the most important concepts and skills for each instructional level. They promote technology and academic rigor, and the content is drawn from the English Language Proficiency standards.

The EFLs are organized into three modalities: interpretive, productive, and interactive. The modalities integrate listening, speaking, reading and writing skills. The modalities are:

- Interpretive Learners process, understand, interpret or engage with levelappropriate literary, informational, and spoken text to construct meaning.
- Productive -Learners produce level-appropriate written and spoken text that transmits meaning in everyday, workplace and academic settings.
- Interactive Learners process and produce level-appropriate interactions. It requires two-way collaborative communication and often involves negotiation of meaning.

3. The English Language Proficiency Standards and Skill Development

Adult English learners face the difficult task of acquiring English while simultaneously learning the academic or career content and skills to help them meet their goals in the U.S. The English Language Proficiency Standards for Adult Education (ELPS) ensure that our ELs receive the instruction they need to meet the same academic standards as their English-speaking counterparts. Instructors can use the 10 ELP Standards (and each standard's five level-specific descriptors) to guide their lesson design as they determine which listening, speaking, reading and writing and linguistic skills (and strategies) their learners need to develop.

Each of the 10 ELP standards focuses on two or more skill areas, making it clear that language development thrives on skill integration. From this integration one could also infer that some strategies used in one skill area can be applied in another.

4. What you need to know about CASAS Listening Standards

CASAS supports the development and implementation of Listening Standards because standards help programs plan the scope and sequence of instruction and help learners master specific standards to attain their goals. CASAS also utilizes standards as the basis for CASAS test development. CASAS test items measure some but not all of the standards. Instructors may use the standards to interpret CASAS test results, determine which standards learners need to work on, and then target instruction.

CASAS Listening standards are grouped into four categories:

- Foundations for Listening;
- Language and Vocabulary;
- Listening Comprehension Skills, and;
- Strategies and Higher Order Listening Skills.

These standards identify the skills and strategies learners need to comprehend spoken text. Spoken text can occur in social, academic and workplace settings and can be:

-	conversations	-	announcements	-	oral and
-	discussions	-	narratives		multimedia
-	lectures				presentations

Listening Task 3 – Note Taking

	Guiding Question: How do first language listening strategies relate to English language instruction?		
TOPICS	NOTES:		
Speaking v. Listening speed			
L1 Listening - <i>How we listen</i>			
The challenges	• • • •		

Listening Task 4 – Listening Grid

PRE LISTENING



What skills are required for this job?

WHILE LISTENING

Listening task 1

- Listen to the speaker talk about his work experience.
- Listen for the type of job.
- Listen to what he says about the job.

Listening task 2

- Listen to two people talk about their work experiences.
- Fill in the missing information in the boxes on your paper.

Listening task 3

- Work with a colleague with a different color paper.
- Take turns telling each other what you heard.

Need help? Here are ways to talk about the information you heard. According to what I heard, one thing _____ liked was ... I thought ____ said that ____ learned ... I'm not positive, but I believe ____ also said...

• Confirm your colleagues' information.

Need help? Here are ways to confirm, correct or add to your colleague's notes. Yes, that's the information I have, and in addition... Not exactly, what _____ said was... According to the information on my paper...

