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1. PH N M U

1.1. Lí do ch n tài:

Nghe, Nói, c, Vi t g n nh là nh ng khía c nh quan tr ng nh t c a t t c các ngôn ng . Ti ng Anh c ng v y. Tuy nhiên trong b n k n ng ó thì ch có k n ng Nói là yêu c u ph i thành th o nh t khi h c Ti ng Anh. M t i u r t bình th ng khi t t c chúng ta u th y h c nói tr c khi chúng b t u h c c và vi t. Vì v y không ph i ng u nhiên mà ng i ta l i s p x p th t t nhiên là: Nghe, Nói, c, Vi t.

c và nghe thì ng i h c ph i luy n t p và làm quen nhi u. Theo c m t ngo i ng không liên quan gì nh quan ni m thì nói n vi c b n thông minh bao nhiều. M i ng i u có th nói b t c ngôn ng nào, ít nh t là m t ngôn ng , n c m b n nghe và nói ngôn ng c a b n ngay l p t c. Tuy nhiên, n u ó là m t ngo i ng khác thì nói c m t cách l u loát và thành tho b n phi tho hành nó thong xuyên. B n so chú ý thoy r ng nhi u ng i nói Ti ng Anh gi i là nh ng ng i h c m t tr nói Ti ng Anh. H có th nói Ti ng Anh không ph i ch vì h ã n m t ng nói Ti ng Anh mà lí do chính là h ã s ng trong m t môi tr ng mà ó Ti ng Anh lúc nào c ng cs d ng b i nh ng ng i xung quanh. B n không c n ph i i âu ó tr thành m t ng i nói Ti ng Anh gi i. B n ch c n làm cho b n c bao ph b i Ti ng Anh. Hi u c i u ó, nh ng giáo viên d y Ti ng Anh có th c i thi n k n ng nói Ti ng Anh cho h c sinh c a mình.

Hi n nay Ti ng Anh là công c giao ti p quan tr ng trong vi c hòa nh p v i c ng ng qu c t và khu v c, ti p c n nh ng công ngh thông tin, v n hóa xã h i, c ng nh các s ki n chính tr trên toàn th gi i. t n c ta ang trên ng i m i, nên vi c bi t và giao ti p c ngo i ng này ang là òi h i u tiên trong m i l nh v c c a cu c s ng.

1.2. M c ích nghiên c u:

Nhu c u s d ng Ti ng Anh ngày càng nhi u khi ngày càng ông b n tr mu n th s c h c t p, du l ch, kinh doanh ...v i ng i n c ngoài. Tuy nhiên có m t th c t áng bu n ó là nh ng ng i h c Ti ng Anh Vi t Nam l i không th giao ti p v i ng i n c ngoài khi h g p cho dù h ã c h c Ti ng Anh trong m t kho ng th i gian khá lâu.(t b c Tiêu h c cho n i h c). H c sinh nh ng vùng xa trung tâm các thành ph công nghi p nh Hà N i, H Chí Minh, à N ng không th àm tho i nh ng câu giao ti p hàng ngày cho dù các em ã t t nghi p THCS, THPT và th m chí c nh ng sinh viên i h c.

Chính th c t ó, trong n m h c 2012- 2013 k n ng Nói ã c a vào kì thi h c sinh gi i Qu c gia. u n m h c 2013- 2014, trên t t c các t nh thành c a c n c nói chung, c ng nh k Nông nói riêng, ã a vào d y thí i m môn Ti ng Anh i m i theo chu n Châu Âu. i u c bi t là khi t ch c thi tuy n ch n h c sinh l p 10 môn Ti ng Anh, ho c vào l p h c sách thí i m c a ch ng trình l p 6, ngoài nh ng k n ng truy n th ng nh Nghe, c, Vi t nh tr c ây, nh ng n m g n ây t t c các h c sinh u ph i tham d kì thì Nói. Tuy nhiên h u h t t t c các h c sinh u ch a t yêu c u ph n thi nói trong khi i m thi vi t c a các em khá cao.

T th c tr ng ó, t t c các giáo viên d y môn Ti ng Anh THCS nh n th y r ng vi c d y và rèn luy n cho h c sinh nói Ti ng Anh ang là m t trong nh ng yêu c u c p thi t nh t.Giáo viên Ti ng Anh THCS ph i là ng i ch u trách nhi m xây nên n n móng v ng ch c cho h c sinh, giúp các em coi vi c giao ti p Ti ng Anh v i ng i khác là òi h i tr c tiên khi h c Ti ng Anh.

K t qu c a vi c d y Ti ng Anh là sau m t quá trình h c, h c sinh ph i nói c Ti ng Anh, có th giao ti p c m t cách c b n nh t trong cu c s ng hàng ngày.

C p h c THCS là th i i m l a tu i phù h p nh t hình thành và phát tri n k n ng Nói ngo i ng .

1.3. i t ng nghiên c u:

Vi c hình thành và rèn luy n k n ng nói Ti ng Anh cho h c sinh thành

th o và có th giao ti p c phù h p nh t là khi các em m i b c vào b c trung h c c s . B i c p h c này chính là c p h c b n l các em có th ti n xa h n n a. Ph m vi tôi áp d ng tài này là ch ng trình Ti ng Anh 7. Ch ng trình Ti ng Anh 7 là m t s k t n i c a ch ng trình c b n c a l p 6 và s phát trì n sâu r ng h n ch ng trình l p 8, 9.

i t ng nghiên c u c a tài này là nh ng h c sinh ang h c môn Ti ng Anh l p 7- nh ng h c sinh ch a có ki n th c sâu và r ng trong Ti ng Anh, ch a c hình thành k n ng nói m t cách nhu n nhuy n . Các em c ng ang tu i ang r t ngây th , r t thích thú và hào h ng khi c tham gia vào các ho t ng nói, ho t ng óng vaiVì c hình thành k n ng nói m t cách có h th ng t ch ng trình h c này là khá h p lí.

Ch ng trình Ti ng Anh THCS u phân ph i các các m u h i tho i có s ph ng pháp óng vai u có c Ti ng Anh 6, 7, 8 nh ng các o n h i tho i òi h i s sáng t o và tính ch ng và quy t nh c a ng i h c l i a s n m trong Ti ng Anh 7 nên tôi quy t nh áp d ng nghiên c u c a mình cho m t s bài trong ch ng trình Ti ng Anh 7 ki m nghi m hi u qu c a ph ng pháp này.

1.4. Ph ng pháp nghiên c u:

Khác v i ch ng trình d y k n ng nói Ti ng Anh 8, 9 là có các ch nói tr c, vi c c a giáo viên là ph i áp d ng các b c d y, các ph ng pháp h p lí nh t m b o c yêu c u c a bài nói ó, còn trong ch ng trình Ti ng Anh 7, giáo viên ph i "tính toán" và d y nói cho h c sinh nh ng ch th ng nh t và ph i th t g n g i v i cu c s ng hàng ngày c a các em thông qua các ch c a bài h c.

Vid:

- +) Khi d y v Personal Information h c sinh ph i nói v t t c thông tin v b n thân nh tên, tên m, h , ngày sinh, a ch , s i n tho i...v..v....
- +) Khi d y v ch "At home" h c sinh ph i gi i thi u c m t cách c b n v ngôi nhà c a mình có bao nhiều phòng, m i phòng có nh ng th gì, gi i thi u v nh ng ng i thân

i m m i trong vi c d y nói trong ch ng trình Anh 7 là giáo viên không có m t ti t dành cho k n ng nói c th mà h u nh giáo viên ph i bi t l ng ghép vào bài h c. Ph n l n vi c d y k n ng nói cho h c sinh ch c v n d ng trong ph n Warm Up ho c ph n Production c a bài d y k n ng Nghe ho c c.

1.5. Gi i h n ph m vi nghiên c u:

ng trình Ti ng Anh 7 là m t ch ng trình khá ph c t p và khó ving idybil chong trình Ting Anh 7 làm tsktnic achong trình Ti ng Anh 6 nh ng m c khó c a nó không ph i n m ki n th c bài d y mà s không rành m ch trong yêu c u rèn luy n k n ng n v bài h c. Khác v i ch ng trình Ti ng Anh 8, 9, ch ng trình Ti ng Anh 7 không phân bi t k n ng Nghe, Nói, c, Vi t m t cách rõ ràng, c bi t là yêu c u c a ph n luy n k n ng nói và vi t là h u nh không có. Vì th nên ngoài m c ích, yêu c u c a bài d y giáo viên ph i linh ng 1 ng ghép hình thành và phát tri n cho h c sinh nh ng k n ng này, c bi t là k n ng nói, các em có th 1 y à ti p t c tham gia vào các bài nói ph c t p h n trong ch ng trình Ti ng Anh 8,9.

tài này tôi áp d ng cho h c sinh l p 7 c a tr ng THCS Nguy n T t Thành- n i tôi ang tr c ti p gi ng d y. Tôi mu n áp d ng nh ng pháp này hình thành và t o thói quen s d ng ti ng Anh h ng ngày cho các em

Qua tài này tôi mu n trao kinh nghi m vi c hình thành k n ng nói v i các ng nghi p các n v tr ng khác có th hoàn thi n nh ng bài d y môn Ti ng Anh 7 m t cách hi u qu nh t, sinh ng nh t và áp ng c yêu c u c a th i i ng d ng Ngo i Ng hi n nay m t cách cao nh t.

