



LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISES FOR CHILDREN AGED 10–12

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Abstract. *The article focuses on the pedagogical importance of enhancing listening comprehension skills among children aged 10 –12. It explores various effective exercise types designed to support the development of this skill and discusses how listening-based activities contribute to learners' speech development, attention, and logical thinking abilities.*

Keywords: *listening comprehension, primary education, speech skills, audio-based exercises.*

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada 10 –12 yoshli bolalarda tinglab tushunish (listening comprehension) ko'nikmasini rivojlantirishning pedagogik ahamiyati, mazkur ko'nikmani shakllantirishda qo'llaniladigan samarali mashqlar turlari yoritiladi. Shuningdek, tinglab tushunish mashqlarining bolalarning nutqiy rivoji, diqqat-e'tibori hamda mantiqiy fikrlash qobiliyatiga ta'siri tahlil qilinadi.*

Аннотация. *В данной статье рассматривается педагогическая значимость развития навыков аудирования (listening comprehension) у детей 10 –12 лет, а также освещаются эффективные виды упражнений, используемых для формирования данного навыка. Кроме того, анализируется влияние упражнений по аудированию на речевое развитие, концентрацию внимания и логическое мышление детей.*

The development of language skills is of great importance in the modern educational process. Especially at the primary education stage, the formation of listening comprehension skills creates a solid foundation for children's further educational activities. Listening comprehension is the process of receiving, understanding and reacting to the heard speech. This skill is actively developed in



children aged 10-12, because during this period their memory, ability of concentrate and the ability of perceive language increase. Therefore, it is important to use specially designed listening comprehension exercises at this age. There are several types of exercises to facilitate this process [2]. Through them, children can quickly, easily and effectively learn the process of listening comprehension.

1. **“Listen and Order” (Tingla va tartibla).** Children develop the ability to correctly understand the sequence of events in a text or story they have heard and to arrange it in a logical order. At the same time, it increases the ability of concentration, strengthen memory, and analyze the text. This exercise allows children to logically separate the information they have heard, distinguish between main and secondary events, and strengthen speech activity by retelling the story. During the exercise, children are forced to listen carefully to the story, which increases their level of listening comprehension and enhances cognitive activity. The process of arranging events also develops children's logical abilities. By retelling the story, children strengthen their memory and learn to integrate new words and phrases into their speech. In addition, when conducted in groups, the exercise improves social and communicative skills: children learn to discuss with each other, express their thoughts, listen to the opinions of others, and find solutions through dialogue. In this way, the "Listen and Order" exercise develops not only language and speech skills in children, but also attention, memory, logical thinking, and social communication skills at the same time.

Example: The original text is in this order: Ali woke up in the morning. He got ready to go to school. On the way, he met his friend Jasur. They went to school together.

When heard in audio format, the events are presented in a mixed order:

Ali woke up in the morning. On the way, he met his friend Jasur. He got ready to go to school. They went to school together.

Children will need to listen to this text carefully and correctly arrange the sentences in the text. This type of exercise greatly helps children to increase their



attention, develop their logical thinking skills, facilitate the process of analyzing the text, distinguish between main and secondary events, increase their speech and vocabulary, and develop their ability to make independent decisions and remember the sequence of events.

2. “Listen and fill in the blanks” (Tingla va to‘ldir). This type of exercise is one of the most effective and widely used interactive exercises in teaching a foreign language. This type of exercise helps children develop several basic language skills at the same time. Children learn to listen carefully to audio, distinguish between primary and secondary information, and adapt to the pronunciation of words and the speed of speech. This process also serves as preparation for real-life communication. The second important aspect is the development of attention and concentration. Also, “Listen and Fill in the Blanks” Children must pay maximum attention to filling in the blanks with the correct word. This strengthens their ability to avoid distractions during the listening process and fully absorb information [4]. Also, “Listen and Fill in the Blanks” tasks play an important role in expanding vocabulary. Students learn new words by hearing them in context, rather than memorizing them separately. As a result, they better understand the meaning, place of use, and function of words in speech. In addition, these exercises help develop grammatical structures. In the process of choosing the right word, children pay attention to sentence structure, tenses, word groups, and grammatical connections. This allows them to reinforce grammatical rules in a practical way. This type of exercise also develops children's spelling and written speech skills. By correctly writing the words they hear, students become familiar with the spelling of words and their level of written literacy increases. Another important aspect is the development of auditory memory and logical thinking. Children activate the thinking process by remembering the information they hear, processing it, and choosing the appropriate option. At the same time, the “Listen and Fill in the Blanks” exercises develop self-control and independent work skills in children. Students learn to check their answers, identify and correct errors, which increases their motivation to learn.



Example: My name is Anna. I am (1) years old. I study (2) school.
Every day, I wake up at (3) o'clock. After breakfast, I go to school by (4).
My favorite subject is (5). After school, I like to (6) books and play with my
(7).

