

Practical oral English communication

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KEEP ON LEARNING

English at University ep. 7

- 1. Has the show been comprehensible to you?
- 2. Were the performers interacting with each other?
- 3. Were the performers fluent in their lines?

- * Will you continue with the series?
- * How?

Discuss in a Group

- 1. Understanding the methods.

How does it work?

Have you tried doing it?

What was the result?

- 2. Contesting the methods.


I'm confused.

It is not feasible.

- 3. I have a/some method(s) to share.



A Press Conference

- **A board of student experts**
- vs.**
- **The audience**
- 

Make the Most out of Reading Materials

- The Englishman appears to be cold and unemotional because he is really slow. When an event happens, he may understand it quickly enough with his mind, but he takes quite a while to feel it.
- Once upon a time a coach, containing some Englishmen and some Frenchmen, was driving over the Alps. The horses ran away, and as they were dashing across a bridge the coach caught on the stonework, tottered, and nearly fell into the ravine (溪谷) below. The Frenchmen were frantic (发狂的) with terror: they screamed and gesticulated (做手势) and flung themselves about, as Frenchmen would. The Englishmen sat quite calm.
- An hour later the coach drew up at an inn to change horses, and by that time the situations were exactly reversed. The Frenchmen had forgotten all about the danger, and were chattering gaily; the Englishmen had just begun to feel it, and one had a nervous breakdown and was obliged to go to bed.
- We have here a clear physical difference between the two races – a difference that goes deep into character. The Frenchmen responded at once; the Englishmen responded in time. They were slow and they were also practical. Their instinct forbade them to throw themselves about in the coach, because it was more likely to trip over (翻倒) if they did. They had this extraordinary appreciation of fact that we shall notice again and again. When a disaster comes, the English instinct is to do what can be done first, and to postpone the feeling as long as possible. The English nervous system acts promptly and feels slowly. Such a combination is fruitful, and anyone who possesses it has gone a long way toward being brave. And when the action is over, then the Englishman can feel.

Learn Vocabulary

- The Englishman appears to be cold and unemotional because he is really slow. When an event happens, he may understand it quickly enough with his mind, but he takes quite a while to feel it.
- Once upon a time a coach, containing some Englishmen and some Frenchmen, was driving over the Alps. The horses ran away, and as they were **dashing** across a bridge the coach caught on the stonework, tottered, and nearly fell into the ravine (溪谷) below. The Frenchmen were **frantic** (发狂的) **with terror**: they screamed and gesticulated (做手势) and **flung themselves about**, as Frenchmen would. The Englishmen sat quite calm.
- An hour later the coach drew up at an inn to change horses, and by that time **the situations were exactly reversed**. The Frenchmen had forgotten all about the danger, and were chattering gaily; the Englishmen had just begun to feel it, and one had a nervous breakdown and **was obliged to** go to bed.
- We have here a clear physical difference between the two races – a difference that goes deep into character. The Frenchmen responded at once; the Englishmen responded in time. They were slow and they were also practical. Their **instinct** forbade them to throw themselves about in the coach, because it was more likely to trip over (翻倒) if they did. They had this extraordinary appreciation of fact that we shall notice again and again. When a disaster comes, the English instinct is to do what can be done first, and to postpone the feeling as long as possible. The English nervous system acts **promptly** and feels slowly. Such a combination is fruitful, and anyone who **possesses** it has gone a long way toward being brave. And when the action is over, then the Englishman can feel.



Read out aloud

- **Pace, tone, pauses**
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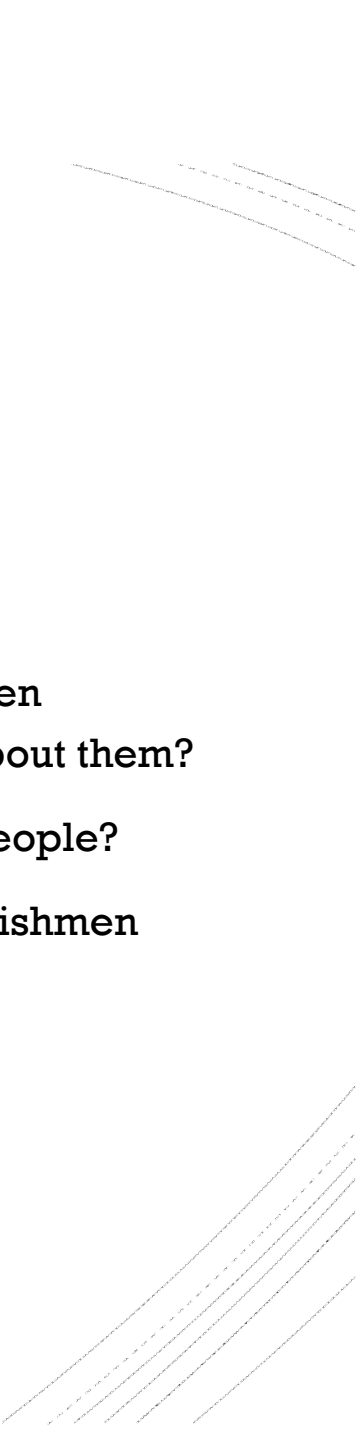