2. PH NN I DUNG

2.1. C s lí lu nc av n

a s nh ng giáo viên d y Ti ng Anh u nh n th y crng nh ng ih c Ting Anh d ng nh luôn phân làm hai c p : nh ng ng ir t thích thú v i vi c h c ngo i ng và hay nói ngo i ng , h luôn t o cho mình s ng trong Ti ng Anh thông qua vi c nghe nh c n c ngoài, sách nghiên c u b ng Ti ng Anh. Bên c nh ó có nh ng ng i không h ng thú, hay quên ... d n d n h s không thích môn h c này. ó là khó kh n l n nh t c a ng i giáo viên gi ng d y ngo i ng nh Ti ng Anh – giáo viên d y THCS- n c thang quan trong trong vi c b c u hình thành k n ng cho các em. Các k n ng ng i h c ph i t c ó là Nghe, Nói, Vi t và v n ng pháp ch c ch n. Trong các k n ng ó thì k n ng nghe và nói là k n ng khó nh t và quan tr ng nh t trong yêu c u giao ti p c a ti ng n c ngoài. S khó kh n c a k n ng này m t ph n c ng do y u t ch quan c a ng i h c, có th ó chính là s n m b t các cách th c ti p c n c a k n ng nghe và nói c a ng i h c còn ch m c ng có th ó chính là do s thi u t tin và s nhút nhát c a ng i nói vì tâm lí "s sai".

Vai trò c a ng i giáo viên trong các bài d y quy t nh thành công r t l n trong vi c hình thành k n ng cho h c sinh. Ng i giáo viên luôn luôn ph i là m t ng i "ngh s " trên l p h c làm cho h c sinh h ng thú và yêu thích môn h c c a mình. Trong m i gi h c, h c sinh sôi n i, m nh d n, th hi n b n thân và s sáng t o c a mình chính là s thành công trong vi c hình thành các k n ng c a môn Ti ng Anh, c bi t là kh n ng h i- áp, nói chuy n b ng Ti ng Anh. Giáo viên ph i tìm các ph ng pháp các em c tham gia luy n nói cùng th y cô, cùng b n bè nh ng c u trúc m i, nh ng t ng m i.

áp ng nhu c u i m i ph ng pháp d y h c, Lu t Giáo D c 2005 (i u 5) qui nh: "Ph ng pháp giáo d c ph i phát huy c tính tích c c,

t giác, ch ng, t duy sáng t o c a ng i h c, b i d ng cho ng i h c n ng l c t h c, kh n ng th c hành, lòng say mê h c t p và ý chí v n lên. Ch ng trình ph thông ban hành kèm theo quy t nh s 16/2006 /Q –GD T ngày 5/5/2006 c a B tr ng B Giáo d c và ào t o c ng ã nêu: " Ph i phát huy tính tích c c, t giác, ch ng, sáng t o c a h c sinh, phù h p v i c tr ng môn h c, c i m i t ng h c sinh, i u ki n c a t ng l p h c, b i d ng cho h c sinh ph ng pháp t h c, kh n ng h p tác, rèn luy n k n ng v n d ng ki n th c vào th c ti n, tác ng n tình c m, em l i ni m vui h ng thú và trách nhi m h c t p cho h c sinh."

Vì v y, vi c khuy n khích h c sinh tham gia nói thông quan vi c óng vai trong các o n h i tho i là m t trong nh ng cách phù h p nh t v a t o h ng thú cho h c sinh, l i v a giúp các em ti p nh n nh ng ki n th c v a c h c các em có th nh t t h n, ng th i l i t o cho các em ph n x ngôn ng trong giao ti p.

Là m t giáo viên gi ng d y t i m t ngôi tr ng n m xa trung tâm huy n tôi nh n th y c h i giao ti p Ti ng Anh c a h c sinh ây là r t h n ch. Nh ng h c sinh thành ph ,th tr n ho c các h c sinh trung tâm l n có các c h i giao ti p c v i ng i n c ngoài nhi u nên vi c giao ti p c a các em r t t t. Nh ng h c sinh c a tr ng tôi nói riêng và h u h t các tr ng

k Nông nói chung dù ki n th c ng pháp không thua kém gì h c sinh thành ph 1 n nh ng khi g p ng i n c ngoài các em không th giao ti p c v i h dù là các tình hu ng n gi n trong cu c s ng.

H th ng sách giáo khoa t kh i 6 t i kh i 9 m i theo s i m i c a B giáo d c u t o ra các cách ti p c n v i các tình hu ng h i tho i v i các tình hu ng hay g p ngoài cu c s ng, nh ng sau khi hoàn thành ch ng trình h c a s h c sinh ch a th c hành giao ti p c. Qua kinh nghi m d y h c ch ng trình Ti ng Anh 7 m t vài n m trong khuôn kh bài vi t này tôi xin c p n v n : "Hình thành thối quen và rèn k n ng nối Ti ng Anh cho

c p n v n : "Hinh thanh thoi quen va ren k n ng noi 1i ng Anh cho h c sinh l p 7 "

2.2. Th c tr ng v n :

Khi luy n nói cho h c sinh l p 7 tôi g p ph i nh ng khó kh n và thu n l i nh sau:

1. Thu nl i:

- L a tu i h c sinh l p7 là l a tu i còn nh , r t h n nhiên, thích tham gia vào
 b t c ho t ng nào trong gi h c mà giáo viên yêu c u, thích c khen,
 c ch m i m và thích óng vai trong các bài luy n nói.
- Hi n nay công ngh thông tin t ng i phát tri n Vi t Nam và ã len l i c nh ng vùng sâu vùng xa, h u h t h c sinh u d dàng ti p c n v i máy tính, m ng Internet, qua phim nh, i n tho i thông minh, TV v i các ch ng trình tr c ti p, các ch ng trình gi i trí a d ng, các em h u nh r t thích nghe và hâm m m t vài ban nh c qu c t , m t s cu c thi ti ng anh..., i u ó t o cho các em d dàng h n trongti p c n v i môi tr ng ngo i ng .

2. Khó kh n:

- Trong m i l p có nhi u i t ng h c sinh khác nhau mà ph n ông là h c sinh h c trung bình ho c y u v môn Ti ng Anh.
- Ho t ng luy n nói trong ch ng trình Ti ng Anh 7 th ng c th c hi n theo c p, nhóm nên l p d n ào, m t tr t t nên d nh h ng n các l p xung quanh.
- Trong khi d y k n ng nói giáo viên khó có th bao quát c toàn th h c sinh nên ây chính là c h i c a nh ng em l i h c nói chuy n b ng Ti ng Vi t, ho c làm vi c riêng trong l p.
- Giáo viên không th phát hi n và s a h t l i cho các em. Do v y òi h i giáo viên ph i có các bi n pháp lôi cu n, ch ng sáng t o, có phong cách vui v , s d ng nhi u lo i hình bài t p khác nhau h c sinh tránh nhàm chán và h ng thú v i bài h c.

2.3. Các bi n pháp ã ti n hành gi i quy t v n :

a. Ph ng pháp t ch c th c hi n k n ng nói:

- Gi i thi u m c ích và cách luy n t p k n ng nói v i h c sinh. Nói có th luy n t p cá nhân ho c th c hành theo c p, nhóm. N u th c hành theo c p nhóm thì giáo viên ph i phân h c sinh khá, trung bình, y u trong m t nhóm

các em có th h tr c nhau.

- The chành nói phi có tính hetheng, liên tec, phi i teden khó.
- Tùy theo tình hu ng và yêu c u rèn luy n mà giáo viên c n chu n b nh ng hình th c rèn luy n phù h p v i nhi u i t ng h c sinh.
- Hình thành k n ng nói trong b t c ph n nào c a bài h c mà giáo viên có th s p x p c.
- Ph i khen th ng k p th i nh ng h c sinh ch m ch, ng viên nh ng h c sinh có s c g ng trong quá trình h c khích l tinh th n các em.









Nh ng hình nh cô và trò cùng luy n t p k n ng nói trong các ti t h c. <u>Ví d :</u>

- * *Ph n Warm Up*: Giáo viên có the rèn luy n cho các em nói chuy n v i giáo viên khi tr l i các câu h i giao ti p hàng ngày nh :
- +) Các câu h i v th i ti t (What's the weather like today? / Do you like this kind of weather? / What weather do you like ?...)
- +) Các câu h i v ngày tháng: What's the date today?
- +) Tình hình c a h c sinh: How are you today? / How do you feel now?
- +) H i v s s : Who's absent today?

- + What did you do yesterday?
- *) Ph n gi i thi u ng li u m i: (Presentation): Thông th ng giáo viên hay dùng các ph ng pháp gi i thi u ng c nh (Set the scene) và gi i thi u c u trúc m i qua các th thu t òi h c h c sinh ph i th c hành nói theo c p nh : Dialogue Build, Concept Checking, Rub out and Remember Dialogue.....
- *) *Ph n luy n t p (Practice):* Giáo viên ph i luôn tuân th ph ng châm " i t d n khó". ph n này giáo viên có th áp d ng các d ng bài t p nh là: Bài t p thay th (Substitution Drill), Promts/ Picture Cues, Dialogue Build hình thành và th c hành c cách nói c a h c sinh v nh ng ngôn ng và c u trúc các em v a h c.
- *) *Ph n nói t do (Production):* Giáo viên t o tình hu ng, ng c nh, ch h c sinh th c hành nói theo c p ho c nhóm. Giáo viên có th s d ng tranh nh trong ho c ngoài SGK ho c a ra các ch g n g i v i các em nh miêu t tr ng, nhà, b n bè, ng i thân.... Sao cho m b o yêu c u c a bài.

b. Nh ng i m c n l u ý khi d y nói cho h c sinh:

- Dy nói là to cho he sinh nh nge hi giao tipg ngivi ithe. Cho nên giáo viên en khuy n khích he sinh làm theo phong châm thonghim, phich p nh n viem elie a các em, không to cho he sinh áple, n t n ... Nhong iu ó dlàm nh hog n tâm lís nóic a he sinh.
- Trong gi luy n nói giáo viên luôn óng hai ch c n ng chính: m t là cung c p t li u, giúp và gi i áp nh ng v n khó v ng li u và ki n th c mà h c sinh g p ph i, hai là theo dõi, l ng nghe, ghi nh n l i c a h c sinh m c ph i trong quá trình th c hành s a tr c l p sau khi h c sinh nói xong nh ng h c sinh khác rút kinh nghi m.
- Giáo viên ph i s d ng t i a th i gian trên l p, t o m i c h i h c sinh s d ng ng li u ã c h c m t cách có ý ngh a, có hi u qu nh t.
- Ch n ch phát tri n phù h p v i l a tu i và mang tính th c t.
- Ngoài các bu i h c trên l p giáo viên có th yêu c u các em rèn luy n thêm nhà và th c hành th ng xuyên c bi t là có c h i g p ng i n c ngoài.