POST LISTENING

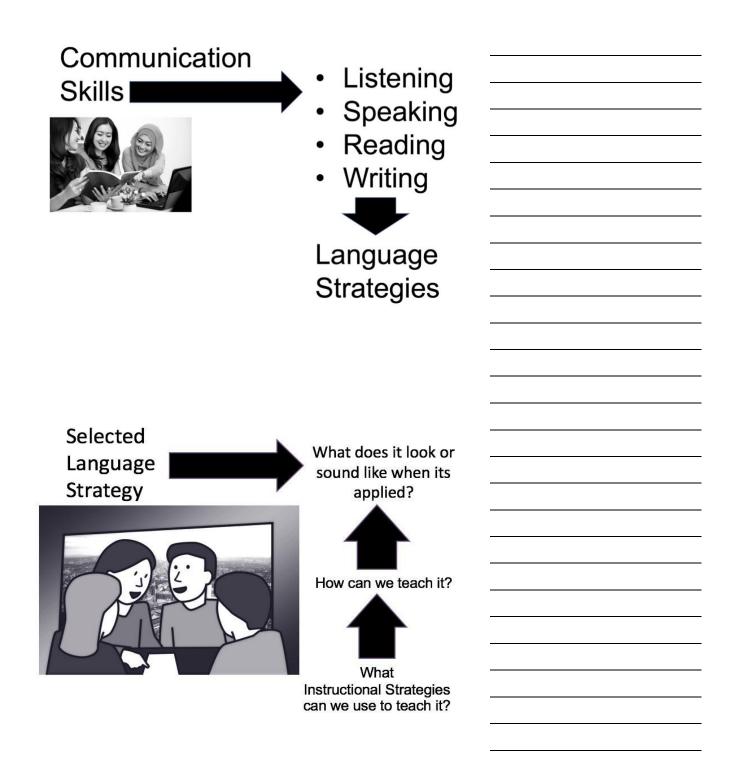
Discuss: Think about the three jobs you heard about.

Which one is most interesting to you? Why?

Of the three jobs, being a ______ is most interesting to me because.... I agree, that job is interesting to me as well. I like it because... That isn't my choice. I think being a ______ is interesting because....

Listening	Lesson	Planning	Checklist
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	Level:	Lesson Theme/Topic:		Source:	
	Int./Adv. EFL 4/5	Work Experience		Cell phone,	Skype call video recordings
	Objective: By the end	of the lesson, learners will be able to l	isten for the g	ist and key	Working toward
	-	terviews about their work experiences.			ELPS 1, CASAS L 3.5, 3.6
5NG			Strategy rev	iew:	
Planning	Listening Strategy Focus		Remind Ss that stressed words (louder/held longer) are for		
PLA	Predict to support list		important in	formation.	
	Listening challenge(s)				
	vocabulary	speaker self-correction	ns/interruptio	ns	✓ conversational fillers
	☑ speed □ environmental	noise interruptions			□ other:
		formulate expectations/make predict			
		make observations about a p			nage related to the topic
		 respond to questions about th do a quick write related to the 			ame/tanic/contaxt
		☐ do a quick write related to the		euge of the ti	
Ŋ		prepare for the listening task? Have le	arners		
ENII	How will you	work with target vocabulary	earriers	□ ido	ntify key words to listen for
LIST	help learners	□ review the listening worksheet			
Pre-Listening		□ select a note-taking format			
–		focus on the listening strategy? Have	learners		
		watch as you model the strategy (e.g. use a think aloud)			
		□ take a moment to focus on the listening goal			
		listen to a short portion of the audio to practice the strategy			
		🗆 other:			
		listen for gist:			
ŋ	How will you	listen for key details:			
-ISTENING	prompt learners				
LIST	to	listen and make inferences?			
ILE-I		insten and make interences:			
WHILE-					
-	How will you	assess their listening? Have learners			
	help learners	use an answer key on last liste	ning		self-assessment checklist
		Compare notes		other	:
		the content or theme of the spoken t	ext? Have lear	ners	
		\Box discuss the information gleane	d from		n a role play
DN	What tasks or	the listening task or text			a summary of what they heard
LEN	activities will	<pre>engage in peer-to-peer listen</pre>	•	□ read a □ other	a related text
Post-Listening	you provide to				
OST	help learners	the listening strategy and/or skill focu		ers	
Ā	work with	work with the listening transcr	ipt		
		□ recall the listening goal			
		□ other:			



