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The investigation of the listening strategies teachers instruct and the listening strategies students use

Abstract

When people learn a new kind of language, the listening ability is the first ability that people will encounter. Listening ability will also influence people to speak a new type of language fluently and correctly. This research aims to determine the relationship between teachers' listening strategies and the listening strategies students use. Moreover, this research also wants to find out what kind of listening strategies students usually use when practicing English listening. In this study, the researcher will again examine the listening strategies that teachers usually instruct during the class. This project's participants are all freshmen of the Department of Applied Foreign Languages, University of central Taiwan. The participants all have a certain level of English listening ability. The participants were going to fill out a questionnaire about their English listening habits. After analyzing the data, the researcher revealed final findings that indicated differences between teachers' listening strategies and the listening strategies students use. Teachers preferred to combine different materials and knowledge when they are in the listening class. And students tended to choose the materials they love to improve their English listening after the course. Moreover, teachers also help students find out the methods they are interested in to practice English listening after class.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Listening plays a huge part in the process of people learning languages. Children make specific attempts to imitate words and speech sounds they hear around them (Brown,2014). When it comes to learning a second language, the listening ability seems to become much more critical. Listening skill provides the primary impetus to initiate first, second and foreign language learning and later the medium of communication to sustain the long and often tedious learning process (Bozorgian, 2012). Through listening to the native speakers, learners improve their pronunciation of the target language. However, it seems to become a weakness of Asian students because they focus on improving their writing and reading abilities. Yet, teachers at school have been more concerned about how to improve the listening ability recently. Although listening has been taught in many language programs, experts still believe that much research needs to be done to enable a more effective classroom teaching of the skill (Selamat and Sidhu,2011).

In general, listening strategies teachers instruct, such as listen to the keywords, the ability of prediction... etc., and listening strategies that students use are positively correlated (Bao, 2017). Besides, students could benefit from listening plans as these listening strategies assisted them in their academic success (Selamat and Sidhu, 2012). Listening strategies are the strategies that are used by the non-native speakers in the process when they encounter the listening. Moreover, learners used the listening strategies when they met the language that learners are not familiar with. Here are some common listening strategies that teachers taught: predict the content, listening for the gist, detecting the signposts, listening for details, and inferring the meanings.

Besides, practical listening comprehension skills are essential for students' academic success (Selamat and Sidhu,2012). However, it seems that it doesn't have many related articles which are talking about listening strategies. In Taiwan, there are still many students who struggle with English listening. Since teachers don't spend much time improving learners' listening ability, teachers in Taiwan focus more on reading and writing abilities. Fortunately, recently people have increased the focus on the importance of listening ability, and some schools even set up a course to teach students how to improve their listening ability.

1.2 Aims and the purpose of the study

The researcher will let students have a more comfortable and more effective learning process during their second language acquisition period. Effective language learners know how to use appropriate strategies to reach their learning goals, whereas ineffective language learners are fewer experts in their strategy choice and use (O' Malley, Chamot,

and Kupper, 1989).

During this study, the researcher focused on two points: 1.) the listening strategies teachers taught and the listening strategies that the students used. 2.) the using frequency of meta-cognitive Strategy, Cognitive Strategy, and Social/affective Strategy.

Through the questionnaire we design in this study, the study aims to answer the following questions:

- 1.) Teachers instruct and students' most used and least used strategy of the meta-cognitive process.
- 2.) Teachers instruct and students' most used and least used strategy of the cognitive strategy.
- 3.) Teachers instruct and students' most used and least used strategy of the social/affective strategy.
- 4.) What is the relationship between the listening strategies teachers instruct and the strategies that students use?

1.3 Significance of this study

This study provides some data on the listening strategies students are using currently and discovers the effective listening strategy when people are learning a second language. Besides, the researcher will also find out some strategies that teachers taught during the class. By computing these data, the researcher can find out some useful listening strategies to increase their listening ability. Hopefully, during this study, we can find out something helpful to improve the listening ability when learners are in the second language acquisition process.

