Chapter 3: Listening and Participating

Test your knowledge of Chapter 3: Listening and Participating by answering the following multiple-choice questions. You can find the answers to each question at the end of this document.

1. What is the main difference between listening and hearing?
   a. There is no difference.
   b. Hearing is the physical process of noting sounds, while listening is a meaning-making activity.
   c. Listening uses the brain, while hearing uses the ear.
   d. Listening is how you interpret what you hear, while hearing is understanding the sounds.

2. The five processes of listening in an academic context are:
   a. Hearing, interpreting, conceptualising, remembering and responding.
   b. Listening, perceiving, interpreting, responding and remembering.
   c. Attending, perceiving, interpreting, remembering and responding.
   d. Attending, interpreting, talking, reading and writing.

3. Why is motivation an important element in listening?
   a. It can help you to ‘tune in’ to listening and so increase the chance of understanding.
   b. It will help you avoid obstacles to listening as a means of increasing understanding.
   c. It can increase the chance that you read and prepare for your lecture and arrive on time.
   d. It will show the lecturer that you are keen to learn.

4. What are some ways of dealing with negative ‘inner speech’?
   a. Replace it with positive encouraging speech.
   b. Assess the negative speech and prove it wrong.
   c. Ignore it and believe that you can perform anyway.
   d. All of the above

5. What does ‘interpreting’ mean in terms of listening?
   a. Interpreting means giving meaning to what is being said.
   b. Interpreting means making sense of what is being said in relation to what is already known.
   c. Interpreting means listening attentively to what you hear in a lecture or tutorial.
   d. Interpreting means breaking down the information, while avoiding the use of jargon.

6. What factors may influence interpretation and lead to misunderstandings of information?
   a. Age, gender, belief systems
   b. Cultural meanings attached to knowledge
   c. Personal attitude towards the speaker
   d. All of the above.

7. Why is it important to ‘hear’ a lecturer’s position?
   a. To show that you honour and respect the lecturer.
b To gather insights into the lecturer’s priorities and preferences in relation to the subject matter.
c To gather insights into the speaker’s personality and to so make listening more interesting.
d To find out what needs to be memorised for the examination.

8 What is one of the most effective listening preparation strategies you can engage in before attending a lecture/tutorial?
a Read the relevant chapter in the textbook and memorise as much as possible.
b There is nothing that you need to do before the lecture as the lecturer will help you understand the information.
c Read as widely as possible on the topic, including the subject overview, lecture notes and textbook.
d Speak to the lecturer or tutor before the class.

9 What is an effective strategy to use during a lecture as a means of helping understanding?
a Watch the speaker intently and note the emphasis placed on certain points through the use of gestures.
b Read the lecture notes.
c Listen for the lecture structure and identify what the lecturer considers important.
d Speak to the lecturer or tutor before the class.

10 For note-taking in a lecture, you should:
a use a concept map.
b use abbreviations, bullet points, diagrams and illustrations to present all the information given in the lecture.
c use abbreviations, bullet points, diagrams and illustrations to present the main information given in the lecture.
d Both A and C

11 How is listening in tutorials different from listening in lectures?
a Tutorials are more interactive and require greater participation from you.
b There is no difference, as both lectures and tutorials require a commitment from the student to listen well.
c In both lectures and tutorials, it is better not to speak. However, it is more difficult to listen in a tutorial.
d Lectures require pre-reading, while tutorials require none.

Answers
1 B
2 C
3 A
4 D
5 B
6 D
7 B
8 C
9 C