**Lesson Project**

 Lyceum: I. Vazov

 Form: 11th

 The theme: Are Great Speakers Born or Made?

 Methods, strategies and techniques: Commenting, translation, discussion, prioritizing, matching the words with their definitions and explanations, reading ( scanning, skimming, for details), learning Life Skills, listening for discussion, using additional material, expressing a point of view, connecting to life experiences.

 Objectives: Students will be able to:

* Discuss things connected with delivering speech;
* Comment on the quotation of the lesson;
* Learn how to deliver speech and ways to become a good speaker;
* Listen to the texts to enrich their vocabulary and apply their knowledge;
* Practice habits and skills of delivering speech, implementation of presentation elements;
* Be critical with discussing things;
* File to the historical events concerning speakers and speech;
* Express opinions on the topic.

 **Prereading Activity.**

I. *a) Read the quotation of the lesson* “ How can I tell what I think till I see what I say.” Forster

 *b) Translate the quotation.*

Как я могу выразить, что я думаю, пока я не пойму, что я говорю.

*c) Comment it on.*

Variant1: Judging by the quotation we may say that the topic of the lesson is closely connected to speech and presentation of the speech.

Variant 2: According to the quotation of the lesson it is important for a person to be a good speaker. He should possess the skills of presentation of his speech. For this purpose he should choose proper words, judgments, arguments, be convincing, successive in his speech. On the whole he should be a good speaker.

II. Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary gives such definitions:

*Speech* –a formal talk given to an audience.

*Speaker* – a person who gives a talk or makes a speech.

*Presentation* - the way in which something is offered, shown, explained, etc. to others.

The word “ speech” has the following synonyms: address, talk, sermon, lecture.

 *Read the definitions and guess what words they correspond to:*

1. A formal speech given to an audience; a televised presidential address. (address)
2. A talk given to a group of people to tell them about a particular subject, often as a part of a university or college course; a lecture on a Roman army. ( lecture)
3. A talk on a moral or religious subject, usually given by a religious leader during a service. ( sermon)
4. A speech or lecture on a particular subject. ( talk)

So, we have viewed the definitions which are closely connected to the word “ speech”, delivering some thoughts and ideas.

III. Listen to some explanations concerning speeches.

Speeches belong to Public Style which became a separate literary style in the middle of the 18th century. Moreover, speeches also belong to the oratorical style. The typical features of the oratorical style are direct address to the audience, the use of rhetorical questions, repetition, parallel constructions, simile, metaphor, etc. All these features make a speech vivid, convincing, and persuasive and etc.

IV. Take the card and fulfill the tasks. (**pair work**)

1. *Translate the explanation*: Presentation is delivering information to the audience. The presenter fulfills the role of the expert of the topic, which he explains to the listeners.
2. *Read and put presentation skills in the order of their importance. Explain why this way.*

While presenting speech one should be

-argumentative

-persuasive

-logical

-expressive

-literate.

 c) *Match definitions with the words which presentation comprises.*

1. rhetoric a) the techniques needed for presenting the material orally;

2. invention b) the ways of memorizing the material in order to present it exactly;

3. disposition c) the choice and arrangement of words to express ideas clearly and precisely;

4. style d) the arrangement of ideas and arguments for a maximum effect;

5. memory e) finding ideas to speak about, selecting the material;

6. delivery f) the art of using words effectively in speaking.

V. Listen to the text connected to the history of rhetoric style. Answer the questions to the text.

*In 466 B.C. at Syracuse on the island of Sicily, south of Italy , there was a revolution against several tyrants who had controlled Syracuse. The revolution had a great influence on the way people studied speaking and writing. After the tyrants been defeated the exiles started to come home, they wanted their old lands and property back. The courts were flooded with claimants; there were not enough lawyers to solve problems.*

*Into this confusion came Corax, a Sicilian Greek, and his pupil Tisias. They developed a little book called a techne , which was a kind of a manual “How to Win Friends and Influence Juries”. In short, Corax wrote the first book on how to make a speech and how to organize a paper. Later, in the first century B.C., the Roman orator Cicero built an outline of rhetoric, the art of using words effectively in speaking and writing.*

 1)What kind of a text is it?

 a) narrative

 b)persuasive

 c) expository

 2)What is the text about?

