

SPEECHES: PIECE OF CAKE OR HARD WORK?

OVERVIEW

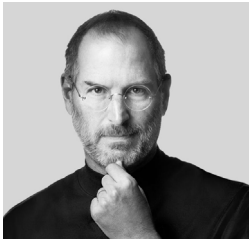
In this unit, you will watch and read some speeches and learn how to prepare and deliver a structured presentation on a topic you are familiar with.

LANGUAGE FOCUS

- Key words for structuring a speech
- Verb tenses review

LOOK AROUND

1. Study the pictures below. What do you know about these people? Who do you think has anything interesting to say?



<https://www.thinglink.com/scene/645309460025180162>

0-2:05
Steve Jobs' 2005 Stanford Commencement Address



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MO-qJotJrFVM> accessed February 17th 2017

0-2:00
Malala Yousafzai Nobel Peace Prize Speech



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3v-DWWy4CMhE> accessed February 17th 2017

0-1:40
Martin Luther King, Jr. I Have A Dream Speech

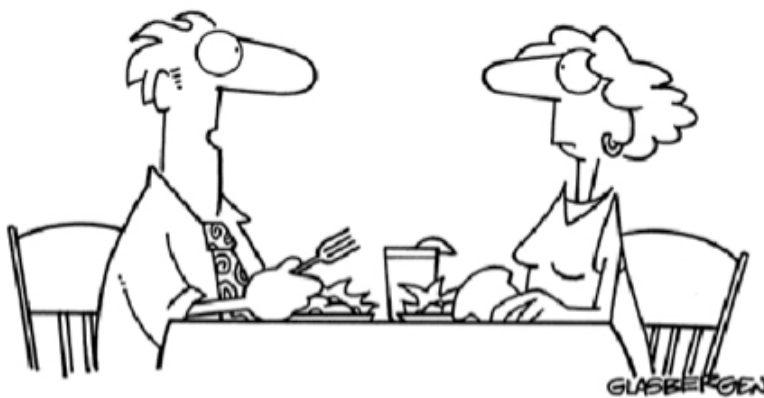


<http://www.itv.com/news/topic/winston-churchill/> accessed February 17th 2017

0-2:00
Winston Churchill speech on World War II

2. These people have one thing in common: they all delivered famous speeches. Watch the first minute of each speech and answer: Which one/ones would you like to continue watching? Why?

3. Study the cartoon. What aspect of delivering a presentation does it portray?



"I gave a presentation today but I only pretended to know what I was talking about. Fortunately, my audience was only pretending to listen."

https://www.google.com.br/search?q=making+a+presentation&biw=1440&bih=791&source=Inms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKew-jiy8Pq9KDOAhXDIZAKHUiKA_wQ_AUIBi-g-B#imgrc=UhgB5QcsIMLBEM%3A

4. Have you ever delivered a speech? What was it about? How did you feel about that? What was the audience's response?

LOOK CLOSER

READING

1. Below you find tips for making a presentation. Read and complete them with the headings in the box.

*Nervousness – Speech – Practice – Body Language –
Power Point –
Structure – Interaction – Notes & Handouts*

<p>Have a logical order: introduction, middle with your main points & a conclusion</p>	<p>Practice beforehand in front of a mirror, with a recorder or in front of a friend</p>	<p>Smile, make eye contact, stand up straight & move around a bit. Don't hide behind the podium!</p>
<p>Have brief notes on postcard sized cards. Have a handout that the audience can take away afterwards</p>	<p>PRESENTATION SKILLS</p> <p><small>Bruce Woodcock, bw@kent.ac.uk University of Kent Careers</small></p>	<p>Speak clearly, confidently, concisely & not too fast. Use everyday language rather than jargon</p>
<p>Keep slides clean & simple. Don't have lots of text on each slide. Use charts, diagrams & pictures</p>	<p>Build a rapport with your audience. Get them involved by asking & encouraging questions. Use humour if appropriate</p>	<p>It's normal to be a bit nervous: this helps make you more energised. Preparation & practice will reduce nerves!</p>

<https://www.kent.ac.uk/careers/presentationsskills.htm>

2. Now discuss in small groups:

- a) Do you follow these tips when you have to make a presentation (in Portuguese)?
- b) Which ones are new to you?
- c) How do these tips relate to the ones presented in the previous video? Is there any other tip to be included?

LOOK CRITICALLY

Can everybody deliver a good speech? Why are some speakers so captivating? Is having something worth saying enough to deliver a good speech?

LOOK CLOSER

READING

3. The sentences below are typically used in oral presentations. Rewrite them in the table, according to the sections:

This afternoon I'd like to share with you... We first of all define leadership ...
Lastly, I would like to leave you... To illustrate this point
My presentation is divided into four parts...
Let me summarize briefly what I've said....
Moving to
I'd like to begin with
Let's recap, shall we?
I'll be pleased to answer any questions at the end of my talk.

What I intend to do is to explain
In this talk, I would like to concentrate on
I'm going to divide my presentation into three sections.
I've divided my presentation into three sections.
First of all,
And as proof of that,
This supports my argument that
As I mentioned earlier,
I think that covers most of the points.

Introduction

- a. State what you will do
- b. State how you will do

Main body

- a. Ordering points
- b. Emphasizing
- c. Referring back to what you have said
- d. Illustrating or explaining concepts
 - Giving examples
 - Providing definitions

Conclusion

- a. Concluding
- b. Inviting questions

<http://www.uefap.com/speaking/pres/preslan.htm>

LOOK CLOSER

WATCHING

1. What makes a good presentation? Brainstorm your ideas.

2. Watch the following presentation made by a student at the University of Adelaide, Australia. Then, list the pros and cons of this presentation.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HRaPmO6TlaM> – 7:56 – 11:22

3. Preparing a presentation involves some steps. Order them in a coherent sequence.

- Organizing information (for example, producing notes)
 - Producing slides and visual aids
 - Preparing an outline
 - Rehearsing your presentation
 - Researching information about the topic
-

4. What is the difference between the speeches you watched in the beginning of this unit and this last one?

5. Now watch a video on designing slides for a presentation. Take notes of the main points about the topic. Then share your notes with a classmate and complement them if necessary.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hp7ld3Yb9XQ>

LOOK CLOSER

LANGUAGE STUDY

1. Read the speech transcript below about the use of cell phones. In pairs, identify the purpose of each paragraph. For example: “In paragraph **A**, the speaker greets the audience and states what she will talk about.”

Cell phone: a necessity or a convenience?

A- Good morning. What I would like to talk about today are cell phones and their role in our lives. Before I start off, I would like to ask everyone to turn their phones off—not just on a silent mode, but completely off—for the duration of my speech. It won’t take more than 10 minutes, so please, kindly do me a favor. It will mean a lot to me to have all of your attention.

B- Ever since the first hand-held mobile phone was presented by Motorola in 1973, this handy gadget has firmly set itself in the hands of almost every American teenager, adult and since recently, even children. It seems that in the race for the latest model of iPhone or BlackBerry, we have forgotten that telephones were initially intended as a convenience, not a necessity. However, it seems that there isn’t a single activity people can do without this technology nowadays. You need your Android program to calculate calories while jogging; you can’t live without the latest tunes uploaded to your iPhone; and you got used to taking pictures everywhere you go with your many-mega-pixel phone camera. How often do we actually use phones for talking these days? And we are not talking about the latest applications you have purchased to upgrade your favorite time-killer, but rather using the phone for the purpose it had been initially intended for: mobile conversations, assuming you cannot talk to the person on the other end of the signal face-to-face.

