

ОБУЧЕНИЕ УСТНОЙ РЕЧИ

Овладение основами иностранного общения предусматривает достижение учениками минимально достаточного уровня коммуникативной компетенции, которую составляют речевые умения, то есть умения в аудировании, чтении, письме, говорении, и речевые навыки (лексико-грамматические навыки письма). Обучение устной речи (говорение) — это сложный процесс, тесно связанный с формированием и усовершенствованием лексико-грамматических навыков, умением использовать их для развития неподготовленной речи.

Цель: создание системы упражнений для формирования и усовершенствования навыков устной речи.

Процесс формирования механизма воспроизведения речи требует от учителя умений дифференцировать приемы и методы, которые обеспечивают результат работы.

Языковеды Л. С. Панова, В. Л. Скалкин и другие считают, что речевые умения формируются поэтапно:

- I этап — формирование лексико-грамматических навыков устной речи;
- II этап — совершенствование лексико-грамматических навыков устной речи;
- III этап — развитие умений неподготовленной устной речи.

Механизм речи формируется правильно, если учитель в процессе обучения придерживается этих этапов, поскольку запуск речевых механизмов невозможен без сформированных на достаточном уровне лексико-грамматических навыков говорения.

Недостатки в обучении на каждом из этапов приводят к тому, что ученики или чувствуют затруднения, включаясь в неподготовленную речь, или вся речь сводится к изучению и воспроизведению готового текста.

Для формирования и совершенствования лексико-грамматических навыков учитель может определить набор тренировочных упражнений, использование которых считает наиболее рациональным. Система тренировочных упражнений, которую использует учитель, имеет большое значение, потому что их применение должно обеспечивать закрепление в памяти учеников лексики, грамматически правильную связь слов при построении предложений и ситуативно обусловленных связных высказываний.

Обучение необходимо строить таким образом, чтобы тот, кто учится, сначала овладел речевой формой, а потом, используя форму, учился высказывать определенное содержание.

Тренировочные упражнения должны быть ситуативными, во время их выполнения ученики должны выполнять практические задачи (докажи, возрази, выскажи удивление, спроси).

Для формирования и совершенствования навыков устной речи можно использовать лексико-грамматические структуры (подстановочные таблицы — Substitution tables), которые дают возможность целенаправленно активизировать употребление в речи разговорных клише, комбинировать различные структуры в речи в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи.

Практика обучения устной речи показала, что структуры соответствуют характеру навыков, которые формируются и совершенствуются (I, II этапы) в обучении устной речи. Они позволяют обеспечить достаточно прочные навыки устной речи, на которые можно опираться, чтобы построить неподготовленное монологическое и диалогическое высказывания. Структуры отрабатываются с учениками хором, индивидуально, то есть их можно использовать во время организации фронтальной, групповой, парной и индивидуальной форм работы.

Лексико-грамматические структуры целесообразно использовать в процессе обучения на определенных этапах урока, а также во время построения монологических высказываний. Substitution tables могут охватывать речевую ситуацию по теме общения или быть ключевыми опорами. Ниже приведены образцы Substitution tables, которые можно использовать для формирования и совершенствования речевых навыков во время обучения устной речи в ситуациях общения **Art, We are teenagers, Leadership, Fashion is getting more reasonable. The Pleasure of Reading.**

Учитель может использовать образцы Substitution tables для копирования. Подобные материалы будут обозначаться таким значком:



SUBSTITUTION TABLES

► Art

1. Why do we like / admire / value works of art?

Works of art	show reflect help enrich	shades and nuances of the time internal psychological and social drama of a painter apprehend the motley colours of the material world sensitive perception of reality hidden world of feelings
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The artists' works	are	impressive invaluable well-known	for	profound philosophical inference unprecedented an unusual figurative structure of the composition
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2. What do the artists want to reflect by their works?

It goes without saying It's no exaggeration to say	that	the artist	developed his own theory of caricature created a caricature of his time made a lot of "moralities" influenced the development of satire of his time
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The painter's goal	is was	to view the life philosophically to pay attention to follies and vices of the middle class to raise the problems of the morals to create a gallery of satirical portraits
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In his	canvases pictures portraits	the painter	relied on asserted advocated compositions presented conveyed	the spiritual beauty of a man his personal observations the typical and essential modernity of his vision the grandeur and joy of earthly life
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3. How can we characterize the artist?

The artist	was	a painter of great distinction a master of genre and portrait painting a philosopher who grasped the poetic individuality of his people a searcher for an epic monumental idiom adequate to portray his time an outstanding portraitist and humanitarian a creator of poetic symbol of his homeland famous for lofty feelings of joy and sorrow
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Develop the topic using questions, substitution tables. Answer the questions

- Do you agree with all the statements of the preface written by the author to his book "The Picture of Dorian Gray?" Would you like to share your views on some of them? Draw arguments to support your point of view "The artist is the creator of beautiful things. To reveal art and conceal the artist is art's aim. The artist can express everything. Diversity of opinion about a work of art shows that the work is new, complex and vital". "When critics disagree the artist is in accord with himself. All art is quite useless". (*Oscar Wilde*)
- What is "art"? How do you understand it? "Art... is a veil rather than a mirror" (*O. Wilde*).
- Can people live without art?
- What purposes does true art serve?
- How does it help to educate people?
- Do you think art can be great if it is not linked with the life of the people, their interests and ideals?
- Is it worth while creating pictures (works of art) if they are intended for a selected few?
- Is it possible that an artist should be the first to notice things that other people fail to see?
- Artists are eager to exhibit their pictures at the galleries.
- All painters need sitters to create a portrait.
- They say that a picture has a universal language. Agree or disagree.
- Why do arts flourish when/if the society has reached a high level of development and prosperity? When you see a picture what do you pay attention to: colour, composition, things, people's faces?
- True art elevates the mind and soul of people. Can that be said of abstractionism, which is now fashionable?