* M ts th thu ts d ng khi d y nói cho h c sinh:

(1) . Yes/ No question:

- Giáo viên a ra tiêu luy n t p.
- Giáo viên cung c p m t s t g i ý, ki n th c n n, giáo viên làm m u v i 1 h c sinh khá sau ó yêu c u h c sinh nói t do.

(2). Ask and Answer:

- H c sinh có th th c hành theo c p.
- N u th c hành theo nhóm thì nhóm tr ng ph i t câu h i các thành viên khác tr 1 i. (Trong trò Chain Game ho c Find Someone Who)
- Giáo viên có th m nh ng cu c thi: Các câu tr 1 i c tính i m d a trên chính xác v ngôn ng , c ng nh thông tin. Ho c giáo vên có th h i và các em tr 1 i câu h i trong m t l ng th i gian nh t nh, i m c a các em c tính d a trên s l ng câu h i các em tr 1 i c.

(3). Dialogue:

*) Dialogue Build:

- Giáo viên cho nh ng t c b n ho c tranh nh liên quan, yêu c u h c sinh xây d ng h i tho i r i th c hành nói theo c p.

*) Disappearing Dialogue:

, 11 0 0	
- H c sinh àm tho i theo v n b i	nã c xóa t (m i g ch là m t t)
<u>Ví d</u> : S1: How	house school?
S2: It2	·
- Khi ã th o thì giáo viên xóa h	t l i tho i ã vi t, trên b ng ch còn nh ng
nétgch, hc sinh t nói li li th	no im t cách y .
Ví d : S1:	?
S2:	·

(4) . Substitution Drill:

- Thay th li tho i hay v n ng pháp, t v ng ã h c b ng nh ng li tho i, v n ng pháp, t v ng m i.
- Giáo viên yêu c u l n l th c sinh nh c l i nh ng t, ng m i b n khác luy n t p theo ki u dây chuy n.
- Giáo viên có th dùng b ng t : vi t lên t bìa ho c poster r i gi nhanh cho

h c sinh quan sát. Yêu c u h c sinh thay th t ó vào v trí t ng ng trong m u câu t o thành câu m i.

(5) . Chain Drills:

- Giáo viên nêu ch c n luy n t p.
- Giáo viên b t u b ng vi c t m t câu h i cho m t h c sinh nào ó tr 1 i, h c sinh ó tr 1 i các câu h i c a giáo viên xong thì l i t câu h i cho h c sinh khác. H c sinh này l i ti p t c tr 1 i câu h i r i l i t câu h i cho ng i ti p theo....c th cho h t nhóm.
- Các câu h i có th theo m t ch chung nh ng có th không c n ph n phát tri n l i tho i li n ý.
- <u>Ví d</u>: Giáo viên nói: Today we are going to ask and answer about "Your favorite subjects". Students should make as many questions and answers as possible.
- T: How many subjects do you have at school, Quan?
- S1: There are 12. Can you tell me some subjects at school, Minh?
- S2: They are Math, Music, Physics, Art, English, Literature, History, etc. Huy, Do you like learning Math? Why?
- S3: Yes, beacause it's quite interesting. What's your favorite subject, Lan? S4: I like English best.

.

(6) . Picture Stories:

- Giáo viên s u t p các b tranh nh có n i dung phù h p v i ch ng trình ã h c ho c tóm t t l i m t bài h c ã h c b ng tranh.
- Giáo viên làm m u, s m vai trong truy n tranh, dùng g i ý tranh làm l i cho m t nhân v t. H c sinh quan sát và sau ó t p óng vai theo các nhân v t trong tranh.
- Giáo viên g i ý nh ng câu h i nh : +) What's happening in the Picture A?
 +) What's happening in the Picture B?
- Giáo viên yêu c u h c sinh s p x p l i theo úng trình t c a câu chuy n.
 T ó h c sinh nhìn tranh k l i n i dung câu chuy n.

- Giáo viên có the yêu c u he c sinh lep ghép tranh vei lei ke: Ghi lei ke vào các tem bìa ceng, xep tranh và lei ke len xen. Quae ó yêu ceu he c sinh quan sát tranh và ghép lei ke sao cho eúng tret teca tình tiet xey ra trong tranh, ceng là tret tec ghi lên tem bìae ó.

(7) Groupings:

- Giáo viên phân chia l p nhi u nhóm. Phát cho m i nhóm tr ng m t danh sách ghi tên các t ng theo ch i m. Nhi m v c a các b n là ph i b sung thêm các t ng cho m i ch i m ó.
- Nhóm tr ng là ng i i u khi n các thành viên trong nhóm tìm c càng nhi u t càng t t.

Vid: Rooms in the home

- +) Living room: The place where we often welcome our guests.
- +) Bedroom:.....
- +) Dinning room:.....
- +) Kitchen:,.....
- +) Bathroom:
- Trong ch ng trình Ti ng Anh 7 ho t ng nhóm khá ph bi n và hi u qu nh t ó là **Survey:**

Th ng ho t ng này c áp d ng vào cu i bài d y, giáo viên yêu c u h c sinh ng i theo nhóm hai bàn h i các thông tin giao ti p hàng ngày r i i n vào b ng.

<u>Ví d:</u> Sau khi h c v các môn h c a thích giáo viên yêu c u h c sinh h i và hoàn thành b ng sau.

Name	Favourite Subjects	Reasons
Lan	Math and English	Interesting, important
Tony	Music	Like singing
Mary	Physical Education	Relax, outside

S1: What's your favourite subjects? Why do you like it / them?

- S2: I like Math and English. Because they are very interesting and important.
- S3: I like Music because I like singing.
- S4. I like Physical Education because I feel relax and I can be outside.

(8) Characters:

- Trò ch i óng vai nh m c ng c nh ng hi u bi t c a h c sinh v ch c n ng c a m t c u trúc nào ó trong nh ng hoàn c nh t nhiên h n.
- Phân chia m i nhóm óng m t c nh theo ch giáo viên yêu c u.
- Ph ng pháp này r t hay c s d ng trong ch ng trình Ti ng Anh 7 vì nó r t phù h p v i n i dung ch ng trình này.

<u>Ví d:</u> Khi h c ti t A1, A4 c a Unit 1 (Back to school), giáo viên yêu c u 3 h c sinh óng vai 3 nhân v t trong o n h i tho i chào h i nhau sau m t kho ng th i gian lâu ngày không g p và gi i thi u ng i b n m i c a l p.

Minh: Hello, Nam.

Nam: Hi, Minh. Nice to see you again.

Minh: Nice to see you, too.

Nam: This is our new classmate. His name is Anh.

Minh: Nice to meet you, Anh.

Anh: Nice to meet you.

(9) Mapped Dialogue:

- Giáo viên gi i thi u ng c nh và yêu c u c a ho t ng.
- Giáo viên vi t m t vài t g i ý ho c m t vài hình nh lên b ng.
- Giáo viên trình bày h i tho i d a vào các t g i ý ho c hình v ó cùng v i h c sinh.
- Rèn luy n bài h i tho i cùng c 1 p. Giáo viên và c 1 p cùng trao i vai cho nhau.
- Cho h c sinh th c hành nói theo c p.

Teacher: Nguy n Th H nh

Ví d :



Linh

<i>What</i>	name?	>	\dots Linh.
old	?	>	12
What	do?	>	student.
у	our housesc	chool?>	about 1 kilometer.
Ноw	schoo	ol?>	bike.

(10) Discussion:

- Khi h c sinh có m t v n t v ng khá nhi u v m t ch nào ó, các em ã có m t s rèn luy n khá nhi u v k n ng nói giáo viên có th phân nhóm và yêu c u các em th o lu n v ch ó.

<u>Ví d</u>: Tell me how you take care of your teeth.

Group 1: Find out the things we should do.

S1: - Brush our teeth regularly.

S2: - Go to the dentist regularly.

S3: Replace your brush once a month.

S4: Eat soft things.

S5: Fill the cavity as soon as possible

Group 2: Find out the things we shouldn't do.

S1: Don't use an old toothbrush.

S2: Don't eat too much sweet.

S3: Don't smoke.

S4: Don't forget to brush teeth before going to bed.

S5: Don't eat unhealthy food.

c. M ts ti td y minh h a:

a s các n v bài d y (Unit) trong ch ng trình Ti ng Anh 7 thì vi c yêu c u h c sinh àm tho i theo c p, nhóm c yêu c u t i a, vi c h c sinh nói theo m t ch Topic ch a c yêu c u nhi u cho nên giáo viên ph i s

d ng các ph ng pháp luy n nói theo c p và nhóm th t sinh ng và hi u qu .