C- One of the recent studies held by the Swiss Institute of Public Health has revealed the appearance of a new type of disease called Nomophobia (“No mobile phobia”). Disturbing signs of Nomophobia include a pathological fear of finding oneself without a working cell phone at hand, which causes sleeping disorders (the diseased patients complained that they experience constant anxiety and often wake up at night because they seem to have heard their phone ring); fear of losing your cell phone or forgetting it somewhere (it causes people to return home if they cannot find the phone in the bag, no

matter how late they will be for important appointments; or constantly checking for their phone and taking it out of the bag even if it isn’t ringing). Apparently, there are thousands of people already diagnosed with the disorder and presumably millions more who are also suffering from it, without realizing the fact. Scientists estimate that two thirds of the world’s population is in fact prone to this psychological disorder.

D- As a result, people make their lives dependent on a device, without realizing that it is an appliance that had been initially invented to make their lives simpler, not more complicated. As

and I appreciate the effort.

<https://academichelp.net/samples/academics/speeches/cellphones.html#sthash.RSeG65rR.dpuf>

neurologists have commented, cell phone addiction is forcing people to become completely dependent on their pricey new gadget and this distracts the victims of cell phones from living their life in working order. Instead of going out and meeting people we want to talk to, we send text messages, install Skype and social network applications on our brand new phones, and basically build our lives around this technology. If one day all phones should instantly go off, there would no doubt be panic and chaos all over the world, except for those remote places where this technological advance has not yet gained that much popularity. Nevertheless, while there are fewer and fewer such places in the world, people are getting more and more dependent on their cell phones—approximately 40 per cent of all cell phone users have more than one mobile phone in use. The situation is worsening every year, while electronic giants like Apple, Nokia, Sony Ericsson, Verizon, and others are launching new brilliant marketing campaigns trying to persuade us to purchase their latest telephone model that can become your life partner in any occupation and situation. Except that, at some point, you might find yourself controlled by the device and desperately scared to take a step without it.

E- What should be done now? I suggest reducing the time we spend with our favorite cell phones at least by half, for starters. Every time you think about downloading a new application, ask yourself whether it is a necessity or you can easily do without it. Every time you catch yourself thinking that you want the latest model of iPhone, ask yourself what it is that you need it for? If you do not know the answer, it means you don't really need it, until the commercials and iconic pop stars tell you otherwise. Respect yourselves and value your time. When you think of how many hours per day you spend with your phones, and what you could have done instead in the real world, these time-eaters will seem like a malady. But, they are just a device, a convenience that we need to control our use of, in order not to let this appliance control us, our schedules, our leisure, our hobbies and our entire lives.

F- I hope my speech gave you all some food for thought, and planted a seed of suspicion about whether our cell phones are truly that important and indispensable to us. Thank you for the time you have dedicated to my speech with your cell phones off! I know it was tough for some of you,

LOOK CLOSER

LANGUAGE STUDY

2. Look at the excerpts taken from the text. Match the verb tenses in bold to their equivalent names used in grammar. More than one verb tense may be used on the same sentence.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. It won't take more than 10 minutes, so please, kindly do me a favor. | A. Past passive voice, present perfect |
| 2. Ever since the first hand-held mobile phone was presented by Motorola in 1973, this handy gadget has firmly set itself in the hands of almost every American teenager, adult and since recently, even children. | B. Simple present |
| 3. And we are not talking about the latest applications you have purchased to upgrade your favorite time-killer, but rather using the phone for the purpose it had been initially intended for. | C. Future - promise |
| 4. Scientists estimate that two thirds of the world's population is in fact prone to this psychological disorder. | D. Modal |
| 5. Except that, at some point, you might find yourself controlled by the device and desperately scared to take a step without it. | E. Present continuous, present perfect, past perfect passive |

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct verb tenses in this excerpt taken from Steve Job's speech. Then listen and check the answers.

And 17 years later (a) (go) to college. But I (b) (choose) a college naively

that was almost as expensive as Stanford, and all of my working-class parents' savings were being spent on my college

tuition. After six months, (c) (see) the value in it. I had no idea what I wanted to do with my life and no idea how college (d) (go) to help me figure it out. And here I was spending all of the money my parents (e) (save) their entire life. So I decided to drop out and trust that it (work) all out OK. It was pretty scary at the time, but looking back it was one of the best decisions I ever made.

