



Active listening skills impact on students and benefits

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DESCRIPTION

While active listening is generally emphasized in conflict management professions, the concept has been transferred to the education sector. In education, active listening is not confrontationally oriented, but is instead used to empathize with learning, which is not surprising. It means that we are paying close attention to the focus is on deep learning, not conflict resolution. Here are some quick facts. More than 60% of her misunderstandings come from poor listening and only 1% from poor reading. Now may be the time to add activities to our curriculum that reinforce this skill, especially if we are not teaching our students to listen. The benefits of strong listening skills can start in the classroom, but extend to all aspects of a student's academic and personal life.

This guide explains why and how to teach our students to listen. It also discusses Active Her Listening, a strategy to help students focus and comprehend lessons more effectively. My experience as a student in high school and college reinforced that belief. We had quite a few college professors talk about their poor grades. Lectures, which are still held in many classrooms, were the primary delivery format. When we are in classroom as a trainee we used to observe the children, not the teacher. What we often see is one student at a time going to a better place in their minds until the whole class is at least mentally somewhere else. We learned to smile, so when we were little often thought we was the one getting their attention not me. As teachers and students return to the classroom

after hours of near-virtual learning, building relationships is paramount to ensuring effective communication and collaboration in students. A student's willingness to listen in the classroom is "a marker of emotional regulation," asserts Frey, Fisher, and Smith (2019). "Unfortunately, for many students, the opposite of speaking is not listening, but waiting to speak again". A teacher can model her skills in effective listening, but there is no substitute for a student pairing up with a classmate to practice these skills in the classroom.

Active listening is a powerful tool. This makes the speaker feel cared for and understood. And when students feel that the teacher is interested in their story and genuinely cares about their experiences and perspectives, an emotional connection is formed that is positive for both their well-being and their school experience. Can influence. Additionally, research shows that students who feel connected to their teachers are more motivated to engage and improve their grades. Therefore, their academic effort and grades will also improve. There is a common misconception about the difference between hearing and listening. Hearing, as the dictionary defines it, is the process, function, or power of sound perception. In contrast, listening means paying attention to someone or something, hearing what is said, sung, acted, etc. However, it is difficult to determine whether the student listened or listened carefully to what was said. We also know that in conferences and similar situations where the speaker speaks alone for long periods of time, audiences may be passive listeners.