

Серія «Мій конспект»
Заснована 2008 року

О. М. Любченко

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

За підручником О. Д. Карп'юк (2017)

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Календарне планування

№	Тема уроку	Мовний компонент		Мовленнєвий компонент			
		Лексичний матеріал	Граматичний матеріал	Аудіювання	Говоріння	Читання	Письмо
I СЕМЕСТР							
Unit 1. WHO ARE YOU?							
1	People Around You	Although, injustice, digital, the sense of humour		Dialogue	Ex. 5, p. 8	Ex. 2, p. 6 Ex. 3, p. 7. Ex. 6, p. 8	Compare your interests and your partner's ones
2	What Sort of Person are you?	Ex. 8, p. 10. Ex. 9 a, p. 10. Ex. 10, p. 11				Do ex. 11, p. 11, 12.	Making up sentences getting to know each other survey
3	Brush Your Grammar Up		Verb forms Gerund Ex. 2, p. 13. Ex. 3, p. 14. Ex. 4, p. 14		Ex. 5, p. 14.		Making up sentences
4	More About You	Divorce, female, male, single		Ex. 1, p. 15. Ex. 3, p. 16. Ex. 4, p. 17	Ex. 2, p. 16. Ex. 5, p. 18. Ex. 7, p. 19	Ex. 1, p. 15	Making up sentences
5	Let's Chat About...	Chatterbox, to admire, to complain, to prove, to rely, gossipy	Verb forms Gerund		Ex. 2, p. 20. Ex. 4, p. 21 ex. 5b, p. 22. Ex. 6, p. 23	Ex. 1, p. 19 ex. 5a, p. 22.	Ex. 3, p. 20.
6	Let Me Introduce Myself		Verb forms Gerund		Ex. 1, p. 25	Ex. 1, p. 24	Chart with positive and negative traits of the text character
7	We Are so Different	Hang out, outfit, software, trend, victim, to grab, to irritate, casual, fascinated, picky			Ex. 1, p. 27. Ex. 3, p. 29. Ex. 4 b, p. 30	Ex. 2, p. 28. Ex. 5 b, p. 31	Ex. 4 a, p. 30
8	Improve Your Grammar Skills		Gerund in Passive / Active. <i>To be or -ing</i>		Ex. 5, p. 34. Ex. 8, p. 35	Ex. 1, p. 32. Ex. 2, p. 33. Reading the text "My friend's problem"	Ex. 1, p. 32. Ex. 3, p. 34. Ex. 4, p. 34

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9	Health Habits	Well groomed, hostel, coloured hair, message, smart clothes, scooter, accessories		Ex. 2 b, p. 36. Ex. 5, p. 38	Ex. 3, p. 38	Ex. 3, p. 38. Reading the text “Teens”	Ex. 2 a, p. 36. Ex. 2 c, p. 37
10	Tell Me What You Wear...		Gerund in Passive / Active. <i>To be or -ing</i>	Ex. 2 a, p. 39	You preferences. Ex. 1, p. 39. Ex. 2 b, p. 40. Ex. 2 d, p. 41. Ex. 3, p. 41. Ex. 5, p. 41		Ex. 2 c, p. 40
11	Youth Clubs		Gerund in Passive / Active. <i>To be or -ing</i>			Ex. 2 a, p. 42	Ex. 1, p. 42. Essay “How to start a youth club”
12	Check Your Knowledge	Computer geek, fascinated, enjoys, fashionable, conscious, hip hoppers	Gerund in Passive / Active. <i>To be or -ing</i>		Ex. 2 b, p. 44.	Ex. 2 a, p. 43. Ex. 3, p. 45. Ex. 6, p. 47	Ex. 1, p. 43. Ex. 4, p. 46. Ex. 5, p. 46
13	Check Your Knowledge	Criteria, a dignity, to avoid, a reliability, to judge, desperate, shallow, spiritual		Text “E-mails”	Ex. 8, p. 49. Ex. 10, p. 52. Ex. 12, p. 53	“Do you know” box, p. 50. Ex. 9 a, p. 50. Ex. 11, p. 52	Ex. 9 b, p. 51. Completing the table
14	Time for Reading	A belief, a conclusion, an image, a movement, an opportunity, unemployment, wealth, to consume, to enable	Gerund in Passive / Active. <i>To be or -ing</i>		Ex. 2 b, p. 57. Ex. 3, p. 57	Ex. 1 b, p. 54. Reading the tips	Ex. 1 a, p. 54. Ex. 2 a, p. 57. Completing the chart
Unit 2. WHAT'S YOUR CHOICE?							
15	TV Stereotypes	Website, chat room, native speaker, education, excitement, a network, to connect, to download, to surf, password, blogger		Ex. 2, p. 62	Ex. 2, p. 63. Ex. 5, p. 66. Ex. 6, p. 66. Ex. 9, p. 69	Ex. 1 b, p. 62. Ex. 2, p. 63. Ex. 5, p. 66. Ex. 6, p. 66	Ex. 3, p. 64 Completing the table. Ex. 4, p. 65
16	The Fastest Way to Spread News and Information	A brand, to advertise, to switch channels, to turn off the sound, to jump to conclusion, to take a picture, an addict, an expert, contrary, to conduct a survey		Ex. 1, p. 69. Ex. 2 a, p. 70	Dialogues Ex. 2 b, p. 71. Ex. 3, p. 71. Ex. 4 b, p. 72. Ex. 5, p. 72	Ex. 4 a, p. 72	

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17	How close are relative clauses?		Compound sentences Relative defining and non-defining clauses. Relative pronouns: who / what / which / when / where / that. Ex. 6, p. 76–77		Ex. 4, p. 76. Completing the dialogue	Reading the letter	Ex. 1, p. 73 Ex. 2 a, b, p. 74. Ex. 3, p. 75
18	Your Online Partner	Commercial, politics, preference, to advertise, to plug, to roar	Relative defining and non-defining clauses	Ex. 2 a, p. 78.	“Solve a problem” speaking game. Ex. 2 b, p. 78. Ex. 2 c, p. 79 Ex. 7, p. 82	Ex. 3, p. 79. Ex. 4, p. 80. Ex. 5, p. 81	Completing the table
19	Mass Media in Our Life		Relative pronouns: who / what / which / when / where / that		Ex. 1, p. 82. Reconstruct the description	“Victoria’s essay”. “Descriptions of British TV show”	Ex. 1, p. 82. Making a plan
20	Talk About Working Skills	Employed, to affect, employment, a career, certain, in smb’s footsteps, available, an aptitude, unemployed, to require		“Digital Age”	Ex. 5 b, p. 87. Ex. 6, p. 87	Ex. 1, p. 83. Ex. 4, p. 86	Ex. 2, p. 85. Ex. 5 a, p. 87
21	Unusual Jobs or Unusual People	A career, a job, a profession, an occupation	Relative defining and non-defining clauses	Ex. 2, p. 88. Ex. 3, p. 88. Ex. 4, p. 88.	Ex. 1, p. 87. Male and female occupations’ discussion	Ex. 6, p. 89	Ex. 5, p. 89
22	What a Relative Noun!		Relative pronouns: who / what / which / when / where / that. Ex. 1 a, p. 90. Ex. 4, p. 91		Ex. 3, p. 91. Ex. 5, p. 92. Ex. 7, p. 92.		Writing a poem. Ex. 1 b, p. 90. Ex. 2, p. 91. Completing the sentences
23	Time to Speak About Jobs	To take up, babysitting, to be excited about, a campaign, a volunteer, to work hard			Expressing agreeing and disagreeing. Ex. 3, p. 94. Ex. 4, p. 94. Ex. 7, p. 96. Ex. 8, p. 96	Ex. 1 a, p. 93. Ex. 5, p. 95	Ex. 1 b, p. 94.

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24	It Makes Me Feel Better		Relative pronouns: who / what / which / when / where / that	Ex. 1 a, p. 97. Ex. 1 b, p. 97	Ex. 1 a, p. 97. Ex. 1 b, p. 97	“Summer jobs”	Matching the words
25	One More Time about TV		Relative defining and non-defining clauses	“Watching TV”. Ex. 5, p. 99	Ex. 2, p. 98. Ex. 4, p. 99. Ex. 5 b, p. 100	Ex. 1, p. 98. Ex. 9, p. 103	Writing a short stories. Ex. 2, p. 98. Ex. 8, p. 102 (filling in the table)
26	TV, TV...		Relative pronouns: who / what / which / when / where / that		Ex. 7 b, p. 102. Ex. 7 c, p. 102	Ex. 7 a, p. 101	Writing a poem. Completing the sentences
27	The World of Jobs and Professions				Ex. 13 a, p. 105. Ex. 15, p. 107	Ex. 10, p. 103. Ex. 12 a, p. 104	Ex. 11, p. 104. Ex. 12 b, p. 105. Ex. 13 b, p. 107
28	It's Time for Reading	An announcer, confidence, a majority, a representative, a technician, a vision, worldwide, to go on air	Relative pronouns: who / what / which / when / where / that	Ex. 2, p. 108.	Ex. 1, p. 108. Ex. 3, p. 112. Ex. 4, p. 112. Ex. 5, p. 113	Ex. 1, p. 108	Completing the sentences
29	Контроль аудіювання						
30	Контроль говоріння						
31	Контроль читання						
32	Контроль письма						
II СЕМЕСТР							
Unit 3. WHAT'S YOUR KNOWLEDGE?							
33	Inventors from the World's	An artist, an architect, an engineer, an inventor, a reason, to exist, to launch		Ex. 2 c, p. 119. Ex. 3, p. 119. Ex. 4 a, p. 120. Ex. 7, p. 120	Ex. 1, p. 118. Ex. 2 b, p. 119. Ex. 9, p. 123	Ex. 7, p. 120	Ex. 4 c, p. 120. Ex. 5, p. 120

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34	Great Scientists	Geology, chemistry, botany, biology, physics, an invention, a theory, to discover, to invent			Ex. 2, p. 124. Ex. 3 a, p. 125. Ex. 6, p. 127	Ex. 3 b, p. 125.	Ex. 1, p. 124 Ex. 4, p. 126. Completing the table. Completing the sentences. Ex. 5, p. 126
35	Well Done!	An explorer, exploration, an observer, observation, to explore, to observe, to succeed	Present Passive. Past Passive. Ex. 4, p. 131		Ex. 1 b, p. 129. Ex. 3 b, p. 131. Ex. 3 c, p. 131	Ex. 1 a, p. 128 Ex. 3 a, p. 130 Ex. 5, p. 132	Ex. 2, p. 130. Ex. 3 b, p. 131
36	If I Read, the Book Is Read	An achievement, cell, humanity, affordable, awesome, harmful, remote	Passive Voice		Ex. 6, p. 134. Ex. 8, p. 136. Discussion	Ex. 7 a, p. 134. Ex. 7 b, 135	Completing the sentences
37	Who Can Tell about Inventions?	Purpose, riddle, to depend on, recent	Passive Voice	Ex. 3, p. 138	Ex. 1 a, p. 136. Ex. 1 b, p. 137. Dialogues	Ex. 2, p. 137. Ex. 4 a, p. 138	Ex. 4 b, p. 138
38	Let's Speak about Future	Disease, to apply, curious, overseas, mainly	Present Passive Past Passive	Ex. 6 a, p. 142	Ex. 5 b, p. 141 Ex. 6 b, p. 142. Ex. 8, p. 143. Ex. 9 a, p. 144. Ex. 9 b, p. 144	Ex. 5 a, p. 139. Ex. 10 a, p. 144	Ex. 10 a, p. 144
39	What Are You Fond of Writing?				Ex. 2 b, p. 145. Expressing opinion	Ex. 1, p. 145	Completing the table. Writing a paragraph. Ex. 2 a, p. 145
40	What Is Nature for You?	Climate change, rubbish, growing population, endangered animal and plant species, pollution, danger, environment, to pollute, to protect, to recycle, to reduce, to reuse, environmental, to save	Present Passive. Past Passive		Discussion. Ex. 1, p. 146 Ex. 3, p. 147. Ex. 5, p. 149.	Ex.2, p. 146. Ex. 4, p. 147	

