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Simple esl listening exercises

What's your style? Do you like to move and catch? Are you listening to music? You like to get along? I'm not talking about customers. I'm talking about learning styles. Deliberate planning activities to achieve different learning styles is key to the success of your ESL students. When you do your part in giving them activities that meet their learning personalities, they will do their part and flourish in the classroom. Sometimes achieving certain learning styles can be easier than others. Listening to activities in particular could be difficult when you are trying to hit all seven styles. But don't be! You can boogie down with these 25 listening activities that let your students express themselves (and get valuable language experiences) while hitting seven main learning styles. Kinetic/kinesthetic: pupils learn best when they move and catch – that is, when their bodies get involved. Here are some listening activities you can do that will make students stand up and move into the classroom. 1. Simon says: Simon says it's a great listening game. It is practically perfect for teaching with a complete physical response. When your students play Simon Says, they will have to follow simple commands and move their bodies in the way you guide them. This game is also great for reviewing vocabulary or grammatical structures if you make a point to include them in your verbal direction. 2. Listen and draw: If you have kinesthetic students who struggle to express themselves in English, listen and draw isolates that listen to speech. Simply let your students take an empty piece of paper and give them instructions on what they draw. For example, you can say this: Draw a square in the center of the paper. Draw a triangle at the top of the square. Draw a small rectangle inside the square, at the bottom. Draw two small squares within a square near the top. If your students listen correctly, they will draw a house (or something like that), and with one glance you will be able to tell whether they understood your orientations. Of course you can make listen and draw as complex as you like, depending on the skill level of your students. This activity is especially useful for reviewing the vocabulary of colors, shapes, and location suggestions. 3. Running for the mouth: Running for the mouth gets your students racing around your classroom to complete the navigation task. Let students work with partners or groups to make sure you have one available copy of the recording for each group (cassette player, computer, CD player—everything will work, just work with what you have). The footage is positioned around the edges of your room. Along the way, one student from each group runs up to their recording and listens to part of it. The student needs to remember what they heard, then run back to their group and impose it on them. Another member of the group records it and then starts to the recording to remember the next bit, and then starts backwards imposes on the group. The play continues in a rotating role until each group records the full transcript of the listening material. Time your group and give ten seconds of punishment for each error in the transcript and see who came to the best time. If you're not sure what to use to listen to material, try a dialogue from your listening textbook, fluently clip, short video on YouTube, or a short news segment available online. What is FluentU? It's a learning program that takes real-world videos, such as music videos, cartoons, documentaries, and more, and turns them into personalized language learning for you and your students. It has a huge collection of genuine English videos that people in the English-speaking world actually regularly watch. There are tons of great decisions when you're looking for songs for activities in the classroom. You'll find music videos, music numbers from the Kina and the Kina, children's singalongs, commercial jingles and much, much more. At FluentU, all videos are classified by skill level and are carefully annotated for students. Words come with examples of sentences and definitions. Students will be able to add them to their vocabulary lists and even see how words are used in other videos. For example, if a student taps on a word brought in, they will see this: Plus, these excellent videos are equipped with interactive features and active learning tools for students, such as multimedia flashcards and fun games such as fill in blank. Perfect for classroom activities, group projects and solo tasks. Not to mention that it is guaranteed that your students will be thrilled to learn English! Sign up for a free trial and bring FluentU into your classroom today. 4. Map It In: Map It, students listen to your directions and find your way across the map to a secret location. Start by making copies of the map for each of the students. It could be the right place like this campus, or a simple diagram to compose yourself. Make sure that the streets are marked and that you have several buildings marked on the map. Give your students guidance from the baseline, but don't tell them where you're directing them. We should be pointing your fingers on the map according to your instructions. When you're done, ask the students where they ended up. Let's hope they're in the destination you led. Verbal/aural students do best when they hear or say what you want them to learn. These following activities can be tested for pupils who learn best by listening. 5. Hearing is a belief: Before listening to the dialogue, play some background noise that matches the location of your scene and have students have predictions about what will be in the dialogue. For example, play a movie clip (without visual or dialogue) that appears in a restaurant (like this one) before playing a dialogue of people ordering food. 6. Back-to-back interviews: In back-to-back interviews have two students sit back to back to remove visual cues from their conversation. Give one student a celebrity to play roles and ask the other person 10 questions for an interview, taking on what their partner gives. Can the interviewer know who the interviewer is? After the interview, students should change roles and give interviews a different star to play roles. 7. It is not quite identical: Students have to work with a partner to determine differences in almost identical sentences. To prepare this activity, write a list of ten sentences: List A. Then overwrite these sentences that make a slight change – two or three changes for each sentence, such as word selection or verb tense. This is list B. Give list A to one student and list B to your partner, who work together to find differences. During the activity, students are not allowed to look at each other's papers – so they have to talk and listen. 8. Did you hear that?: If you can take your students on a mini-trip, they should sit still and listen to sounds in a cafe, restaurant or other public place. Let students write about what they hear – especially if they manage to hear any conversations. Visually, they teach what they see. Listening activities can be adapted to students' visual appearance – try one of these. 