Retell



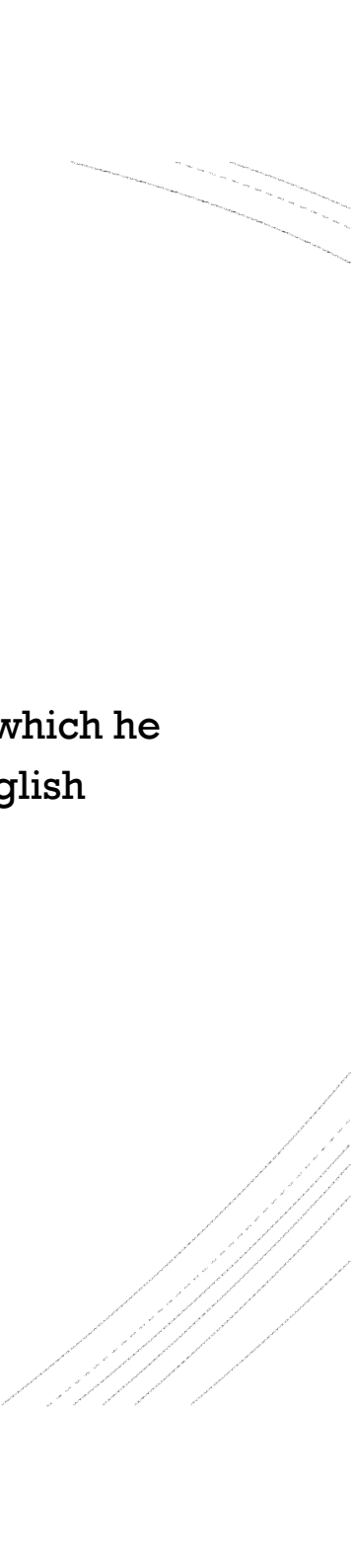
Talk about it

With such self-designed questions as:

- Does what the writer says about the Englishmen coincide with your impression/imagination about them?
 - Can I describe a key feature of the Chinese people?
 - Is it a kind of stereotype to generalize all Englishmen into the same category?
- 



Write a small passage
about it


- This week I read an article by E. M. Forster in which he described a big feature of character of the English people...
- 

Make the Most out of
Listening Materials





Retell what you heard



Mark words and
expressions you find
new or useful



Read after the speakers

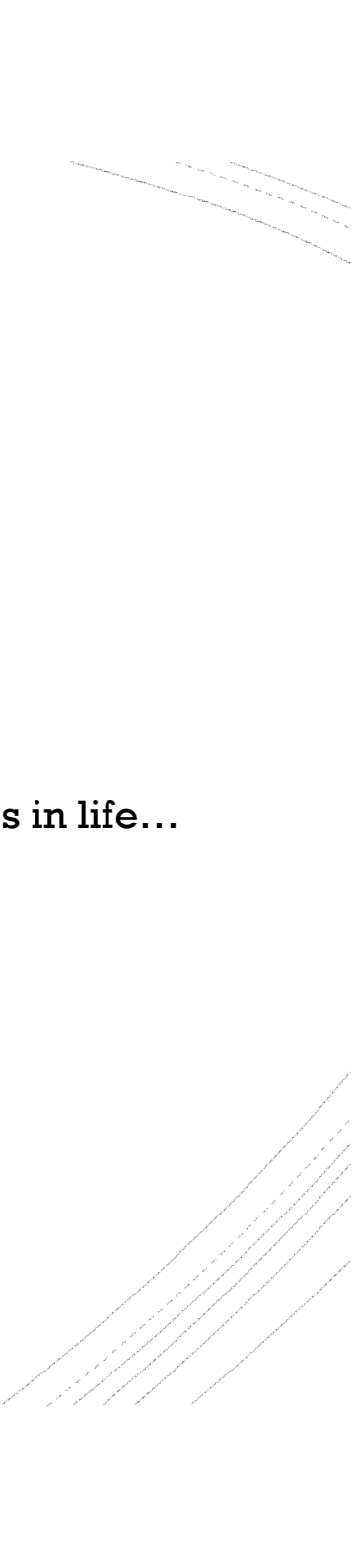


Talk about it

- With such self-designed questions as:
- Do I sometimes feel the pressure about timelines in life?
- What is good about obeying the common timelines that most people have?
- What can be bad about doing that?
- Do I have a plan for my life? Does it comply with common standards?
- Is it possible to leave room for alternatives in my life?



Write about it

- Yesterday I watched a movie clip in which two characters have different ideas about timelines in life...
- 



Snow Ball Game