Knowledge and Strategies Stage II Listening



These are some things that may need to be learned as an individual moves through Stage II Listening.

Grammatical Knowledge

Recognition of:

- Grammar structures and syntax to interpret listening texts (such as perfect tenses, basic conditionals, reported speech, noun clauses, relative clauses, passive and active voice, infinitives and gerunds)
- Words and expressions relating to topic areas (such as general content; academic, occupational and vocational areas; and social participation)
- Expanded range of concrete, abstract and technical language relating to familiar everyday facts, opinions, feelings, ideas, and basic concepts and applications relating to numeracy, science, technology, social science, Canadian citizenship, cross-cultural and multicultural issues, literature, the media, health, education, occupations, and financial and consumer services
- English phonological sound systems (such as sound segments, rhythms and intonations) to interpret oral discourse

Textual Knowledge

Recognition of:

- Cohesive devices that make it easier to understand listening texts across utterances and discourse indicators (such as conjunctive adverbs or adverbials) signalling such meanings as contrast or illustrations by example
- Main ideas and a variety of levels of subordinate ideas
- Expanded inventory of linguistic means of narrating, reporting, describing or arguing points in listening texts and oral discourse

Functional Knowledge

Recognition of:

- Speaking conventions in academic or business oral presentations (such as introductions, closings)
- Common types of humour and jokes, songs, rhymes, dramas, stories and anecdotes as listening text/oral discourse
- Typical discourse formats for different situations

Sociolinguistic Knowledge

Recognition of:

- Different registers (formal/informal), styles and some language varieties (dialects, regionalisms, language used by specific social and age groups)
- Socio-cultural knowledge relating to specific tasks (such as social interaction and service transactions)
- Cultural references and topics
- Expanded colloquial, idiomatic and some literary language
- Paralinguistic signals (such as loudness, pitch, speech rate, body language and other visual clues)

Strategic Competence

Recognition of:

- Paralinguistic clues for making inferences, guessing and predicting
- Language used to avoid miscommunication

Ability to:

- Infer some unstated information and to guess and predict
- Use context clues and non-verbal communication signals to interpret meaning