2. Literature Reviews

2.1 Listening comprehension

Listening comprehension is anything but input and passive activity. It is a complex, active process in which the listener must discriminate between sounds, understand vocabulary and grammatical structures, interpret stress and intonation, retain what was gathered in all of the above, and interpret it within the immediate as well as the larger sociocultural context of the utterance (Vandergrift, 1999). Listening to the spoken language has been acknowledged in second language theory to consist of active and involved processes that determine the content and comprehension level (O' Malley, Chamot, and Kupper, 1989). Under the current comprehension approach, success in listening is measured by correct responses to questions or tasks. Teachers focus upon the outcomes of listening, rather than upon listening to itself, upon product rather than process (Field, 1998). Listening comprehension is theoretically considered as an active process. People focus on selected aspects of aural input, construct meaning from

passages, and relate what they hear to existing knowledge. (O' Malley, Chamot, and Kupper ,1989). According to River (1996), listening to a foreign language may be analyzed as involving two levels of activities. The first one is the recognition level, involving identifying words and phrases in their structural inter-relationships, time sequences, logical and modifying terms, and phrases that are redundant interpolations adding nothing to the development of the line of thought. Besides, the second one is the level of selection, where the listener is drawing out from the communication. Those elements contain the gist of the message. This process requires listeners to concentrate their attention on specific sound groupings while others are aurally perceived without being retained (River, 1996).

2.2 Listening strategies

Western study of second language\foreign language listening comprehension strategies regards learning strategies as its theoretical framework; therefore, many scholars consider listening comprehension strategies as learning strategies (Bao, 2017). Chatom (1987) points out that learning strategies are techniques, approaches, or deliberate actions that students take in order to facilitate learning and recall of both linguistic and content area information (Bao, 2017). O'Malley and Chamot (1990) have differentiated and categorized the range of cognitive activity in language learning into two main types: metacognitive and cognitive strategies. Metacognitive strategies are essential because students oversee, regulate, or direct the language learning process. These strategies, which involve thinking about the learning process, include planning, monitoring, and evaluating. However, without the deployment of appropriate cognitive strategies, the potential of these metacognitive strategies is curtailed. Cognitive strategies manipulate the material to be learned or apply a specific technique to the learning task. Moreover, a third category, socio-affective strategies, was added to describe learning that happens when language learners co-operate with classmates, question the teacher for clarification, or apply specific techniques to lower their anxiety level (Vandergrift,1999). The cognitive strategies are different learning activities, and they are activities that learners use to understand the linguistic input and get knowledge. (Serri, Boroujeni, Hesabi, 2012).

2.3 Related studies

According to the study that Bao (2017) conducted, the author designed a questionnaire for 174 non-English majors and 35 teachers of the College English Department in a University and collected 170 and 34 useful questionnaires. And the conclusion that this study carried out suggests that strategies teachers instruct and strategies student use are positively correlated. But, there is a particular gap in the

application of social/affective strategies. Teachers attach equal importance to cognitive and social/affective strategies, but students seldom apply social/affective strategies. Both listening strategy deployment and learning styles could be a predictor for listening ability since there were statistically significant relationships among these variables (Liu, 2008). Also, through the research which Tuan (2012) conducted, the study shows that teaching students' speaking performance and measuring students' speaking performance should be a process rather than a product. The research compares the current preferable holistic scoring approach in teaching and assessing learners speaking skills. The holistic scoring approach can bring some advantages to teachers in education and assessing students' speaking performance. An emphasis on listening comprehension and the application of listening strategies will help students capitalize on the language input they receive and achieve tremendous success in language learning (Vandergrift, 1999).

3. Methodology

3.1 Participants

The 44 freshmen of the Applied Foreign Language department of Chung Shan Medical University were invited to participate in this research as the experimental group. These 60 students are all with a certain level of English. And all of them are having over five years or more English learning experience.

