

Методична розробка заняття з англійської мови для студентів педагогічних коледжів

Тема: «Gender differences in communication»

Цілі:

Практичні: Удосконалювати вміння та навички практичного володіння англійською мовою у таких видах МД: говоріння, аудіювання, читання. Розширювати вокабуляр з теми заняття. Вчити висловлювати та обстоювати власну думку, використовуючи відповідні мовні структури, аналізувати мовний матеріал. Формувати вміння узагальнювати текст у вигляді анотації, розвивати критичне мислення студентів. Виховувати толерантність, культурну незаангажованість і соціокультурну спостережливність; стимулювати бажання студентів висловлюватися англійською мовою, орієнтувати їх на професійну діяльність.

Освітня: формувати уявлення про гендерні відмінності у спілкуванні, мовні особливості їх вираження.

Procedure

1. INTRODUCTION

Main notions

Gender	Mean
Sex	Less/more disciplined
A biological/social phenomenon	Curious
Gender stereotype	Talkative
Male/female	Bossy
Masculine/feminine	Emotional
Public consciousness	Self-confident
Implication	Sympathetic
Vocabulary	Intuitive
Courageous	Co-operative
Active/passive	Impatient
	Nurturing

1.1. Are gender and sex the same things?

Many people use the words sex and gender interchangeably, but actually they are discrete concepts.

Definitions

Sex is a biological category – male or female – that is determined genetically.

Gender is a more complex concept than sex. In the 1970s, researchers began to draw a clear distinction between sexes (male, female) and gender (masculine, feminine). They defined gender as a social construction in sharp contrast to sex as a biological phenomenon. Gender involves social meanings attached to sex within a particular culture and in a particular era.

1.2. Why do they say:

Sugar and spice and everything nice,
That's what little girls are made of.
Snips and snails and puppydog tails,
That's what little boys are made of?

- 1) What sort of people are girls considered to be? (passive, talkative, disciplined, neat, beautiful, nice, sympathetic)
- 2) And what about boys? (brave, courageous, active, mean, less disciplined, curious)

1.3. Do you believe that men and women are naturally better at certain things? Which sex tends to be better at the following things:

- communicating with people
- map reading
- languages
- parking a car
- cooking
- maths

2. Indeed, gender plays a large role in communication. Today we are going to consider gender differences in communication. What men and women speak about, what they hear, etc. Learning to understand how men and women communicate will help you at your future workplace, because boys and girls, your future pupils, behave differently. It is also important for understanding gender stereotypes and improving your interpersonal skills.

The assertion that men and women communicate in different ways, about different things, and for different reasons seems to go unargued and is accepted as true by many. **There are also gender stereotypes** – qualities assigned to men and women, such as follows:

- Women are more emotional than men.
- Women talk more than men.

2.1. Questions to students

- 1) Which gender tends to be more self-critical and apologetic?
- 2) Which gender talks at a slower rate of speed?
- 3) Which gender maintains a better eye contact during the conversation?
- 4) Which gender is more likely to ask for help?
- 5) Which gender is more diplomatic in their dealings with others?
- 6) Which is the most intuitive gender?

2.2. Do you know any gender stereotypes? Read the list of stereotypes. Cross out the statements you don't agree with.

1. Men are more aggressive and more likely to act out in anger.
2. Women exceed men in an eye contact during conversations, head nodding, and facial expressions that show interest.
3. In classroom communications, male students receive more criticism than female students.
4. Women are more likely to disclose information on intimate personal concerns.
5. Masculine communication tends to be direct and assertive.
6. Women are more likely to answer questions that are not addressed to them.
7. In general, women smile more often than men.
8. Masculine communication is more abstract than feminine communication.

2.3. Express your opinion concerning gender differences in communication

Useful language:

Expressing opinions	relate to others as rivals tend to focus on the details of fact offer sympathy tend to ask for help, advice and directions freely offer advice and analysis desire to understand problems may mix personal and business talk prefer interdependency, collaboration and cooperation express themselves more in public more open to share problems problem solvers keep concerns to themselves
It is said that women are In fact, men are more likely to (do smth) Researchers suggest that men Everybody knows that women No doubt men tend to be It is thought that men According to the experts, men	

3. Listen to Reka Morvay, a psychologist, talking about gender differences in communication (http://www.ehow.com/video_4974401_role-gender-play-communication_.html)

3.1. Before listening the text try to guess whether the following statements are true or false

1. There are actually very many differences in the way men and women talk.
2. Men tend to be aggressive and impatient while women tend to be loving, nurturing and patient in their communication.
3. The real difference between the genders is what they hear when the other person is talking.
4. Men and women might hear different things or be more sensitive to different messages.