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41	We Have No another Earth	Global warming, pollution, the ozone layer, deforestation, recycling, electric car, alternative energy	Present Passive. Past Passive		Ex. 6, p. 150 Ex. 8, p. 151. Ex. 9 b, p. 152. Discussion. Environmental quiz	Ex. 7 b, p. 151 Ex. 9 a, p. 151	Completing the table
42	What Can You Do To Save the Earth?	Acontainer, oxygen, a surface, survival, coastal, waste		Ex. 2 a, b, p. 153. Ex. 3 a, p. 153. Ex. 6 a, b	Ex. 1, p. 152 Ex. 3 b, p. 154	Ex. 4, p. 154. Ex. 5, p. 155	Completing the table
43	What We Have To Do		Modal Verbs of: obligation, necessity, ability, advice, suggestion, prohibition		Ex. 3, p. 157. Ex. 4, p. 158. Discussion	Ex. 1, p. 157. Texts “Pollution” and “Alternative Energy”	Ex. 2, p. 157
44	Let’s Discuss	Habitat, to preserve, to spill, to survive, extinct, to get rid of, to run out of, endangered, oxygen	Modal Verbs		Ex. 1, p. 159 Ex. 4, p. 162. Ex. 5 b, p. 163.	Ex. 2 a, p. 159. “Do you know” box, p. 160. Ex. 6, p. 164	Ex. 2 b, p. 160. Ex. 8, p. 165. Completing the table
45	Environmental Protection in Ukraine	Picturesque, wildlife, valuable, a predator, a shrinking, to cause, illegal shooting, a lack, a stork, an inhabitant	Present Passive. Past Passive. Modal Verbs		discussion Ex. 1, p. 167.	“Do you know?” box, p. 166–167. Article “Environmental Protection in Ukraine”	Writing a plan. Completing the sentences
46	Revise Your Knowledge	An award, a consul, a degree, nice, a title, to award, electric welding, boldless, honourable, soviet, to his credit	Present Passive. Past Passive. Modal Verbs	Ex. 4 b, p. 170	Ex. 1, p. 168. Ex. 4 c, p. 171. Ex. 5, p. 171	Ex. 2, p. 168. Ex. 4 a, p. 169	Ex. 3, p. 169
47	Revise Your Knowledge	Renewable energy, going vegetarian, wind power generator, nuclear power plant, noise pollution, anti-fur protest, joining a campaign	Present Passive. Past Passive. Modal Verbs		Ex.7, p. 172. Discussion. Ex. 10, p. 173. Ex. 12, p. 174	Texts “Why Teach Environmental Education”	Ex. 8, p. 173. Completing the sentences. Ex. 9, p. 173. Ex. 11, p. 173

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48	Advanced Readers	A genius, a quotient, publicity, relativity, gentle	Modal Verbs. Present Passive. Past Passive	Ex. 1, p. 175	Ex. 2, p. 177. Ex. 3, p. 177. Retelling the text. Ex. 6, p. 177	Ex. 1, p. 175	Ex. 5, p. 177
Unit 4. WHY NOT TAKE A CLOSER LOOK?							
49	At The Map of Great Britain	Independent, linked, located, governed, diverse, varied, society, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Prepositions		Ex. 1, p. 182. Ex. 2 a, p. 182. Ex. 2 d, p. 183. Ex. 4, p. 185. Ex. 5 a, p. 185	Ex. 2 b, p. 182. Ex. 3, p. 184	Completing the table. Making up a mind-map. Ex. 2 c, p. 182. Ex. 4, p. 185
50	Around England	Sword, shield, traffic, conveniently, sandwich, butler, gambling, accents	Prepositions. Articles with proper names		Ex. 6, p. 186. Exchanging information. Ex. 8, p. 187	Ex. 7, p. 186. Texts “Why do the English drive on the left?” “The Tube – The London Underground” “How the sandwich got its name” “Language” “How can I find pen friends in Britain?”	Ex. 8, p. 187 (questions)
51	Variety Of Traditions	Total population, national symbol, national day, the UK, the United Kingdom, Great Britain, Britain		Ex. 2, p. 188. Ex. 3 a, b, p. 189. Ex. 3 c, p. 189. Ex. 3 d, p. 190. Ex. 4 a, p. 190	Ex. 1, p. 188.	Ex. 4 b, p. 190	Completing the table. Ex. 5 b, p. 191
52	Yesterday, Before Yesterday and Tomorrow	England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland	Past Tenses revision. Future Tenses revision. Articles with proper names		Explanation. Ex. 1, p. 192. Defining the verb tenses	Text “Sir Isaac Newton”. Ex. 5, p. 194.	Ex. 2, p. 192. Ex. 3 (sentences 1–8), p. 193. Ex. 4, p. 193. Ex. 6, p. 194

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53	The United Kingdom As You See It	Dinosaur Park, the bronze age, Snowdon, the Welsh dragon, the underground tour, Cardiff, coal mine, bone cave, Big Pit, patron saint	Articles with proper names	Ex. 5 a, p. 198	Ex. 1, p. 194. Ex. 7, p. 200	Ex. 3 a, p. 196 Ex. 3 b, p. 197. Factfile, p. 197	Ex. 2, p. 195 Making up a mind-map. Ex. 5 b, p. 198
54	Who Is The Best Blogger?	Accommodation, campgrounds, budget hotels, laundry, facilities, Lidl, Aldi, Sainsbury's, money saving, to book Campinmygarden, Summertime	Past Tenses. Future Tenses. Articles with proper names		Ex. 6 b, p. 200. Ex. 4, p. 198. Ex. 8, p. 200. Exchanging information	Reading the blog's information	Making notes
55	The Unique City	Belfast, Cardiff, London, Edinburgh	Past Tenses. Future Tenses. Articles with proper names	“The UK” quiz	Ex. 1 b, p. 202. Ex. 2, p. 204. Ex. 3 a, p. 204. Ex. 3 b, p. 204	Ex. 1 a, p. 201. Ex. 2, p. 203. Quiz reading	Making a question list
56	Around Great Britain		Past Tenses. Future Tenses	“Do you know the British landmarks?” Ex. 5 b, p. 205	Ex. 5 a, p. 205. Ex. 5 c, p. 206	Ex. 5 c, p. 206. Text “Interesting facts from British history”	Ex. 5 c, p. 206
57	The UK Cities	Highlands, Cambridge, Snowdon, Lake District, Cheviot Hills, Bath, Yorkshire Moors, Brighton, Upland, navigable, county, borough, iron ore, brassware, blast furnace, steam engine, allotment, cluster	Past Tenses. Future Tenses. Articles with proper names	Ex. 1 a, p. 207. Ex. 2 a, p. 207. Ex. 3 a, b, p. 209	Ex. 2 b, c, p. 208. Ex. 4, p. 210		Ex. 1 b, p. 207. Completing the table
58	What was made, what is done?		Present and Past Simple Passive		Speaking dialogue game. Ex. 4 (sentences 1–8), p. 212. Answering questions	Reading website “Travel to Ukraine. Useful information”	Ex. 1, p. 210. Ex. 2, p. 211. Ex. 3, p. 211–212

№	Тема уроку	Мовний компонент			Мовленнєвий компонент		
		Лексичний матеріал	Грамагічний матеріал	Аудіювання	Говоріння	Читання	Письмо
59	Tell Me about the UK	Назви міст та пам'яток історії та культури	Present and Past Simple Passive. Articles with proper names		Asking directions. Giving directions. Ex. 3, p. 215. Ex. 4 b, p. 215	Ex. 1, p. 213 Ex. 2, p. 214. Ex. 4 a, p. 215. Ex. 6 a, p. 216. Ex. 5, p. 216	Making notes
60	What Would You Like to Visit?	Назви міст та пам'яток історії та культури	Articles with common and proper names	Text "British towns"	About places of interest booklet Answering questions	Reading a tourist guide booklet	Completing the sentences. Making a tourist guide booklet
61	What to See in the UK	Назви міст та пам'яток історії та культури. If I go to..., I will choose... being in..., I'd like to see... / I'd prefer to go... among of all of ... sights I'd want to...	Present and Past Simple Passive. Articles with proper names	Ex. 1, p. 218	Answering questions. Ex. 4, p. 222	Ex. 2 a, p. 218. Ex. 3, p. 220	Ex. 2 b, p. 220
62	Places to See — Places to Know		Articles with common and proper names	Ex. 7 b, p. 224	Ex. 6, p. 223. Answering questions. Ex. 8, p. 224. Ex. 9, p. 225	Ex. 6, p. 223. Text "What to See in the UK"	Completing the sentences. Ex. 7 a, p. 224. Completing the table
63	Let's Come Back to Ukraine	Назви міст та пам'яток історії та культури. Odesa, Truskavets', Chernyiv, Kolomyia, Mukacheve, Zaporizhzhia, Uman'			Ex. 1, p. 226. City or place description. Ex. 3 (questions 1-7), p. 232. Ex. 4, p. 233. Answering questions. Dialogues	Ex. 2, p. 226. Text "Odesa"	Completing the sentences
64	Search for More Information		Past Tenses. Future Tenses. Articles with common and proper names	"Around Ukraine" quiz	Ex. 3 (questions 8-10), p. 232 "In a travel agency" dialogue. Answering questions. Discussion	Ex. 2, p. 230 Reading the tourist guide booklet "Tunnel of Love"	

I SEMESTER
Unit 1. **WHO ARE YOU?**

Дата _____

Клас _____

Lesson 1. **PEOPLE AROUND YOU**

Цілі: вдосконалювати навички читання й усного мовлення; вдосконалювати навички монологічного висловлювання з опорою на лексико-граматичну структуру; розвивати мовну здогадку; виховувати увагу, інтерес до англійської мови.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Game "What does your name mean?"

Students find and write down an appropriate adjective that begins with each letter of their first name.

For example:

- Modest, imaginative, kind, easy-going — MIKE
- Ambitious, neat, nice — ANN

Do ex 1, p. 6.

2. Reading and speaking

Do ex. 2, p. 6–7.

Do ex. 3, p. 7.

3. Vocabulary practice

Vocabulary box, p. 7.

Do ex. 4, p. 8.

4. Speaking

Do ex. 5, p. 8. In small groups.

Start like this:

- In my opinion, to know someone's interests, likes and dislikes are very important, because... I'd like to know about...
- I fully agree that someone's nationality and religion are unimportant for me, because... I'd rather know about...

5. Writing and speaking

Compare your interests and your partner's. Make up the questions you need.

Use: *be interested in, be pleased with.*

	I	My partner
sports		
food		
books / films		
music / singer / band		
colour (-s)		
religion		
family / siblings		
birth sign		

Start like this:

- So, my partner and I are rather different persons. I'm interested in ... but my partner...
or
- My partner and me are quite similar. He (she) is pleased with ... and me too.

6. Reading and speaking

Do ex. 6, p. 8–9.

Key: 1 to cook and make Italian dishes, 2 cooking, 3 animals, Mars bars, roasted peanuts, 4 Gemini, 5 rap, 6 California, 7 working out, horse riding, surfing, snow-skiing, 8 no, he has sister and brother.

7. Listening

Listen to the text and say if the following statements are True or False.

1. Dan is currently unemployed.
2. Jim understands now why Dan had problems in his previous apartment.
3. The problem with the television is that Dan has sometimes forgotten to turn the TV off.
4. Someone who lives close to Jim and Dan has complained about the type of music he listens to.
5. Dan will be working in the kitchen tonight.
6. Dan has never realized his faults.

J i m. Hi, Dan, how was work today?

D a n. Good evening Jim. I never thought the end of this day was going to come!

J i m. I'm sorry about that. However, I need to have a chat with you.

D a n. Uh oh! What's the problem?

J i m. I was really happy when I invited you to stay with me in this apartment. I knew you had a problem with the roommate you've lived with before.

D a n. Oh yeah, he was terrible.

J i m. Yes, maybe, but...

D a n. What? What do you mean? What problems have I caused for you?

J i m. Let's talk about the television first. How do you switch it off?

D a n. I switch it off every evening. I don't think I've ever forgotten.

J i m. I know that, but it works to the morning. And how about the lights? You should switch them off!

D a n. I'm afraid, I can't sleep without light!

J i m. Now, the bathroom. You should clean it twice a week as I do.

D a n. Oh, sorry. I'm going to clean it in half an hour.

J i m. Right, the last thing is about your music.

D a n. You don't like my music? Surely you like listening to Frank Sinatra.

J i m. Don't worry, I really love. But I've got a few complaints about the volume.

D a n. Are you an old man to complain?

J i m. Excuse me, but I like to sleep in silence.

D a n. OK, I'll try to remember, Jim. Is there anything else?

J i m. No, that's everything. Oh no, one more thing... You're cooking tonight!

Key: 1 F, 2 T, 3 T, 4 F, 5 T, 6 T.

8. Summary

1. What things/traits of character are important for you in other people/your friends/relatives?
2. What things/traits of character are unimportant for you in other people/your friends/relatives?
3. What similar interests do you and your friends have?
4. What different interests do you have?
5. Do you know your close friend well? Tell about him (her) briefly.

9. Homework

Ex. 7, p. 9.

Lesson 2. WHAT SORT OF PERSON ARE YOU?

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; вдосконалювати навички вживання синонімів у мовленні, розвивати навички усного мовлення, читання й письма; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Game "One truth and a lie"

Don't forget to use the words and expressions:

- Although — незважаючи на
 - Injustice — несправедливість
 - Digital — цифровий
 - The sense of humour — почуття гумору
- I think... because...
It seems to me...
In my opinion...

Write two sentences about yourself: the statements should be true and false, for example:

- I can ride a bicycle
- My favourite food is sushi

Students discuss in pairs which statement is the lie and why they think so. Then students make up two sentences about themselves and read them; the other students have to guess which the untrue statement is.

2. Vocabulary

Do ex. 8, p. 10.

Key: 1 b, 2 c, 3 a, 4 d, 5 e, 6 g, 7 i, 8 f, 9 h.

3. Vocabulary & Writing

Do ex. 9 a, p. 10.

Key: 1 b, 2 c, 3 d, 4 a, 5 e.

Do ex. 9 b, p. 10.

Make up the sentences.

Do ex. 10, p. 11.

Key: 1 positive, 2 gorgeous, 3 outgoing, 4 caring, 5 determined, 6 honest.

4. Reading & Speaking

Do ex. 11, p. 11, 12,

In pairs, discuss the results; explain your agreement / disagreement.

Use the table if necessary:

If you agree, say:

I agree that
I'm sure that
That's right!
Exactly!
Certainly!

because...

