English Google Form Answers

1st sheet Debate

1) a. resolution the quality of being firm and determined

b. rebuttal an instance of rebutting evidence or an accusation.

c. portfolio a thin flat case used for carrying papers, drawings, etc.

d. reflect to show an image of somebod

e. anticipate to expect something to happen

f. galactic measured relative to the galactic equator.

2) Four steps for preparing a debate with a class

Step 1: Brainstorm ideas. ...

Step 2: Organise ideas. ...

Step Three: Structure the speeches. ...

Step 4: Prepare your speeches. ...

3) Step 1: Brainstorm ideas

Step 2: Organise ideas

Step 3: Structure the speeches

Step 4: Prepare your speeches

Step 5: Prepare the rest of the class

4) It's nearly impossible to continue in a constructive way once these lines are dropped. “Everyone thinks you're a…” “Everyone I know would agree with me…” “You're always…” “This always happens..” “You do this every time…” You do this all the time…”

5) In the section on sentences, I suggested that you can also learn a lot about the length of sentences simply by being aware of what you are doing when you are writing. You can do the same with paragraphs. Have a look at your most recent essay. Do your paragraphs have wildly differing lengths – sometimes a few lines, sometimes nearly a whole page? Or are they all about the same length? If you answered ‘yes’ to the second question then you are well on your way to writing good, clear essays.

Example---

Noun Phrase; Friday became a cool, wet afternoon.

Verb Phrase; Mary might have been waiting outside for you..

Gerund Phrase; Eating ice cream on a hot day can be a good way to cool off

2nd sheet one crime history

3rd sheet follow your passion

4th sheet Public Speaking

* 1 Develop a relationship with the audience.
* Relax and deliver
* Know your audience
* Become a regular public speaker.

Prepare and practice

2A comfort level and rapport between you and your audience ,introduce yourself

Introduce  **Your point — what you’re going to be discussing — and its relevance**

**3**

* ***It helps you to feel calm & confident on the inside and look calm and confident on the outside***
* It demonstrates high status meaning the audience feel you have something worth listening to
* It helps you to [breathe easily](https://simplyamazingtraining.co.uk/blog/presentation-skills-dont-forget-breathe) and project your voice

4   
First impressions matter. As the saying goes “You don't get a second chance at a first impression”. Ensuring that people **see the best of you from the beginning** will not only make those relationships and interactions easier, but will also improve and expand your network.

5 **Public Speaking Dos**

* Be Prepared and be Prepared to be Flexible. Know what you are going to talk about. ...
* Bring Assistance – Notes & PowerPoint Presentation.
* Smile and Be Welcoming.

Public Speaking Don’t’s

**DON’T use “like” and “um”**

**DON’T be overconfident**

**DON’T be late**

**5th sheet Group Disscussion**

1. As the exchange of ideas in a group discussion takes place through speech, one of the pre-requisites of success in a GD is the ability to speak confidently and convincingly. Good communication skills include **active listening, clarity of though and expression, apt language and proper non verbal clues**.
2. Initiator/Contributor – **Proposes original ideas or different ways of approaching group problems or goals**. This role initiates discussions and move groups into new areas of exploration. information or facts relevant to the problem. Determines what information is missing and needs to be found before moving forward.
3. Use effective communication techniques

Define the topic well

## Communicate the goal clearly and openly

**4)**  He must be polite and compassionate and must utter ideas which are real to those present and easily understood. ... The worst time to break into a discussion is when two or three people are discussing a topic and talking simultaneously.

* **5)** Don't take the lead, if you don't know the topic.
* Don't hesitate to take the lead, if you know it.
* Don't copy or follow someone else's ideas or comments.
* Don't contradict your own points.
* Don't avoid eye contact with fellow participants.
* Avoid interrupting others.

**6th sheet Dr. APJ Abdul kalam**

1. 1) Recognise and accept your emotions. Failure hurts, at least in the first instance, and you need to accept that. ...
2. Don't make it personal. ...
3. Don't worry what anyone else will think. ...
4. Take the right amount of responsibility. ...
5. Use failure as a way to improve

2) Creative people; innovators included, tend to be better at identifying problems rather than in solving them. They are also **very passionate** and on a constant lookout for new experiences. They are curious, sensitive, and nonconformist by nature

3)Breaking through your limitations means **spending time addressing your belief systems** and rethinking your assumptions. Nothing will happen on its own—reaching your potential requires hard work. Identify and remove any obstacles standing in your way

4) He expressed his thoughts about education. According to Dr. Abdul Kalam education is **endless journey through knowledge and enlightenment**. He writes that education system should retain the smiles on the faces our children He also writes that education must build character and inculcate human values in student.

5)First, righteousness in one’s heart contributes to building one’s character and ultimately it adds to the beauty in one’s character. One’s character matters for the harmony it creates in ones surrounding and in the family. This harmony in the family contributes to the progress and prosperity of the nation and ultimately lead to its development. And ultimately a nation with harmony within contributes to world peace.

**7th sheet Narayan Murti and Ratan Tata**

**8th sheet Extampore**

**1)a**

**B**

**C**

**D**

**E**

**F**

**2)** An extempore speech is **an impromptu speech which the candidate is required to make on a topic given there and then**. ... The candidate is advised to understand the key issues which need to be addressed and then logically position them to create a coherent and well knitted presentation.Another name of it is extemporary

* 3) Lack of Confidence. If you don't have confidence in yourself, you'll risk alienating the audience. ...
* Lack of Attention to Audience. Make sure you know the audience, or the presentation will be unsuccessful. ...
* Lack of Organization. ...
* Lack of Preparedness. ...
* Lack of Time Management.

1. Underestimating uncertainty can lead to strategies that neither defend against the threats nor take advantage of the opportunities that higher levels of uncertainty may provide.
2. Lateral Thinking is **solving problems through an indirect and creative approach**. The term was coined in1967 by Edward de Bono. ... This forces you to move outside your habitual thinking style, and helps you to get a more rounded view of a situation • Each 'Thinking Hat' is a different style of thinking.

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