

Зміст

З досвіду роботи Т.Є. Савінкова

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З досвіду роботи О.П. Кропачової

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Передмова

Клуб «Дебати» в ліцеї при ЖДТУ створено у 1997р. з метою запровадження програми «Дебати». Координатором роботи клубу є заступник директора ліцею, вчитель англійської мови, тренер англомовних дебатних команд Савінков Т.Є.

Мета програми:

- сприяти розвитку громадянського суспільства;
- розвивати логічне та критичне мислення учнів, навички ораторського мистецтва;
- вдосконалювати рівень володіння мовою;
- виховувати толерантність учасників щодо думок опонентів.

Дебати сприяють вирішенню наступних завдань:

- навчають учасників знаходити переваги та недоліки кожної з думок опонентів, логічно, а не емоційно пояснювати власні судження;
- заохочують до спілкування на актуальні теми сьогодення;
- виховують толерантність та повагу до думок інших;
- сприяють становленню покоління обізнаних громадян, здатних жити у відкритому суспільстві;
- розвивають усне мовлення учнів, підвищуючи загальний рівень їх ерудиції.

Учасники програми навчаються:

- викладати свою точку зору;
- підтримувати свою позицію аргументами та прикладами;
- підбивати підсумок усієї дискусії;
- проводити пошук та обробку необхідної інформації;
- працювати в команді.

"Do many teenagers work nowadays? What are the positive benefits of students employment and the arguments against teenagers work? What are typical jobs for teenagers? What do adults and students think about working teens? One could get answers to all these questions watching exciting debates between students of Zhytomyr City Lyceum and State University on March 31.

The opponents mastered the art of expressing and defending their opinions debating the topic "Teenagers should have jobs while they are still students".

The debaters developed valuable skills of effective communication, gained experience in public speaking, became good friends.

We hope that our debates with students of the university will become a good tradition. Let's debate together!"

Taras Savinkov

Part II

Збірник зразків завдань для проведення дебатів на уроках та в позаурочній навчальній діяльності

DEBATE 1

AN INTRODUCTION GAME. GETTING TO KNOW YOU

How well do you know your classmates? Play this game and get to know them better.

Step one. Find a partner. Tell each other about your hobbies and interests.

(Time: three minutes each)

Step two. Then form a group of four with another pair of partners. Each member of the group introduces his (her) partner to the others and tells them something about his (her) hobbies and interests.

(Time: two minutes each)

Repeat steps one and two with new partners.

Questions you must answer:

You and your family

Name?

Age? Birthday?

Where do you live now?

Other questions:

Where have you lived before?

Why have you moved to this place?

Father's occupation?

Mother's occupation?

Brothers and sisters?

You and your school

What subjects do you like?

What subjects don't you like?

Other questions:

What do you think of the school (buildings, teachers, pupils, rules, homework)?

Is it easy or hard to change schools?

You and your spare time

Have you got any hobbies?

How much time do you spend on your hobbies?

DEBATE 2

INTERESTING JOBS

Tell. Ask. Discuss.

Try to use the following:

I am afraid it is so.

Not likely.

Sorry, (I'm afraid) I don't know.

1. Do you know what kind of work your parents do?
What can you say about it? Do you want to follow your father's or your mother's profession? Why? Have you decided to choose a different profession? Why?
2. What profession may a schoolgirl choose after finishing school if she always helps younger pupils at games or lessons? Do you think she would like to be a teacher? Explain why you think so.
3. You will do a great thing if you decide now what to do after you finish school. As an English proverb goes, "A good beginning is half the battle."
Discuss what will be your main task at school till you leave it. (To learn the subjects in the school programme; to read about the future trade; to try to get professional training at a factory (on a collective farm); to take an active part in school life.)
4. Tell your classmate what you would or would not like to be some day: a shoemaker, a turner, a pilot, a teacher, a tractor driver, a builder, a fitter, a dress-maker, an engineer. Why?
5. An English proverb says, "A bad workman always blames his tools."

Give example showing how and why some pupils “blame their tools”. What would you advise them to do?