VÍ D 1:

UNIT 1: BACK TO SCHOOL (Period 6)

Lesson 5: B4- B7

*) Trong ti t d y này h c sinh ph i n m c c u trúc h i và tr 1 i v kho ng cách. Nên ngay t ph n Warm Up giáo viên ã ph i g i ý cho h c sinh nói v tên nh ng a i m mà các em ã h c ch ng trình Anh 6 các em có th thay th khi h i v các a i m khác nhau.

Trong ph n gi i thi u ng li u m i tôi dùng ph ng pháp Rub out and Remember Dialogue h c sinh luy n nói theo c p và ghi nh ngay c u trúc How far is it from?

ph n Production Tôi áp d ng ph ng pháp Survey yêu c u h c sinh ph ng v n nh ng b n trong nhóm c a mình nh ng thông tin cá nhân c n thi t (nhóm 4 h c sinh) r i i n vào v nh :

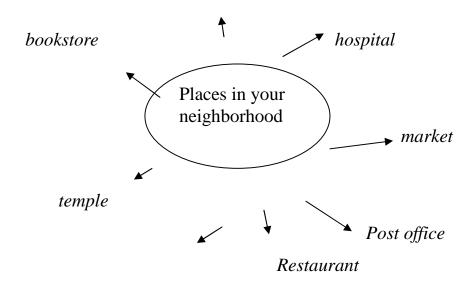
- 1. What's your full name?
- 2. Where do you live? / What's your address?
- 3. How far is it from your house to school?
- 4. How do you go to school?

N u còn th i gian tôi s yêu c u m t vài h c sinh nói v m t s ng i trong nhóm c a mình cho c 1 p bi t theo m u:

- *) Ti n trình bài d y c th :
- I) Warm Up: Brain Storming:

T: tells me places in your neighborhood as many as possible

- ask students tell the words, T writes on the board.
- ask ss to repeat all the words



II) Presentation:

1. Pre- Teach Vocabulary:

- bus stop (n): b n xe (visual)
- -far (n): xa (antonym)
- souvenir shop (n) c a hàng l u ni m (translation)
- distance (n) (translation)
- * Checking: R.O.R

2. Presentation Dialogue: Rub out and Remember Dialogue

- T prepares the Diaologue on the poster, asks ss to listen to the CD twice to fill in the gaps in the Dialogue.
- Call some pairs to Role play. Then call some ss to fill in the gaps.
- Underline the Model Sentences, then write them on the board.
- +) Set the scene:

Who are they?

-> They are Nam and Hoa.





What are they doing?

-> They are taking.

Look at their dialogue, listen to the CD then fill in the gaps in the Dialogue.

* <u>Dialogue:</u>

Nam: _(1)__ *do you live, Hoa ?*

Hoa: I live at 12 _(2)__ _(3)___ _(4)__ Street.

Nam: How (5)___ *is it* _(6)__ *your* _(7)__ *to school?*

Hoa: It's not far - about _(8)__ kilometer.

Nam: _(9)__ do you _(10)__ to _(11)__?

Hoa: I go to _(12)__ by _(13)__

- *) <u>Key:</u>
- 1. Where
- 2. Tran
- 3. Hung
- 4. Dao
- 5. far
- 6. From
- 7. house
- 8. one
- 9. *How*
- 10. go
- 11. school
- 12. school
- 13. Bike
- *) Model Sentences: 1. How far is it from your house to school?
 - -> It's not far, about one kilometer.
 - 2. How far is it from the market to the post office?
 - -> It's about 3 kilometers.
- +) *Form:*

- +) Meaning: Ask some students to translate the Model Sentences into VietNamese.
- +) Use: Ask and answer about the Distance.

III) Practice: Word Cue Drill

Use the pictures at Page 15(B5), ask ss to practise in pairs.

Example Exchange:

1) How far is it from your house to the market?

It's it about 3 kilometers.

IV) Production:

*Survey: Ask ss to work in groups ask information in the table and complete the table.

Name	Ngan	
Address		
Distance		
Transportation		

*) Retelling:

ASK SS to talk a	ibout one of their frie	enas in tne	ır group	o begin like this:
He's/She's	He/Si	he liv	es	It's
about	from her/ his ho	use to sch	ool. It's	quite far/ not far
from his / her	school, so he/she	go to sch	ool	(by bike / by
bus / on foot)				

IV) Homeworl	ζ.
--------------	----

.....

<u>VÍ D 2:</u>

UNIT 3: AT HOME

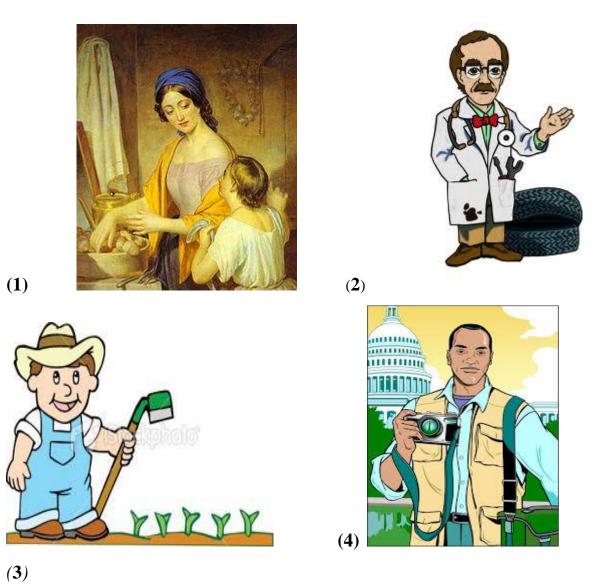
Lesson 4: B3 + B4

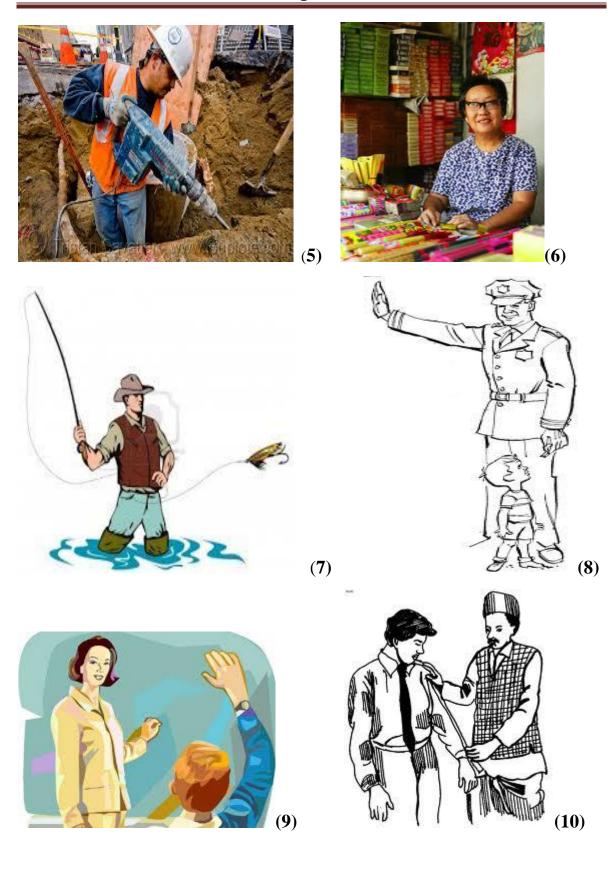
* Ti t d y này h c sinh ph i nghe và i n thông tin vào b ng v ba ng i Tom, Sussan, và Bill. N i dung bài nghe là v Tu i, Ngh nghi p và N i làm vi c. Yêu c u bài nghe khá n gi n nên trong ph n While- Listening và ph n Post- Listening tôi ã l ng ghép vào m t s hình th c luy n nói theo ch mà các em ang h c.

- +) Trong ph n While- Listening tôi yêu c u m t s h c sinh d a vào b ng thông tin mà các em v a nghe c Recall v Tom, Sussan và Bill.
- +) Trong ph n Post- Listening tôi yêu c u các em hoàn thành m t b ng thông

tin v các thành viên trong gia ình mình và d a vào \acute{o} các em s k v gia ình mình theo m u các em m i c nghe. G i các em g p v l i lên trình bày tr c l p.

- Ngay t ph n Warm Up u tiên tôi dùng m t s b c tranh v ngh nghi p ki m tra và b sung v n t v ng cho các em các em có th áp d ng ngay trong ph n Post.
- *) Ti n trình bài d y c th:
- I) Warm Up: Picture Drills
- Ask ss to come to the board and write the name of the jobs





Keys: 1. Housewife

2. Doctor

6. shopkeeper

7. fisherman

3. Farmer 8.policeman

4. journalist 9. teacher

5. Worker 10. Tailor

II) Pre-Listening:

Set the scene: We are going to listen about 3 people.

- Ask ss to look through the table T preapares on the poster and ask:

+) What will we hear about?

SS answer: Name, Age, Job, and Place of work

- Ask ss look and guess the information before listening.

Name	Age	Job	Place of work
Tom	26	teacher	A high school
Sussan	19	journalist	A magazine
Bill	20	nurse	In a hospital

<u>Recall</u>: Ask ss to look at the table and talk about Tom, Sussan and Bill <u>Example Exchange:</u>

- *) His name is Tom. He is twenty- six years old. He is a teacher at a high school.
- *) Her name is Sussan. She is 19 years old. She is a journalist. She writes for a magazine.
- *) His name is Bill. He is twenty. He is a nurse. He works in a hospital

III) Post listening: Talking

Ask ss to draw a table and write the information about the members in their family, then come to the board and talk.