If you disagree, say:

I don't agree that
I don't think that
I wouldn't say that
That's silly
Absolutely not!

because...

5. Writing & Speaking

In pairs, students answer the questions about their partners; then find out how well they know them.

Getting to know each other survey

1. Have you lived in another city or country?
2. What countries have you visited?
3. Do you have a favourite sports team?
4. Do you play any sports?
5. What was the last book you read?
6. What TV shows do you watch?
7. What kind of music do you like?
8. Do you have any brothers or sisters?
9. Do you like animals?

6. Summary

What way can you make a friend? What traits of character would you like to find in your friend? What interest of him (her) do you prefer?

First, do the quiz, look at your result and make a conclusion.

Quiz Are you a good friend

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Yes	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1
No	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2

1. Do you remember your friends' birthday?
2. Are you the first to apologize if you are wrong?
3. Can you keep your friends' secrets?
4. Do you sometimes laugh at your friends?
5. Do you often criticize your friends?
6. Do you give all the pocket money you have to your friends if they ask you?
7. Do you think your friend should follow you everywhere?
8. Is it important for a good friend to be good at school?

Results

- 0–8 points: Many people think you are unfriendly. Sometimes you can be not very helpful and confident. You are a little bossy too.
- 9–16 points: You are a good friend. You are patient and confident. You can give a helping hand and not to demand much.

7. Homework

Do the survey (using ex. 11, p. 11, 12) with your parents/brothers/sisters (not more than 3 persons); ask their opinion about results; write down your conclusion.

Lesson 3. BRUSH YOUR GRAMMAR UP

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: ознайомити з формою дієслова Герундій; формувати навички вживання Герундію; вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення й читання; розвивати мовну здогадку та мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Do ex. 1, p. 13.

2. Grammar

Read the grammar box, p. 13.

A gerund after “no” indicates that something is not allowed.

No parking. No littering. No smoking.

3. Grammar practice

Do ex. 2, p. 13.

Do ex. 3, p. 14.

Do ex. 4, p. 14.

4. Writing

Complete the sentences with the words: *smoking, going out, going, inviting, reading, doing, painting, dancing, explaining*.

1. ... is very good for your body and mood.
2. Before ... , please check all the windows.
3. Have you finished ... the rule?
4. He thanked them for ... him.
5. The house needs
6. ... is not allowed here.
7. ... aloud is very useful for learners of English.
8. Did you have any difficulty in ... this exercise?
9. What about ... to Spain this summer?

Key: 1 dancing, 2 going out, 3 explaining, 4 inviting, 5 painting, 6 smoking, 7 reading, 8 doing, 9 going.

5. Reading & Grammar

1. Rearrange students in two groups. Then, in groups they have to look through their texts to choose the correct verb form.
2. Complete the text using the verbs in brackets in either the gerund or the infinitive and try to explain your choice.

TEXT 1. FARMER JONES AND HIS WIFE

Farmer Jones met Jane when he was just a young man. He couldn't help (1, fall) ... in love with her immediately and asked her to marry him. She said yes although she knew it would mean (2, get) ... up early to milk the cows for the rest of her life. “Love means never (3, have) ... to get up early to milk the cows”, said Farmer Jones, and explained that he would continue (4, get) ... up early to milk the cows so Jane could sleep late every day. Everything went well until they tried (5, increase) ... their profits by buying some chickens. The first night, a fox ate one of the chickens. Farmer Jones decided (6, build) ... a fence to protect the chickens. He tried (7, use) ... an axe to break the ground but it was much too hard. So he went to the local shop and tried (8, buy) ... a gun but he couldn't. He tried (9, borrow) ... one from his neighbours but they were all worried about the fox too. “I regret not (10, buy) ... one when I had those rabbit problems”, he told Jane. So Jane

went to the shop and bought a gun. That night she tried (11, stop) ... the fox. At first she tried (12, scare) ... the fox by shooting into the air but it didn't work. She called her husband and he ran after the fox to try (13, catch) ... it but he wasn't fast enough. Soon they had only 1 chicken left. So they went to the local zoo to try (14, buy) ... some tiger dung. They put the dung on the ground and they never saw the fox again.

- Dung — гній

Key: 1 falling, 2 getting, 3 having, 4 to get / getting, 5 to increase, 6 to build, 7 to use, 8 to buy, 9 to borrow, 10 buying, 11 to stop, 12 to scare, 13 to catch, 14 to buy.

TEXT 2. FAILED WORK

Jason was in his first year at university, studying History. He was a rather lazy student, and he tended to avoid (1, work) ... whenever he could. In the middle of the semester, his history professor gave out an assignment, due in two weeks. Jason intended (2, do) ... the assignment, but he postponed (3, write) ... it for a week. The following week, he forgot (4, do) ... it. The night before the assignment was due, he suddenly remembered it, and rushed to the library. He tried (5, read) as much as possible on the topic, but there wasn't enough time. Jason considered (6, ask) ... for more time to do his paper, but the History professor was known to be very tough on students, so finally he decided (7, cheat) and copy his paper from somewhere else. He found an old article on the same topic, and quickly typed it out. The next day, he submitted the paper. The following week, he was alarmed (8, see) ... the professor approaching him, looking angry. "Is this your own work, or did you copy it?" asked the professor. Jason denied (9, copy) the paper. "If you expect me (10, believe) ... that, you must think I am very stupid," said the professor. "Every word is taken from an article I wrote myself five years ago. Did you really think I would forget (11, write) ... it?"

Key: 1 working, 2 to do, 3 writing, 4 to do, 5 to read, 6 asking, 7 to cheat, 8 to see, 9 copying, 10 to believe, 11 writing.

6. Speaking

Do ex. 5, p. 14.

7. Summary

Complete the table and tell about yourself and your partner.

	About my partner	About myself
Really enjoy		
Can't stand		
Don't mind		
Usually avoid		

8. Homework

Ex. 6, p. 14.

Lesson 4. MORE ABOUT YOU

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення, аудіювання й читання; розвивати мовну здогадку та мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати відповідальне ставлення до праці.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

1. What kind of person are you?
2. Are you a sympathetic person?
3. Have you got many friends?
4. Are you a good friend?
5. What can you say about your strong and weak points?

2. Listening & Reading

Do ex. 1, p. 15–16.

Key: 1 Yes, I do, 2 No, I don't, 3 No, I don't, 4 No, she doesn't, 5 No, they don't, 6 Yes, he does, 7 No, you don't.

3. Speaking

Do ex. 2, p. 16.

4. Listening

Do ex. 3, p. 16.

A n d r e a. Glad to see you, Meryem! Finally, you arrived.

M e r y e m. Hi, dear! I missed you so much!

A n d r e a. Let me introduce my landlady, Mrs. Hunt. She has kindly agreed to provide the apartment to us.

M r s. H u n t. Welcome, Meryem! Pleased to meet you.

M e r y e m. Pleased to meet you too, Mrs. Hunt.

M r s. H u n t. Come in, please. Let me show you the room.

M e r y e m. Thanks a lot.

M r s. H u n t. I'm sure, your friend told you about my rules. First, I'd like to know your full name. I need to write down it in my registration book.

M e r y e m. Meryem Kemal.

M r s. H u n t. How interesting! Are you Spanish?

M e r y e m. No, I'm Turkish.

M r s. H u n t. Are you a teacher?

M e r y e m. Oh, no, Mrs. Hunt. Andrea is a teacher, but I'm a chemist.

M r s. H u n t. Where will your husband and children arrive?

M e r y e m. I'm not married, Mrs. Hunt. And I haven't got children, of course. I've got a groom, but he lives in Germany.

M r s. H u n t. And you've lived in Germany, too?

M e r y e m. No, I have lived in Liverpool for three years.

M r s. H u n t. Three years! But you are so young lady!

M e r y e m. I was born on the 16th of three eighty-five.

M r s. H u n t. You look well, my dear!

M e r y e m. Thank you, Mrs. Hunt.

M r s. H u n t. Well, now I give you the card with your new address.

M e r y e m. 106, Craven Park, Brent, London, NW10 8QE. Phone number is 0-2045678956. Thank you.

M r s. H u n t. Wait a minute. I need your mobile phone number for connection.

Meryem. Of course, here you are: 7872108626. And my e-mail is *merykemal@yahoo.com*.

Key: 1 Turkish, 2 chemist, 3 single, 4 hasn't got children, 5 London, 6 mobile phone number.

5. Listening & Writing

Do ex. 4, p. 17.

Listen to the text again and do the tasks.

6. Vocabulary practice

First, look at the Vocabulary box, p. 18. Read the words and translate them in your own or give their definitions in English. Don't use a dictionary!

- Divorce — розлучення
- Single — одинак, одиначка (неодружений, незаміжня)
- Married — одружений, заміжня
- Widowed — овідовілий(-ла)
- Male — чоловіча (стать)
- Female — жіноча (стать)
- Mother tongue — рідна мова
- Signature — підпис

Fill in the gaps with appropriate vocabulary words:

1. He was the first ... Japanese astronaut.
2. He'd said he was the ...father of two as his wife had died three month ago.
3. I talked to Bruce's ex-wife about why they got....
4. Stephen decided to put his ... on the contract.
5. Frankie and I eventually realized we were both....
6. Mrs. McKinley is the only ... teacher in our college.
7. ... is the first language you heard when you were a baby and the language on which you think.
8. They are in love and they are going to get ... next month.

Key: 1 male, 2 widowed, 3 divorced, 4 signature, 5 single, 6 female, 7 Mother tongue, 8 married.

7. Speaking

Do ex. 5, p. 18.

8. Summary

Do ex. 7, p. 19.

9. Homework

Ex. 6, p. 19; write down your answers.

Lesson 5. LET'S CHAT ABOUT...

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: вдосконалювати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення й читання; розвивати мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати відповідальне ставлення до сім'ї і друзів.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Do ex. 1, p. 19.

Ask and answer each other in pairs. Use the expressions:

- You are right...
- How you did you guess...
- You are partly right...
- You are wrong...
- You are absolutely right...
- You are mistaken...
- You guessed right...
- It's not so.

2. Speaking

In pairs, do ex. 2, p. 20.

3. Writing & Speaking

In pairs, do ex. 3, p. 20.

Fill in the table and use it for your interview.

Personal information	
Title (Mr. / Mrs. / Miss / Ms)	
First name (forename)	
Family name (surname)	
Date of birth (day, month, year you were born)	
Gender (sex)	
Marital status (single, married, divorced, widowed)	
No. of dependants (number of people you keep)	
Home country & Nationality	
First language (mother tongue)	
Occupation (job)	
Additional information	
Level of English (elementary, intermediate, advanced)	
Address (house number, street, city, country, postcode)	
Telephone / email	
Mobile phone	

Ask the questions.

1. What's your name?
2. What's your first name? Middle name?
3. What's your family name?
4. When were you born?
5. Are you married? (divorced / widowed / single)
6. Have you got any children?
7. Where are you from?
8. What's your mother tongue?
9. What's your occupation?
10. What is your level of English? (German / French)
11. What's your address? Phone number? Email? Mobile phone number?

4. Speaking

Do ex. 4, p. 21.

Key for pictures: 1 football fan, 2 gossip, 3 couch potato, 4 close friend, 5 computer wizard, 6 health freak, 7 chatterbox, 8 vegetarian.

Key for definitions: 1 couch potato, 2 health freak, 3 computer wizard, 4 chatterbox, 5 football fan, 6 vegetarian, 7 gossip, 8 close friend.

5. Vocabulary

Vocabulary box, p. 23.

Write down the words from the box into your vocabulary. Match the words with their definitions.

1) a chatterbox	a) to express dissatisfaction, pain
2) to admire	b) talk, especially about the personal or private affairs of others
3) to complain	c) to be dependent (on)
4) to prove	d) a very talkative person, a person who talks constantly
5) to rely	e) be fond of gossip
6) gossipy	f) to regard with wonder, pleasure, or approval
7) gossip	g) to establish the truth by argument

Key: 1 d, 2 f, 3 a, 4 g, 5 c, 6 e, 7 b.

6. Listening

Do ex. 5 a, p. 22.

7. Reading & Speaking

Do ex. 5 b, p. 23.

8. Summary

Do ex. 6, p. 23. Work in groups of three or four.

9. Homework

Ex. 7, p. 23.

Lesson 6. LET ME INTRODUCE MYSELF

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: ознайомити з правилами написання відомостей про себе; вдосконалювати навички письма, усного мовлення й читання; розвивати мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати відповідальне ставлення до сім'ї і друзів.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Make four steps:

1. List briefly four major milestones (the most important things that have happened to you)
2. List three of your hobbies.
3. Write down two goals / dreams you have.
4. Say the reason to prove you are a very interesting person.

2. Reading

Do ex. 1, p. 24.

3. Speaking

Introduce the instruction (p. 25).

Do ex. 1, p. 25.

First, do the task according to the text.

Second, do the task answering the questions about you.

4. Writing

Fill in the chart with positive and negative traits of the text character.

Positive	Negative
communicative	chatterbox

5. Reading & Writing

Give students to read the instruction. While reading the table in pairs, they have to write information about themselves right after reading each part. Then, partners exchange their works and express their agreement or disagreement.

