

B. Present and defend your ideas

1 Listen to the speech Hillary Clinton made in January 2010.
React to the type of language she uses.

colloquial language formal language

2 Listen again and focus on the stressed words, the speed and the tone of her speech.

strong word stresses no particular accentuation

variations same speed

same tone different tone

3 Match some of the sentences you have heard (Box A) with the strategy used (Box B).

Box A

1. Talent may be distributed universally, but opportunity is not.
2. We know from long experience that...
3. Over the last year, I've seen this firsthand in Kenya.
4. Connection technologies can do for economic growth what the Green Revolution did for agriculture.
5. One World Bank study found that in a typical developing country, a 10 percent increase in the penetration rate for mobile phones led to an almost 1 percent increase in per capita GDP.

Box B

- a. statistics
- b. personal experience
- c. opposition/drawing a parallel
- d. comparison/image
- e. generalisation

4 You have to make a speech on the use of the Internet. You have prepared the following ideas. Using the tips above, enrich your notes and deliver the speech.

- Internet = convenient
- Facebook: more than 500 million active users
- online shoppers: 83% of computer users have shopped on-line once
- Problems = addiction: 5-10% of people online are "web dependent."
- stealing identity: identity theft is on the rise, resulting in almost 10 million victims in 2008

Now your turn

For or against... video games? text messages? blogging? CCTV? Choose a topic and debate in small groups. Prepare a two-minute speech to defend your ideas.

Règles d'or

1. Ordonnez vos idées et utiliser des liens logiques pour marquer les étapes du raisonnement : *first (of all)* - *then* - *besides* - *but* - *however*.
2. Accompagnez les arguments d'exemples ou de justifications (faits, données chiffrées ou statistiques, expérience). Toute prise de position doit être fondée et justifiée clairement : *indeed* - *for instance* - *to give just one example*.
3. Il est possible d'exposer un contre-argument, une idée qu'on ne partage pas. Pour mieux la réfuter, utilisez les expressions suivantes : *some argue that...* - *but actually...* - *it is commonly believed...* - *however...* - *people generally say...* - *and yet...*
4. Pour faciliter la compréhension du discours, il est utile d'employer des structures parallèles ou des répétitions.
5. Rendez vos propos plus efficaces en utilisant des images ou des comparaisons. L'emploi d'adjectifs ou d'adverbes permet aussi de renforcer ses idées : *a significant change* - *an exciting development*.
6. La diction doit être claire, la langue assez formelle. En cas d'hésitation, utilisez des mots pour meubler la conversation et éviter les blancs : *er...* - *well...* - *sort of...* - *you know...* - *I mean...*
7. Modulez la voix, accentuez les mots-clés pour éviter la monotonie et souligner le message à faire passer.
8. Pensez à utiliser des gestes pour accompagner vos propos. Maintenez un réel contact visuel avec l'auditoire.