Example Exchange:

Name	Age	Job	Place of work
My father	35	fisherman	in my hometown
My mothet	33	housewife	at home
My sister	15	Student	at a high school

My family has four members: my father, my mother, my sister and me. My father is a fisherman. He is 35. He works in my hometown. My mother is a housewife. She is 33 and she works at home. My sister and I are students at a high school in Nghi Xuan.

IV) Homework.

<u>VÍ D 3:</u> UNIT 8: PLACES

Lesson 1: A1-A3

*) Yêu c u c a ti t h c này là h c sinh ph i n m c hai c u trúc h i ng n m t a i m nào ó: Could you tell me how to get to the? /

Could you show me the way to the? Và bi t m t s cách ch ng c b n nh : +) Go straight ahead. --> Take the first street on the left / right.--->

It's opposite/beetween/on the left of.....

Trong ti t d y tôi \tilde{a} áp d ng m t th thu t h c sinh luy n nói nh :

- +) Trong ph n Presentation: tôi áp d ng Mapped Dialogue.
- +) Trong ph n Practice: Tôi yêu c u óng vai h i ng t i m t s a i m mà tôi ch nh tr c trong b n ph n A3 (trang 81- SGK).
- *) Ti n trình bài d y c th:
- I) Warm Up: Matching
- -Teacher prepares the Pictures at A1(Page 79) and some names of those places.
- Call some ss to come to the board and match.
- Let ss to read all those names again.

<u>Keys:</u> Picture a: National Bank of VietNam.

Picture b: Saint Paul Hospital

Picture c: Sofitel Metropole Hotel in Hanoi

Picture d: The Central Post Office

Picture e: Hanoi Raiway Station

Picture f: Dong Xuan Market

II) Presentation:

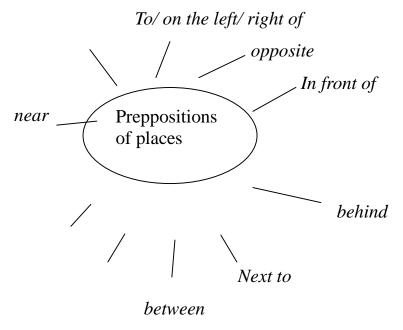
1. Pre- teach Vocabulary:

- Souvenir shop (n): c a hàng l u ni m (explanation)
- go straight ahead (v): i th ng (translation)
- take the fisrt/second street on the left/ right (v) r l i th nh t/ hai bên ph i/ trái (translation)

* Checking: R.O.R

2. Brainstorming:

- Ask ss to tell the preppositions of places as many as possible, then T writes them on the board.



3. Mapped Dialogue:

Set the scene: A tourist wants to go to the supermarket but he doesn't know the way. Lan will show him the way. Listen to their Dialogue.

*) *Dialogue*:

Tourist: Excuse me. ___(1)__ you __(2)__ me the __(3)___to the supermarket, please?

Lan: Ok. Go __(4)__ ahead. (5)___ the first _(6)___ on the right. The supermarket is in front of you.

Tourist: Thanks a lot.

Lan: You're welcome.

*) <u>Steps</u>:

- T prepares the Diaologue on the poster, ask ss to listen to the CD two times to fill in the gaps.
- Call some pairs to Role play. Then call some ss to fill in the gaps.
- Underline the Model Sentences, then write them on the board.

Keys: 1. Could

- 2. Show
- *3. Way*
- 4. straight
- 5.take
- 6.street

*) Model Sentences:

- 1. Could you show me the way to the supermarket, please?
- 2. Could you tell me how to get to the supermarket, please?
- -> Go staight ahead. Take the first street on the right. It is in front of you.

+) *Form:*

Could you show me the way to + the + Place?

Could you tell me how to get to + the + Place?

- +) Meaning: Ask some students to translate the Model Sentences into VietNamese.
- +) Use: Ask and answer how to get to somewhere.

III) Practice: Role Play

-Ask SS to use the map at A3 (page 81) to make a similar dialogue to ask and answer the way to the following places:

1.shoe store

2.sovenir shop

3.movie theater

4.bakery

5. Police station

Example Exchange:

- S1: Could you tell me how to get to the shoe store, please?
- S2. Ok. Go straight ahead. Take the first street on the right. It's opposite the supermarket.
- S1: Thanks a lot.
- S2: You're welcome.

IV) Homework.

2.4. K t qu t c:

Sau khi nghiên c u m t s ph ng pháp luy n nói nh ã trình bày nh trên tôi ã áp d ng vào r t nhi u ti t d y. Bên c nh ó tôi th ng xuyên ki m tra s n m b t và k t qu h c t p c a các em b ng các câu h i th ng ngày kh i ng cho các em tr c khi vào m t ti t h c m i. Th nh tho ng tôi l i khuy n khích h c sinh b ng nh ng con i m khi các em có th nói theo g i ý c a cô. Ch àm tho i v i h c sinh c ng ph i phù h p v i trình c a các em. Khi vào l p h c tôi luôn ra m t quy t c ó là "h n ch nói ti ng Vi t càng ít càng t t". Vào cu i h c kì I tôi ã t ch c m t cu c thi nói nh .

Tôi cho h c sinh b c th m các yêu c u nói r i ch m i m cho các em. Kh n ng nói so v i u n m ã t ng rõ r t.

- *) M ts câu h i b c th m nh sau:
- 1. Talk something about your family. (names/ age/ job...)
- 2. Talk something about your favorite activities at recess. (like / dislike. Why?
- 3. Answer my questions : (Giáo viên nêu câu h i h c sinh tr 1 i).

*K t qu ki m tra nói cu i kì nh sau:

L p	7 i m tr lên	5 - 6 i m	Ch a $t(d$ $i5)$
7A1	19/36 (52.6 %)	12/36 (33.3 %)	5/36 (13.8%)
7A2	16/34 (48 %)	12/34 (35 %)	6/34 (17%)

3. K TLU NVÀKI NNGH

3.1. K t lu n:

Vi chình thành k n ng nói và rèn cho các em luy n nói là m t nhi m v r t quan tr ng áp ng yêu c u i m i ph ng pháp d y h c môn Ti ng Anh. h c sinh có th ti p n i m t cách d dàng các ch ng trình h c ti p theo thì trách nhi m c a ng i giáo viên trong vi c hình thành k n ng nói cho các em không h nh . Công vi c d y h c ngo i ng cho h c sinh òi h i ng i giáo viên ph i luôn tìm tòi, sáng t o, t nâng cao b n thân theo k p s t ng tr ng c a xã h i. Tùy theo t ng i t ng, hoàn c nh và n ng l c c a h c sinh giáo viên ph i tìm tòi ph ng pháp phù h p nh t. D y Ti ng Anh ph i t c yêu c u t i thi u là: ph i àm tho i c Ti ng Anh. M i giáo viên

làm

c i u ó.

3.2. Ki n ngh:

s có m t bí quy t riêng c a mình

Trên ây tôi ã chia s m t vài ph ng pháp mà tôi ã s d ng trong vài n m qua trong ch ng trìnhTi ng Anh 7. Tôi mong nhà tr ng to i u ki n hnna h c sinh có môi tr ng luy n nói nhi u h n nh thành l p câu l c b nói ti ng Anh tr ng, các bu i giao l u v i ng i n c ngoài n u có th, các trò ch i t p th các em c phát huy h t kh n ng c a mình và t tin c ám ông. T ó t o cho các em ni m ham mê, thích h c và thích nói ti ng Anh th ng xuyên h n n a. Tôi c ng mong nh n c s góp ý, xây d ng và c trao i kinh nghi m gi ng d y v i các ng nghi p các n v khác ph ng pháp d y h c c a chúng ta ngày càng ti n b h n.

> Tôi xin chân thành c m n. Nam Dong, ngày 20 tháng 02 n m 2021 Tác gi

> > Nguy n Th H nh

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. The reason for choosing topic:

Listening, Speaking, Reading, and Writing are the most important aspects of all languages. The same goes for English. However, of the four skills, only the Speaking skill is the most proficient requirement when learning English. It is very common for all of us to see learning to speak before they start learning to read and write. So it is not by chance that the natural order is arranged: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing.

To read and listen, learners have to practice and get acquainted a lot. According to the concept, to speak a foreign language has nothing to do with how smart you are. Everyone can speak any language, at least one language, in your home country immediately hear and speak your language. However, if it is another foreign language, in order to speak fluently and fluently you must practice it regularly. You will notice that many good English speakers are learners at an English speaking school. They can speak English not only because they went to an English-speaking school but the main reason is that they have lived in an environment where English is always spoken by those around them. You don't have to go somewhere to become a good English speaker. You just need to get you covered with English. Understanding that, English teachers can improve their students' English speaking skills.

Currently, English is an important communication tool in integrating with the international and regional community, accessing information technology, social culture, as well as political events around the world. Our country is on the way of renovation, so knowing and communicating this foreign language is the first requirement in all areas of life.

1.2. Research purposes:

The need to use English more and more when more and more young people want to try their best to study, travel, do business ... with foreigners.