Strategy Type	General Listening Strategy	What does the strategy look or sound like?	Instructional strategy or tool for direct instruction and/or practice with this strategy
prior to listening.	Listen with a purpose*	 Self-question "What do I want to/need to know?" Review the listening task or worksheet 	 Show a visual related to the spoken text and post or ask the question "What do you see? What do you know about this? How do you know?" Do a think aloud with the instructions or the worksheet articulating how you identify the guarant.
Employ metacognition prior to listening.	Plan which strategies to use	 Select from a (mental) checklist of strategies Select from a variety of graphic organizers for note-taking 	 identify the purpose. Prior to listening to spoken text, help learners use the purpose and listening worksheet or task to identify what strategies they could use. Help learners identify the purpose of two or three different graphic organizer types (T-chart, Venn, Flowchart) and then model how to use the appropriate one for the first spoken text example.
upport comprehension.	Predict content of conversation, lecture or other spoken text.	 Predict content by looking at speaker's visuals (e.g. opening slides, tear sheets) speaker's attire environmental clues 	Engage learners' prediction strategies by asking questions about the visuals on a worksheet or the speaker in a video.
Use background knowledge and context to support co	Set expectations based on known discourse patterns and/or organization of different types of spoken text.	 Use prediction strategies (see above) Listen for formulaic language that introduces interviews, comparisons, complaints Listen for sequencing words and phrases that indicate procedures, claims and evidence. 	After using the spoken text for the listening practice, give learners the listening script and help them identify the pattern or organization of the text. Point out the speaker's formulaic language and/or sequencing words that help the listener anticipate what the speaker will say. (But point out the importance of confirming those guesses.)
ound knowledg	Pay attention to non-verbal cues and visuals	 Observe speaker's body language to watch for emphasis Read slide bullet points, text 	Show a video with a dynamic speaker (e.g. TedTalk) and have learners watch and create a list of body language that helps the speaker emphasize a point. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=elho2S0Zahl
Use backgr	Use background knowledge to help increase understanding.	Self-questioning <i>"What do I know about this?"</i>	 Have learners brainstorm what they know about the topic or listening situation. Help learners relate the known to a new context, i.e., relate a previous lesson's content to the spoken text they'll hear.

DRAFT LIST OF LISTENING STRATEGIES and OPTIONS FOR DIRECT INSTRUCTION

Strategy Type	General Listening Strategy	What does the strategy look or sound like?	Instructional strategy or tool for direct instruction and/or practice with this strategy
	Use context clues to determine meaning	 Use non-verbal cues Use environmental cues Listen for nearby words (<i>I need to buy white/wide paint</i>.) contrasting phrases (<i>I need a white/wide brush, not a narrow one.</i>) phrases that follow the word and define it (<i>Read the manual or book first.</i>) 	Once learners have listened for the gist of a spoken text, dive in a second or third time to focus on the context clues in the text, such as those listed on the left - nearby words, contrasting words or phrases, and defining phrases or words that are in the script.
the word /el	Use prior knowledge of native language and English morphology to distinguish between letters and	 Listen for root words prefixes and suffixes cognates 	 Work with phonics to help learners hear the sounds If cognates are in the script, ask learners to listen for any words that sound the same in their native language. Engage learners in word study to build their familiarity with root words, prefixes and suffixes that relate to lesson topic and spoken text content.
meaning at the sentence level	sounds and determine meaning of words.		 Use peer dictation of names, places and lesson vocabulary to encourage learners to listen to spelling of words.
Determine meaning at the word and sentence level	Use stress and syllables to distinguish between similar sounding words	Use syllables and stress to distinguish between similar sounding words. E.g. thir- teen , thi rty/ thir-ty, third	Provide practice exercises listening for discrete items, having learners tap out or clap out, or use rubber bands to identify syllables or stress that they hear.
	Use prior knowledge of English grammar to help determine meaning.	 Listen for: adverbs of time markers of number markers and verb forms for tense modals restrictive and non- restrictive clauses 	 Provide practice exercises that ask students to listen for the form in order to distinguish the difference in meaning E.g. present perfect v. past perfect (They only see the meaning, not the sentences. So they hear: <i>He's been here for</i> <i>an hour.</i> And they choose the statement that is related to what they heard. 1. He is here now. 2. He was here, but now he isn't.
	Anticipate reduced forms in conversational and workplace exchanges.		Give learners a worksheet with the non- reduced forms of various expressions, e.g. Would you like a slice of pizza? Could you give me that? Have them listen to your reductions: <i>Wudja'lika'slisapizza? Cudja'gimme that</i>