HOW TO WRITE A SHORT BIOGRAPHY ABOUT YOURSELF

No matter how exciting or significant a person's life is, a poorly written biography will make it seem like a squeezed lemon. Whether you are writing a half-of-page biography or the first part of your three-book biography, it will need to be well-written (but remember: you aren't Mark Twain!).

First, know what a biography is. A biography is the story of a real person's life (so not a fictional character). You're probably thinking "I am no Theresa May or Steve Jobs—what could I possibly write in my memoir? I don't even know how to start an autobiography". But don't worry; your memoir can be easy and even exciting. Every person, whether famous or not, is special and has a story worth sharing. By the way, we propose you the easiest pattern of writing autobiography. Bill Gates claimed he always tried to find a lazy person to do a difficult job. Why? Because a lazy person will look for an easy way to do it!

Remember!

- Avoid too much pessimism. Don't write "Oh, poor me, I had so many hardships in my life".
- Avoid writing "I was born in the year X. I went to school in the year Y. I entered college in the year Z." Your reader can fall asleep in the middle of reading your paper.
- Credentials — рекомендації
- Relevant — доречний
- Avoid — уникати
- Intended — цільовий

A lazy student autobiography		
My childhood	Why not start from the very beginning? Write about your traits of character in some adjectives to describe you as a person	I was born ... (when and where) I was a (active, curious, communicative etc.) child
You:		
Who am I?	Describe yourself in a few words. It does not necessarily need to be too creative	At school I am passionate about ... / crazy of ... / can't stand... / good at...
You:		
My goals	An old saying goes, "A life with a goal is a life that is whole." Be positive and show everyone your life is whole	I am certain that my degree will become my ticket to a better tomorrow / I want to become a... / I study hard and devote my free time ...
You:		
My ups and downs	Write about your pluses and minuses. Show you are capable of analyzing your experiences and you try to learn lessons from them. Mention your credentials	I understand life is / is not ... I combine full-time study and a summer job / part-time job for... I feel ...
You:		
Conclusion	Establish the main lesson to take away from your story. What's important about your story?	I have come to believe... I'm ready to make... I've got a strong motivation in... To become successful I... The support of people around me is... To achieve my goal...
You:		
Note!	Write a brief biography to introduce yourself, highlight achievements, list credentials and any projects with which you are involved.	
Attention!	It should be short and contain only relevant information. Avoid personal statistics, such as family and hobbies; the biography is to the intended audience	

You can write some additional information to clear details.

1. Who influenced your personal development?
2. What is your family social and ethnic background?
3. What places would you like to visit and why?
4. What are the most important values in life, in your opinion?

6. Summary

Broken sentences

Cut out and shuffle the parts of the similes. Students in pairs have to sort out the cards to make up the similes.

As like as...	two peas
As light as...	a feather
As silent as...	the grave
As different as...	chalk from cheese
As happy as...	a king
As busy as...	a bee
As silly as...	a goose
As good as...	gold

7. Homework

Ex. 2, p. 26. Use the dictionary if it is necessary.

Lesson 7. WE ARE SO DIFFERENT

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: формувати навички самостійної роботи зі словником, вдосконалювати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення й читання; розвивати мовну здогадку та мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати відповідальне ставлення до сім'ї і друзів.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

1. What are your friends like?
2. What kind of people are your classmates?
3. Can some of them be your friends?

Do ex. 1, p. 27.

Listen to the definitions and match them with the words and pictures.

1) computer geeks	a) people wearing clothing associated with heavy metal and displaying the “metal horns” gesture
2) preps	b) fans of a style of aggressive music, with extremes in dress and socially defiant behavior
3) high-flyers	c) computer fans, enthusiasts are very knowledgeable about computer
4) emos	d) performers and fans of hip-hop music
5) punk rockers	e) people go to extremes in aims, opinions
6) athletes	f) are more ambitious people in future career and life
7) hip hoppers	g) people physically training a lot
8) heavy metal fans	h) people adopt a certain style by dyed black hair and white face

Key: 1 c, 2 f, 3 e, 4 h, 5 b, 6 , 7 d, 8 a.

2. Vocabulary

Vocabulary box, p. 29.

Give the Ukrainian equivalents to the following English words and expressions. Use the glossary if you need. Make up the sentences with the English words and expressions.

- hang-out — тусуватися, гаяти час у розвагах
- outfit — доречний одяг, аксесуари, вигляд
- software — програмне забезпечення
- trend — напрямок; тренд, модна тенденція
- victim — жертва; потерпілий (-ла)
- to grab — хапати, привласнювати
- to irritate — провокувати, дразнити
- casual — повсякденний
- fascinated — захоплений, зачарований
- picky — прискіпливий

1. Thousands of people became ... of the storm and flood.
2. Jackson prefers to ...with people who are intellectually inferior to him at school.
3. With her carefully crafted ... and makeup, Hannah was so attractive.
4. Do you want to go ... a hot dog or something?
5. Andrew has always been ... with horse riding.
6. He was ... by volume of music at the concert.

7. We also have the special group of ... customers who want to buy trendy clothes only.

Key: 1 victims, 2 hang out, 3 outfit, 4 grab, 5 fascinated, 6 irritated, 7 picky.

3. Reading & Vocabulary practice

Do ex. 2, p. 28–29. Check your knowledge about the youth organizations.

4. Speaking

Do ex. 3, p. 29 in pairs.

5. Writing

Do ex. 4 a, p. 30.

In small groups, fill in the table to know more about the youth groups. Add something you know that was not mentioned in the article. Exchange your information.

Youth groups	Computer geeks	Preps	High-flyers	Emos	Punk rockers	Athletes	Hip hoppers	Heavy metal fans
Looks & Clothes								
School								
Hobbies & Interests								
Music								
Favourite Hang-outs								

6. Speaking

Do ex. 4 b, p. 30.

7. Reading & Speaking

Work in groups of five

Do ex. 5 b, p. 31.

8. Summary

Which of the youth groups do you prefer and why? Choose one of them and write some sentences about it. Add your own ideas.

- It has...
- It can make me feel...
- It proposes me a lot of...
- It always gives me...
- It's a possibility of taking part in...

9. Homework

Do ex. 5 a, p. 30.

Lesson 8. IMPROVE YOUR GRAMMAR SKILLS

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: формувати навички вживання Герундію; вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення й читання; розвивати мовну здогадку та мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати позитивне ставлення до суспільства.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Read the questions, correct the mistakes if it's necessary. Answer the questions.

1. What is something that you have recently avoided *to do*? (*Wrong — avoid doing*)
2. What do you like *to do* at the end of the day when you finish *working*? (*Correct*)
3. Do you enjoy *to go* to concerts? (*Wrong — going*)

2. Grammar

Introduction of the rule box, p. 31–32.

3. Reading & Vocabulary practice

Do ex. 1, p. 32.

4. Grammar

Introduction of the rule box, p. 33.

5. Reading & Grammar practice

Do ex. 2, p. 33.

6. Writing

Do ex. 3, p. 34.

Do ex 4, p. 34.

7. Speaking & Grammar practice

Do ex. 5, p. 34.

8. Grammar practice

Rearrange the sentences with the Gerund according to their meanings.

1. The house needs painting.
2. His hobby is travelling.
3. Playing guitar is his favorite occupation.
4. He called her before leaving.
5. Mike's coming home so late worries us.
6. This book is worth reading.
7. Smoking is not allowed here.
8. He likes watching films.
9. There was no hope of our getting there on time.
10. Reading aloud is very useful for learners of English.
11. Thank you for telling me about it.
12. Your coat wants cleaning.

Note! These meaning take only Gerund, not infinitive.

The Gerund meanings				
need, require, want, worth something	an action or state	after prepositions	after possessive forms	as a subject

Key:

The Gerund meanings				
need, require, want, worth something	an action or state	after prepositions	after possessive forms	as a subject
Sentences 1, 6, 12	Sentences 2, 8	Sentences 4, 11	Sentences 5, 9	Sentences 3, 7, 10

Look through the sentences. Find the best way to complete them with the Gerund or infinitive. Explain your choice.

1. Stop (talk) and begin (write). Keep (work)!
2. He likes (swim).
3. He likes (swim) in summer.
4. I will never forget (buy) my first car.
5. I will not forget (buy) bread.
6. She was angry at (be) left alone at home.
7. It is difficult (be) a doctor.
8. She is good at (drive).
9. It is good (hear) that.

Key: 1 talking... writing... working, 2 swimming, 3 to swim, 4 buying, 5 to buy, 6 being, 7 to be, 8 driving, 9 to hear.

9. Reading & Grammar practice

Read the text and fill in the gaps with the appropriate verb forms.

My friend Bernie liked ... (eat) McDonald's hamburgers. But he had a problem. He was gaining weight.. He decided ... (go) on a diet. He stopped ... (eat) fast food and started ... (buy) more fruit and vegetables. After a month, he had lost a few pounds. But he wanted ... (lose) more. I suggested ... (join) a gym. Bernie disliked ... (exercise), but he agreed ... (try) it. Now he exercises every day and he looks better. He's looking forward ... (lose) more weight.

Key:

My friend Bernie liked *to eat* McDonald's hamburgers. But he had a problem. He was gaining weight. He decided *to go* on a diet. He stopped *eating* fast food and started *buying* more fruit and vegetables. After a month, he had lost a few pounds. But he wanted *to lose* more. I suggested *joining* a gym. Bernardo disliked *exercising*, but he agreed *to try* it. Now he exercises every day and he looks better. He's looking forward *to losing* more weight.

10. Summary

Do ex. 8, p. 35.

11. Homework

Do ex. 6, 7, p. 34–35.

Lesson 9. HEALTH HABITS

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення й аудіювання; розвивати мовну здогадку та мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати позитивне ставлення до здорового способу життя.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Game "Love it or Hate it"

The teacher has a list of things and students decide whether they love or hate the things on the list. Students have to choose either "love" or "hate" and can't be undecided or in the middle. Students then explain their position and argue with the opposing side.

Example list:

- Bright clothes
- Rap
- Coloured hair
- Pop music
- Reading books
- Going to the clubs
- Shopping

2. Vocabulary practice

Do ex. 1, p. 35.

3. Writing

Do ex. 2 a, p. 36.

Key: 1 — 5, 2 — 1, 3 — 2, 4 — 6, 5 — 7, 6 — 3, 7 — 4, 8 — 8.

4. Listening

Do ex. 2 b, p. 36–37.

5. Writing

Do ex. 2 c, p. 37.

6. Reading & Speaking

Do ex. 3, p. 38.

7. Listening

Do ex. 5, p. 38.

Listen to the word definitions and match them with the words from the vocabulary box, p. 38. Try to find out their translation without a dictionary.

1) hostel	a) a material made of the skin of an animal
2) item	b) clothes for wearing while sports activity or style of clothes for informal activity
3) leather	c) to think about; to turn around or rotate
4) message	d) to make something for support or advertise ideas, products
5) sportwear	e) an inexpensive place for young people on bicycle trips, hikes etc.
6) spiky	f) some information sent by telephone or email
7) to provide	g) a separate object, thing or unit in a list or collection
8) to revolve	h) a person has aggressive methods of proving his mind; pointed hat or footwear

Key: 1 e, 2 g, 3 a, 4 f, 5 b, 6 h, 7 d, 8 c.

During the last 30 years there were a lot of different trends in youth movements. There are about 60 youth organizations in Great Britain now.

All of them were characterized by their own philosophy, way of life, and style of dressing. Each tendency was born by the influence of economic and political changes in the society. Those trends are known as the “hippies”, the “punks”, the “rockers”.

But certainly there are different traditional youth organizations in Great Britain. Among them — the Scout Association, the Girl Guides Association, the National Union of Students, the Youth Club. The latter offers, for example, a wide range of sporting and social activities.

The National Union of Students was founded in 1922. It promotes the educational, social and general interests of students.

But certainly the most numerous is the Scout Association, founded in 1908 for boys and in 1910 for girls by Lord Baden-Powel. The Scout movement is to encourage a sense of adventure and of responsibility for others among young people. The programme of training is planned to develop intelligence and practical skills, to promote health and a sense of service. Scouts train in mapping, first aid and all the skills that arise from camping and similar outdoor activities.

There are some other organizations: the Youth Hostels Association, the National Federation of Young Farmers Clubs, Greenpeace. Religious youth organizations’ aim is helping to elderly people or working in hospitals. Religious organizations pay attention not only to the study of religious views but involve youth into such activities as music festivals and amateur theatre.

The membership in this or that youth organization is not compulsory in Great Britain. But everyone can find the activity he likes most.

8. Summary

Read the text and fill in the gaps: *rebelled, crime, behaved, a lot, just, independence, whole*.

People often complain (1) ... about youth, about young people. Today the word “youth” often makes us think of badly (2) ... teenagers. Suddenly young people decided they wanted more (3) ... and could do what they wanted. They (4) ... against society. A (5) ... youth culture developed, with youth fashion, youth clubs and music. Today we unfortunately have things like youth (6) Then, young people were (7) ... young people.

Key: 1 a lot, 2 behaved, 3 independence, 4 rebelled, 5 whole, 6 crime, 7 just.

9. Homework

Do ex. 4, p. 38; make up sentences using the Vocabulary box words (p. 38).