However, there is a sad fact that English learners in Vietnam cannot communicate with foreigners when they meet even though they have been studying English for a long time. (From Tieu study to University). Students living in areas far from the centers of industrial cities such as Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh, and Da Nang cannot have daily conversations even though they have graduated from high school, high school and even students. University. That is the fact, in the 2012-2013 school year speaking skills were introduced into the national excellent student exam. At the beginning of the school year 2013-2014, in all provinces of the country in general, as well as in Dak Nong in particular, the innovative English subject in accordance with European standards was piloted. The special thing is when organizing a test to select 10th grade students in English, or entering a pilot book class of the 6th grade program, in addition to traditional skills such as Listening, Reading, and Writing as before, in recent years. Here all students are expected to attend the Speaking period. However, most of the students did not pass the speaking test while their writing scores were quite high.

From that situation, all middle school English teachers realize that teaching and training English-speaking students is one of the most urgent requirements. The responsibility of building a solid foundation for students, helping them consider communicating in English with others as the first requirement when learning English.

The result of English teaching is that after a learning process, students must speak English, be able to communicate in the most basic way in everyday life. Secondary school level is the most suitable age to form and develop foreign language skills.

1.3. Research subjects:

The formation and training of English speaking skills for students to be proficient and able to communicate is most appropriate when they first enter middle school. Because this level of learning is the key level for students to go further. The scope I apply this topic is English program7. The English 7

program is a connection of the 6th grade curriculum and further development of the 8th and 9th grade program.

The object of this topic is students who are studying English in grades 7, students who do not have extensive and extensive knowledge in English and have not yet developed fluent speaking skills. They are also at an age that is very innocent, very excited and excited to participate in speaking activities, role-playing activities ... The formation of speaking skills systematically from the chapter This coursework is quite affordable.

The Middle School English Program distributes role-play conversation patterns that are available in English 6, 7, and 8, but the assembly Conversation requires creativity and initiative and decision of learners. Most of them are in English 7, so I decided to apply my research to some articles in English 7 program to test the effectiveness of this method.

1.4. Research Methods:

Unlike programs that teach English speaking skills 8 and 9, there are pre-spoken topics, the teacher's job is to apply the most reasonable teaching steps and methods to ensure the requirements of that speech. In English 7 program, teachers have to "calculate" and teach students daily topics and be close to their daily lives through the topics of the lesson.

For example:

- +) When teaching Personal Information, students must talk about all information about themselves such as first name, middle name, last name, date of birth, address, phone number ... etc ...
- +) When teaching about the topic "At home", students have to introduce basically how many rooms in their house, what each room has, introduce relatives.

The new point in teaching speaking in English 7 program is that teachers do not have a specific speaking period, but most teachers have to know how to integrate it into the lesson. Most of the teaching skills for students are only applied in the Warm Up or the Production part of the

Listening or Reading lesson.

1.5. Limit the scope of the study:

The English 7 program is a rather complicated and difficult program for the teachers because the English 7 program is a connection of the English 6 program but its difficulty level is not in the knowledge of the lesson. but the lack of clarity in the requirement of training unit skills. Unlike English 8, 9 program, English 7 program does not distinguish Listening, Speaking, Reading, and Writing skills, especially requirements of speaking and writing skills are almost nonexistent. Therefore, in addition to the purpose, the requirement of the lesson, the teacher must flexibly integrate to form and develop for students these skills, especially speaking skills, so that they can gain momentum to continue to participate. participate in more complex speeches in English 8.9 program.

onal Information students must talk about all information about themselves such as first name, middle name, last name, date of birth, address, phone number ... etc ...

This topic I apply to students in grade 7 of Nguyen Tat Thanh Secondary School where I am teaching directly. I want to apply these methods to form and create a habit of using English every day for them.

Through this topic, I want to give experiences of forming speaking skills with colleagues in other schools to be able to complete English 7 lessons in the most effective, vivid and responsive way. requirements of the era of foreign language applications are now in the highest way.

2. CONTENT

2.1. Theoretical basis of the problem:

Most English teachers find that English learners seem to be divided into two levels: those who are very interested in learning a foreign language and speak a foreign language, they always make themselves living in English through listening to foreign music, reading books, books, research books in English. Besides, there are people who are not interested, forgetful ... gradually they will not like this subject. That is the biggest difficulty of foreign language teachers like English - especially teachers of junior high school - the important step in forming skills for children. Skills that learners must acquire are Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing and strong grammar. Among those skills, listening and speaking skills are the most difficult and important skills in the communication requirements of a foreign language. The difficulty of this skill is partly due to the subjective factor of the learner, maybe it is the learner's grasp of approaches to listening and speaking skills is still slow, maybe it is because lack of confidence and shyness of the speaker because of the "fear of the wrong" mentality.

The role of the teacher in the lessons determines the great success in forming skills for students. The teacher must always be an "artist" in the classroom to get the students interested and interested in their subject. In each class, students are excited, bold, expressing themselves and their creativity is the success in forming English skills, especially the ability to ask, answer, speak. chat in English. Teachers have to find methods for students to participate in speaking practice with teachers, with friends new structures, new words.

To meet the need to innovate teaching methods, the Education Law 2005 (Article 5) states: "Educational methods must promote positivity, self-awareness, initiative, creative thinking of learners, for students the ability

to self-study, practice ability, passion for learning and the will to rise High school program issued together with Decision No. 16/2006 / QD -GD T dated 5/5/2006 of The Minister of Education and Training also stated: "To promote the activeness, self-awareness, initiative and creativity of students, in accordance with the characteristics of the subject, the characteristics of students, the conditions of each class, fostering for students self-study methods, the ability to cooperate, practice skills to apply knowledge into practice, influence emotions, bring joy and responsibility for learning. born."

Therefore, encouraging students to participate in speaking through role-playing in conversations is one of the most appropriate ways to both excite students and help them absorb the knowledge they have just learned. so that they can remember better, and at the same time create reflection language for them in communication.

As a teacher at a school located far from the center of the district, I find students' opportunities to communicate in English here very limited. Students in the city or the students in the big center have many opportunities to communicate with foreigners, so their communication is very good. The students of my school in particular and most schools in Dak Nong in general, although their grammar knowledge is not less than that of students in big cities, when meeting foreigners, they cannot communicate with them even though they are simple situations in life.

The new system of textbooks from grades 6 to 9, under the innovation of the Ministry of Education, all creates approaches to conversation situations with common situations in real life, but after completing the program. Most students have not yet practiced communication. Through experience teaching English 7 program for a few years in the framework of this article I would like to mention the problem: "Forming habits and training English speaking skills for 7th graders"

2.2. Problem situation:

When practicing speaking for 7th graders, I encounter the following

difficulties and advantages:

1. Advantages:

- The age of 7th grade students is a very young age, very innocent, likes to participate in any activity during the class that the teacher requires, likes to be commended, gets graded and likes to play roles in speaking lessons.
- Currently information technology is relatively developed in Vietnam and has crept into remote areas, most students have easy access to computers, the Internet, through movies, smart phones, TV with live shows, diverse entertainment programs, children almost love to listen to and admire some international bands, some English competitions ..., that makes it easier for them. in accessing the foreign language environment.

2. Difficulties:

- In each class, there are many different types of students, most of them are average or weak students in English.
- Speaking practice activities in English 7 program are usually done in pairs or groups, so the class is easy to be noisy and disorderly, so it is easy to affect the surrounding classes.
- While teaching speaking skills, it is difficult for teachers to cover the whole learning process

So this is an opportunity for children who are lazy to learn to speak Vietnamese, or to work individually in the classroom.

- Teachers cannot detect and correct all of the errors. Therefore, it requires teachers to have methods of attracting, actively creating, having a fun style, using many different types of exercises to avoid boredom and excitement in the lesson.

2.3. Measures have been taken to resolve the issue:

a. Methods of organizing the implementation of speaking skills:

- Introduce the purpose and how to practice speaking skills with students. Speaking can practice individually or practice in pairs or groups. If practicing in pairs, the teacher must assign the fair, average and weak students in a group so that they can support each other.

- Speaking practice must be systematic, continuous, from easy to difficult.
- Depending on the situation and training requirements, teachers need to prepare forms of training suitable for many types of students.
- Form speaking skills in any part of the lesson that the teacher can arrange.
- Must promptly reward hard-working students, encourage students to make efforts in the learning process to encourage their spirit.









Pictures of the teacher and her students practicing their speaking skill in lessons

For example:

- * Warm Up: Teachers can train children to talk with teachers when answering everyday communication questions such as:
- +) Weather questions (What's the weather like today? / Do you like this kind of weather? / What weather do you like? ...)
- +) Date questions: What's the date today?

- +) Student's situation: How are you today? / How do you feel now?
- +) Ask about population: Who's absent today?
- + What did you do yesterday?
- * Presentation: Usually, teachers use Set the scene methods and introduce new structures through tricks requiring students to practice speaking. pairs such as: Dialogue Build, Concept Checking, Rub out and Remember Dialogue
- * Practice part: Teachers must always follow the motto "go from easy to difficult". In this part, the teacher can apply the following types of exercises such as Substitution Drill, Promts / Picture Cues, Dialogue Build to form and practice students' speech about languages and structures. Bamboos have just learned.
- * students to practice speaking in pairs or groups. The teacher can use pictures inside or outside the textbook or give topics close to them such as describing the school, home, friends, relatives To ensure the requirements of the lesson.

b. Points to note when teaching speaking to students:

- Teaching is giving students opportunities to communicate closely with real life. So teachers need to encourage students to follow the motto of experimentation, to accept their mistakes, not to give students pressure, to bully ... Those things easily affect the psychology of fear. say students.
- During speaking practice, teachers always play two main functions: one is to provide materials, help and answer difficult linguistic and knowledge problems that students encounter, the second is to follow, listen, note the mistakes students make during practice to correct them in class after they finish talking so that other students can learn from the experiences.
- Teachers must make the most of their time in class, creating every opportunity for students to use the learned language in the most meaningful and effective way.
 - Choose a theme to develop age-appropriate and practical.
 - In addition to the classes, the teacher may require students to practice

more at home and practice regularly, especially the opportunity to meet foreigners.