The minute (f) (drop) out I could stop taking the required classes that didn't interest me, and begin dropping in on the ones that looked far more interesting.

It wasn't all romantic. I didn't have a dorm room, (g) (step) on the floor in friends' rooms, I returned coke bottles for the \$0.05 deposits to buy (h) (walk) the 7 miles across food with, and I

town every Sunday night to get one good meal a week at the Hare Krishna temple. I loved it. And much of what I

stumbled into by following my curiosity and intuition turned out to be priceless later on.

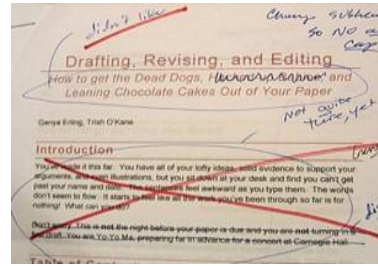
Let me give you one example: Reed College at that time (i) (offer) perhaps the best calligraphy instruction in the country. Throughout the campus every poster, every label on every drawer, was beautifully hand calligraphed. Because (j) (drop out) and didn't have to take the normal classes, I decided to take a calligraphy class to learn how to do this. I learned about serif and san serif typefaces, about varying the amount of space between different letter combinations, about what makes great typography great. It was beautiful, historical, artistically subtle in a way that science can't capture, and I found it

fascinating...<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gO6cFMRqXqU> accessed March 1 2017

LOOK BACK AND BEYOND

HANDS-ON

Considering the useful tips you have learned so far on making a speech, it's time to prepare your own! Read the following guidelines:



<http://www.williamcronon.net/researching/writing.htm>

1. Pre-writing: First, think of the topic you are going to present to the class. Take into consideration if the subject is interesting to your audience and not too technical.
2. Drafting: start writing your speech bearing in mind the different sections learned previously. Pay special attention to linking words so your text is clear and organized. As you draft your speech, keep in mind that you will need visual aids.
3. Revising: Reread your speech to check if it is clear.
4. Editing: Deliver your speech to your teacher to be checked. Edit and proofread it.
5. Rehearsing: Practice reading out loud your speech several times. Time yourself.
6. Presenting: present your speech to your teacher and classmates. Using visual aids (such as Prezi or power point slides) is highly recommended.

goo.gl/x9f4fucontent_copy short URL

LOOK CRITICALLY

How do you feel about assessing and being assessed by your peers? Does peer assessment always lead to improvement? How open are you to peer assessment?

Peer assessment is an inherent part of academic life. So you are going to evaluate your classmates' speeches and be evaluated by them. Use the form below.

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**Module Breakthrough | unit 1 |
Academic World**

Speech:

Speaker:

Have you found the topic interesting? Yes No

How much have you understood from the speech? (1 = very little; 5 = a lot)

1 2 3 4 5

Write 2 or 3 things you learned about the topic presented:

Based on this speech, would you like to learn more about the topic?

Yes No

Have the visual aids helped you understand the speech?

Yes No

Write your opinion about the speech:

Give the speech a grade: Very Good Good Weak

Give the speaker a suggestion s/he can use next time to improve her/his presentation:

EXPLORE IT!

Online resources

http://mcnair.ucsb.edu/documents/HowtoCreateaResearchPresentation_000.pdf

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1857815/>

<http://www.english-at-home.com/business/vocabulary-and-phrases-for-making-presentations/>

[vocabulary-and-phrases-for-making-presentations/](http://www.english-at-home.com/business/vocabulary-and-phrases-for-making-presentations/)

Grammar

<http://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/>

http://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/grammar.php

<http://www.learnenglishfeelgood.com/esl-english-grammar-exercises.html>

Pronunciation

<http://www.englishmedialab.com/pronunciation/vowelvideo.html>