**TOPIC OF THE LESSON**: Dialogues.

**THE MAIN AIM**  
- improving communication skills

**DETAILED AIMS**  
- predicting speaker’s intentions  
- practicing intonation  
- improving teamwork skills

**METHODS OF WORK  
-** brainstorming- method of practical acting

**FORMS OF WORK**  
- individual  
- binary

**TEACHING AIDS**  
- copies

**COURSE OF CLASSES**  
1. The teacher distributes copies containing laconic dialogue without any punctuation marks. The teacher asks to read the dialogue.

„The train to Oxford”

A: Um cigarette  
B: Thanks  
A: Oxford  
B: Yes you  
A: Um that’s right student  
B: Nurse you  
A: Unemployed  
B: Long  
A: A year er married  
B: Divorced  
A: Really me too  
B: Kids  
A: One you  
B: Three  
A: Erm dinner  
B: When  
A: Tonight

B: Ah busy tomorrow  
A: Lunch  
B: O.K. where  
A: Um Browns  
B: Browns  
A: When  
B: One  
A: Fine oh Oxford  
B: Already  
A: Tomorrow  
B: Tomorrow  
A: Oh  
B: Yes  
A: Name  
B: Sue  
A: John

Wanting to check whether the students understand the text, the teacher asks some questions:   
- Who are the people having the conversation?  
- Where is the conversation taking place?  
- What is the topic of the conversation?  
- What are the participants’ of the conversation jobs?  
- What do we learn about their families?  
  
The students work in pairs, they act the dialogue. Their task is to work with the dialogue adding the missing punctuation marks and using correct intonation.  
  
2. The next exercise is another dialogue. The teacher gives the topic of the conversation and some clues how to act the dialogue. The statements are supposed to be as short as possible.   
  
Serving tea.   
A: ………………………… ? (politely)  
B: ………………………… ! (firmly)  
A: ………………………… ? (surprised)  
B: ……………………….. … (considering the suggestion)  
A: ………………………… . (serving tea)  
B: ………………………… . (politely)  
A: ………………………… . (sarcastically)  
  
3. In the next exercise the students proceed to another dialogue. They prepare it entirely on their own, without any teacher’s clues. The only teacher’s suggestion is to make the dialogue as surprising, interesting, funny as possible. The dialogue may be longer than the previous ones. The conversation takes place between Little Red Riding Hood and The Big Bad Wolf. Here is an example:  
  
The Big Bad Wolf: What’s your name?  
Red Riding Hood: Guess..  
The Big Bad Wolf: Where are you going to?  
Red Riding Hood: Not your business..  
The Big Bad Wolf: What’s in your basket?  
Red Riding Hood: Stuff..  
The Big Bad Wolf: Why are you wearing a hood?  
Red Riding Hood: Why aren’t you????  
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