- * Some tips to use when teaching speaking to students:
- (first) . Yes / No question:
 - Teacher gives a title to practice.
- Teacher provides some suggestion words, background knowledge, the teacher modeled with a good student then asked students to speak freely.
- (2). Ask and Answer:
- Students can practice in pairs.
- If practicing in groups, the leader must ask questions for other members to answer. (In Chain Game or Find Someone Who)
- Teachers can open contests: Answers are graded based on language accuracy, as well as information. Or the teacher can ask and the students answer the questions within a certain amount of time, their scores are calculated based on the number of questions they answer.
- (3). Dialogue:
- *) Dialogue Build:
- Teacher gives basic words or related pictures, ask students to build conversations and then practice speaking in pairs.
- *) Disappearing Dialogue:

- Students talk by text th	at has dele	ted words (each til	e is one word)
For example: S1: How _		house	school?
S2: It	_ 2	·	

- When mastering, the teacher erases all the written lines, only dashed lines on the board, students repeat their lines fully.

For example: S1:	?
S2:	

- (4). Substitution Drill:
- Replace lines or grammar problems, learned vocabulary with new lines, grammar problems, vocabulary.

- Teacher asks students in turn to repeat new words and words for others to practice in a chain style.
- The teacher can use the word board: write on the cover or poster and then hold it up quickly for the students to observe. Ask the students to replace the word in the corresponding position in the sentence pattern to create a new sentence.

(5). Chain Drills:

- Teacher mentioned topic to practice.
- The teacher starts by asking a question for a certain student to answer, that student answers the teacher's questions and then asks another student. This student continues to answer questions and then questions the next person again so on for the rest of the group.
- The questions can be on a common theme but may not need the integral dialogue development.

Example: The teacher says: Today we are going to ask and answer about "Your favorite subjects". Students should make as many questions and answers as possible.

T: How many subjects do you have at school, Quan?

S1: There are 12. Can you tell me some subjects at school, Minh?

S2: They are Math, Music, Physics, Art, English, Literature, History, etc. Huy, Do you like learning Math? Why?

S3: Yes, beacause it's quite interesting. What's your favorite subject, Lan?

S4: I like English best.

• • • • • • • • •

(6). Picture Stories:

- Teachers collect picture sets with content suitable to the program learned or summarize a lesson learned in pictures.
- Teacher models, plays roles in comics, uses clues from pictures as words for one character. Students observe and then practice role-playing according to the characters in the pictures.

- Teacher suggested questions like: +) What's happening in the Picture A?
- +) What's happening in the Picture B?
- The teacher asked the students to rearrange the correct order of the story. From there, students look at pictures to tell the story.
- The teacher could ask the students to match the pictures with the narrative: Write the narrative on cardboard, arrange pictures and messy narrations. Thereby asking students to observe the picture and match the narrative so that the correct order of the details occurring in the picture is also the order written on the cover.

(7) Groupings:

- Teachers divide classes into many groups. Give each group leader a topic-based list of words. Your task is to add words to each of those topics.
- Team leader is the person who manipulates the team members to find as many words as possible.

For example: Rooms in the home

Living room: The place where we often welcome our guests.

- +) Bedroom:
- +) Dinning room:
- +) Kitchen:,
- +) Bathroom:
- In the English 7 program, the most popular and effective group activity is Survey:

Usually this activity is used at the end of the unit, the teacher asks students to sit in groups of two tables asking daily communication information and then fill out the board.

Example: After learning about your favorite subjects, ask students to ask questions and complete the following chart.

Name	Favourite Subjects	Reasons
Lan	Math and English	Interesting, important

Tony	Music	Like singing
Mary	Physical Education	Relax, outside

S1: What's your favorite subjects? Why do you like it / them?

S2: I like Math and English. Because they are very interesting and important.

S3: I like Music because I like singing.

S4. I like Physical Education because I feel relax and I can be outside.

(8) Characters:

- Role-playing games to reinforce students' understanding of the function of a certain structure in more natural circumstances.
- Divide each group to play a scene according to the theme the teacher requires.
- This method is very well used in English 7 program because it is very suitable for this program content.

Example: When lessons A1, A4 of Unit 1 (Back to school), the teacher asks 3 students to play the role of 3 characters in the conversation to greet each other after a long time of not seeing and introducing. new classmate

Minh: Hello, Nam.

Male: Hi, Minh. Nice to see you again.

Minh: Nice to see you, too.

Nam: This is our new classmate. His name is Anh.

Minh: Nice to meet you, Anh.

UK: Nice to meet you.

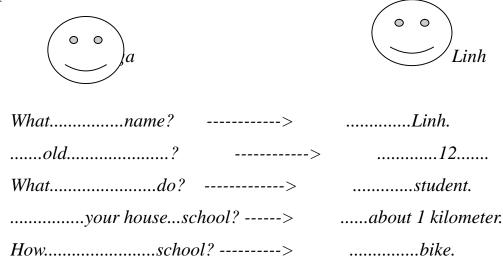
(9) Mapped Dialogue:

- The teacher introduces the context and requirements of the activity.
- Teacher writes a few clues or pictures on the board.
- Teacher presents conversations based on clue words or drawings with students.
- Practice conversation with the class. The teacher and the class exchanged

roles.

- Have students practice speaking in pairs.

For example:



(11) Discussion:

- When students have a lot of vocabulary on a certain topic, they

There was a lot of practice in speaking. The teacher could group and ask the students to discuss that topic.

For example: *Tell me how you take care of your teeth.*

Group 1: Find out the things we should do.

S1: - Brush our teeth regularly.

S2: - Go to the dentist regularly.

S3: Replace your brush once a month.

S4: Eat soft things.

S5: Fill the cavity as soon as possible

Group 2: Find out the things we shouldn't do.

S1: Don't use an old toothbrush.

S2: Don't eat too much sweet.

S3: Don't smoke.

S4: Don't forget to brush teeth before going to bed.

S5: Don't eat unhealthy food.

c. Some illustrative lessons:

Most of the unit (Unit) in English 7 program, it is required to ask students

to talk in pairs and groups, it is not much required for students to speak on a Topic topic. Teachers must use lively and effective methods of speaking in pairs and groups.

EXAMPLE 1:

UNIT 1: BACK TO SCHOOL (Period 6)

Lesson 5: B4- B7

*) In this lesson, students must understand the question and answer structure of the distance. So right from the Warm Up section, the teacher had to suggest to the students to talk about the names of the places they learned in the UK 6 program so that they could substitute when asking about different locations.

In the introduction of new language, I use the Rub out and Remember Dialogue method for students to practice speaking in pairs and immediately memorize the structure How far is it from?

In the Production section, I use the Survey method to ask students to interview their group friends the necessary personal information (group of 4 students) and then fill in notebooks such as:

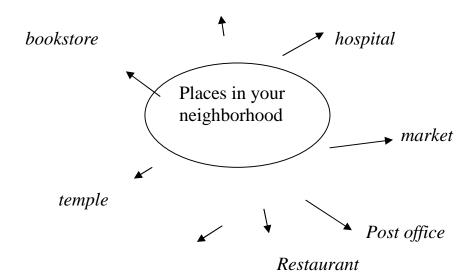
- 1. What's your full name?
- 2. Where do you live? / What's your address?
- 5. How far is it from your house to school?
- **6.** How do you go to school?

If there is time I would ask a few students to talk about some of their groups to the whole class using a sample:

- *) Specific lesson progress:
- I) Warm Up: Brain Storming:

T: tells me places in your neighborhood as many as possible

- ask students tell the words, T writes on the board.
- ask ss to repeat all the words



II) Presentation:

3. Pre- Teach Vocabulary:

- bus stop (n): b n xe (visual)
- far (n): xa (antonym)
- souvenir shop (n) c a hàng l u ni m (translation)
- distance (n) (translation)
- * Checking: R.O.R

4. Presentation Dialogue: Rub out and Remember Dialogue

- T prepares the Diaologue on the poster, asks ss to listen to the CD twice to fill in the gaps in the Dialogue.
- Call some pairs to Role play. Then call some ss to fill in the gaps.
- Underline the Model Sentences, then write them on the board.
- +) Set the scene:

Who are they?

-> They are Nam and Hoa.





What are they doing?

-> They are taking.

Look at their dialogue, listen to the CD then fill in the gaps in the Dialogue.

* <u>Dialogue:</u>

Nam: _(1)__ *do you live, Hoa ?*

Hoa: I live at 12 _(2)__ _(3)___ _(4)__ Street.

Nam: How (5)___ *is it* _(6)__ *your* _(7)__ *to school?*

Hoa: It's not far - about _(8)__ kilometer.

Nam: _(9)__ do you _(10)__ to _(11)__?

Hoa : *I go to* _(12)__ *by* _(13)__

- *) *Key:*
- 14. Where
- 15. Tran
- 16. Hung
- 17. Dao
- 18. far
- 19. From
- 20. house
- 21. one
- 22. How
- 23. go
- 24. school
- 25. school
- 26. Bike
- *) Model Sentences: 1. How far is it from your house to school?
 - -> It's not far, about one kilometer.
 - 2. How far is it from the market to the post office?
 - -> It's about 3 kilometers.
- +) *Form:*

- +) Meaning: Ask some students to translate the Model Sentences into VietNamese.
- +) Use: Ask and answer about the Distance.