 3)What was Corax?

 4)What was the little of the book, he and his pupil Tisias had written?

 5)How did the book help people?

 6)Who built an outline of rhetoric?

 **While- Reading Activity**

1. *Skim the Life skills “*Becoming a Better Speaker”
2. Guides for use of the body in speech.
3. Posture. -Stand in a comfortable position with your feet.

 -Let your arms hand easily at your sides.

 -Keep your abdomen flat and at your shoulders straight.

 -Do not lean on a desk.

b) Eye movements. Look at your audience. Move your gaze from one person to another. Do not look out the window, down at the floor, or up at the ceiling.

 c) Body. Avoid repeated movements: slipping hands into and out of pockets

 fastening and unfastening jacket buttons

 fingering the hair

 rubbing the nose or an ear

 licking lips with the tongue etc.

1. Guides for use of your voice. Begin by asking yourself these questions:
2. Is my voice to weak or unpleasantly aloud?
3. Is the rate too rapid or too slow?
4. Do I send my voice to all parts of the room?
5. Do pronounce words correctly?
6. Do I change rate and tone to fit the meaning?
7. Guides to speech improvement.
* Speak so that you can be heard.
* Do not let your voice die out at the end of the sentence.
* Pronounce words correctly.
* Develop changes of low and high tones to fit your meaning and mood.
* Red yourself of the habit of beginning sentences with well, say, why, wh, um.
* Improve and enrich your vocabulary, widen it as much as possible.

**Express your point of view**. Which is more important to develop the skills of presentation: use of the body, use of the voice, or speech improvement.

 Conclusion: All the three elements, including use of the body, the voice and speech improvement are important for speech presentation.

1. *Scan the text “*Are Great Speakers Born or Made?” p.154 and enumerate the main ideas.

 Possible answers: 1. There is a myth that great speakers are born.

 2. Great speakers are those who have spent years developing and practicing their skills.

 3. Learning to be a better speaker is similar to learning any activity, it needs training.

 4. The more experience is gained the more skillful a speaker is.

 III*. Read the extract* from Kennedy’s inaugural address to the Americans made on January 20, 1961

“Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay and price, bear and burden, meet and hardship, support and friend, oppose and foe to assure the survival and success of liberty… And so, my fellow Americans: Ask not what your country can do for you – ask what you can do for your country.”

1. Whom does Kennedy address to?
2. What is the main idea expressed in his speech?
3. Do you think the final words are true for Moldova too? Why? Why not?

 **Post-reading Activity**

1. *Express your point of view.*

Are Speakers born or made?

(Possible answer: I consider, that speakers are made, though there are some elements of talent and desire to be heard, understood, followed.)

*II .Choose answers to the questions.*

1. What do you believe in?
2. a good fate e) friendship
3. fortune f) luck
4. life forces, will g) love
5. justice h) honesty
6. What do you value?
7. family e) money
8. friendship f) career
9. love g) nobility
10. faithfulness h) truth
11. What do you want in life?
12. a good family e) success
13. a good career f) glory, fame
14. richness g) modest existence
15. mutual understanding h) peace and harmony
16. What kind of career do you want?
17. to be a politician d) to be a vice-president of the company
18. to be an office clerk e) to be a housewife (househusband)
19. to be a common worker f) to be a president of the company

*III. Make up sentences with a phrase* If I were a good speaker I would …………….

Use the verbs : to convince, to prove, to suggest, to develop, to help, to promote, to manage.

*IV. To understand what kind of person you are,* if you are good at something you should answer some questions **to give identity information**.

1. *What do I believe in?*
2. *What do I value?*
3. *What kinds of friends do I make?*
4. *How do I handle my emotions?*
5. *How do I interact with other people?*
6. *What do I want in life?*
7. *What kind of career do I want?*

**Writing**

 1. Write a letter to your foreign friend and try to convince him/her to come to your place. Persuade him/her that your native place is interesting to see, to spend good time. Be as convincing as possible.

2. Persuade your mother that your boyfriend/girlfriend is the very person you need.