9. Movie Vocabulary: Let students listen to a certain vocabulary in a popular movie clip. Before class, select a movie clip (FluentU or YouTube have tone to choose) and preview it, while writing down an interesting or unusual vocabulary. Type words in the list form. Keep them so they can be listened to and randomly adjusted to complex activities. In the classroom, give students copies of the vocabulary list. Review the pronunciation with your students, and then play a movie clip for them. Let the students mark the words when they hear them. After you watch the clip, see who has heard the most words and discuss the meaning of all the words your students don't yet know. 10. Sound vocabulary: If you are working a vocabulary unit on animals, modes of transport or anything else that leads to specific noises, try to match your students' sounds with words. Give them words on index cards or in a numbered list. Play sounds associated with each word, such as sounds made by an item, sounds you can hear in that place, or conversations that can happen in conjunction with words. Then students should match each audio recording with the appropriate word. 11. TED Talk: TED Talks are a great resource for ESL teachers and students. They are short, interesting and versatile. Play TED Talk for your middle or advanced students. For the first time, ask the students to listen to the main idea. Secondly, let them listen to specific questions about understanding. Thirdly, they listened to options compared to the facts. Interpersonal students learn from interaction with other people, settings for many listening activities. 12. It is not entirely truth: Should your students gather with each other by telling personal stories. But it confuses things by instructed students to include two or three lies in each story. Students work with their partner and listen to what they think lies are in the story. If they can justify lies, give them points for every lie they can identify. Then let the students change roles. See which person was more able to find lies in their partner's story. 13. The reported interviews: Put students in pairs in order to interview each other. Have the students quote interviews. At the end of the interviews, students should turn the spoken notes quoted into a registered speech and write a paragraph about the person they interviewed. Here are some questions for the interview to begin with. 14. Unusual You: If your students are not at the level of registered speech, they should instead present their partner to the rest of the class after interviews. It also works with students who have been together for quite some time. Just encourage your students to find the most unusual and interesting information you can about their partners during the interview. Lone-wolf learners prefer to work alone. These learnings will enjoy the following listening activities, which make way for this independence. 15. Listening to Walk: Let Students Go for a Walk to Listen. When they walk, they should take notes on what they hear. Then come back together and work with your partner. Let the students discuss what they've heard. Did their partner hear the same things they did? 16. Picture sequence: Select a picture book to read to your class – something simple like Little Red Hen is good to start with. Before the class makes a list of major events in the story, then randomly. Then read the book to your class. After listening to the story, students should sequence events from the story by cutting up your list and editing the slips of the paper on the table or table. 17. Audiobook reports: You do not need to read a book on a page to write a book. Let the students listen to the audiobook or the story. Then they should write a report on the book based on what they heard, or give a summary of the book to the class in the presentation. Music learners like to listen to music and actually help them learn and keep information. Try these activities to really connect with music learners. 18. Music in my lexicon: Select the song you want to play for your class. Everything will work, so try to match your song to the personality of your class. Before class, make a list of interesting words that appear in the song. Give the list to your students and review the pronunciation of each word. Then play them a song and let them cross out the words in the list when they hear them. 19. Cloze Lyrics: Song can also be used for excellent cloze exercise. Download the song text you want and replace each fifth word with blank. Or you can target specific words that your students want to hear. When they listen to the song, the students will have to fill in the blanks in the text. 20. Sing your flocks: Musicians write songs for a reason, but most of them have a story to tell even if the story is subtle. While listening to a song, students should try to pick out the problem about the singer – such as breakup, death, unrequited love, etc. You can try Heartbreak Hotel, Hello or, if your class has a good sense of humor, White and Nerdy. After listening to the song, you ask the students to discuss why the musician wrote the song and what feelings they felt. Then let the students take some advice on a person's problem. 21. Musicals Rule: Musical Learning could be lovers of opera and musicals. Take advantage of this by playing a clip from your favorite musical. After you watch the clip, ask the students to give the main idea of the scene. Then take a look again and ask them to record the details of the character interactions. Math/Logical: Do you like to do a crossword puzzle in a Sunday newspaper? Your math/logic students are probably doing it. We like to use logic to puzzle out solutions to problems. You can include them in your listening hours with these last four activities. 22. Minimal Pair Bingo: Come up with several minimum pairs to listen to pupils – two words that differ in only one sound, such as pin/pine and large/fig. (You'll need at least four-and-a-half pairs.) Let students fill in the empty spaces of bingo boards with these words – with one word in each box. Then call the words when you play the game, with students marking the words they hear. The first person with five spaces in a row shouts Bingo! to win. 23. Tongue Twister Phone: Classic phone game is good for logical listeners, especially when the phone chain you run with a tongue twister. Students will have to puzzle what their classmates are saying with just one chance to hear the language twister, as they passed the line from student to student in whisper. 24. Lecture Me: When taking notes from a lecture is a good way to practice listening, it is even better for math/logic students when you give them an outline to complete these lines with a lecture. Many libraries have lectures that you can borrow, or you can find others on YouTube. (For more advanced students, for example, here are 5-minute lectures from the University of Wisconsin-Madison.) Choose something you'd be interested in or use for your students. 25. My favorite infomercial: Mathematical/logical students like to measure and evaluate. Let them do this by looking at two commercials or infomercial for similar products, while listening to product details. Then let your students compare and contrast products and make a recommendation about which is better. Regardless of their party personalities your ESL students also have learning personalities. You can make sure that each blow is connected to each style of learning through these different listening activities. If you liked this post, something tells me that you will love FluentU, the best way to teach English with real-world videos. Bring an English dive into your classroom! Class!

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