III) Practice: Word Cue Drill

Use the pictures at Page 15(B5), ask ss to practise in pairs.

Example Exchange:

2) How far is it from your house to the market? It's it about 3 kilometers.

IV) Production:

*Survey: Ask ss to work in groups ask information in the table and complete the table.

Name	Ngan	
Address		
Distance		
Transportation		

*) Retelling:

ASK SS to talk	about one of their frie	enas in tne	ır grou	p begin like this:
He's/She's	He/Si	he liv	es	It's
about	from her/ his ho	use to sch	ool. It	's quite far/ not far
from his / her	school, so he/she	go to sch	nool	(by bike / by
bus / on foot)				

IV) Homework.

.....

EXAMPLE 2:

UNIT 3: AT HOME

Lesson 4: B3 + B4

* This class students have to listen to and fill out the board about the three people Tom, Sussan, and Bill. The content of the lecture is about Age, Career and Workplace. The listening requirements are quite simple, so in the While-Listening section and the Post-Listening section, I have incorporated some form of speaking practice according to the topic that the children are studying.

- +) In the While- Listening section, I ask some students to base themselves on the board they just heard to recall about Tom, Sussan and Bill.
- +) In the Post- Listening section, I ask them to complete a information board

about their family members and based on that they will tell about their family in a form they just heard. Call them to fold their notebooks and present them to the class.

- Right from the first Warm Up, I used some pictures of careers to test and supplement their vocabulary so that they can apply immediately in the Post section.
- *) Specific lesson progress:

I) Warm Up: Picture Drills

- Ask ss to come to the board and write the name of the jobs



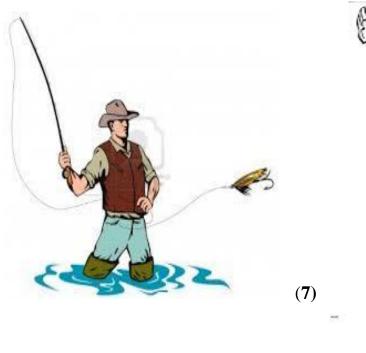


(3)



Teacher: Nguy n Th H nh











Keys: 1. Housewife

- 2. Doctor
- 3. Farmer
- 5. journalist
- 5. Worker

6. shopkeeper

- 7. fisherman
- 8.policeman
- 9. teacher
- 10. Tailor

II) Pre-Listening:

<u>Set the scene</u>: We are going to listen about 3 people.

- Ask ss to look through the table T preapares on the poster and ask:
- +) What will we hear about?

SS answer: Name, Age, Job, and Place of work

- Ask ss look and guess the information before listening.

Name	Age	Job	Place of work

Page 49

Tom	26	teacher	A high school
Sussan	19	journalist	A magazine
Bill	20	nurse	In a hospital

<u>Recall</u>: Ask ss to look at the table and talk about Tom, Sussan and Bill <u>Example Exchange:</u>

- *) His name is Tom. He is twenty- six years old. He is a teacher at a high school.
- *) Her name is Sussan. She is 19 years old. She is a journalist. She writes for a magazine.
- *) His name is Bill. He is twenty. He is a nurse. He works in a hospital

III) Post listening: Talking

Ask ss to draw a table and write the information about the members in their family, then come to the board and talk.

Example Exchange:

Name	Age	Job	Place of work
My father	35	fisherman	in my hometown
My mothet	33	housewife	at home
My sister	15	Student	at a high school

My family has four members: my father, my mother, my sister and me. My father is a fisherman. He is 35. He works in my hometown. My mother is a housewife. She is 33 and she works at home. My sister and I are students at a high school in Nghi Xuan.

IV) Homework.

EXAMPLE 3: UNIT 8: PLACES

Lesson 1: A1- A3

*) The requirement of this lesson is that students must grasp two structures asking for directions to a certain place: Could you tell me how to get to the? / Could you show me the way to the? And know some

basic directions like: +) Go straight ahead. -> Take the first street on the left / right .---> It's opposite / beetween / on the left of

In class, I have applied a trick for students to practice speaking like:

- +) In Presentation: I apply Mapped Dialogue.
- +) In Practice: I ask for a role-play to ask directions to a number of places that I specified in the map in part A3 (page 81- SGK).
- *) Specific lesson progress:

I) Warm Up: Matching

- -Teacher prepares the Pictures at A1(Page 79) and some names of those places.
- Call some ss to come to the board and match.
- Let ss to read all those names again.

<u>Keys:</u> Picture a: National Bank of VietNam.

Picture b: Saint Paul Hospital

Picture c: Sofitel Metropole Hotel in Hanoi

Picture d: The Central Post Office

Picture e: Hanoi Raiway Station

Picture f: Dong Xuan Market

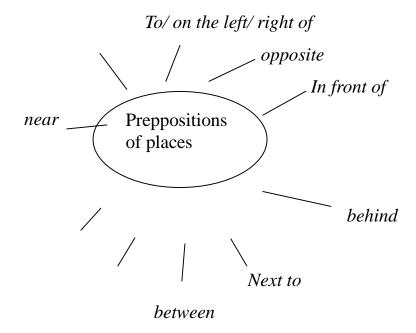
II) Presentation:

1. Pre- teach Vocabulary:

- Souvenir shop (n): c a hàng l u ni m (explanation)
- go straight ahead (v): i th ng (translation)
- take the fisrt/second street on the left/ right (v) r l i th nh t/ hai bên ph i/ trái (translation)
- * Checking: R.O.R

2. Brainstorming:

- Ask ss to tell the preppositions of places as many as possible, then T writes them on the board.



3. Mapped Dialogue:

Set the scene: A tourist wants to go to the supermarket but he doesn't know the way. Lan will show him the way. Listen to their Dialogue.

*) Dialogue:

Tourist: Excuse me. ___(1)__ you __(2)__ me the __(3)___to the supermarket, please?

Lan: Ok. Go __(4)__ ahead. (5)___ the first _(6)__ on the right. The supermarket is in front of you.

Tourist: Thanks a lot.

Lan: You're welcome.

*) <u>Steps</u>:

- T prepares the Diaologue on the poster, ask ss to listen to the CD two times to fill in the gaps.
- Call some pairs to Role play. Then call some ss to fill in the gaps.
- Underline the Model Sentences, then write them on the board.

Keys: 1. Could

- 2. Show
- *3. Way*
- 4. straight
- 5.take

6.street

- *) Model Sentences:
 - 1. Could you show me the way to the supermarket, please?
 - 2. Could you tell me how to get to the supermarket, please?
- -> Go staight ahead. Take the first street on the right. It is in front of you.
- +) *Form:*

Could you show me the way to + the + Place?

Could you tell me how to get to + the + Place?

- +) Meaning: Ask some students to translate the Model Sentences into VietNamese.
- +) Use: Ask and answer how to get to somewhere.

III) Practice: Role Play

- -Ask SS to use the map at A3 (page 81) to make a similar dialogue to ask and answer the way to the following places:
- 1.shoe store
- 2.sovenir shop
- 3.movie theater
- 4.bakery
- 5. Police station

Example Exchange:

- S1: Could you tell me how to get to the shoe store, please?
- S2. Ok. Go straight ahead. Take the first street on the right. It's opposite the supermarket.
- S1: Thanks a lot.
- S2: You're welcome.

IV) Homework.

2.4. Result:

After studying some speaking practice methods as mentioned above, I have applied in many lessons. In addition, I regularly check their grasp and learning results with daily questions to warm them up before entering a new class. From time to time I encourage students with grades when they can follow her suggestion. Conversation topics with students should also be appropriate for their level. When I entered the classroom, I always set a rule that "limit Vietnamese speaking as little as possible". At the end of the first semester I held a small speaking contest.

I have students draw all their speaking requirements in lottery and give them a grade. The ability to speak compared to the beginning of the year has increased markedly.

- *) Some of the questions drawn are as follows:
- 1. Talk something about your family. (names / age / job ...)
- 2. Talk something about your favorite activities at recess. (like / dislike. Why?
- 3. Answer my questions: (Teacher asks questions the students are answering). I have students draw all their speaking requirements in lottery and give them a grade. The ability to speak compared to the beginning of the year has increased markedly.

* Test results say at the end of the term are as follows:

Grade	7 or above	5 - 6 points	Notpass(under 5)
7A1	19/3 (52.6 %)	12/36 (33.3 %)	5/36 (13.8%)
7A2	16/34 (48 %)	12/34 (35 %)	6/34 (17%)

3. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION.

3.1. Conclude:

The formation of speaking skills and training for children to practice speaking is a very important task to meet the requirements of renovating English teaching methods. In order for students to easily continue the next study programs, the responsibility of the teacher in forming speaking skills for them is not small. Teaching foreign languages for students requires teachers to always explore, create, and improve themselves to keep up with the growth of society. Depending on each object, situation and capacity of the student, teachers must find out the most suitable method. Teaching English must meet the minimum requirements: must be able to converse in English. Each teacher will have his or her own secret to do that.

3.2. Request:

Above, I have shared some of the methods that I have used over the past few years in English 7. I hope the school will create more conditions for students to have a more speaking environment such as forming a club. Speak English at school, exchange sessions with foreigners if possible, group games for children to develop their full potential and be confident in front of the crowd. Since then, it gives children the passion, love to learn and like to speak English more often. I also look forward to receiving suggestions, building and exchanging teaching experience with colleagues in other units so that our teaching methods are more and more improved.

I sincerely thanks.

Nam Dong, February 20, 2021

Author

Nguyen Thi Hanh