(To get more practice in doing things; to try to do well what they have to do; to learn how to use different tools; to ask other people to show them how to do something.)

6. Here is another English proverb: “Who likes not his business his business likes not him.”
How do you understand this proverb? Does it mean that all jobs should be taken seriously? How does one learn to love a profession? Should you improve your profession skill and work well?

DEBATE 3

FAMOUS ANIMALS AND PETS

Tell. Ask. Discuss.

Try to use the following:

**I don't doubt it.
I'll think it over.
I object to it.**

1. Who is the hero of an old story. Tell any other stories you may know about famous animals.
2. An animal that is kept at home is a pet. Cows, sheep and pigs are domestic animals, they are kept by man. Describe your pets and domestic animals if you have any. Why does your family keep them? How do you take care of them? Which pet do you think is the most friendly?
3. The keeping of pets is quite popular now. When the subject of animals comes up in conversation, everyone usually has something to say. Ask your partner what he thinks about keeping pets and tell him what you think.

(Animals must live with other animals, not with people; we must not keep large animals in our flats; today many people live too far from nature, its forests and rivers; we are part of the animal kingdom and of the world around us; it is natural for man to take care of animals, to study them and to be friends with them; some people are ready to pay a lot of money for a pet which is only a living toy for them.)

4. Speak about the regular TV programme about the animal kingdom and its usefulness.

(See (don't see) the programme regularly; explains how to protect "our lesser brothers"; gives a lot of facts about animals; helps to understand better that man is part of animal kingdom; a knowledge of the animal kingdom is an important part of education.)

THE ANIMALS OF YOUR REGION, ANIMAL DAY

Tell. Ask. Discuss.

Try to use the following:

I should think so!
I've no idea.
Most likely.

1. Speak about the animals of your region (or republic). Say whether they are beautiful, big, little, strong, dangerous. Do any of the animals where you live attack people? Do people catch or kill any of these animals?
2. Describe Animal Day in your school. Say what you do before that day (for example, do you make bird's houses?) and how you help birds in winter. What do you do for birds in cold season?
3. You know, of course, that there is Animal Theatre (circus).
Discuss the usefulness of this theatre.

(Develops humanism in young people; helps to join man and nature; teaches children to understand nature and protect it; shows that man and animals can understand each other and become friends.)

4. One day in April, a girl heard a flock (a large group) of birds flying in the sky and looked up. In what direction were they flying? When will this girl see flocks of birds flying in the opposite direction?

DEBATE 4

IF YOU WANT TO HAVE A FREIND

1. Read the following text which will help you to discuss what real friendship is.

If You Want to Have a Freind...

Let us suppose that everybody here in this group has a good friend. Friendship between two people grows when they do something useful together and when they have the same interests. Their friendship is still better if they understand each other well.

Do you remember the English proverb "The friend in need is a friend indeed"? We agreed that you cannot live without friends, that real friends are always ready to help each other. Let us also agree that the real friendship is possible only when people respect and trust each other.

So you can see that friendship between two people is a very great thing. As English people say, "A good friend is as the sun in winter." A good proverb, isn't it? A real friend makes your life happier and more interesting. He is dear to you and you want your friendship to last for a very long time.

Well, there are some other English proverbs about friendship and friends. Take, for example, this one: "A friend is easier lost than found." What does it mean? It means that it is difficult to find a good friend. You may lose a friend quickly if you do something wrong. Always think how to keep friendship.

And there is another thing which is no less important: if you want to have a friend, you have to be good friends yourselves.

II. Discuss the reading.

1. When does friendship grow between two people?
2. When is real friendship possible? What is real friendship in your opinion?
3. What does the proverb "A friend is easier lost than found" mean?
4. Have you a real friend? What do you do together?
5. What books about friendship have you read?
6. Did you like them? Why?

III. Tell. Ask. Discuss.

Try to use the following:

That's true.
Isn't it?
I believe so.
Yes, certainly.
I don't think you're right.
Perhaps.

