

Real Listening and Speaking 4th stage First Lecture

Unit one – How's it going?

In this unit we are going to deal with how to:

- ❖ Start up a conversation and make small talk.
- ❖ Develop and maintain a conversation.
- ❖ Understand when someone is being ironic.
- ❖ Use intonation to indicate emotions.

Conversation is interactive communication between two or more people. The development of conversational skills and etiquette is an important part of socialization.

There are many ways to start a conversation that leads where you want it to. Each conversation has four parts:

1. Greeting. (A greeting begins every conversation)
2. Start.
3. Continue.
4. End.

Give a reason

All done talking and

listening.

Say something nice.

Keep conversation going by talking
turns, talking and listening

Ask

....Answer ...A d d... Change Topics

Get someone's attention. Tell and ask
something

Call name...eye contact... tap on arms...
raise hand

| 2P a g e

A

A--Listening Listening — Starting a conversationStarting a conversation..

There are many ways to start a conversation:

-1Observation of a shared experience.

-2Compliments plus question.

-3Offer someone help.

-4Ask someone for their opinion.

-You can use the following expressions to start a conversation and any other
expressions

that can be used start a conversation.

B

B--Listening Listening — Making small talkMaking small talk

-To get to know someone start with small talk for example “Where are you
from.”, etc.

-A common interest can start a great conversation like “Do you like sport, etc”.

-Ask about the weather like “How cold is it outside”?

The goal of making small talk is to ask them something that gets them talking and try to avoid questions that have one-word answers for example:

- How long have you lived in Baghdad? Oh, one years. (short answer(
- Why did you move to Ramadi? (Here you get them talking and give you information about them(

| 3P a g e

C

C-- SpeakingSpeaking-- Keeping a conversation going (1)Keeping a conversation going (1(

Speaking strategy

Speaking strategy: : Asking followAsking follow-- up questionsup questions.

There are strategies to keep a conversation going.

-1Ask follow up- questions. Follow up – questions are the questions you ask after you hear something and you want to know more about what the speaker is telling you. For example:

-I’ve lived here for five years now.

.....where did you live before?..... (for more examples C-2 , p- 11(

-2Ask questions by using how, what, where, why, etc.

-3Listen quietly and maintain eye contact.

-4Use rejoinders “oh really” , “ I see” , “That’s great” , etc.

D--Speaking Speaking — Keeping a conversation going (2)Keeping a conversation going (2(

Speaking strategy

Speaking strategy: : Using question tagsUsing question tags

Tag questions (or question tags) turn a statement into a question. They are often used for checking information that we think we know is true. Usually if the

main clause is positive, the question tag is negative, and if the main clause is negative, it's positive. For example: It's cold (positive), isn't it (negative)?

Here are more examples:

E

E-- Speaking Speaking — Keeping a conversation going (3) Keeping a conversation going (3)

Speaking strategy

Speaking strategy: : Reply questions Reply questions

We use reply questions to show our interest or our surprise or they show that we're paying attention to what the person is saying. For example

Kerri: I come from Dublin originally.

Nick: Do you? That's great. They say it's a really fun city.

| 4 P a g e

F

F -- Listeni Listeningng-- Understanding Irony Understanding Irony..

Irony: -The expression of one's meaning by using language that normally signifies the opposite, typically for humorous or emphatic effect. ... Ironic statements often convey a meaning exactly opposite from their literal meaning and we have different expressions like:

-1 What a pity!

-2 How Boring!

-3 What a disaster!

-4 That's marvelous!

-5 How exciting!

-6 I'm pleased about you!

□

❖ Sound smart

Indicating emotion

The way you say something can change its meaning. For example:



❖ Focus on exclamation

An exclamatory sentence conveys a strong emotion and ends with an exclamation mark (!). An exclamatory sentence, or exclamation, is a more forceful version of a declarative sentence. In other words, an exclamatory sentence makes a statement (just like a declarative sentence), but it also conveys excitement or emotion.

We can form an exclamatory sentence in two ways:

-1 To form an exclamatory 'what' sentence with a singular noun, use to form: 'what a(n) + (adjective) (noun)'!

-2 Exclamatory 'how' sentences are formed in this way: 'How + adjective/adverb'!

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Use what and how for the following example.

Home

Home work: work--:

A- 1 (page 10(

C- 2 (page 11(

E- 1 (focus on – question tags) (page 12)