

# The Effects of CALL and Listening Strategies on Listening Comprehension among EFL Learners

邱惠雯、曹秀蓉

E-mail: 9606869@mail.dyu.edu.tw

## ABSTRACT

The main purpose of the present study is to investigate the effects of CALL and listening strategies on junior high school students' listening comprehension in Taiwan. The participants sampled for this study were 48 students of a junior high school in central Taiwan. Participants were assigned to one control group and two experimental groups, with 16 students in each group. Before the experiment, a pretest was conducted. Then the control group received the listening training in the classroom, the traditional setting. One of the experimental groups received the listening training in the CALL setting and the other group received the listening training and was meanwhile taught listening strategies in the CALL setting. The listening training lasted for two months, 2 hours in each week. After the two-month experiment, participants did the listening comprehension posttest. Only the experimental group who received the listening strategies filled out a questionnaire. To answer the research questions, two-way analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) and Chi-square ( $X^2$ ) test were conducted. The results of data analysis are summarized as follows: (1) Significant difference is found between groups, resulted from listening strategy instruction. (2) Listening practice in the CALL setting is found to be more effective than in the traditional setting. (3) The effects of listening strategy instruction and CALL are more significant for English high-proficient participants than low-proficient participants. (4) Students are in favor of certain listening strategies. However no significant difference is found between students of high and low English proficiency in the use of listening strategies. (5) Participants hold positive attitudes toward CALL in enhancing their listening abilities. Based on these major findings, some pedagogical implications are provided: (1) language teachers should instruct students listening strategies to enhance their listening comprehension, (2) language teachers encourage low-proficient students to actively employ listening strategies, and (3) language teachers integrate CALL in the English curriculum to enhance students' listening strategy use and listening comprehension.

Keywords : listening strategies ; listening comprehension ; computer-assisted language learning

## Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS COVER PAGE SIGNATURE AUTHORIZATION.....	
.....iii ABSTRACT (Chinese).....	iv ABSTRACT (English).....
.....vi ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	
.....viii TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	ix LIST OF FIGURES.....
.....xii LIST OF TABLES.....	
.....xiii Chapter I. INTRODUCTION 1.1 Background and Motivation of the Study.....	1 1.2
Statement of the Problem.....	6 1.3 Purpose of the Study.....
.....8 1.4 Research Questions.....	8 1.5 Significance of
the Study.....	9 1.6 Definition of Terms.....
.....9 1.7 Limitation .....	11 Chapter II. LITERATURE
REVIEW 2.1 Listening.....	12 2.2 Factors Affecting Listening
Comprehension.....	14 2.3 Learning Strategies Used in Listening Comprehension and the Instruction..
2.4 Learning Behavior under CALL Setting.....	21 Chapter III. METHODOLOGY 3.1 Design of
the Study.....	29 3.2 Participants.....
.....30 3.3 Sampling Method.....	31 3.4 Instruments.....
.....32 3.4.1 The Inventory of Listening Strategy.....	32
3.4.2 Listening Teaching Materials.....	34 3.4.3 The Listening Comprehension Test.....
.....35 3.4.4 The Questionnaire.....	35 3.5 Procedure.....
.....36 3.6 Data Analysis.....	
.....38 3.7 Pilot Study.....	39 3.8 Summary.....
.....41 Chapter IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION 4.1 Effects of Listening Strategy Instruction...	
.....42 4.2 Effects of CALL.....	47 4.3 Students'

Perceptions toward Listening Strategies.....	48	4.3.1 Students ' Perceptions toward Metacognitive Strategies...	50
.....	49	4.3.2 Students ' Perceptions toward Cognitive Strategies.....	50
.....	52	4.3.3 Students ' Perceptions toward Social/Affective Strategies.....	53
.....	54	4.4 Students ' Attitudes toward CALL.....	53
.....	54	4.4.1 Students ' Attitudes toward the Interface Design.....	54
.....	56	4.4.2 Students ' Attitudes toward the Curriculum Design.....	58
.....	60	4.4.3 Students ' Attitudes toward the Overall Design.....	58
.....	60	4.5 Summary of the Results.....	60
.....	61	Chapter V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS 5.1 Summary of Main Findings.....	61
.....	64	5.2 Pedagogical Implications.....	61
.....	70	5.3 Suggestions for Further Researches.....	70
.....	71	5.4 Conclusion.....	72
.....	72	REFERENCES.....	72
Appendix A On-line English Courseware of DaYeh University.....	80	Appendix B Listening Teaching Materials.....	80
.....	84	Appendix C Listening Comprehension Test.....	93
Appendix D Questionnaire.....	98		