1. An English proverb says, "A friend to everybody is a friend to nobody."
2. During a discussion about friendship a girl said, "Her friendship means a lot to me."
Ask each other what the girl wanted to say about her friend.
(She was an old friend of hers; their friendship lasted very long; she was older and knew many important things; she could advise her younger friend on what to do; she helped her to decide correctly in difficult situations.)
3. Your friend said in a conversation with you, "I'm prepared to help you if you want me to."
Speak about the way your friend could help you.
(Help me do my homework; with my work in the garden; get an interesting book; carry paper and metal to school; draw a placard.)

4. Discuss: a) what we must do not to make mistakes in choosing friends; b) whether it's always right to part from your friend if you learn something unpleasant about him or her; c) whether it is possible not to trust people if you've made a mistake in choosing your friend.

DEBATE 5

FRIENDSHIP AND COMRADESHIP

1. Read the text which will help you to discuss friendship and comradeship.

Friendship Is a Very Great Thing

Do you remember the English proverbs about friendship which you have discussed already? Here they are: "A friend in need is a friend indeed," "A good friend is as the sun in winter," "A friend is easier lost than found," "A friend to everybody is a friend to nobody."

Friendship is a very great thing and that's why people of all countries have so many proverbs about it. As you do not know all English proverbs about friends and friendship, here are some more. Take, for example, this one: "A friend is never known till a man has need."

What does it mean? It means that the best friend is the one who helps you when you are really in need of help. You know your real friends when you are in a difficult situation.

The second proverb is: "A friend is not so soon gotten as lost." The meaning of this proverb is that it takes a long time to become really friendly with somebody. But there are many ways of quickly losing a friend if you do something wrong. So you must try to keep a friendship.

Another English proverb is: "Before you make a friend, eat a bushel of salt with him." Of course, you need not eat much salt to become good friends but you must know your friend very well. If you help each other and do useful and important things together, your friendship will last for a very long time.

The words 'friendship' and 'comradeship' are very close to each other in meaning. Friends and comrades may have the same interests, they understand, help, respect and trust each other.

II. Discuss the reading.

1. What English proverbs about friendship do you remember?
2. In what way can you learn to know your real friends?
3. How long have you known your best friend? What sort of a girl (boy) is she (he)?
4. Have you ever helped someone with his school work? Have those pupils become your comrades (friends)?
5. What will you do if a boy (girl) comes up to you and says, "I would like you to be friends with me"?

III. Tell. Ask. Discuss.

Try to use the following:

**Very likely.
I'm (not) sure (of it).
I wish I knew.**

1. An English proverb says, "When a friend asks, there is no tomorrow."
You will certainly do everything for your friend or comrade when he is in need of help. What are the situations in which help must be given as soon as it is asked for?
(When something cannot be done without outside help; when it is impossible to put off a job till tomorrow; when the interests of the collective come first; when you promised to do something.)
2. One of your classmates said, "My friend and I go about everywhere together."
What else must they do to be good friends?

(To understand and trust each other; to take part in useful activities.)

3. The author of a children's book writes about a schoolboy who always looked after his own interests and so nobody wanted to be friends with him.

Discuss how that boy could be helped.

(By giving him a book about those who worked and fought for the people; by trying to make him more active in school life; by giving him examples of how he can be useful to the collective.)

DEBATE 6

DISCIPLINE AND WHAT SCHOOLCHILDREN CAN DO THEMSELVES

- 1. Read the following text which will help you to take an active part in discussions about what schoolchildren can do themselves.***

If You Want a Thing Well Done

English proverbs may be very useful to begin a discussion, and today we shall discuss whether you can learn to do everything yourselves. There is an English proverb which says, "If you want a thing well done, do it yourself." You certainly understand it. It's always very pleasant to do everything yourselves.

So what can schoolchildren do themselves.

First of all, your parents should not do what you can do. It's a little early for eighthformers to drive a car or to make a full dinner for the family. But you can help by washing the dishes, sweeping the floors and cleaning the rooms. A boy can try to make something in the home workshop. A girl can try to make a dress for herself or for her sister.

It's very important to want to know how to do necessary and useful things. There are many boys and girls who can show you a lot of things they have made with their own hands. They can do almost everything.

You may remember an old English proverb: "Jack of all trades and master of none." It means that he who works at many