



ENG514

Solved Mid-Term_Spring2026

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.

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Solved Mid-Term

Short Questions (3 Marks)

1. Three contextual factors in listening

- Interactive listening
- Listening in informal learning contexts
- Listening in formal learning contexts

2. How many seconds does a fluent speaker take in recognition during lexical segmentation?

- About 2–3 seconds (one intonation/pause unit).

3. Three types of metacognitive knowledge

- Person knowledge
- Task knowledge
- Strategy knowledge

4. Define primary feature of early development of learning to listen

- **Listening before speaking**; learners first build language knowledge through comprehension and observation.

5. Post-listening activities (note)

- Activities done after listening to check comprehension and extend learning, such as discussion, summarizing, note-taking, role play, and answering questions.

6. Features of early development of learning to listen

- Reduced cognitive load
- Faster receptive learning
- Increased motivation
- Less anxiety/stress
- Supports independent learning

7. Types of memory system

- Sensory Memory
- Short-Term Memory (STM)
- Long-Term Memory (LTM)

8. Enlist two notions of attention influence making

- Limited Capacity
- Selective Attention

9. Two listener responses

- Understanding (Comprehension)
- Misunderstanding

10. Critical differences of individuals' neurological process

- Local processing
- Commitment and plasticity
- Integrative circuits
- Functional neural circuits
- Strategic control
- Level of attention

11. Types of learning (5 names)

- Meaning-focused input
- Meaning-focused output
- Language-focused learning
- Fluency development
- Strategy learning

12. Kinesic signals (3 types)

- Baton signals
- Directional gaze
- Guide signals

13. Paralinguistic signals (3 types)

- Emotional
 - Grammatical
 - Informational
- (Also: Textual, Psychological, Indexical)

14. Define four strands

- Meaning-focused input
- Meaning-focused output
- Language-focused learning
- Fluency development

15. Two ways to enrich speaker meaning

- Visual signals/gestures
- Articulatory movements (facial cues)

16. Online resources (3–4 lines)

Online resources are internet-based materials used for language learning. They include websites, podcasts, videos, digital libraries, and online courses. They provide authentic listening practice and allow learners to study independently anytime and anywhere.

17. Do learners work in pairs or alone in "Ask and Answer" activity (Simcock, 1993)?

- In pairs

18. Split information activity – two other names

- Information Gap Activity
- Jigsaw Activity

19. Premise that Dialogic Teaching is based on

- Learning occurs through **dialogue and interaction** between teacher and learners.

Long Questions (5 Marks)

1. Five learner-initiating activities

- Interviews
- Surveys
- Ask and Move
- Twenty Questions
- Information Transfer Activities

2. Cognitive Load Principle 1

- Learners should not be overloaded with too much information at one time. Instruction should reduce unnecessary mental effort to facilitate learning.

3. Two levels of parse in syntactic analysis

- Sentence/Immediate Utterance Level
- Discourse/Extended Text Level

4. Five compression strategies

- Assimilation
- Vowel Reduction
- Elision
- Cluster Reduction
- Dropping

5. One-way listening

One-way listening is also called **transactional listening**. It involves receiving information from a speaker without significant interaction. Examples include lectures, radio broadcasts, speeches, and announcements. The main purpose is information transfer.

6. Five processes that increase real ability of word recognition

- Use of contextual likelihood
- Sequential processing of speech
- Recognition of word onsets
- Use of lexical stress clues
- Phonological loop retention in STM

7. Five basic types in beginners' classroom (define)

1. Meaning – focus on useful language.
2. Interest – use varied activities.
3. New Language – avoid overload.
4. Understanding – provide comprehensible input.
5. Stress-Free Environment – create friendly cooperative learning.

8. Three types of metacognitive strategies

- Planning
- Monitoring
- Evaluation

9. Define misunderstanding briefly

Misunderstanding occurs when there is a significant mismatch between the speaker's and listener's schemata or interpretation of meaning.

10. Define and explain Metacognition

Metacognition refers to awareness and control of one's own thinking and learning processes. In listening, it involves planning how to listen, monitoring comprehension while listening, and evaluating performance after listening. It helps learners become more effective and independent listeners.

11. Main difference between hearing and listening

- **Hearing** is the physiological reception of sound.
- **Listening** is the intentional process of attending to, interpreting, and understanding sound.

12. Five names to describe attributes due to language ability

- Vocabulary knowledge
- Syntactic knowledge
- Discourse knowledge
- Pragmatic knowledge
- Prior knowledge

13. Guided Reading, Cumulative, Quantitative Approach

- **Guided Reading:** Teacher supports learners while reading.
- **Cumulative Approach:** Learning builds progressively on previous knowledge.
- **Quantitative Approach:** Focuses on measurable learning outcomes and achievement.

14. Talk Diary (5–6 lines)

A talk diary is a record maintained by learners about their speaking experiences. Learners note conversations, topics discussed, communication problems, and successful strategies. It promotes reflection, self-monitoring, and awareness of speaking development. It is useful for improving fluency and communication skills.

15. Any five traditional library resources

- Books
- Journals
- Newspapers
- Magazines
- Encyclopedias

16. Pyramid Procedure (Jordan, 1990)

The Pyramid Procedure is a discussion technique where learners first work individually, then in pairs, then in small groups, and finally as a whole class. It encourages participation and gradual development of ideas.

17. Podcast (Long)

A podcast is a digital audio program available online for listening or downloading. It is widely used in language learning because it provides authentic listening practice. Podcasts expose learners to different accents, vocabulary, pronunciation, and speaking styles. They can be accessed anytime, allowing self-paced learning. Regular podcast listening improves comprehension, vocabulary, fluency, and listening confidence.

18. Teaching Listening Skills Principles for Beginners (Long)

Five important principles are:

1. Focus on meaningful and relevant content.
2. Maintain learner interest through varied activities.
3. Avoid overloading learners with too much new language.
4. Provide plenty of comprehensible input.
5. Create a friendly, safe, and cooperative classroom environment.

These principles help beginners gain confidence, understand language more easily, reduce anxiety, and develop listening ability effectively.

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