APPENDIX

The lucky ones stare out at brick walls,
you think for the rest,
the soul is a public matter.
Now brush off the dust and shadow,
make room for the light to dance on your skin and clothes.
The skies are open again –
let the breeze tickle your spine and shiver the worries away.
I hope relax your tense mind,
There were no trees for eyes to wander to.
Windows only looked into windows.

Samee Freeze, 16

Lesson 10. TELL ME WHAT YOU WEAR...

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: формувати навички вживання Future Tenses; вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення, письма й читання; розвивати мовну здогадку та мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати позитивне ставлення до здорового способу життя.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Cut the activity cards: one question for one student. Each student has to read the question and prove his / her mind talking for 30 seconds.

You prefer going shopping alone. Why?	You usually go shopping with your Mom. Why?	Shopping online is a good idea. Why?	You prefer shopping in big shop centres / malls. Why?
You've never been interested in fashion. Why?	You can't stand wearing classical style of clothes. Why?	Your Mom always makes you to wear a fur cap in winter. Why?	You enjoy wearing free style in your clothes. Why?
You like wearing sport style clothes. Why?	You prefer buying a new game / book more than new clothes. Why?	You like going to clubs / cafes more than being at home. Why?	You can have a lot of fun without having to spend much money. Why?
You are happy only if you have a lot of money. Why?	You are happy to spare time with your friends. Why?	You are a member of one of informal youth groups. Why?	Rappers are better than other groups. Why?

2. Speaking

Do ex. 1, p. 39.

3. Listening

Do ex. 2 a, p. 39.

4. Speaking

Do ex. 2 b, p. 40.

Key:

- 1) a little piece of material fixed to an item of clothing with information about it
- 2) a time when people are very excited about something that is usually not that important
- 3) stop fighting against somebody or something
- 4) choose
- 5) shiny

5. Writing

Do ex. 2 c, p. 40.

Key:

- 1) a glittery evening dress
- 2) designer's label
- 3) pick a jacket you like
- 4) make a fuss about something
- 5) give in to someone's demands

6. Speaking

Do ex. 2 d, p. 41.

Don't forget to use linking words such as: *first, then, I'd like to add, last, to sum up.*

Start like this:

- I like wearing... because...
- I prefer... colours because...
- Sometimes I wear... because....
- At school I usually wear... because
- I can't stand wearing... because...
- I never wear... because...
- As for accessories, I prefer / I like / I hate / to wear... because
- As for bags, I think.... and I adore / I can't stand...
- I think clothes...

Work in pairs

Do ex. 3, p. 41.

7. Summary

Do ex. 5, p. 41.

8. Homework

Do ex. 4, p. 41.

APPENDIX

What are your favourite clothes? Who chooses your clothes? How often do you get new clothes?

Some teenagers think that clothes make the man, while others don't care much about what they wear. Nowadays the word "fashion" is a synonym for beauty, style and glamour. Every shop offers a wide choice of fashionable clothes and it is hard to resist the temptation to buy something new. But is it all right to put so much attention to clothes?

Personally, I am sure that there are more important things in life than fashion. To my mind, people speak too much about it and waste a lot of money on clothes. I have a pair of jeans and I wear them every day. I think jeans are comfortable and cheap. I never go for the latest styles or buy very expensive clothes.

However, most teenagers say that clothes show their personality. Besides, they are the first thing people see when they meet them. Teenagers believe that clothes help them produce a favourable impression and they say they feel better when they are dressed well. Young people also use bright make-up, cut and dye their hair and carry different accessories such as bags, purses, glasses, jewellery, hats or scarves in order to attract attention. Some youngsters are fond of experimenting with their look and mixing styles. But I don't think it is wise to become a fashion victim. To conclude, I believe that clothes do not make the man. The main aim of clothes is to protect the human body from extreme weather, insects, chemicals and other hazards. The second aim is to attract attention and to indicate status. In my opinion, the main thing about clothes is comfort. As for beauty and style, they are less important.

Lesson 11. YOUTH CLUBS

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: вдосконалювати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення й письма; розвивати мовну здогадку та мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати позитивне ставлення до цікавого проведення вільного часу.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Match the halves of the dictionary articles

1. Clubbing (subculture)	a) a silent party where attendees dance to music listened to on headphones
2. Glowsticks for Clubbing Baby Seals	b) a 2007 graphic novel written by Eisner Award
3. The Seal Cub Clubbing Club	c) a common practice of forced socialization between two genders
4. Silent disco& Mobile clubbing	d) a 2006 album released by Orlando group Indorphine
5. Clubbing (booking)	e) a five-piece post-punk band from the Wirral, England
6. Clubbing (comics)	f) a custom of visiting and gathering socially at nightclubs

Key: 1 f, 2 d, 3 e, 4 a, 5 c, 6 b.

2. Writing & Speaking

Do ex. 1, p. 42.

Add one or two more definitions.

3. Reading & Speaking

Do ex. 2 a, p. 42.

4. Writing

Learn how to start a youth club. First, think of the questions below.

- Why do you want to establish a youth club? Your goal / goals.
- What form can your club take (type of your club)?

Then make up an advertisement of your club and write it down according to the plan. Add some text.

1. The name of the club, its motto.
2. Work profile (sport, music, marketing, travelling etc.).
3. Target audience (age limits; members' skills: advanced / non-advanced).
4. Location (address).
5. Dates / days of work.
6. Time of work.
7. Extra-advantages.
8. Price.

The seniors are going to have a bowling blast of time. We will be glad to meet you at Warwick Lane and let's have some fun. 20 bowling lanes will give you unforgettable impressions. The best coaches are waiting for you!

Bring a bag lunch or treat yourself to lunch at the canteen. We have got a nice swimming pool, where you can swim after bowling classes.

You may to become a club member from 11. 05. to 11.06 this year.

The price is enjoyable!

5. Summary

Read the text. Put the verbs into the correct form: *to + verb* or *Gerund*.

WHAT IS A YOUTH CLUB?

Youth clubs give young people a low-cost place (1, go) ... outside of school, offering them a sense of (2, belong) The activities and support from club leaders and volunteers allow young people (3, learn) ... new skills and (4, build) ... confidence and resilience for the future, as well as have fun. Teenagers sometimes really enjoy (5, do) ... something by hands or love (6, play) ... sport games. Young people choose (7, go) ... there, with youth clubs open to all young people.

Key: 1 to go, 2 belonging, 3 to learn, 4 to build, 5 doing, 6 playing, 7 to go.

6. Homework

Do ex. 2 b, p. 42.

APPENDIX

Look through the text in the table and answer the questions below it.

BYC Birkenhead Youth Club BYC	
Location	Watson Street, Birkenhead, CH41 3PY
Contact	Email:Info@birkenheadyouthclub.co.uk Telephone: 0151 647 4484
Our goal	“To help and educate young people through their leisure time activities so as to develop their physical, mental and spiritual capacities that they may grow to full maturity as individuals and members of society”
Opening Times	7.00 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Monday to Friday
Admission fee	50 p per week
Age	The Club is for anyone aged between 8 and 24
History	The Birkenhead Youth Club started life in 1932
Donations & Support	The Club relies on donations and volunteers to support and help organise the many activities on offer
Facilities To Let	Indoor Gyms/5-a-side pitch: £20 per hour Single Pitch: £25 per hour Double Pitch: £40 per hour Squash Court: £5 per hour
Activities	A Squash Court Darts Computers Fitness Suite with exercise machines Ladies / Gents changing facilities with showers
Football Teams	Under 8s Mixed Under 10s Mixed Under 13s Girls Under 13s Boys Ladies
Become a member, by completing our membership form	

1. What is the goal of the club?
2. Could you attend the BYC?
3. What activities would you like to attend?
4. Are the club activities free of charge?
5. Can you learn IT in the club?
6. What age can you play football in a boys' / girls' team from?

Lesson 12. CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: повторити лексичні одиниці, граматичні конструкції (Герундій); вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення й читання; розвивати мовну здогадку та мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати позитивне ставлення до суспільства.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Do ex. 1, p. 43.

Key: 1 fashion-conscious, 2 fascinated, 3 a computer geek, 4 hip hoppers, 5 computer geeks, 6 enjoys

2. Reading

Do ex. 2 a, p. 43.

Key: 1 fashion-conscious, 2 feel down, 3 hang-outs, 4 competitive.

3. Speaking

Do ex. 2 b, p. 44–45.

Discuss the question in two groups. Prove your opinion from the text.

4. Reading & Speaking

Do ex. 3, p. 45 (target reading)

Key: 1 youth culture, 2 musical, 3 styles, 4 youth, 5 life, 6 influenced, 7 express, 8 tongue, 9 decoration, 10 hairstyle.

5. Writing & Grammar practice

Do ex. 4, p. 46.

Key: 1 reading, 2 writing, 3 raining ... going, 4 smoking ... eating, 5 coming ... standing ... waiting, 6 eating ... peeling, 7 seeing ... hearing.

Do ex. 5, p. 46.

Key:

- 1) to read — reading
- 2) to spend — spending
- 3) to work — working

- 4) to translate — translating
- 5) to go — going

6. Reading

Do ex. 6, p. 47.

Key:

- Hippies — 1, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 15.
- Punks — 2, 4, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14.
- New age travelers — 5, 6, 10, 15.

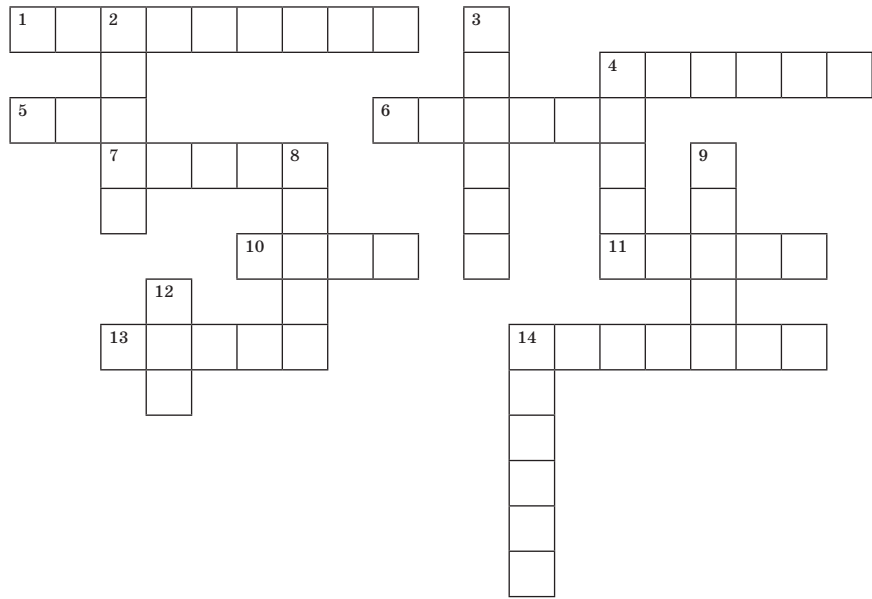
7. Summary

Check your work (ex. 6, p. 47) and prove you opinion in 3 groups.

8. Homework

Do ex. 7 a, b (individually), p. 48–49.

APPENDIX



Across:

1. You wear this *under* the rest of your clothes.
4. An outer covering for cooler weather. It is cold, so put on your
5. This goes around a man's neck. It is worn with a suit.
6. A fancy top for women.
7. You wear these on your feet, under your shoes.
9. A man wears this. It is formal. You wear it with nice pants, a collared shirt, and a tie. It is a
10. If it's cold outside, wear this over your clothes.
11. This covers your upper body and arms.
13. These cover you from your ankles to your waist.
14. A cold-weather top. It is made from wool or yarn.

Down

2. A one-piece outfit for women. This is worn in summer. It can also be formal.
3. You wear these on your hands.
4. A type of pants made out of blue denim. They look good with everything!
6. This goes around your waist in order to hold your pants in place.
8. You wear these on your feet, over your socks.
9. Usually worn by women. It covers your waist and part of your legs. It can be long or short.
12. You wear this on your head.
14. You wear these on your legs in hot weather. You can also wear them to exercise.

Key:

- Across:** 1 underwear, 4 jacket, 5 tie, 6 blouse, 7 socks, 9 suit, 10 coat, 11 shirt, 13 pants, 14 sweater.
Down: 2 dress, 3 gloves, 4 jeans, 6 belt, 8 shoes, 9 skirt, 12 hat, 14 shorts.

Lesson 13. CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: повторити лексичні одиниці, граматичні конструкції (Герундій); вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення, аудіювання й читання; розвивати мовну здогадку та мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати відповідальність та увагу.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Do ex. 8, p. 49 in groups.

2. Reading

Read “Do you know” box, p. 50.

Do ex. 9 a, p. 50. “Translator” practice.

3. Writing

Do ex. 9 b, p. 51.

4. Speaking

Do ex. 10, p. 52 in groups of three. Make your conclusion and present to the class.

5. Listening

Listen to the text and do the task. Give the table to the students after listening.

E-mail certainly keeps me busy. I never used to write as many letters as I do now. In the good old days before computers, we wrote real letters, with paper and envelopes. I wrote one or two letters a week. But now, with e-mail, my in-box is never empty. There’s always someone mailing me. I would like just one day where I’m free of e-mail. The sad thing is, very few mails I get are interesting. I get loads of spam — junk mail trying to sell me things I don’t want. I also get lots of mail from people asking me to do stuff. Do this, do that, reply ASAP. It’s too much sometimes. The one good thing about e-mail is that you can get things done quickly. I can e-mail a company in another country and they can mail me back in two minutes.