Listening Strategy Type	General Listening Strategy	What does the listening strategy look or sound like?	Instructional strategy or tool for direct instruction and/or practice with this strategy
Listen selectively to brief informational announcements (recorded or live)	Listen selectively to glean dates, times, locations names prices, etc.	Listen for words and phrases that typically introduce the key information: arrives at, departs at due by, costs, starts on ends on, payable to,	 Use a spoken text that has key information that learners know embedded in information with which they're not entirely family. Establish what essential information learners will be listening for in a spoken text. Brainstorm the words or phrases that usually introduce the information they're listening for.
Using clues to determine the main idea, gist, claim, or argument	Listening for key words or phrases that point to the main idea.	Listen for the information that follows words and phrases such as most important, essential, key claim, focus on, Listen for phrases that introduce or summarize ideas or arguments, such as I (the author) believe(s)/think(s), propose(s); My point is, In conclusion, to summarize, in short, I hope to prove, to sum up	Have learners listen to a 3-5 short spoken texts (mini-lectures, introductions to podcasts, conversations, etc.) and use a checklist to identify when they hear the speaker use one of the target words or phrases that introduce a main idea, gist or argument.
Using clues to identify key details that support the main idea, gist, argument or claim.	Listening for key words or phrases that point to the details that support a main idea, argument, or claim.	 Listen for an introductory phrase, then the numbers that introduce those details. There are 3 reasons to buy this new computer. 1. It's powerful. 2. It's inexpensive and 3. It has free service for a year. Listen for sequence words, first, second, third Listen for words and phrases that indicate cause and effect because, therefore, etc. 	 Have learners listen to a speaker enumerate reasons or details that support an idea. Provide a worksheet with the details in scrambled order and have learners listen and sequence the details in the order that they hear.
Employ metacognition to increase comprehension	Monitor comprehension	 Self-question: Is this clear? Am I following this? What is confusing? What questions do I have? Take notes on questions to ask later Interrupt the speaker, if possible to clarify. 	Show a video with a mini-lecture (e.g. a <i>TedTalk</i>) and or do a think aloud as you listen, demonstrating how you monitor your comprehension.

LOW-HIGH BEGINNING : TEXTBOOK FOCUSED LISTENING EXERCISE EXAMPLE

Step Forward 2e

Book 2 Audio script for U2, Lesson 4, Exercise B and C

- 1. W1: Excuse me. How do I get to the library?
 - M1: Go up the steps and you'll see it on the right.
 - W1: Up the steps here?
 - M1: Yes, that's right.
- 2. M2: Excuse me. How do I get to the bus station?
 - W2: Go over the bridge and then turn left.
 - M2: Over the bridge and then turn left?
 - W2: Uh-huh.
- 3. M3: Excuse me. How do I get to the shopping mall?
 - W3: OK, drive around this traffic circle and take the first exit.
 - M3: Around the traffic circle and then exit?
 - W3: Yes, you can't miss it.
- 4. W4: Excuse me. How do I get to the hospital?
 - M4: Go straight um, no...go past the police station and the hospital is on your right.
 - W4: Past the police station and it's on the right.
 - M4: You got it.

Task: (Note taking)

- Listen and write the destinations in the chart.
- Listen again and write the directions.

	Destination	Directions
1		
2		
3		
4		

Listening Lesson Planning Checklist

	Level:	Lesson Theme/Topic: Source:				
	Low Beg./Hi Beg.	Community, Getting Directions		Step Forward Book 1, p. 67 Audio 2-		
	Objective: By the end	d of the lesson, High Beg. learners will l	be able to note	а	Working Toward Standards:	
	speaker's destination	speaker's destination, take down directions to a destination, and clarify directions as ELPS 2, CASAS L 3.4, 3.5, 3.9				
		needed. (Differentiation: Low Beg. learners will listen and write direction words and				
Ŭ	recognize clarification	recognize clarification strategies.				
INI	Listening Strategy Focus: <i>Monitor comprehension,</i> Lis		Listening Stra	tegy Review	: Listen with a purpose.	
Planning	use clarification strate	egies.				
Р						
	Listening Challenge(s)	_			_	
	vocabulary	speaker self-correction	ns/interruption	S	Conversational fillers	
	Speed	speaker accents			🗆 other:	
	environmental	noise Interruptions				
		formulate expectations/make predict	ions? Have lea	irners		
		make observations about a photon	oto of the spea	ker or an im	age related to the topic	
		respond to questions about the			-	
		do a quick write related to the	ir prior knowled	dge of the th	eme/topic/context	
		Other: do a TPR exercise using	directional vo	c <mark>abulary. W</mark>	alk straight. Turn left. etc.	
Pre-Listening		prepare for the listening task? Have le	earners			
LEN	How will you	□ work with target vocabulary		🗹 ide	ntify key words to listen for	
LISI	help learners	✓ review the listening worksheet		□ oth		
RE-		□ select a note-taking format			-	
Р		focus on the listening strategy? Have	learners			
		focus on the listening strategy? Have learners				
		☐ watch as you model the strategy (e.g. use a think aloud) ☑ take a moment to focus on the listening goal				
		\mathbf{V} listen to a short portion of the audio to practice the strategy				
		\Box other:			57	
		listen for gist: N/A				
(7						
NIN	How will you	listen for key details: Model with first item in script. Stop after the speaker says, "Go"on				
-Listening	prompt learners	recording and think aloud about what words might follow.				
E-LI	to	listen and make inferences: Ask learn	ers whether di	rections are	for walking or driving.	
WHILE.		assess their listening? Have learners				
>	How will you	use an answer key on last liste		🗌 use a	self-assessment checklist 🛛	
	help learners	\square compare notes	6		sten to confirm answers	
		the content or theme of the spoken to	ext? Have learn	iers		
		discuss the information gleaned	ed from	🗌 condu	ict a survey and gather data	
		the listening task or text			n a role play	
D N	What tasks or	🗹 engage in peer-to-peer listeni	ng	🗆 write	a summary of what they heard	
ENI	activities will	tasks ask/for give directions to a		🗌 read a	a related text	
-IST		places in community using	cell phone	🗌 other	:	
ST-L		directions				
Po	=	the listening strategy and/or skill focu	is? Have learne	ers		
	work with	work with the listening transcr	ipt			
		recall the listening goal				
		dther: practice clarification str	ategies during	the peer-to-	peer listening	
POST-LISTENING	you provide to help learners work with	directions the listening strategy and/or skill focu □ work with the listening transcr □ recall the listening goal	is? Have learne	ers		