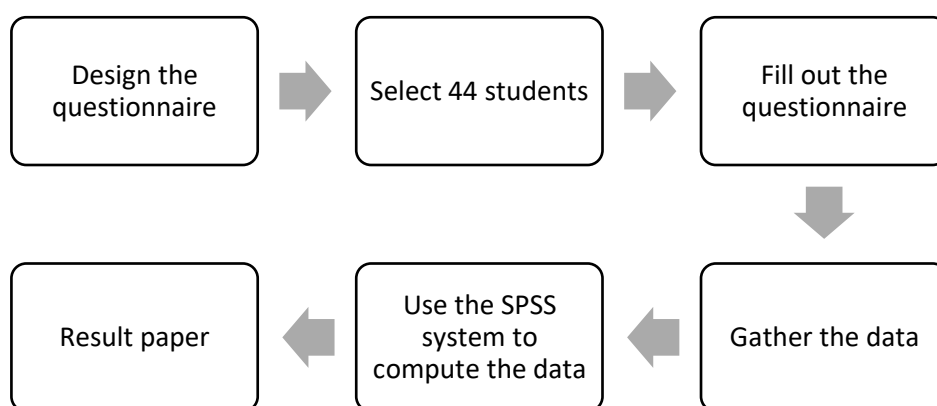
3.2 Instruments

The questionnaire attached at the end of this study (see Appendix) was based on Bao's questionnaire in 2017. The questionnaire is mainly divided into three parts. The first part is about the demographic of participants. The second part centers on listening strategies that students used, and the third part is the listening strategies teachers teach. The researcher also divided the first part, which is the listening strategies students used, into three sections. 1.) Meta-cognitive Strategy 2.) Cognitive Strategy 3.) Social/affective Strategy. And the researcher will give each section five questions. There are 15 questions for the first part in total. As the second part of the questionnaire, the researcher will also categorize it into three parts. 1.) Meta-cognitive Strategy 2.) Cognitive Strategy 3.) Social/affective Strategy. Part 1 and 2 are five questions, respectively, except for the third part -- Social/affective Strategy with one question only. There are 11 questions for the second part in total. The researcher will use the 4-point Likert scale ranging from 1 – strongly disagree to 4 – strongly agree. Two foreign language department professors had already filled out this questionnaire and modified the inappropriate item to consider as its content validity.

3.3 Procedures

For the first step, we were going to select 44 first-year students to fill out the questionnaire. The researcher's standards to choose participants are 1.) students who have a similar level of English ability 2.) students who are having an equivalent length of time 3.) students who are learning English in a similar background. After collecting all 60 questionnaires, the researcher would use the online software the SPSS system to compute the data and analyze the results.

3.4 Research execute flow chart



3.5 Data analysis

In this study, the researcher used the SPSS as the analysis tool. Also, the researcher printed the questionnaires and sent them to each participant. After the participants finished the questionnaire, the researcher would collect the questionnaire. To let the readers read the result clearer, the researcher would make a chart to classify all the results.

3.6 Expected result

This study's expected result is that after answering the questionnaire, the students can find out some useful listening strategies. Besides, after collecting and computing the data, the researcher can find out the listening strategies students and teachers frequently use and find out the most useful listening strategies. The result of this can also determine the solution to improve the weakness of students' listening ability. Moreover, increase the desire to learn English.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 The demographic descriptive statistic

The questionnaire had been filled by 44 freshmen of the department of Applied Foreign Languages. There are nine male students and 35 female students in total who had done

this questionnaire. And the with the 63.4% of students spend over 5 hours on studying English per week. However, only 36.6% of students spend over 10 hours learning English per week.

4.2 The descriptive statistics of the students' listening strategies

Table 1. The overall situation of students' listening strategies

Name of the strategy	Mean	Standard Deviation
Meta- cognitive strategies	3.5091	.4926
Cognitive strategies	3.9227	.5822
Social/ affective strategies	3.6181	.6885
Overall strategies	3.6833	.5878

Table 1 indicated that the most listening strategy students used are the cognitive strategies (mean 3.92). But in fact, the students' frequency to use these three strategies didn't show a huge difference. The least used strategy by students is the meta-cognitive strategy (mean 3.50). Overall strategies' mean value was 3.68, which stays in a high but higher than the average mean. Compared with the previous studies made by Xiaoli Bao (2017), the overall strategies' mean value of this study (mean 3.68) is higher than the 2.9449 mean value that Bao made.