Does the text begin with A, B or C? What comes next? Choose the correct letter and reconstruct the text.

1. a) stuff. Do this, do that, reply b) E-mail certainly keeps me c) to sell me things I don’t	2. a) stuff. Do this, do that, reply b) in another country and they can c) busy. I never used to write	3. a) before computers, we wrote b) as many letters as I do c) mail me back in two minutes
4. a) now. In the good old days b) quickly. I can e-mail a company c) very few mails I get are	5. a) me. I would like just one b) before computers, we wrote c) in another country and they can	6. a) sometimes. The one good b) mail me back in two minutes c) real letters, with paper and
7. a) envelopes. I wrote one or b) thing about e-mail is that you c) in another country and they can	8. a) from people asking me to do b) spam — junk mail trying c) two letters a week. But	9. a) of e-mail. The sad thing is, b) now, with e-mail, my in-box c) want. I also get lots of mail

10. a) is never empty. There's b) always someone mailing c) to sell me things I don't	11. a) stuff. Do this, do that, reply b) from people asking me to do c) always someone mailing	12. a) in another country and they can b) me. I would like just one c) interesting. I get loads of
13. a) thing about e-mail is that you b) stuff. Do this, do that, reply c) day where I'm free	14. a) interesting. I get loads of b) of e-mail. The sad thing is, c) sometimes. The one good	15. a) very few mails I get are b) quickly. I can e-mail a company c) ASAP. It's too much
16. a) thing about e-mail is that you b) ASAP. It's too much c) interesting. I get loads of	17. a) spam — junk mail trying b) quickly. I can e-mail a company c) stuff. Do this, do that, reply	18. a) ASAP. It's too much b) sometimes. The one good c) to sell me things I don't
19. a) in another country and they can b) sometimes. The one good c) want. I also get lots of mail	20. a) sometimes. The one good b) from people asking me to do c) can get things done	21. a) can get things done b) quickly. I can e-mail a company c) stuff. Do this, do that, reply
22. a) ASAP. It's too much b) sometimes. The one good c) mail me back in two minutes	23. a) sometimes. The one good b) quickly. I can e-mail a company c) mail me back in two minutes.	24. a) thing about e-mail is that you b) in another country and they can c) can get things done
25. a) in another country and they can b) quickly. I can e-mail a company c) can get things done	26. a) in another country and they can b) quickly. I can e-mail a company c) mail me back in two minutes.	27. a) mail me back in two minutes. b) in another country and they can

Key: 1 b, 2 c, 3 b, 4 a, 5 b, 6 c, 7 a, 8 c, 9 b, 10 a, 11 c, 12 b, 13 c, 14 b, 15 a, 16 c, 17 a, 18 c, 19 c, 20 b, 21 c, 22 a, 23 a, 24 a, 25 c, 26 b, 27 b, a.

6. Reading

Do ex. 11, p. 52.

7. Summary

Do ex. 12, p. 53.

8. Homework

Do ex. 13, p. 53.

Lesson 14. TIME FOR READING

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: вдосконалювати навички цільового читання; вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення; розвивати мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати інтерес до культури країни, мову якої вивчають; розвивати критичне мислення.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Do ex. 1 a, p. 54.

Key: 1 T, 2 F, 3 T, 4 F, 5 F.

2. Reading

Do ex. 1 b, p. 54–57 to find the answers from ex. 1 a.

3. Writing

Do ex. 2 a, p. 57.

Read the text to complete the chart.

Youth group	Time	Clothes	Music
Mods			
Hippies			
Punks			
Rappers			

4. Speaking

Do ex. 2 b, p. 57.

Do ex. 3, p. 57 in groups.

5. Reading & Speaking

Work in pairs

Read the tips and write them down into two columns as if you like them or not.

Explain your choice.

- Be different.
- Control your temper.
- Respect feelings of other people.
- Be grateful for what you've got.
- Know who your friends are.
- Be confident.
- Let us have our privacy.
- Don't feel shy and do your best to achieve your goal.

Fill in the gaps with prepositions or without them: *about, around, at, for, in, of, to, with* or *-*.

ROME

As a rule, Italians are very conscious (1) ... their dress and have a great sense (2) ... style. Casual dress is fine (3) ... most occasions, but a suit and tie are recommended (4) ... business meetings. (5) ... summer, locals will not be seen wearing shorts (6) ... the city. When visiting the Vatican or any major cathedral, men should wear long pants, and women skirts or long pants. Sleeveless shirts and shorts are not permitted in churches and the Vatican, including (7) ... the Vatican museums. Tipping is not mandatory. At times a service charge is included in your restaurant bill. This should not be confused (8) ... the cover charge, which is a charge for bread and table settings. If the service charge is included and you are pleased (9) ...

the service, it's customary to leave ... an additional 5%; if the service charge is not included, leave a 10% tip. To the porter and cleaning lady of the hotel you should give around 10,000 lire, (10) ... room service (11) ... 5,000 lire. Tipping in taxis is not obligatory either, but 1,000 to 2,000 lire is usually given (12) ... the driver.

Key: 1 about, 2 of, 3 for, 4 for, 5 In, 6 in, 7 -, 8 with, 9 with, 10 to, 11 around, 12 to.

6. Summary

Look at this list of free time activities. What are your likes and dislikes?

Best of all I like...	doing sports
I like ... a lot	watching TV
I don't like...	reading books and magazines
I don't like ... at all	listening to music
I'm crazy about...	going to clubs
I'm keen on...	shopping

7. Homework

Do ex. 4, p. 57; fill in the Learning Diary, p. 58–60.

APPENDIX

Are you a REAL or a FAKE friend?

Questions	Points	Score
You have a fiery exchange with your best friend; you don't speak for 2 days. Who is the first to touch base and try to make amends?	a) Your friend b) You c) Nobody	1 2 0
You're attracted to your best friends' lover, is it ever OK to go with them?	a) No, never b) Yes c) Maybe, it depends on the circumstances	1 2 0
Someone shares with you some juicy gossip about your friend, how do you respond?	a) Defend your friend anyway b) Spread the gossip too c) Defend your friend if the gossip is not true	1 2 0
Your friend lands the job you've always dreamed of having, you're jealous. You...	a) Suppress your jealousy and congratulate them b) Don't bother and express your surprise to others he got the job c) Express your jealousy, but congratulate them nonetheless	1 2 0
How are you at keeping your friends' secrets?	a) I tell no one, not even my family b) I let them slip now and again c) I might tell family members, it depends	1 2 0

See results on p. 44.

Unit 2. WHAT'S YOUR CHOICE?

Дата _____

Клас _____

Lesson 15. TV STEREOTYPES

Цілі: формувати лексичні навички і навички вимови; вдосконалювати навички читання й усного мовлення; розвивати логічне мислення; виховувати почуття доброзичливості, а також загальну культуру учнів.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

1. How often do you watch TV?
2. Is there a great choice of TV programmes in your country?
3. Is the Internet important in your life? Why?

2. Vocabulary

Do ex. 1 a, p. 62.

Key:

- 1) a page that is linked to related pages
- 2) a site on the Internet where a number of users can communicate
- 3) a speaker of a language who has spoken it since early childhood
- 4) the knowledge or skill that you get through a learning process

3. Reading & Vocabulary practice

Do ex. 1 b, p. 62.

4. Vocabulary

Vocabulary box, p. 63.

Make up sentences with the words from the box.

- an excitement — захоплення, азарт
- a network — мережа
- a tool — інструмент
- to connect — зв'язувати, підключати
- to download — скачувати, завантажувати
- to surf — шукати інформацію (в Інтернеті)
- human — людина; властивий людині
- native — рідний, уроджений
- related — пов'язаний; той, що має відношення

Put the words into the correct form.

1. Massive investment is needed to modernize the country's phone
2. English and German are closely
3. The Aborigines are the ... inhabitants of Australia.
4. Buyers can ... his latest novel to read on a mobile device.
5. I spent hours ... the Web, searching for information.
6. Can I ... my printer to your computer?
7. The Red Cross's primary concern is to preserve and protect ... life.
8. I ski for the ... , but I'm also always aware of the risks.
9. I always keep a set of ... in the back of my car.

Key: 1 network, 2 related, 3 native, 4 download, 5 surfing, 6 connect, 7 human, 8 excitement, 9 tools.

5. Reading & Vocabulary practice

Do ex. 2, p. 63.

Key: 1 to surf, 2 password, 3 to blog, 4 e-mail, 5 blogger, 6 to download, 7 the Internet, 8 chat room, 9 website.

6. Writing

Do ex. 3, p. 64.

Good	Bad

7. Writing & Speaking

In pairs, do ex. 4, p. 65.

8. Reading & Speaking

Do ex. 5, p. 66.

Key: 1 the President is visiting London, 2 see the next episode of ..., 3 here is a laser gun for..., 4 me, me! Catch me..., 5 our chewing gum..., 6 and it's in the net, 7 who discovered Australia, 8 and today we have English, 9 and the singer is Miss Gloria..., 10 the polar bear likes..., 11 our guest today is..., 12 I want to die.

Do ex. 6, p. 66–67.

Use the following prompts to express your ideas.

10. Summary

Do ex. 9, p. 69.

11. Homework

Do ex. 7, p. 68, ex. 8, p. 69.

APPENDIX

Are you a REAL or a FAKE friend?

Result

Score 5: Real Friend. It's safe to say that you're a friend to be relied upon. You're a model friend — the kind of friend everyone dreams of having. You should call your best friend now and tell her lucky she is to have you... what are you waiting for?

Score 0–5 or Score 5–10: You are not a Friend. You are good at collective work, sparing time or hanging-out. You are a smart companion. You are indispensable at a roaring party. May be you are a mate or a buddy. And nothing else. Are you really interested in friendship?

Score 10: Fake Friend. Your answers indicate that you play it casual when it comes to friendships. This could be a little secret slip here, or a cheeky kiss with your friends' partners... oh heck, it's good to be a big naughty! Right? :)

Lesson 16. **THE FASTEST WAY
TO SPREAD NEWS AND INFORMATION**

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення й читання; розвивати мовну здогадку та мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Translate the sentences. Work in pairs and make up dialogues using the questions. Students are given for 3 minutes to make up and present their own dialogues.

1. Чому люди дивляться ТБ?
2. Які твої улюблені фільми?
3. Які програми ти любиш дивитися?
4. Чи користується ТБ широкою популярністю в нашій країні?
5. Що краще: дивитися ТБ чи читати книжки?

2. Listening

Do ex .1, p. 69.

“Quick, let’s switch on TV”, said Stacey. She and Charlotte ran into the family room. They started switching from channel to channel. They found an interview, a cooking show, and two new programmes. “Boring”, said Stacey. “Let’s switch on MTV. At least we could hear some good music”. “What’s MTV?” asked Charlotte. “Music television”, Stacey replied.

They looked at all the regular channels. “Boring, boring, boring”, said Stacey. “Hey, here’s something”. She had turned to channel 47. At the top of the screen there were the words GHOST THEATRE and under them, WATCH AT YOUR OWN RISK.

“Oh, ghosts!” said Charlotte. “Shall we try it?” asked Stacey. “It’s better than anything else that’s on. “OK”, agreed Charlotte. They looked at each other and giggled.

Key: 1 с, 2 а, 3 с.

3. Speaking & Listening

Do ex. 2 a, b, p. 70–71.

Brian. I can’t stand commercials! Reduce the volume!

Adrian. Why? It’s rather interesting. Sometimes it looks like a guessing game.

Brian. You want to say commercials are short stories or riddles?

Adrian. Yeah, sure! Let’s try to guess what the commercial is for.

Brian. Well, listen.

TV voice. The strongest connection, the sweetest kiss, the biggest bubble, the most pleasant taste...

Adrian. Chewing gum!

TV voice. ...with our Peppersmith chewing gum. (Pause) You want to stop the best moment of your life? To make your memory better? To remember your friends and relatives? ...

Adrian. Camera!

TV voice. Buy the Kodak camera, the best professional and amateurish cameras since 1888. (Pause) If you call now you can buy them for you and your girl or boyfriend! Make your together jogging more comfortable...

Adrian. These are trainers!

TV voice. White and black, pink and blue, green and orange trainers are waiting for you in the Camden Market. (Pause) Are you a self-confident person? Do you know more than other people? Do you want to get any information or news? It seems smarter than some people; it gives you news and information in one touch; it combines a computer and a camera; but the most important thing is...

Adrian. The mobile phone.

TV voice. ...it unites people all over the world. The last Samsung Galaxy is the best choice for you. (Pause) Everyone knows the brand of Frito-Lay. Are you after classes or training, in a train or cinema, alone or with your friends? The best snack is.

Adrian. Crisps.

TV voice. ...Lay's potato crisps. Bon appetite! (Pause) Don't forget to care about your health. Choose the appropriate taste and minimum of calories. Take fresh breath and bright smile...

Adrian. Toothpaste. It was very easy.

Brian. And I've said this is boring.

4. Listening

Do ex. 2 c, p. 71.

Key: 1 chewing gum, 2 camera, 3 trainers, 4 mobile phone, 5 crisps, 6 toothpaste.

5. Vocabulary practice & Speaking

In pairs, do ex. 3, p. 71.

