**Effective tips to develop speaking skills in English lessons**

Sometimes children have a sufficient supply of lexical and grammatical knowledge, but it is not easy to compose monologue statements. Sometimes it is difficult for a student to formulate his statements in his native language. Students may have a deep fear of making a mistake, or may be just plain shy, even in their native language.

It is important to consider:

* Age and level of education of students.
* Whole class language proficiency
* Features of the speech situation.
* The nature of the speech task.

I use different activities to develop speaking skills of my students. Such as “True/false”, “Photo story”, “I have never …”, “Show and tell”, “Interviews” and etc.

**The first activity is “Two circles”**

I often use this activity when checking students' homework. I write questions on the pieces of paper after any topic. Students ask and answer questions in a playful way. I evaluate the work of each student

Becoming competent at asking and answering questions is important in language learning.

I hand out ready-made questions around a topic that is being studied.

For example, the topic “Time management”. Each student could be given different questions such as “Can you manage your time?”, “What is the most important invention in the history of timekeeping devices?”, “What do you know about daily schedule?” and etc.

Students stand in two circles facing each other. Forming large and small circles. Then each student partners with several others, asks and answer the questions on the paper. Moving in a circle, change partners and ask and answer questions again.

At the end of the activity, I ask my students to stand up and summarize what they found out from their survey.

Advantages:

* Communication, exchange of thoughts
* Students interaction leading to the speaking activation
* Activity allows teacher to use any language material

Disadvantages:

* Students’ poor vocabulary makes communication difficult
* Students cannot answer the question briefly and clearly, which takes a lot of time

**The second activity is “I Like People”**

I use this activity to create a collaborative environment in different classes. Students do not like to tell interesting facts about themselves. This activity allows teacher to develop students speaking skills and get to know them better.

Students sit on chairs in a circle, leaving a space in the circle for the leader to stand. The leader makes a statement, such as: “I like people who are wearing black shoes”. Students listen to statement, stand up if it applies to them and quickly swap places. When the students move around, the leader quickly sits in someone’s spot, forcing them to become the leader.

Advantages:

* The students quickly get into the swing of this game.
* Students think quickly.
* Students speak more fluent.
* Students help a shy student standing with no ideas.

Disadvantages:

* This game has no natural ending.
* Students may start to run out of ideas, making the game lag.

 **The third activity is “What? Where? When?”**

I usually use this activity at the end of a module. Prepare questions on the topic. The presentation is being prepared with answers to questions. In the previous lesson, I give the task to students to repeat the module material.

The goal of the team is to score 6 points. The team receive 1 point for each correct answer. For each incorrect answer, isn’t get 1 point.

One of the players of the expert team rotates the top clockwise. After it stops, the student takes the question indicated by the top arrow and reads it aloud (if the top arrow points to an empty sector (the question has already been played), then the student opens the next question card in a clockwise direction).

In a 1 minute the team must give an answer. The player who will answer is chosen by the team captain. The leader shows the correct answer on a board.

The player with the most points is recognized as the best player on the team.

Advantages:

* Students speak English offering their answer
* Activity develops critical thinking of students
* Students are involved in the game

Disadvantages:

* Preparation takes a lot of time
* Some students use the work of more developed students

My students often get really involved in different activities. It helps my students reinforce the material they learned.