• One of the language skills (besides speech, Mc-ing, paper presentation, etc)
• Train one’s confidence
• One of the best ways of improving one’s English fluency. Oral fluency needs time, OPPORTUNITY, and encouragement to develop
• Introduce character building through the moral value carried.
HOW?
Is it Telling or Reading Aloud a Story?
Reading Aloud

Good points:
• You don’t have to learn the story
• You don’t have to worry about making mistakes in English
• If you read a story, students will hear exactly the same text and this will help them to predict what is to come
• It demonstrates that books are sources of interesting ideas, hence encourage reading
• Pictures in the books help students’ understanding
Reading Aloud

Not so good points:

• You must be careful not to read too quickly, written texts are usually long, complicated, not repetitive therefore listening to them is a bit difficult to understand

• It is too easy to bury yourself in the book, and not paying attention to the listener

• You won’t have the chance to observe listener’s reaction, facial expression, so on.
Telling Story

Good points:
• Listeners feel like they are given something personal → the story is yours, not coming out of the book;
• It is easier to understand a story being told than one which is read aloud;
  - It is natural to repeat oneself when speaking;
  - You can see the listeners' faces and bodies and respond to their lack of comprehension, their joy, and their immediate concerns more readily;
  - You can make use of your body more effectively to heighten meaning;
  - You can use the language you know the students know.
Telling Story

Not so good points:

• You must learn the story well enough to tell it without the book

• You **MIGHT** make some mistakes in your English.
Remembering a Story

• Read the story or listen to it several times, then try to retell it on to a tape or to a friend
• Explicitly select the key points, write them down
• See the story as a film in your imagination and let the story be guided by that inner vision.
• Remember the personalities of the characters and this will remind you of the story
Making the most of you

Manner:
• Tell the story in your own way, and that way should be a part of you
• Give yourself totally to your story and to your listeners
• Engage the audience.

~ And the small cat says.....(To the audience, "Do you know cat's sound?")

Voice:
• Use the variety of pitch, volume, rhythm, softness/harshness, pace, and pause depend on the story. e.g.:
  - Sssshh....be quite and listen.
  - Then he heard something. ROWR! There was a tiger!
  - In a dark, dark town. There is a dark, dark road.
Making the most of you

Voice:
• Speak loudly and clearly enough.
• Adapt different voice for the narrator and the characters, e.g.:
  - What does a cat say? It says, Miaow! Miaow!'
  - What does a frog say? It says, Croak! Croak!’
    (Mr. Page’s Pet Shop)
  - Father bear said, ‘Someone has been eating my porridge!’
  - Mother bear said, someone has been eating my porridge!’
  - And baby bear said, ‘Someone’s been eating my porridge and has eaten it all up!’
    (Goldilocks)
• Don’t forget to put the stresses in the English words!
Making the most of you

The language:
• Be sure of the pronunciation of some key words
• Speak slowly and enjoy the sounds of the words you produce

Body and Face:
• Vary the body movement; you can move quickly or slowly, jerkily or smoothly, with grand gesture, or with minor movement of the eyebrows.
• Act out the action as stated in the stories.
  e.g.:
  - Little red riding hood picks up the flowers on her way to grandma’s.
  - Cinderella’s step sister tries the glass slippers.
  - Puss in boot takes off his hat, kneels down and says...
  - He listened....
  - Mouse dear jumped onto the crocodile’s back. “One.” He jumped onto the next crocodile, “two”. Onto the next crocodile he jumped and said, “three”. Mouse dear kept jumping until he jumped off on the other side of the river.
Practice

• Kite Story
• The Very Hungry Caterpillar
• Mr. Wiggle & Mr. Waggle
THANK YOU