6. Vocabulary practice & Listening

Do ex. 4 a, b, p. 72.

They think one of the problems among teenagers nowadays is if TV is good or bad. Before writing I had to view lots of opinions and thoughts. I've conducted meetings and discussions, have argued with my friends. I'm not an expert but after doing the survey about my classmates' TV habits, I would say a lot of our students are really addicts. But they are computer addicts, not TV. Some students enjoy watching TV, but most of us prefer chatting via computers. Sometimes our girls like to watch soap operas but boys hate them. On weekends and holidays we love to go to parks or cafes, travel to other places. Half of my classmates have cable or satellite TV at home and they have an opportunity to watch as many channels as they want. Parents of three students don't think TV is the necessary thing at home, that's why they have no TV at all. Instead of watching TV they go out with the family or friends, do sports or read. I made a very curious finding: watching TV isn't a problem for modern teenagers. Contrary to this opinion the main problem for us is socializing.

7. Speaking

Do ex. 5, p. 72.

8. Summary

Choose one of the options, complete it and prove your opinion.

1. TV is a good invention, because we can...
2. Watching TV a lot is bad for the people because...
3. I can live without TV because...
4. I can't live without TV because...

9. Homework

Write a paragraph by your survey / interview results (ex. 5, p. 72).

Lesson 17. HOW CLOSE ARE RELATIVE CLAUSES?

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: формувати граматичні навички вживання *relative clauses*; вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення, аудіювання й читання; розвивати мовну здогадку; виховувати інтерес до іноземної мови, подорожування.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Match the words and their definitions.

Words	Definitions
1. Couch potato	a) a suspenseful, sensational film
2. Viewer	b) a television station and its programs
3. Game show	c) a situation comedy
4. Sitcom	d) a person who watches television or movies
5. Channel	e) another word for television (informal)
6. Commercial	f) a program in which contestants compete for awards
7. Cartoon	g) a person who spends much time sitting or lying down, usually watching television
8. Thriller	h) a film made by photographing a series of drawings to give the illusion of movement
9. Tube / telly	i) a television advertisement

Key: 1 g, 2 d, 3 f, 4 c, 5 b, 6 i, 7 h, 8 a, 9 e.

2. Grammar

Introduce the rule. Grammar box, p. 73–74.

Do ex. 1, p. 73.

3. Grammar practice & Writing

Do ex. 2 a, b, p. 74.

4. Grammar practice

Remember box, p. 74–75.

5. Grammar practice & Writing

Do ex. 3, p. 75.

6. Grammar practice

Do ex. 6, p. 76–77.

7. Reading

Read the letter from Ben to his friend Sheila. For each space, put a relative pronoun: *whose* — *where* — *when* — *who* — *which* — *that*.

Dear Sheila,

You asked me to tell you about all my summer vacation.

We went to Vancouver (1) ... I have some old friends (2) ... I haven't seen for about three years. My friend Tim, (3) ... mother I wrote about, came with me and we had a great time. We arrived to Vancouver on Monday 24th, (4) ... was also my birthday.

The first thing we did was to visit the wonderful aquarium (5) ... is placed in the city center.

The following day, (6) ... was cloudy and rainy unfortunately, we went to the museum. Also we visited a superb seafood restaurant (7) ... we had an early dinner. The waiters, (8) ... were all dressed in traditional fishermen's clothes, were very friendly.

We left on Thursday evening after a mini-vacation (9) ... helped me to relax a lot and now I have returned to work.

The next time you must tell me about YOUR last vacation.

Bye for now Sheila,

Ben

Key: 1 where, 2 who, 3 whose, 4 when, 5 which / that, 6 when, 7 where, 8 who / that, 9 which / that.

8. Speaking

Do ex. 4, p. 76.

9. Summary

Work in pairs

Complete the dialogue and present it to the other students.

Student 1. Where do you study?

Student 2. I study at school that...

Student 1. Sounds cool. Is your school situated in the street where...?

Student 2. Oh, no. It's placed not far from the park that...

Student 1. Maybe I know the girl who.... Her name's Diana. She's very pretty and clever.

Student 2. Hmm! Diana whom... has mostly bad marks. This is hardly her.

10. Homework

Do ex. 5, p. 76.

APPENDIX

Rewrite the sentences to get a story.

A HOLIDAY IN SCOTLAND

We spent our holiday in Scotland last year. Scotland is in the north of Great Britain. — Last year we...

People live in Scotland. They are called Scots. — The people...

We first went to Edinburgh. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland. — We first...

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was born in Edinburgh. He wrote the Sherlock Holmes stories. — Sir Arthur Conan Doyle...

Then we visited a lake. It is in the Highlands. — The lake...

Loch Ness is 37 km long. People know it for its friendly monster. — Loch Ness...

There we met an old man. He told us that he had seen Nessie. — An old man...

We then travelled to a mountain. The mountain is near the town of Fort William. — We then...

The mountain is the highest mountain in Great Britain. It is called Ben Nevis. — The mountain...

I sent you a postcard. It was written on the summit of Ben Nevis. — The postcard...

Lesson 18. YOUR ONLINE PARTNER

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: формувати навички вживання нових лексичних; вдосконалювати навички читання й усного мовлення з опорою на лексико-граматичні структури; розвивати культуру спілкування й мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань і поваги до традицій інших народів.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Solve a problem game

Students have to write one sentence like this: “My problem is my relations with parents” or “My problem is watching serials a lot”. Then, in turns, they ask for advice (in chain) from other students that don’t know the problem. Students should be able to guess the problem based on the advice they get.

2. Speaking

Do ex. 1, p. 77.

3. Listening & Reading

Do ex. 2 a, p. 78.

4. Speaking

Do ex 2 b, p. 78.

5. Vocabulary practice

Vocabulary box, p. 78.

Practise the new vocabulary. Find the following words in the dictionary and give their English equivalents:

- Рекламувати (розміщувати об’яву)
- політика
- перевага
- підключати
- телевізійна реклама
- кричати

Use the words to make up sentences.

6. Speaking

In pairs, do ex 2 c, p. 79.

Read the short dialogues, make up your one.

- *Would you like to see a film tonight? Or you feel like dancing?*
— *I'd rather go dancing. And you? / Let's go dancing. /*
- *Why don't we watch a new quiz show?*
— *Well, I'd prefer watching something else. What do you think? / How about watching something else? / Why don't we watch something else?*
- *What do you think we should do?*
— *If it were up to me, I'd go out for dinner. / If it were up to me, I'd prefer going out for dinner. / Why don't we go out for dinner?*
- *What are we going to do today? The weather is awful!*
— *I think we should go to a museum. / Why don't we go to a museum? / Let's go to a museum. / How about going to a museum?*

7. Reading & Speaking

In pairs, do ex. 3, p. 79–80.

Don't forget to express your preferences:

- I think
- I'd prefer
- I feel like
- I'd rather
- Why don't I...
- How about...

8. Speaking

Do ex. 4, p. 80.

1. How much TV do you watch?
2. When do you usually watch it?
3. What do you never watch?
4. What's your favourite programme?
5. Do your parents let you stay up late and watch the late TV shows or films?

Do ex. 5, p. 81.

Work in pairs

Put the products which commercials usually advertise from often to seldom. Discuss with your partner.

Cars	
Shampoos	
Trainers	
Pet food	
Drinks	
Make-up	
Cleaning products	
Mobile phones	
Chewing gum	
Food	
Toothpaste	
Snacks	

9. Summary

Do ex. 7, p. 82.

10. Homework

Ex. 6, p. 81.

APPENDIX

TURN OFF THE TV!

My father gets quite mad at me;
my mother gets upset—
when they catch me watching
our new television set.
My father yells, "Turn that thing off!"
Mom says, "It's time to study."
I'd rather watch my favorite TV show
with my best buddy.

by Bruce Lansky

Lesson 19. MASS MEDIA IN OUR LIFE

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: вдосконалювати навички писемного мовлення й читання; формувати навички формулювання тез, аргументації та висновків; виховувати критичне ставлення до інформації; розвивати культуру спілкування й мовленнєву реакцію учнів.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

The teacher writes two controversial statements on the board. Students work in pairs and agree or disagree with the statements, as well as provide reasons.

For example:

The Internet is the best modern source.

The Internet can be harmful.

2. Reading

Read the Victoria's essay about the role of TV in her life. Find the answers to the questions from ex. 1, p. 82.

Watching TV has both positive and negative sides. Watching educational shows is beneficial, however watching cartoon and reality shows is mostly not. Heavy television usage is not helpful because you are wasting time while you can finish your work, do sports or read. I usually don't watch TV during the school week because I get home late after classes and sports. To know the weather forecast or listen to favourite music I switch on the radio. At least I can get necessary information in the Internet. On weekends, I usually watch the entertainment show "Modern Family". It's really cool. My Mom likes serials and soap operas and Dad adores football matches. If my Dad watches TV it is difficult to tune out the sound. I don't like reading newspapers because of their too big format, I'd rather read a book in my school bus. But I really think the Internet can replace TV, radio, newspapers in 50 or 80 years, not earlier. There are a lot of people who like to keep paper pages in their hands and listen to the information instead of surfing it by themselves.

- Beneficial — корисний

3. Writing

Do ex. 1, p. 82.

Write your own paragraph.

4. Reading

Choose one of the descriptions of modern British TV shows. Read it and make a plan of description. Write down the key words and expressions for further work.

GAME OF THRONES

Country: United Kingdom

Theme: Medieval fantasy

Genres: Action, drama, intrigue

Game of Thrones is based a wonderful series of books called *A Song of Ice and Fire* by George R. R. Martin.

This show and the book are great for anyone that likes action, passion, fantasy, history, and great plot twists something sudden and unexpected. Game of Thrones takes place in the land of Westeros in a medieval-like time. It follows the stories of many different fascinating characters and "the game", that is, the fight for the throne — to be King or Queen of Westeros.

Game of Thrones has an awesome plot—in my opinion one of the best of any book or show that’s been made — and it always leaves you wanting more (the episodes are each about an hour long, but you would never guess that!).

If you have an active imagination and like movies/books like *the Lord of the Rings* then you’ll love *Game of Thrones*, but if you are more of a realist, then *Game of Thrones* might not be for you.

- Passion — пристрасть
- Twist(-s) — несподіванка
- Medieval-like — подібний до Середньовіччя

SHERLOCK

Country: United Kingdom

Theme: Mystery

Genre: Crime, drama

This show is a modern day twist on the old Sherlock Holmes stories. Holmes is a consulting detective who uses modern technology to help him solve crimes with the help of his colleague Doctor John Watson, a former military doctor. Together, they work to solve London’s most complex crimes and defeat Holmes’ archenemies, Jim Moriarty, a criminal mastermind.

If you’re a fan of mysteries, and you enjoy shows that keep you guessing. You never know what is going to happen. Then this is a great show for you to check out. This show requires you to dedicate a little more time (each episode is 90 minutes), but it’s definitely worth it.

- Twist — несподіванка
- Former — колишній
- Archenemies — заклятий ворог
- Require — спонукати

5. Writing

Use your plan and reconstruct the description.

6. Summary

In pairs, choose your favourite show / programme, make notices and tell about it to your partner.

7. Homework

Do ex. 2, p. 82. Use your plan, reconstructed description and notices.

APPENDIX

TURN OFF THE TV!

I sneak down after homework
and turn the set on low.
But when she sees me watching it,
my mother yells out, “No!”
Dad says, “If you don’t turn it off,
I’ll hang it from a tree!”
I rather doubt he’ll do it,
'cause he watches more than me.

by Bruce Lansky

Lesson 20. TALK ABOUT WORKING SKILLS

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; вдосконалювати навички читання, письма й усного монологічного мовлення; розвивати пізнавальні інтереси учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Do ex. 5 b, p. 87.

2. Vocabulary

Vocabulary box, p. 84.

Read the words and word expressions from the box and match them with their definitions:

- 1) people who have job (employed)
- 2) to influence (to affect)
- 3) an occupation by which a person earns a living (employment)
- 4) a person's progress or success through life in a profession, occupation (a career)
- 5) definite or particular, sure to happen (certain)
- 6) take after somebody; continue hereditary job of family (in smb's footsteps)
- 7) suitable or ready for use (available)
- 8) ability (mostly special), talent (an aptitude)
- 9) a person without a job, out of work (unemployed)
- 10) to ask for something strongly (to require)

3. Reading

Do ex. 1, p. 83–85 and answer the questions:

1. What idea has become old-fashioned?
2. Where will many people work in the future?
3. Which skills have become very important?
4. Explain the difference: a career, a job, a profession, an occupation.

4. Writing

Do ex. 2, p. 85.

Key:

- a) thinking about a future career,
- b) affect the jobs available,
- c) part-time jobs, regular jobs or odd jobs,
- d) become unemployed or have to look for new jobs,
- e) special training or good imagination or physical strength,
- f) certain people or events... their teachers, parents, friends... in someone's footsteps,
- g) your natural abilities or talents,
- h) the learnt capacities for doing something,
- i) up even more job opportunities.

5. Reading & Speaking

Do ex. 4, p. 86.

Key: a) job, b) profession, c) occupation, d) career.

6. Speaking

What job would you like to do in the future?

Don't forget to use:

- I want to become...
- I'd like to be....
- I will be, I'd rather become...

7. Listening & speaking

Listen to the text and answer the questions.