» We are teenagers!

1. Is it easy to be a teenager?

You are a teenager,	it is time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> of conflicting feelings and desires of important public exams of hard (demanding) school work of starting a serious relationship when relations can be unstable when you experiment with your image of conflicts at school of feeling of pressure of misunderstanding between you and parents
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2. What does it mean to be a teenager?

A "typical teenager"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> is worth is neglects speaks has rebels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> hard at school rude and tactless lazy and irresponsible industrious like his parents (teachers, friends, opinion) openly serious problems cool alcohol, drug- habits unpredictable against parents
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3. Do teenagers have common problems?

There are many common problems for all teenagers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> how what 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to plan future to spend free time to deal with bullying (to escape bullying) to do after school to find friends to deal with your friends to solve conflicts with friends, parents to make parents understand you to find common language with parents to express your opinion to deal with girlfriend (boyfriend) to avoid conflicts to become independent to establish priorities
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4. Why is it important for parents / teenagers to be tolerant?

It is	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> necessary important usual thing 	to be	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> tolerant liberal 	with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> teenagers parents 	because	→
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> you both of you he she they 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> have has 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to solve conflicts to make the right choices to find balance in your relations to keep your opinions open to cultivate positive emotions to establish priorities 					

5. Is it different being a teenager today from when my parents were teenagers? It is different being a teenager today because

Teenagers	have	more freedom
We	need	more space to act
Life	is	more complicated
Pressure	goes on	teenagers



» Leadership

The word “leadership” has become a buzz word all over the world.

1. What are the reason for it?

The reason(s)	are is	the growth of social awareness the increase of managerial position in industry to growth of non-governmental organizations the acute character of global issues
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2. What does it mean to be a leader?

To lead	means	to conduct to guide to be in charge of an activity or group of people to influence to persuade to guide actions and opinions of other people to direct the course of going before or along with
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3. How universal are characteristics of a leader?

The characteristic(s) of a leader	depend(s) on	different cultural environment person’s age person’s surrounding
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A modern leader	should must	play a leading part (role) in... be determined to do something inspire a feeling of achievement built up a team occupy a high managerial position pursue the objectives persistently confront difficulties display sense of responsibility overcome pressure remain determined gain public acclaim be recognized nationwide
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4. What does leadership start with?

Leadership	starts	when	you a person	are is can	play a leading part (role) in... be determined to do something inspire a feeling of achievement built up a team occupy a high managerial position pursue the objectives persistently confront difficulties display sense of responsibility overcome pressure remain determined gain public acclaim be recognized nationwide
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5. What traits / features / qualities should a modern leader possess?

Is there a potential of becoming a leader in every person?

A modern leader	must should	possess	extraordinary qualities features
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The qualities of a leader	are	determined by depends on universal in inborn	specific life situation cultural environment
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» Fashion is Getting More Reasonable

1. Can you share the opinion that the first impression we make depends on our clothes?

The first impression	I We He You	produce(s) make(s)	partly fully secondary	depends on	what we wear how we wear our manners our character
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It's helpful	to have your own style to have some «clothes sense» to know and feel the style
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2. What should you do to adapt the fashion to your personality?

You I He	should would	follow watch read learn	your friends'(parents')advice TV programmes articles different styles	to adapt the fashion to your personality(appearance)
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3. Why do we follow fashion?

We I He	follow(s)	fashion certain style	because	we he people I	want(s)	to stand out of the group to be a bit different from the rest to attract smb's attention to shock and provoke people
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4. Why it is important to wear the right things, to follow fashion?

It is (not)	important necessary difficult	to wear the right things to follow fashion to be in fashion	to look good to feel ourselves comfortable to be accepted in some groups, layers of society to feel yourself closer
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5. What did does fashion reflect? →

Fashion	reflects(ed)	the values of the different times the stages of the history development tastes of designers influences of century hippy style punk style Beatles style
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6. How to look smart?

You She He I	look(s) smart	if	the	colour of your clothes matches the colours of your accessories your casual dress is or informal events your dress is simple but beautiful your tie matches the suit you don't wear jeans for a formal party your dress is tidy your suit fits you
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7. How does history of any country influence fashion?

The 1930–40 1950 1960 The late 1960 The early 1970 1980	brought saw were	a time of a time of a time of age of teenagers	a revolution in clothes mini-skirts, long boots famous Beatles style Hippy flower power loose maxi-skirts shoes with long pointed toes, high stiletto heels the teddy boy(long jackets in bright colors jumpers, wide skirts) with punk hairstyle (brightly colored make up)
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» The Pleasure of Reading

1. What does reading mean for you? What do we read for?

Reading (books)	is	useful interesting exciting waste of time important part pleasure	for everybody of everybody's life	because	→
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while reading	you we he she I	widen your scope enrich, enlarge vocabulary develop your imagination begin to think about everything get interesting information learn how to behave get lost in dreams learn the history of different countries learn something interesting about persons character learn people
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2. What impressions do books produce on you? How do books influence you?

Usually Often	books	produce teach (me) help give (me)	a long and lasting impression on us, me an unforgettable impression on me to solve different problems to find decisions in different situations to become better positive examples of behavior
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3. What books do you prefer to read?

I he we you	prefer like dislike	to read	books war novels historical novels a romances fairy tales science fiction detective novels humorous stories horror novels	which	keep are is	me in easy to read well-written heavy going slow-moving boring fast-moving true-to-life fascinating exciting amusing entertaining enjoyable interesting
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4. What are is main characters plot characters secondary characters of the novel? poem? story?

The plot (of the story novel) The main characters The secondary characters	is are	disgusting amazing interesting thrilling witty entertaining powerful
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