## REFERENCES

- REFERENCES Abbot, C., & Wingard, P. (1981). *The teaching of English as an international language*. Glasgow: Collins. Ahmad, K., Corbett, G., Rodgers, M., & Sussex, R. (1985). *Computers, language learning and language teaching*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Anderson, A., & Lynch, T. (1988). *Listening*. New York: Oxford University Press. Anderson, J. R. (2000). *Cognitive psychology and its implication* (5th. ed.). New York: Freeman. Bacon, S. M. (1993). The relationship between gender, comprehension, processing strategies and cognitive and affective response in language listening. *Modern Language Journal*, 76, 160-178. Bagui, K. (1998). Reasons for increased learning using multimedia. *Jl. Of Educational Multimedia and Hypermedia*, 7 (1), 3-18. Beatty, K. (2003). *Teaching and researching computer-assisted language learning*. London: Pearson Education Limited. Bosco, J. (1986). An analysis of evaluations of interactive video. *Educational Technology*, 25, 7-16. Boyle, J. P. (1984). Factors affecting listening comprehension. *ELT Journal*, 38(1), 34-38. Brett, P. (1995). Multimedia for listening comprehension: The design of a multimedia-based resource for developing listening skills. *System*, 23(1), 77-85. Brown, A. L., & Palinscar, A. S. (1982). Inducing strategies learning from texts by means of informed, self-control training. *Topics in learning and learning disabilities*, 2 (1), 1-17. Brownell, J. (1996). Listening attitudes, principles, and skills. MA: Allyn & Bacon. Chamot, A. U. (1995). Listening strategies and listening comprehension. In D. J. Mendelsohn & J. Rubin (Eds.), *A guide for the teaching of second language listening* (pp. 31-58). San Diego, CA: Domine Press, Inc. Chamot, A. U. (1987). The learning strategies of ESL students. In A. Wenden & J. Rubin (Eds.), *Learner strategies in language learning* (pp. 71-83). Engliwood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall. Chapelle, C. A. (2003). *English language learning and technology: Lectures on applied linguistics in the age of information and communication technology*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins. Chastain, K. (1976). The effect of discourse markers on the comprehension of lectures. *Applied Linguistics*, 7 (2), 113-127. Chen, H. C. (2005). Proficiency and gender differences in the listening strategy use of the EFL senior high school students in Taiwan. Unpublished master ' s thesis, National Changhua University of Education. Chen, S. F. (1998). Bring computers into the language classroom. *東吳外語學報*, 12, 147-165. Cheng, C. H. (2002). Effects of listening strategy instruction on junior high school students. Unpublished master ' s thesis, National Tsing Hua University. Chien, C. Y. (2006). A study on the effects of listening strategy instruction on Taiwanese industrial vocational high school students' EFL listening comprehension. Unpublished master ' s thesis, National Changhua University of Education. Chuang, Y. S. (2001). Computer magic for enhancing multimedia language instruction. The proceedings of 2001 international conference on the application of English teaching. Taipei: The Crane Publishing Co. Ltd., 78-82. Crystal, D. (1997). *English as a global language*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press. Ehrman, M. E., Leaver, B. L., & Oxford, R. (2003). A brief overview of individual differences in second language learning. *System*, 31(3), 313-330. Faerch, C., & Kasper, G. (1986). The role comprehension in second- language learning. *Applied Linguistics*, 7(3), 257- 83. Farrington, B. (1986). " Triangular mode, " working: The Litre project in the field. In Higgins, J. (1986), *Computer-Assisted Language Learning: Special Issue of System*, 14, 2. Field, J. (1998). Skills and strategies: Towards a new methodology for listening. *ELT Journal*, 52(2), 110-118. Fletcher, D. (1989). The effectiveness and cost of interactive videodisc instruction. *Machine-Mediated Learning*, 3, 361-385. Fletcher, D. (1990). The effectiveness and cost of interactive videodisc instruction in defense training and education (IDA Paper P-2372). Alexandria, VA: Institute for Defense Analyses. Gilsan, E. W. (1985). The effect of word order on listening comprehension and pattern retention: An experiment in Spanish as a foreign language. *Language Learning*, 35(3), 443-469. Grgurovic, M. and Hegelheimer, V. (2007). Help options and multimedia listening: students ' use of subtitles and the transcript. *Computer Assisted Language Learning*, 11(1), 45-66. Harless, W., Zier, A., & Duncan, R. (1999). Virtual dialogues with native speakers: The evaluation of an interactive multimedia method, *CALICO Journal*, 16(3), 313-336. Hegelheimer, V., & Tower, D. (2004). Using CALL in the classroom: Analyzing student interactions in an authentic classroom. *System*, 32, 185-205. Hess, R. D., & McGarvey, L. J. (1987). School-relevant effects of education uses of microcomputers in kindergarten classrooms and homes. *Journal of Educational Computing Research*, 6, 5-22. Kastler, L., & Roser, N. (1982). The computer vs. reading instruction. *Early Years*, 13(2), 20-21. Kern, R. G. (1995). Restructuring classroom interaction with networked computers: Effects on quantity and characteristics of language production. *The Modern Language Journal*, 79, 457-476. Khalili, A., & Shashaani, L. (1994). The effectiveness of computer application: A meta-analysis. *Journal of Research on Computing in Education*, 27, 48-61. Klassen, J. & Milton, P. (1999). Enhancing