4.2.1 Students' most used and least used strategy of the meta-cognitive strategies

Table 2. Students' most used and least used strategy of the meta-cognitive strategies

Questions	Mean	Standard Deviation
Question 1	4.30	.632
Question 2	2.57	.998
Question 3	4.00	1.078
Question 4	3.41	.923
Question 5	3.27	.872

From Table 2, it indicated that the most used strategy of the meta-cognitive strategies is question 1, "when students find mistakes that they made during the listening process, they will try to find out the reasons", which mean value was 4.30. The result was in light of a study that Xiaoli Bao (2017) made, indicating that the contemporary college students' self-regulation awareness is vital (Bao, 2017). And the least used metacognitive strategy is question 2, "the students will skip the new words or difficult sentences when they were listening to English", which only has a 2.57 mean value.

The second most used strategy is question 3, “they will try to understand every word when they were listening to English”, which has 4.00 mean value in this question. This data showed that students preferred to find out the problems they encountered during the listening process and figured out why they had made these mistakes (question 1). Moreover, they would like to understand every word that the speaker is talking about (question 3), which means students do not want to skip the difficult words or sentences when listening (question 2). In contrast, students' frequency of practicing listening (question 5) or reviewing the listening materials after class (question 4) is relatively low, with only 3.29 and 3.45 mean values.

4.2.2 Students’ most used and least used strategy of the cognitive strategies

Table 3. Students’ most used and least used strategy of the cognitive strategies

Questions	Mean	Standard Deviation
Question 1	3.68	1.157
Question 2	4.11	.841
Question 3	3.93	.950
Question 4	3.52	1.171
Question 5	4.36	.865

According to Table 3, we can understand that the most used strategy of the cognitive strategy is question 5, "by watching the English movies and series, students can often learn the real and national English information", with a 4.36 mean value. Through this result, we can predict that students can improve their English ability by taking classes and sometimes prefer to practice their English in a more comfortable way, such as listening to music and watching English series or movies. Many studies have provided strong evidence that films have beneficial effects on learners' language performance in listening and speaking (Chung, 1999; Lin, 2002; Weyers, 1999; Chen, 2012). Moreover, it is a readily available method for students to access in their daily life. And the least used strategy is that "students prefer to translate the word that they have heard into Chinese during the listening process "(question 4), which is 3.52 mean value. As the second most used strategy is the strategy that "students will take notes during the process of listening, and will also try to write down every important information" (question 2), which is 4.11 mean value. As we can see, students' frequency of using the cognitive strategy is much higher than the frequency that students use the meta-cognitive strategy. Moreover, students tend to use other materials to get closer to real and local English information (question 5). Besides, students are more likely to take notes when they are in the listening process (question 2). And after the class, they would like to categorize the words they have learned during the course to make them

memorize the words easier (question 3). But they won't remember the new terms by connecting the pronunciation with the Chinese words (question 1) or translate every English word into Chinese during the listening process (question 4).

4.2.3 Students' most used and least used strategy of the social/affective strategies

Table 4. Students' most used and least used strategy of the social/affective strategies

Questions	Mean	Standard Deviation
Question 1	4.57	.094
Question 2	3.41	1.109
Question 3	3.70	.878
Question 4	3.23	.985
Question 5	3.18	1.225

From Table 4, we learned that the most used strategy of the social/ affective strategy in which “students will choose the ways that they like to study English after class, for example, listening to music, and watching TV program (question 1)”, with 4.57 mean value. Watching English movies and series can improve our vocabulary and listening comprehension and increase students' reading and comprehension speed (Sabouri and Zohrabi, 2015). As the least used strategy is question 5, “students like to find out several partners to learn together,” with only a 3.18 mean value. According to Bao (2017), he categorized this strategy into cooperative learning and said that students often neglect the strategy. Because Taiwanese schools did not emphasize that students should find a partner to help them in the learning process or encourage students to find a partner to learn with, students prefer to learn things on their own. Students were considered this process as acquiring knowledge of language rather than communicative ability directly, and they just acquired the new knowledge passively (Zhang, 2010). And the second used strategy was “students not only question themselves about the problems that they can't understand but also through the question they made to get more information from the speaker (question 3)”, with a 3.70 mean value. According to the questionnaire result, students learned by themselves, using the material they like to improve their listening ability (question 1).