Script

Hi, my name is Reka Morvay, I'm a psychologist and I'm going to talk to you today about gender differences in communication. Now research has shown that there are actually very few differences in the way men and women talk. In the public consciousness there's this idea that there are huge differences between what men say and what women say and how men communicate and how women communicate. And it's actually been shown that both men and women can be aggressive or loving, nurturing or patient or impatient in their communication. The real difference between the genders is what they hear, when the other is talking. Women are much more likely to be sensitive to hidden messages or read between the lines about social implications. Men are much more likely to read between the lines about status implications. And this comes from their differences in society. So if you have this difficult conversation at home, where the woman says or where the man says, wow, I'm so tired, I don't know how I'm going to get all my work done and the woman says, oh I know, it just sometimes seems like there aren't enough hours in the day. And the man says, there you go again, criticizing how much I get done. In this situation the woman was sensitive to the social implications to what the man said and she was trying to communicate a message about how she sympathizes and emphasizes about all the work that he has to do whereas what the man heard was a confirmation of you're not getting enough done. So it is in these situations that it's important to remember that we might hear different things or we might be more sensitive to different messages and what the other person says.

3.2. Answer the questions

1. Does gender play a large role in communication?
2. Do men and women talk the same? Do they hear the same?
3. Which sex tends to read between lines about social implications?
4. Which sex is more likely to read between lines about status implications?
5. What is the thing important to know about in interpersonal communication?

4. Skim the text 'Gender differences'.

Gender Differences

Men who know each other tend to sit side by side when they're having a conversation. This practice starts at an early age, in childhood. They also tend to glance at each other but more often look away. Conversely, girls and women of all ages tend to face each other when conversing. This difference in styles leads women to feel that men are not listening because they are not looking at them.

Men have been taught to be concerned about status and independence. Women think in terms of connection, support, and intimacy. One way that women establish rapport is by sharing information on problems they are experiencing. When hearing this, other women listen and empathize. When men

hear women talking about a problem, however, they respond with a suggestion or information on how to solve the problem. This can be frustrating for a woman if it happens over and over again, especially when a man who isn't looking at her delivers the advice. Instead of feeling heard and receiving empathy, women hear what they should be doing. Their disappointment and sometimes anger in response is confusing to men because men have been taught to solve problems. Men can become frustrated listening to women talk about their problems because men have not been trained to listen empathically.

When women want someone to do something, they often phrase their requests indirectly and as a way of emphasizing connection. In a conversation with her husband, a wife might say 'Let's stop at the store on the way to dinner.' In a work environment, a woman is apt to say, 'Could we add something to that letter?' or 'Maybe you can try it this way.' Men, on the other hand, tend to be more direct: 'I want to stop at the store on the way to dinner' or 'Put this information in the letter.'

Everyone has a unique conversational style. Culture and gender affect that style. Increased understanding of our conversation styles can give us more choice and control over how we communicate and help us understand each other better.

4.1. Read and translate the sentences

- 1) In fact, the more intimate the conversation is, the less men look at each other.
- 2) Men have been taught to be concerned about status and independence.
- 3) Women think in terms of connection, support, and intimacy.
- 4) Men have not been trained to listen empathically.
- 5) When women want someone to do something, they often

phrase their requests indirectly. Men, on the other hand, tend to be more direct.

- 6) Understanding of our conversation styles can help us understand each other better.

4.2. What is the main idea of the text? Can you put it in one sentence? Summarize the text.

5. Use the text to make up dialogues of your own and then act them out.

Group 1 – act as a man.

Group 2 – be ladylike.

5.1. Questions to students (after acting out):

- 1) Did he/she manage to act as a man/be ladylike?
- 2) What language means did he/she use? Use the table below to prove your opinion

Judgemental adjectives	"boring discussion"
Elliptical sentences	"Good job"
I-references	"I have a busy schedule"
Intensive adverbs	"That's really exciting"
Uncertainty verbs	"It might happen"
Oppositions	"The teacher is demanding, yet she is also fair"
Longer/shorter sentences	-

6. CONCLUSION

- 1) What conclusion can we draw from this lesson?
- 2) How might it be connected with your future profession?
- 3) What was the most surprising thing about men/women for you?

7. ASSESSMENT