LOW INTERMEDIATE: TEXTBOOK FOCUSED LISTENING EXERCISE EXAMPLE 2

Ventures 3e

Book 3 Audio script for U2, Lesson 1, Tasks 2A and 2B

Page 19, Exercises 2A and	Page 19, Exercises 2A and 2B (cont.)
<u>2B – CD1, Track 12</u>	B: Let's see. Right now, the
	most important thing is to finish
A: Hi, Alex.	reading this book. But it's so boring.
B Hi, Bella.	l can't concentrate.
A How long have you been in the library?	A: You need to be more active, Alex.
B: For about two hours.	Don't just read the book. You know,
A: How's it going?	underline important ideas, write notes,
B: Um, not great.	repeat the main ideas to yourself.
A: Why? What's the matter?	Those things will help you concentrate.
B: I'm so discouraged. Look at this	B: Hmm. I think I can do that.
mess! I have to finish reading this	But there's another problem.
book. Then I have to write a paper	A: What's that?
and study for a test. Where do I	B: Too many new words! I can't
start!	remember all of them.
A: Well, Alex, have you ever tried	A: Hmm. Well, here's an idea. Write
making a to-do list?	important words on index cards.
B: A to-do list?	Take the cards with you, and study
A: Yeah. You make a list of all the	them everywhere – on the bus,
things you have to do. Then you do	during your break at work, and
the most important things first.	before you go to bed
B: A to-do list? No, I've never tried that.	B: OK, OK! I get it: study smarter – not
I usually try to do six things at the	harder. Thanks, Bella.
same time.	

2 Listen

- A Listen and answer the questions.
 - 1. Who are the speakers?
- 2. What are they talking about?
- B Listen again. Put a check (✓) next to Alex's study problems. Then write Bella's advice.

Study problems	Bella's advice
1. Itoo many things to do	make a to-do list; do important things first
2. always late for school	
3. 🗆 can't concentrate	
4. Can't pronounce English words	
5. can't remember vocabulary	

Listening Lesson Planning Checklist

	Level:	Lesson Theme/Topic:		Source:				
PLANNING	Low Intermediate	Study Skills		Ventures Book 3, p. 19 Audio CD1, Track 12				
	Objective: By the end	isten for the gi	st and key	Working Toward Standards:				
	details of study problems and suggested study strategies. ELPS 1, CASAS L 3.5, L.3.6							
	Listening Strategy Foo	Listening Strategy Review:						
	Listen with a purpose.		Use background knowledge to help increase					
Ы	Listoning Challenge(s)	understanding.						
	Listening Challenge(s) ✓ vocabulary	speaker self-correction	ns/interruntion	ic	✓ conversational fillers			
	Speed	\square speaker scin correction \square speaker accents		□ other:				
	environmental	·						
formulate expectations/make predictions? Have learners								
		make observations about a photo of the speaker or an image related to the topic						
		respond to questions about the listening topic						
		 do a quick write related to the other: 	eir prior knowle	edge of the th	neme/topic/context			
۵ ۲		prepare for the listening task? Have le						
Pre-Listening	How will you	work with target vocabulary	editiers	V ideo	atify kay words to liston for			
	help learners	☑ work with target vocabulary ☑ review the listening worksheet						
		select a note-taking format						
-		focus on the listening strategy? Have learners						
		☑ watch as you model the strategy (e.g. use a think aloud)						
		☑ take a moment to focus on the listening goal						
		listen to a short portion of the audio to practice the strategy other:						
			listen for gist: Have learners listen to the audio and answer questions in 2A.					
U								
le-Listening	How will you prompt learners	listen for key details: Model with first study problem. Stop audio after "try to do 6 things at the same time" and confirm that there is a checkmark on "too many things to do" in 2B #1.						
LIST	to	listen and make inferences? If time, ask learners to suggest additional study problems and						
		solutions.						
NнI	How will you	assess their listening? Have learners						
	help learners	use an answer key on last lister	ning		self-assessment checklist			
		✓ compare notes ✓ other: compare answers on 2B the content or theme of the spoken text? Have learners						
		the content of theme of the spoken to			ict a survey and gather data			
	What tasks or	\Box discuss the information gleane	d from 🔲 design		n a role play			
Post-Listening		the listening task or text			a summary of what they heard			
	activities will	engage in peer-to-peer listeni	er-to-peer listening tasks	✓ read a related text <i>p. 139</i>				
	you provide to	d other: <i>compare and contrast in</i>						
OST-	help learners	the listening strategy and/or skill focus? Have learners						
4	work with	☑ work with the listening transcript						
		recall the listening goal						
		□ other:						