English language skills using multimedia: Tried and tested. *Computer Assisted Language Learning*, 12 (4), 281-294. Krashen, S. (1994). The pleasure hypothesis. Georgetown University Round Table on Languages and Linguistics 1994. Washington DC: Georgetown U. Press. Kulik, J. A., Bangert, R. L., & Williams, G. W. (1983). Effects of computer-based teaching on secondary school students. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 75, 19-26. Kulik, J. A., Kulik, C. C., & Bangert-Drowns, R. L. (1985). Effectiveness of computer-based education in elementary schools. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 1, 59-74. Kulik, J. A., Kulik, C. C., & Cohen, P. A. (1980). Effectiveness of computer-based college teaching: A meta-analysis of findings. *Review of Educational Research*, 50, 525-544. Kulik, J. A., Kulik, C. C., & Schwab, B. J. (1986). Effectiveness of computer-based adult education: A meta-analysis. *Journal of Educational Computing Research*, 2, 235-252. Levy, M. (1997). Computer-assisted language learning: Context and conceptualization. New York: Oxford University Press. Lewis, M. (1999). How to study foreign languages. London: Macmillan Press Ltd. Mendelsohn, D. J. (1995). Applying learning strategies in the second/ foreign language listening comprehension lesson. In D. J. Mendelsohn & J. Rubin (Eds.), *A guide for the teaching of second language listening* (pp.132-150). San Diego: Domine Press. Naiman, N., Frohlich, M., Stern, H., & Todesco, A. (1978). The good language learner. Toronto: Ontario Institute for Studies in Education. Nam, C., & Oxford, R. L. (1998). Portrait of a future teacher: Case study of learning styles, strategies, and language disabilities. *System*, 26(1), 51-63. Noblitt, J. S. (1990). Multimedia and listening comprehension. In P.C. Patrikis (Ed.), *Multimedia and language learning: Technology in higher education* (pp. 43-47). (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No, ED 358819) Nunan, D. (2003). The impact of English as a Global language on educational policies and practices in the Asia-Pacific region. *TESOL Quarterly*, 37, 589-613. O' Banion, T. (1997). A learning college for the 21st century. Phoenix AZ: American Council on Education and the Oryx Press. O' Malley, J. M., & Chamot, A.U. (1990). *Learning strategies in second language acquisition*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. O' Malley, J. M., Chamot, A. U., Stewner-Manzanares, G., Kupper, L., & Russo, R. P. (1985a). Learning strategy used by beginning and intermediate ESL students. *Language Learning*, 35 (1), 21-46. O' Malley, J. M., Chamot, A. U., Stewner-Manzanares, Russo, R. P., & G., Kupper, L. (1985b). Learning strategy applications with students of English as a second language. *TESOL Quarterly*, 19 (3), 557-584. Oxford, R. (1990). *Language learning strategies: What every teacher should know*. New York: Newbury House/Harper & Row. Oxford, R. L. (1993). Research update on teaching listening. *System*, 21(2), 205-211. Oxford, R., Rivera-Castillo, Y., Feyten, C., & Nutta, J. (1997). Computers and more: Creative uses of technology for leaning a second or foreign language. Lyon: INSA. Paivio, A. (1986). *Mental representations: A dual-coding approach*. New York: Oxford University Press. Pujola, J. T. (2002). CALLing for help: Researching language learning strategies using help facilitates in a web-based multimedia program. *ReCALL*, 14(2), 235-262. Putnam, C. E. (1983). Foreign language instructional technology: The state of the art. *CALICO*, 1(1), 35-41. Rankin, P.T. (1928). The importance of listening ability. *English Journal (college Edition)*, 17, 623-630. Resta, P. (1992). Organizing education for minorities: Enhancing minority access and use of the new information technologies in higher education. *Education and Computing*, 8, 119-127. Robert, H. (1983). *Microcomputers in bilingual and foreign language instruction: A guide and bibliography*. Washington, D. C.: National Inst of Education. Rost, M. (2002). *Teaching and researching listening*. London: Longman. Rubin, J. (1975). What the " good language learner " can teach us. *TESOL Quarterly*, 9 (1), 41-51. Rubin, J. (1981). The study of cognitive processes in second language learning. *Applied Linguistics*, 11(2), 117-31. Rubin, J. (1987). Learn strategies: Theoretical assumptions, research history and typology. In A. L., Wenden, & J., Rubin (Eds.), *Learning strategies in language learning* (pp. 41-51). Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall. Rubin, J. (1994). A review of second language listening comprehension research. *The Modern Language Journal*, 78(2), 199-217. Russell, J. R. (1983). On getting started. *CALICO*, 1(1), 51-53. Schwartz, A. M. (1998). Listening in a foreign language. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED433723) Schmidt, M., Weinstein, T., Niemie, R., & Walberg, H. J. (1985). Computer-assisted instruction with exceptional children. *Journal of Special Education*, 9, 493-502. Smidt, E. and Hegelheimer, V. (2004). Effects of online academic lectures on ESL listening comprehension, incidental vocabulary acquisition, and strategy use. *Computer Assisted Language Learning*, 17(5), 517-556. Stern, H. H. (1975). What can we learn from the good language learner? *Canadian Modern Language Review*, 31, 304-318. Stevens, V. (Ed.). (1989). A direction for CALL: From behavioristic to humanistic courseware. In M. Pennington (Ed.), *Teaching languages with computers: The state of the art* (pp. 31-43). La Jolla, CA: Athelstan. Taylor, R. (1980). *The computer in the school: Tutor, tool, tutee*. New York: Teachers College Press. Treichler, D. G. (1967). Are you missing the boat in training aid? *Film and A-V Communication*, 1, 14-16. Underwood, J. (1984). Linguistics, computers, and the language teacher: A communicative approach. Rowley, MA: Newbury House. Underwood, M. (1994). *Teaching listening*. (4th ed.). London: Longman. Vandergrift, L. (1996). The listening comprehension strategies of core French high school students. *The Canadian Modern Language Review*, 52(2), 200-223. Vandergrift, L. (1997). The comprehension strategies of second language (French) listeners: A descriptive study. *Foreign Language Annuals*, 30(3), 387-409. Vandergrift, L. (2003). Orchestrating strategy use: Towards a model of the skilled L2 listener. *Language Learning*, 53, 461-494. Warschauer, M. (1996). Computer-assisted language learning: An introduction. In S. Fotos (Ed.), *Multimedia language teaching* (pp. 3-20). Tokyo: LogosInternational. Warschauer, M., Shetzer, H., & Meloni, C. (2000). *Internet for English Teaching*. Alexandria, VA: Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages, Inc. Waschauer, M. & Meskill, C. (2000). Technology and second language learning. In J. Rosenthal (Ed.), *Handbook of undergraduate second language education* (pp. 303-318). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. Wang, M. C. (2003). A case study on multimedia in TEFL. M. A. Thesis, Department of English National Kaohsiung Normal University. Weinstein, C. W., Goetz, E. T. & Alexander, P. A. (1988). *Learning and study strategies*. San Diego: Academic Press. Wenden, A. L. (1987). Conceptual background and utility. In A. L. Wenden & J. Rubin (Eds.), *Learning strategies in language learning* (pp. 3-13). Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall. Wenden, A. & Rubin, J. (eds.) (1987). *Learning strategies in language learning*. Prentice-Hall. Wolvin, A. D., & Coakley, C.G. (1988). *Listening*. (3th ed.). Brown, Dubuque, IA. Wu, P. S. & Huang, S. (2002). Improving nation ' s English skills on easy talk. *Taipei Times*, p. 4.

Yagang, F. (1993). Listening : Problems and solution. *English Teaching Forum*, 31(1), 16-19. Yeh, M. C. (2004). The effects of motivation and listening strategies on the English listening comprehension of junior high EFL students in Taiwan. Unpublished master ' s thesis, National Kaohsiung Normal University. Young, D. J., & Oxford, R. (1997). A gender-related analysis of strategies used to process written input in the native language and a foreign language. *Applied Language Learning*, 8(1), 43-73.