What qualities do you think a good language teacher has?

1. In your own make a list of your ideas.

2. Then work in pairs and compare. What qualities did you both think of?

Knowledge of culture  
Local culture  
Teaching skills  
Training up-to-date  
Build relationships  
Leadership  
Passion  
Uses range of materials & tools  
Psychological skills  
Approachable  
Friendly  
Open-minded  
Follow individual SS
Lesson menu
English as an international language

1. Speaking & vocabulary - facts and figures about English around the world

2. Listening - the implications of English as an international language

3. Listening & discussion - Accents.
   -The qualities of a good language teacher.
There are far more non-native speakers of English in the world than native speakers. It's hard to calculate, but it is believed that there are around 375 million native speakers and over 1.125 billion non-native speakers - a total of about 1.5 billion.

English is an official language in 55 countries. The USA has the largest number of English speakers (250 million), followed in second place by India (125 million), then Pakistan (89 million), Nigeria (79 million) and the UK (59 million).

Most linguists agree that English has the largest vocabulary of any language in the world. It is almost impossible to say how many words there are, but some people say there are over a million. It is said that a new word enters the language every 98 minutes, on average.

More English words begin with 't' than any other letter - about 25 percent of all words.

There are estimated to be about 175 dialects of English around the world.

Special, simplified versions of English exist to help various professionals to communicate internationally, for example, 'air-speak' for pilots and air-traffic controllers, 'police-speak' to help deal with international crime and 'doctor-speak' to simplify communication between doctors.

Modern British people probably wouldn't have been able to understand the English spoken in Shakespeare's time. Pronunciation and grammar were different and many words had different meanings. For example, 'nice' meant 'foolish' in the 16th century.

The relationship between spelling and pronunciation in English is notoriously irregular: the combination 'ough' can be pronounced in nine different ways! The following sentence contains them all: A rough-coated, dough-faced, thoughtful ploughman strode through the streets of Scarborough; after falling into a slough, he coughed and hiccupped. Turn to page 106 to see how this is pronounced.

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**Listening and speaking**

**English in a changing world**

1. Work in groups and discuss. In what circumstances and with whom do you think you will use English in the future? Think about work, travel, social situations, the internet, etc.

2a. Read the facts above about the English language. Then work in pairs and guess which two pieces of information are false. Turn to page 106 to check your answers.

b. Work in pairs and discuss. Do any of the facts surprise you? Why?

A rough (rʌf)-coated, dough (duː)-faced, thoughtful (θɔːt) ploughman (au) strode through (uː) the streets of Scarborough (bərə); after falling into a slough (ʌf), he coughed (ɒf) and hiccoughed (ʌp).
Read the statements below. Tick the ones you agree with and cross the ones you disagree with. Then work in groups to compare your answers.

1. I am more likely to use English to speak to native speakers (e.g. British or Australian people) than I am to use it to speak to non-native speakers.

2. Learners of English should try to pronounce the language as closely as possible to the way that native speakers do.

3. It is very important for learners of English to have a good command of British and American idioms.

4. People can’t understand you when you speak a foreign language unless you use grammar correctly.

5. English doesn’t just belong to native speakers; it belongs to everyone in the world who uses it.

6. When I speak English, I don’t want to imitate a British or American person. I want to keep my own identity.
4 Listen to Doctor Jennifer Jenkins talking about English as an international language. Which ideas from exercise 3 does she agree/disagree with? Why?

5a Doctor Jenkins mentions the following language areas in relation to international English. Have you had problems with any of them?

- the pronunciation of th-
- British and American idioms
- uncountable nouns like information
- the third-person -s in the Present simple

b Listen again. What does Doctor Jenkins think may happen to the language areas in exercise 5a as international English develops?
1. A city break

2. An activity holiday

3. A beach holiday

4. A yoga retreat

5. A study holiday

Sunnbathing
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Speaker</th>
<th>Plan?</th>
<th>Accent &amp; pronunciation</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1</td>
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1. Where do you think these speakers come from? Discuss your ideas in pairs.

2. Listen to the speakers again. What do you notice about their accent and the way they speak? For example, intonation, particular sounds in words, tone of voice.

E.g.
- speaker 2 = their tone of voice is quite high, in general
- speaker 1 = their voice tends to go up a lot
- speaker 3 = pronounces the sound // in a different way to me
- speaker 1 = pronounces the word '.....' in a different way to my teacher

3. a) Is there an accent you like best?
   b) Which do you find easiest and most difficult to understand?
   c) How important is 'accent' when speaking with people?
What advantages are there?

Native speaker teacher:
- Knowledge of culture
- Accurate pronunciation
- Slang, idioms, nuances

Non-native speaker teacher:
- Qualified
- Were a learner
- Accent
- Predict your lang. problems
- Know the local language
- False friends, typical mistakes

Intersections:
- Qualification
- Cultural knowledge
One important thing I learned today: