

1. **Note-taking** is a commonly used selective listening task,
2. **Selective** listening refers to listening with a planned purpose in mind.
3. **Intensive** listening refers to listening to a text closely, with the intention to decode the input for purposes of analysis.
4. **Restrictive simplification** operates on the principle of using and highlighting familiar linguistic items and frames
5. defines **cognitive difficulty** as the factors that make the four central listening processes easier or more difficult to perform.
6. The **narrative** is the most universal rhetorical form across the cultures of the world.
7. **Narratives** are an unparalleled teaching device for cultural values and facts as well as for discussion of relationships and morals.
8. A **developmental** orientation focuses on how the person's listening ability develops over time.
9. A **psycholinguistic** orientation to listening research focuses on the listener's cognitive processing.
10. A **sociolinguistic** orientation to listening research is primarily concerned with the listener's role in any language use situation.
11. **Sociolinguistics** is concerned with the relationship between language use and social factors.
12. **Criterion** that represents a correlation with some standard of success
13. **One-way listening** tasks do not require learners to interact with a speaker.
14. **One-way listening** tasks rely heavily on texts to develop listening competence.
15. Metacognitive activities for listening can also include **language**-focused activities,
16. **Metacognitive instruction** refers to pedagogical procedures that enable learners to increase awareness of the listening process
17. **Metacognitive awareness** refers to a state of consciousness of our own thoughts as we focus on a particular cognitive or learning situation.
18. **Autonomous** listening refers to independent listening.
19. **Paused tasks** require the instructor to pause at specific points during the input phase of the activity

20. **Responsive listening** refers to a type of listening practice in which the listener's response is the goal of the activity.
21. **Interactive listening** requires learners to engage in face-to-face interactions
22. **Restructuring** is an interactive technique for simplifying or elaborating in face-to-face discourse,
23. **Learning to listen** involves exposure to a range of genres of language use.
24. **Pre-listening** activities are carried out before an actual listening task
25. Interactive listening refers to a type of **conversational** interaction in which the listener takes a leading role in understanding and supporting the speaker.
26. Sociolinguist Leslie Beebe states that the key to successful language acquisition is for the learner to find 'the **right** stuff'.
27. the **TLU stand for Target Language Use**
28. Metacognitive instruction in L2 listening refers to **pedagogical** methods
29. Metacognitive instruction is **learner**-oriented
30. OPI, for **Oral Proficiency Interview**),
31. Our entire cognition is coordinated around the notion of **relevance**,
32. **Open tasks** involving multiple responses:
33. a **task** is an activity in which learners use language for a communicative purpose
34. Simplification of input is a form of **social accommodation**, a term first used in social psychology (Giles and Smith, 1979) to refer to mutual movements of interlocutors toward the language and behavior standards
35. **Listening** plays a vital role in the relative success or failure of the L2 learner.
36. **Genuineness** refers to features of colloquial style of spontaneous planning that are characteristic of everyday spoken discourse:
37. Vocabulary acquisition is an important goal of **listening** instruction,
38. **Psycholinguistic** orientation examines the encoding processes in memory