# **ING**

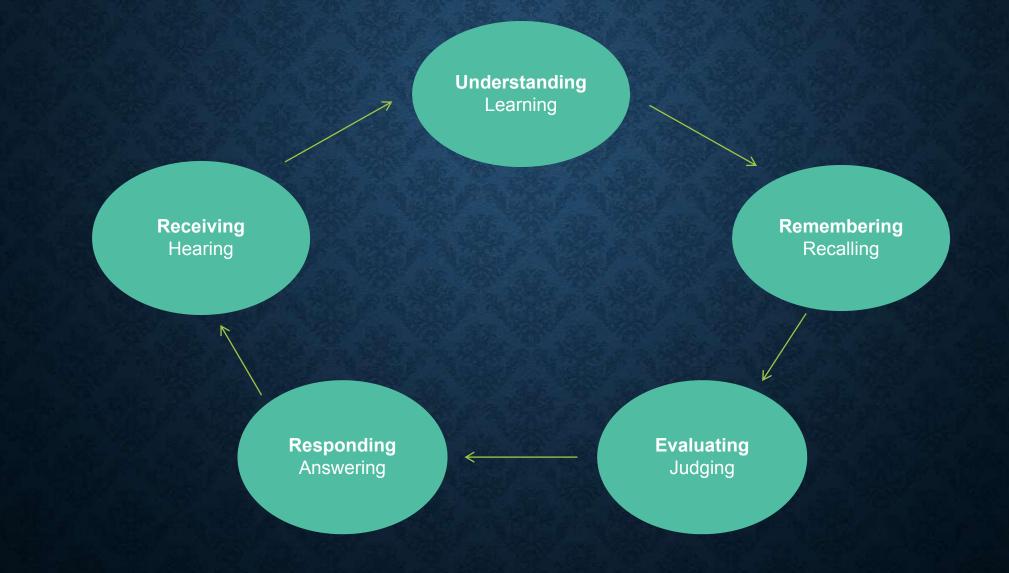
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# DEFINITION

Listening is the active process of receiving and responding to spoken (and sometimes unspoken) messages.



#### 1. Receiving

It refers to the response caused by sound waves stimulating the sensory receptors of the ear.

#### 2. Understanding

It is the stage at which you learn what the speaker means



#### **3.** Remembering

It is important listening process because it means that an individual has not only received and interpreted a message but has also added it to the mind's storage bank.

#### 4. Evaluating

It consists of judging the messages in some way. At times you may try to evaluate the speaker's underlying intentions or motives.

#### **5.** Responding

This stage requires that the receiver complete the process through verbal and/or nonverbal feedback.

- Appreciative Listening
- Emphatic Listening
- Comprehensive/Active Listening
- Critical/ Analytical Listening

Appreciative Listening

listening for pleasure and enjoyment.

- listen to music, to a comedy routine Describes how well speakers choose and use words, use humor, ask questions and tell stories.

#### Emphatic Listening

listening to provide emotional support for the speaker.

focuses on understanding and identifying with a person's situation, feelings.

#### Active Listening

listening to understand the message of a speaker.

- as when we attend a classroom lecture

focuses on accurately understanding the meaning of the speaker's words.

#### Critical Listening

listening to evaluate a message for purposes of accepting or rejecting it.

sales pitch of a used-car dealer
focuses on evaluating whether a message is
logical and reasonable.

# **LISTENING V/S HEARING**

#### Listening Hearing

- Physical & Mental process
- Active

Passive

Physical process

learned process

Natural

# **OBJECTIVE QUESTION**

- 1. Listening is a
  - a. complex process that involve steps
  - b. natural habit
  - c. physiological process that occurs
  - d. reflex
- 2. The responding steps of listening
  - a. is nonverbal
  - b. can be verbal or nonverbal
  - c. is the result of remembering
  - d. is verbal

# **OBJECTIVE QUESTION**

- 3. Effective listening includes
  - a. bias
  - b. filtering out points of disagreement
  - c. confirming one's understanding of a message
  - d. detailed criticism
- 4. Nonverbal messages are
  - a. generally irrelevant to overall message meaning
  - b. attempts at manipulation and should be ignored
  - c. often overestimated in importance
  - d. important for a listeners to understand.

# **OBJECTIVE QUESTION**

5. Which of the following does research show to be better listeners?

- a. Women
- b. American

c. All people are the same

d. Men

Answers : 1-a; 2-b; 3- 4-d; 5-c c; ;