Furthermore, they reflected on the question they do not understand and their mistakes (question 3). Through the questionnaire, we can also know that students' level to study in a group or discuss with others (question 4 and 5) was lower than learning by themselves. Moreover, students' frequency to questionse English communication with their classmates or teachers was the second least used strategy in the social/affective strategy (question 4). Compared with the strategies ahead, the social/ affective strategy stayed in the middle place of students' frequency.

4.3 The descriptive statistic of teachers instruct listening strategies

Table 5. The overall situation of teachers instruct listening strategies

Name of the strategy	Mean	Standard Deviation
Meta- cognitive strategies	3.9000	.6015
Cognitive strategies	3.8681	.5437
Social/ affective strategies	3.9300	.9250
Overall strategies	3.8993	.6901

Table 5 indicated students think that the frequency of the listening strategies that teachers instruct during the class (mean 3.89) was slightly higher than the frequency that students used listening strategies on their own (mean 3.68). And the frequency that teachers use each strategy was very close with each strategy. After analyzing, the author listed the most used and least used strategies of each strategy. The most used strategy of meta-cognitive strategy was that the teacher often combines listening and speaking during the listening class. The application of language can help language learning, and it is because, through the application of language, the information accepted can leave a more profound impression on the brain (Bao, 2017).

4.3.1 The most used and least used meta-cognitive strategies that teacher instruct

Table 6. the most used and least used meta-cognitive strategies that teacher instruct

Questions	Mean	Standard Deviation
Question 1	3.09	1.309
Question 2	3.95	.806
Question 3	4.48	.731
Question 4	3.98	.762
Question 5	4.00	.747

The data in Table 6 showed the most used strategy teachers instruct was question 3, “during the listening class, the teacher often combines the listening and speaking,” which has a 4.48 mean value. And the least used strategy that teachers instruct is “during the listening process when the students encounter difficult words or sentences; the teacher will guide the students skip them and continue the following listening (question 1)”, with only 3.09 mean value. And the second most used strategy that teachers instruct is that “before the students start listening, the teacher helped the students figure out the listening process (question 5)”. And this question has a 4.00 mean value. As a result,

we can find out that teachers prefer to teach listening and speaking skills during the listening class (question 3), and this process can help students have a better language learning result. By combining the listening and speaking skills, the brain can have a deeper impression of these two skills. Students can grasp the same information immediately next time they listen to it. To some degree, why students feel it very difficult to improve listening ability lies in the fact that they lack the opportunity to speak (Bao, 2017).

Moreover, teachers will lead students to think about the purpose of the listening before they start the listening (question 5) and instruct students with different listening skills according to the other materials they use (question 4). But teachers won't skip those problematic words or sentences during the listening process (question 1), which is similar to the strategy students use in the meta-cognitive strategy. Teachers' frequency of instructs on the meta-cognitive is close to how teachers instruct the cognitive strategy.

4.3.2 The most used and least used cognitive strategies that teacher instruct

Table 7. the most used and least used cognitive strategies that teacher instruct

Questions	Mean	Standard Deviation
Question 1	4.18	.724
Question 2	4.00	.835
Question 3	3.64	1.104
Question 4	4.22	.784
Question 5	3.41	1.064

As we can see in Table 7, question 1 was the most used strategy that teachers instruct, “teachers will teach the students new knowledge and understand the listening materials by connecting the old and new knowledge”. This strategy has a 4.18 mean value. As the least used strategy is that “teachers will remind students not to translate every single word into Chinese during the listening process” (question 5), with a 3.41 mean value. And the second most used strategy is “during the process of listening, the teachers will let the students write down the information they think. Before and after the listening, teachers will let students discuss how to take note “(question 4). Has 4.11 mean value with it. According to the result, the author inferred that teachers emphasized connecting new and old knowledge during their teaching process (question 1). They also focused on predicting the content throughout reading the title and questions to be answered (question 2) and how students take notes during the reading process (question 4). Teachers won't like to disturb the students when they are in the listening

process (questions 3 and 5).