In the evening, I help my (8) and do my (9). I usually go to bed at (10) o'clock.
Words to complete the sentences: five, seven, bus, English, read, friends,
parents, at, homework, ten.

This type of exercise develops students' ability to understand the text which they hear and extract important information. By filling in the blanks, students learn to identify words based on context. In addition, this exercise is an effective pedagogical tool that comprehensively develops important skills in children, such as listening, writing, vocabulary, grammatical sensitivity, attention, memory, and independent thinking.

3. "Listen and Draw" (tingla va chiz). The "Listen and Draw" exercise is one of the most effective and interactive exercises in teaching a foreign language, especially when working with elementary school students. This type of exercise serves to develop students' listening comprehension skills by combining them with visual activity. The main idea of this exercise is that students listen carefully to verbal instructions given by the teacher or via audio and draw a picture based on the information they hear. This process allows them to reinforce the language not only through listening, but also through practical activities [5]. The "Listen and Draw" exercise effectively develops listening comprehension skills. Students try to clearly understand words that describe colors, shapes, location, objects, and actions. This increases their ability to understand real speech. This type of exercise also develops visual thinking and imagination. Students activate logical and creative thinking by visualizing the information they hear and recording it on paper. This process combines children's auditory and visual learning methods. "Listen and Draw" exercises are also important in expanding vocabulary. Colors, shapes, animals, objects, words denoting location (on, under, next to, etc.) are reinforced in a practical



way. As a result, words are remembered faster and become an active vocabulary. In addition, this exercise develops attention and auditory memory. Students must remember the instructions sequentially and follow them in the correct order. This increases the ability to understand longer instructions. This type of exercise develops children's independent work and self-control skills. Students have the opportunity to compare their drawings with the instructions and identify their mistakes. At the same time, the “Listen and Draw” exercise creates a motivating and stress-free learning environment. Since the drawing process is fun for children, they perceive the exercise as a game and their interest in learning the language increases. [1]

4. “Listen and Answer Questions” (Tinglab savollarga javob berish). The “Listen and Answer Questions” exercise is one of the most important and effective types of exercises in teaching a foreign language. This type of exercise serves to deepen students' listening comprehension skills, develop their ability to analyze the information they hear, and express it orally or in writing. The main idea of this exercise is that students listen carefully to the audio text and answer questions based on the text. The questions can be fact-based, content-based, or logical. This helps students not only hear the words, but also understand the overall meaning of the text. This type of exercise deeply develops listening comprehension skills. Students learn to identify the main idea, extract important information, and understand cause-and-effect relationships. This is important in real-life conversations and interactions. Also, the “Listen and Answer Questions” exercises develop logical and critical thinking. Some questions require students to draw conclusions, make assumptions, or express their own opinions. As a result, students learn to think independently based on the information they hear. This type of exercise also serves to expand vocabulary. Students try to understand new words and phrases through context and actively use them in answering questions. This way, new words are firmly mastered. In addition, these exercises help develop oral and written speech. In the process of answering questions, students strive to construct grammatically correct and logically coherent sentences, which increase speech fluency. “Listen and Answer Questions” exercises



also develop students' attention, auditory memory, and information processing skills. After listening to the text, students will need to remember the information they heard and find appropriate answers to the questions. At the same time, this type of exercise is also convenient for assessment and monitoring. The teacher can accurately assess the level of listening comprehension of students through their answers to questions. The "Listen and Answer Questions" exercise is an effective pedagogical method that comprehensively develops children's listening, comprehension, analysis, logical thinking, speech, and vocabulary. This type of exercise plays an important role in teaching a foreign language [3].

Example: Hello! My name is Sarah. I live in a small town near the river. Every morning, I wake up at 7 o'clock. I brush my teeth and have breakfast with my family. After that, I go to school by bus. My favorite subject is Science because I like learning about animals and plants. After school, I play with my friends or read a book. In the evening, I help my mother in the kitchen and then do my homework.

Questions:

- 1 What is the girl's name?
- 2 Where does she live?
- 3 What time does she wake up?
- 4 How does she go to school?
- 5 What is her favorite subject and why?
- 6 What does she do after school?

This exercise develops students' listening comprehension, logical thinking, and oral response skills. The questions focus on identifying facts, understanding cause-and-effect relationships, and understanding the content of the text.

Conclusion:

Listening comprehension exercises for children aged 10–12 are essential for developing language skills, improving attention, and enhancing communication abilities. Through these exercises, children learn to identify main ideas, answer questions, and express their thoughts clearly. Listening activities also encourage



creative thinking, increase interest in learning, and expand vocabulary. Regular and varied listening comprehension practices contribute significantly to a child's overall intellectual and communicative development.

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