Listening Lesson Planning Checklist

Planning	Level: Lesson Theme/Topic: Source:		Source:			
	Objective:			Working toward Standards:		
	Listening Strategy Focus:		Strategy review:			
	Listening challenge(s) vocabulary speaker self-corrections/interruptions speed speaker accents environmental noise interruptions					
Pre-Listening		formulate expectations/make predictions? Have learners make observations about a photo of the speaker or an image related to the topic other: do a quick write related to their prior knowledge of the theme/topic/context other:				
	How will you help learners	prepare for the listening task? Have learners work with target vocabulary identify key words to listen review the listening worksheet other:			ey words to listen for	
		focus on the listening strategy? Have learners □watch as you model the strategy (e.g. use a think aloud) □take a moment to focus on the listening goal □listen to a short portion of the audio to practice the strategy □other:				
	listen for gist:					
LISTENING	How will you prompt learners	listen for key details:				
	to	listen and make inferences:				
WHILE-	How will you help learners	assess their listening? Have learners □ use an answer key on last liste ☑ compare notes		□ use a □ othei	self-assessment checklist r:	
Post-Listening		the content or theme of the spoken text? Have learners				
	What tasks or activities will you provide to help learners work with	 discuss the information glean from the listening task or text. engage in peer-to-peer listenin 		☐ desigr ☐ write	act a survey and gather data In a role play In a summary of what they heard In related text	
		the listening strategy and/or skill foc work with the listening transcr recall the listening goal other:		ers		

Listening Lesson Planning Checklist (ANSWER KEY FOR RAYMOND, GREG AND PAMELA JO LISTENING)

	Level:	Lesson Theme/Topic:	Source:				
Planning	Int./Adv. EFL 4/5	Work Experience		Cell phone, Skype call video recordings			
	Objective: By the end of the lesson, learners will be able to listen for the gist and key details in recorded interviews about their work experiences. Working toward						
	Listening Strategy Focus Predict to support listening for gist.		Strategy review: Remind Ss that stressed words (louder/held longer) are for important information.				
	Listening challenge(s) ☑ vocabulary ☑ speed □ environmental	 □ speaker self-corrections/interruptions ☑ conversational fi ☑ speaker accents ☑ other: 					
	formulate expectations/make predictions? Have learners						
PRE-LISTENING		 make observations about a photo of the speaker or an image related to the topic respond to questions about the listening topic do a quick write related to their prior knowledge of the theme/topic/context other: 					
	How will you help learners	prepare for the listening task? Have learners ☑ work with target vocabulary ☑ identify key words to list □ review the listening worksheet □ other: □ select a note-taking format □					
		focus on the listening strategy? Have learners ☑ watch as you model the strategy (e.g. use a think aloud) □ take a moment to focus on the listening goal ☑ listen to a short portion of the audio to practice the strategy □ other:					
		listen for gist: Have learners listen for each interviewee's job and predict the general content of the interview.					
LISTENING	How will you prompt learners	listen for key details: Have learners use a listening grid to listen and take notes on the essential information two new speakers give about their interesting jobs [location, skills, what they like best and least and lessons learned].					
1	to	listen and make inferences? If time, ask learners to infer, based on what they saw and heard, one or two other jobs the speakers might have liked.					
Мніге	How will you help learners	assess their listening? Have learners □ use an answer key on last lister ☑ compare notes			self-assessment checklist : use answers on listening grid		
	the content or theme of the spoken text? Have learners						
POST-LISTENING	What tasks or activities will you provide to help learners work with	 ✓ discuss the information gleane the listening task or text ☐ engage in peer-to-peer listeni ☐ conduct a survey and gather data 	ng tasks ata	□ write □ read a □ other:	n a role play a summary of what they heard a related text		
		the listening strategy and/or skill focus? Have learners □ work with the listening transcript □ recall the listening goal ☑ other: discuss which job they would prefer and why 					