4.3.3 The most used and least used social/affective strategies that teacher instruct

Table 8. the most used and least used social/affective strategies that teacher instruct

Questions	Mean	Standard Deviation
Question 1	3.93	.925

The mean value of the only question of the social/ affective is 3.93, which stayed at a high level compared with other questions that the author provided in the questionnaire. And this showed that teachers are willing to guide students to find out the methods which they are interested in to improve their English ability.

4.4 The Pearson correlation coefficient of the strategies that teachers instruct and students used

Table 9. The Pearson correlation coefficient of the strategies that teachers instruct and students used

		mean value	Pearson's r	the significant
meta-cognitive strategies	students	3.5091	.298	
	teachers	3.9000	1	.057
cognitive strategies	students	3.9227	1	
	teachers	3.8681	.455	.002
social/affective strategies	students	3.6181	.104	
	teachers	3.9300	1	.501

As we can see above, the significance of the cognitive strategies that teachers instruct and the students used is 0.002 (under 0.05), which means the relationship between the cognitive strategies that students used and teachers instruct is strong. For the students, the cognitive is also the most used strategy in the listening learning process. Both teachers and students did not prefer to translate English into Chinese during the listening process. Also, taking notes and writing down the important is the strategy that teacher and students tend to do while listening to English. And these two strategies are the least used and most used strategy that both teachers and students apply in cognitive. As the significance of the social/ affective strategies is 0.501 (above 0.05), the least correlation of the three strategies, which interestingly happened to be the teacher's most instruct strategy. Choosing the students' methods is how students and teachers would like to use them in the social/ affective strategy. The significance of meta-cognitive is

0.057, which stays in the middle of the three strategies. Skipping the words and sentences is the least likely strategy for both teachers and students when applying the meta-cognitive strategy.

5. Conclusion

This study aimed to investigate the most and least used listening strategies students use during the listening process and the most and least listening strategies teachers instruct when teaching the listening class.

The conclusions of this study are:

Students used the three listening strategies to stay at a medium level (mean 3.68), and there is no huge gap between them. The frequency of students utilizing the listening strategies from the highest to the lowest was cognitive strategy (mean 3.92), social/affective strategy (mean 3.61), and meta-cognitive strategy (mean 3.50). In cognitive strategy and social/ affective strategy, we can find out that students will use the material given by teachers and seek other materials such as listen to music and watch movies to help them improve their English listening ability. Moreover, students will use some classify and categorize strategies during the listening classes, which can help them learn vocabulary efficiently and help them understand the listening content more clearly. And during the listening process, when students find out the mistakes, they will try to figure out the reasons.

The overall listening strategies that teachers instruct also stay at a medium level (mean 3.89). And it is a little bit higher than the frequency that students used the listening strategies. The frequency that teachers instruct the listening strategy from high to low was social/affective strategy (mean 3.93), meta-cognitive strategy (mean 3.90), and cognitive strategy (mean 3.86). As we can find out in the result, teachers will help students find the methods they are interested in improving their English ability. Teachers also combine the previous knowledge and the new knowledge to teach students during the listening classes. Besides, listening is not the only skills teachers teach during the listening class; teachers will also add some speaking skills during the lessons.

The teaching implication:

According to the result of the meta-cognitive strategy that students used, we can find out that students put less emphasis on practice listening after classes (mean 3.27) and review the teaching materials after class. Therefore, teachers can help students practice more English listening after class. For example, teachers can assign English songs or English videos without subtitles after classes. Besides, teachers can also facilitate students to build the habits of reviewing the teaching material after class. Moreover, the using frequency of classifying and categorizing the words that students have learned

before stays at a relatively low level (mean 3.93), teachers can demonstrate how to organize and associate the knowledge they have known before. Also, students are not willing to find a partner to learn together (mean 3.18), our students don't like to share some information with their teachers and classmates (mean 3.23). Therefore, teachers can try to encourage students to find a partner to reinforce cooperative learning. It also helps students build the habit of sharing their ideas and information with their classmates and teachers.

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Appendix

Questionnaire of the investigation of the listening strategies teachers instruct and the listening strategies students use

This questionnaire is completely anonymous. And the purpose of this questionnaire is about to study if the students are using the listening strategies or not, also the researcher is going to study if the teachers in school are teaching listening strategies or not. There are three main parts of this questionnaire, please read the questions carefully and complete the following questionnaire to the best of your ability. Thank you for your cooperation.

Part I Demographics

1. Gender: Male Female
2. what is the regular hours you spend on English study per week _____

Part II The listening strategies that students used

Please read the questions carefully and using the following scale:

1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = agree, 4 = strongly agree

1.) Meta-cognitive Strategy

1. When I find mistakes that I made during the listening process I will try to find out the reasons.	1	2	3	4
2. I will skip the new words or difficult sentences when I was listening to English.	1	2	3	4
3. I will try to understand every word when I was listening to English.	1	2	3	4
4. I will review the listening materials in my planned way after class.	1	2	3	4
5. I do a lot of reading and listening practice after class in order to improve my listening ability.	1	2	3	4

2.) Cognitive Strategy.

1. I will try to remember every new English word by relating them with the pronunciation of Chinese words during the listening process.	1	2	3	4
2. I will take notes during the process of listening. And I will also try to write down every important information.	1	2	3	4
3. I will classify and categorize the words that I have learned after class.	1	2	3	4
4. I prefer to translate the words that I have heard into Chinese during the listening process.	1	2	3	4
5. By watching the English movies and series, I can often learn the real and national English information.	1	2	3	4

3.) Social/affective Strategy

1. I will choose the ways that I like to study English after class, for example, listening to music, and watching English tv program.	1	2	3	4
2. When I met some difficult problems during the listening process, I will consult with my teachers and classmates.	1	2	3	4
3. I am not only question myself about the problems that I can't understand but also through the question that I made to get more information from the speaker.	1	2	3	4
4. I will often communicate with teachers, classmates to share some information with them, and also test the learning effects of myself at the same time during the listening study.	1	2	3	4
5. I like to find one or several partners to learn together.	1	2	3	4

Part III The listening strategies that teacher used

Please read the questions carefully and using the following scale:

1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = agree, 4 = strongly agree

1.) Meta-cognitive Strategy

1. During the listening process, when the students encounter difficult words or sentences, the teacher will guide the students skip them and continue the following listening.	1	2	3	4
2. The teacher will let the students classify and categorize the words that they have learned before.	1	2	3	4
3. During the listening class, the teacher often combine the listening and speaking.	1	2	3	4
4. The teacher will guide the students to use different listening skills according to the different listening materials.	1	2	3	4
5. Before the students start listening, the teacher will let the students figure out the listening purpose.	1	2	3	4

2.) Cognitive Strategy

1. The teacher will not only teach the students new knowledge, but also understanding the listening materials by connecting the old and new knowledge.	1	2	3	4
2. Before start listening, the teacher will let students predict the content by the title and the questions to be answered.	1	2	3	4
3. During the listening process, the teacher will sometimes pause the listening and let the students to predict the following content by the contents above.	1	2	3	4
4. During the process of listening, the teacher will let the students write down the information they think. And before and after the listening, the teacher will let students discuss how to take notes.	1	2	3	4
5. The teacher will remind students not to translate every single word into Chinese during the listening process.	1	2	3	4

3.) Social/affective Strategy

1. The teacher will guide the students to choose the methods that they are interested in to learn English. For example, listening to music, and watching English movie, etc.

1 2 3 4