We are certainly living in the Digital Age and with this many opportunities came. We know a lot of jobs which have been before, so called "classical" jobs. But in many cases there are the jobs that were unheard of two decades ago: first of all, there are occupations connected with digital technologies, computers and ecology. These are completely new and they provide exciting new opportunities to all of us. We can now think faster, know faster, and do faster than ever before. We know nothing about jobs in some decades, so we can only think of them. But anyway, our world needs creative, high-skilled and talented people — now and in a century.

- Decade — 10 років

1. When do the new jobs appear?
2. What areas are the new jobs connected with? Why?
3. What are the advantages of new jobs?
4. What qualities do the future jobs need from people?
5. How do you understand the expression *Digital Age*?
6. Do you think "classical" jobs will be necessary in a century?

8. Writing

Do ex. 5 a, p. 87.

9. Summary

Do ex. 6, p. 87.

Read the definitions and name all the jobs in the serpentine.

10. Homework

Do ex. 3, p. 86.

APPENDIX

Read the five news items 1–5. Then read the news headlines a–f. Decide which headline a–f goes best with which news. You have one extra headline.

1. At least 100 Sussex people are thought to be suffering from food poisoning after a Christmas meal. Pupils and teachers were struck down after eating a turkey lunch. No one is thought to have been hospitalized.
 2. Travellers flocked to Heathrow Airport yesterday at the start of its busiest ever fortnight. Two million people are expected to travel through the airport this weekend, thanks to the traditional Christmas holiday period.
 3. Southend police used patrol cars to block the path of a runaway double-decker bus yesterday as it careered driverless towards a shopping area. Two men had just jumped from the vehicle. Two men in their thirties were arrested.
 4. More road accidents are caused by drivers who fall asleep at the wheel than is generally recognized. Government has to help solve the problem.
- a) Largest number of passengers
 - b) Police arrest bus driver
 - c) Tired drivers a danger on the road
 - d) School dinner causes serious illness
 - e) Shopping centre accident avoided

Key: 1 d, 2 a, 3 e, 4 c; b is an extra.

Lesson 21. UNUSUAL JOBS OR UNUSUAL PEOPLE

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; вдосконалювати навички аудіювання, письма й усного монологічного мовлення; розвивати пізнавальні інтереси учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Do ex. 1, p. 87.

Imagine you are going to choose an unusual job. What it can be? Explain your choice. Use the table.

I want to become...	BECAUSE	...it's quite...
I'd like to be...		... my parents / friends / teachers...
I will be...		...I really...
I'd rather become...		...I follow in my...
I'm going to become...		Add your own idea!

2. Listening

Do ex. 2, p. 88.

People often ask me why I chose such a strange job for a woman. They traditionally think there are “male” and “female” occupations. I fully disagree with this opinion. All this is very changeable. My Mom, for example, is the best barber in my native town, but a hundred years ago only men could be barbers. My Dad adored cars. He was one of the car mechanics who participated in the Paris — Dakar rally. His workshop was reputed far from our town. When I was a child and a scholar, I often went to his place of work. Dad's workers laughed and called me a tomboy. But I enjoyed their occupation and wanted to know what they did and how it worked; so one day I bought a book on car repairs. I read it through! After leaving school I entered the specialized college and became a car and a truck mechanic. Unfortunately, Dad was seriously ill and we needed much money. So we were forced to sell the workshop. Maybe I'm not such a gifted mechanic as my Daddy was, but I really love what I do. I work hard and hopefully can buy my own workshop in a year.

Key: a) T, b) T, c) F.

Do ex. 3, p. 88.

Key:

1. Ana repairs cars and trucks in a workshop.
2. She liked this job from her childhood
3. Because she wanted to know what and how the workers did.
4. Ana entered a specialized college and became a car and a truck mechanic.
5. She's a successful mechanic because she loves her job and works hard.

3. Speaking

In two groups, discuss the problem: *There are male and female occupations.*

The first group has to give “for” arguments and the second group has to find “against” arguments. Then exchange your ideas and try to prove “your” point of view.

4. Listening

Do ex. 4, p. 88.

Listen to the text and do the task.

Do you need some cash? It's the permanent problem for young people. The best way to get money is to earn it. Then you are looking for work. Well, getting a job can be difficult, but it's worth it especially if it is your first one.

Let's talk to Bruno Jemison, one of our readers, more about his summer experience.

I. Let's start from the ordinary question, Bruno. How old are you?

B. I'm fourteen now.

I. Why are you looking for a job?

B. Oh, no, it wasn't my idea! The matter is my family is very sporty and active but as for me personally I spend much time at school and at the computer. So, last summer my Mom decided I needed some more action.

I. Really? You started to work when you were 13 only? Is it too early?

B. Mom didn't think so. In addition I wanted to get a new iPhone. Mom helped me to find my first job.

I. Well, what was your job? Was it hard for you?

B. First, as for hardness — it was difficult to get up early in the morning. I had to wake up at 6 a.m. And what about job... I'm a good communicator, I like to meet new people and I like cycling — so, in two weeks I liked my job. It was really nice time!

I. What did you do?

B. Very simply. I delivered newspapers, magazines and even letters and post-cards. I worked at the local post-office.

I. Are you available to work this summer?

B. I myself decided to work these holidays. I'm going to work in a pizzeria.

I. Are you interested in this job?

B. I think it will be quite funny, moreover, my close friend is going to work as a delivery boy too.

I. Are you going to deliver pizza?

B. Yeah, this is much more interesting than staying in a pizzeria.

I. Do you have summer vacation plans?

B. Sure. First, I'm going to earn some money. Then, I'm going to visit my friend Anita in Sweden. She lives in Stockholm.

I. How will you get to Stockholm?

B. I'm going to take a bus to Immingham, then to Gothenburg by DFDS sea ferry and last — bus again. I'm going to stay in Stockholm most of the time. I've never seen this city before.

I. Thanks a lot! It was interesting and useful information. Bye!

B. Thank you for your invitation. I was glad to share with personal experience. Bye!

5. Grammar practice

Do ex.5, p. 89.

6. Summary

Do ex. 6, p. 89. Read the table and express your agreement or disagreement.

If you agree, say:

I agree that

I'm sure that

That's right!

Exactly!

Certainly!

because...

If you disagree, say:

I don't agree that

I don't think that

I wouldn't say that

That's silly

Absolutely not!

because...

7. Homework

Do ex. 6, p.90

Lesson 22. WHAT A RELATIVE NOUN!

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: формувати навички вживання *relative pronouns*; вдосконалювати навички читання й усного мовлення; розвивати пізнавальні інтереси учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Do you know what a cinquain is? It is a short five-line poem with no rhyme.

Read the example and make up your own one:

School	<i>one</i> noun as a title
Interesting, boring	<i>two</i> adjectives describing the title
Teaching, raising, uniting	<i>three</i> verbs giving information about the title
Do you like going there?	<i>four-words</i> sentence describing your emotions about the title
Education	<i>one</i> word, mostly the title synonym or a very similar word.

2. Grammar & Speaking

Do ex. 1a, p. 90.

State the rule of use of relative pronouns.

Note!

1. In writing, we *don't* use commas in defining relative clauses.
2. Mostly "that" is interchangeable with either of *relative pronouns* and *less formal*. We can also leave out "that" or "which" in some relative clauses:
 - It reminded him the house [*which / that*] he used to rent in Oxford.
 - They're the people [*which / that*] she met at Jon's party.

3. Grammar & Writing

Do ex. 1 b, p. 90.

- We use the relative pronoun "who" for people.
- We use the relative pronoun "which" for animals and things.
- We use the relative pronoun "that" both for people and things.

4. Grammar practice

Do ex. 2, p. 91.

Key: 1 who, 2 which, 3 who, 4 which, 5 who, 6 which.

5. Writing

Do ex. 3, p. 91. Work in pairs.

6. Grammar practice

Choose the correct pronoun and explain your choice.

1. Yesterday he met his friend *who / which* moved to India.
 2. I lost the map *who / which* you gave me.
 3. A student *who / which* doesn't study hard enough cannot be successful.
 4. Bruno likes the view *who / which* he gets from the log cabin up in the mountains.
 5. We had a lovely meal at the place *who / which* Phil recommended
 6. That is the swimming-pool *who / which* I used to go swimming.
- Key: 1 who, 2 which, 3 who, 4 which, 5 which, 6 which.

7. Grammar

Do ex. 4, p. 91.

State the rule of use of relative pronouns.

- We use the relative pronoun “where” for place.
- We use the relative pronoun “when” for a time.
- We use the relative pronoun “whose” both for possessions.

8. Grammar practice

Write down the sentences, fill in the gaps with the appropriate pronoun: *when*, *where*, *whose*.

1. She complained to the man ... dog bit her.
2. We visited the house ... our father lived in his childhood.
3. Christmas is a day ... people are happy.
4. Paula and Bruno like a small town at the sea-side ... they spend their summer vacation.
5. Run! That’s the guy ... sister I was dating.
6. He started working ... he was a student.

Key: 1 whose, 2 where, 3 when, 4 where, 5 whose, 6 when.

Complete the complex sentences with relative pronouns *which*, *whose*, *who* (*whom*), *when*, *where*, *that*. Some of them may be used twice or more. Somewhere two variants are possible.

1. Did you see the girl ... was dressed up as a clown?
2. The apples ... are lying on the table are bad.
3. This is the man ... Barbara visited in Scotland.
4. We are living next to a woman ... dog barks all the time.
5. The year ... you were born was memorable.
6. Tomorrow we go to the zoo ...our Dad works.
7. We will stay at a hotel ... is not far from the beach.

Key: 1 who/that, 2 which/that, 3 whom/that, 4 whose, 5 when/that, 6 where, 7 which/that.

9. Speaking

Do ex. 5, p. 92.

10. Summary

Do ex. 7, p. 92.

11. Homework

Do ex. 6, p. 92.

Lesson 23. TIME TO SPEAK ABOUT JOBS

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: формувати навички вживання в усному мовленні *relative clauses*; вдосконалювати навички говоріння та письма; розвивати пізнавальні інтереси учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Do you think you are a happy person? Choose the variant(-s) of your answer; add your own ones.

1. I can enjoy a joke when it is on me.
2. I am pleased when a friend receives praise in my presence.
3. I wish for many things.
4. I am overweight.
5. I think I am attractive.
6. I take criticism well.
7. Parents always make me go to bed early.

Start like this:

If you agree, say:

I agree that...
I'm sure that...
That's right!
Exactly!
Certainly!

because...

If you disagree, say:

I don't agree that...
I don't think that...
I wouldn't say that...
That's silly to think that...
Absolutely not!

because...

2. Speaking

Do ex. 1 a, p. 93.

In groups, read and explain.

3. Writing

Do ex. 1 b, p. 94.

Rearrange the jobs names according to their characteristics.

4. Speaking practice

Do ex. 3, p. 94.

Do ex. 4, p. 94.

In pairs, discuss the jobs and the qualities they need. Match them and explain your choice to other students.

5. Vocabulary

Vocabulary box, p. 95.

Read the words and word expressions. Find their definitions.

1) to take up	a) to be enthusiastic about
2) babysitting	b) to do your job willingly
3) to be excited about	c) to ask for donations, usually of money, from a number of people
4) a campaign	d) a person who works of his/her free will and without pay
5) to work hard	e) looking after a child while his / her parents are busy or absent
6) a volunteer	f) a special action / activity for a specific purpose

Key: 1 c, 2 e, 3 a, 4 f, 5 b, 6 d.

6. Reading & Speaking

Do ex. 5, p. 95.

Use the words and word expressions from the Vocabulary box, p. 95. Roleplay the dialogue after reading.

7. Speaking

Do ex. 7, p. 96.

An employer is a person or business firm that employs people for work and pays salary to them.

An employee is a person who works for another person or a business firm for pay.

Choose your role and make up a dialogue (One employer and three to four employees for a dialogue)

For employers	For employees
Kind of part-time / summer job you can propose: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postman • Courier • Pizza delivery boy / girl • Car washer • Babysitter • Shepherd 	Ready to answer the questions
Five qualities your candidates need: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honesty • Neatness • Kindness • Conversational cooperation • Special skills 	

8. Summary

Do ex. 8, p. 96.

9. Homework

Do ex. 2, p. 94, ex. 6, p. 96; write about you.

Lesson 24. IT MAKES ME FEEL BETTER

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: вдосконалювати навички вживання лексичного та граматичного матеріалу підрозділу; вдосконалювати навички читання, письма й усного мовлення; розвивати пізнавальні інтереси учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Answer the questions briefly (not more than 3 answers in each category). Then compare your variants with other students.

1. What jobs earn more than \$100,000?
2. What jobs are dangerous?
3. What jobs do high school students usually do?

2. Writing

Match the words in the table.

1) absent-minded	a) грубий
2) careful	b) необережний
3) fair	c) серйозно налаштований
4) rude	d) справедливий
5) cheat	e) розсіяний, неуважний
6) careless	f) веселий, життєрадісний
7) attentive	g) комунікабельний
8) serious	h) добрий, привітний
9) communicative	i) брехун
10) kind	j) уважний
11) cheerful	k) активний
12) active	l) турботливий

Key: 1 e, 2 l, 3 d, 4 a, 5 i, 6 b, 7 j, 8 c, 9 g, 10 h, 11 f, 12 k.

Do ex. 1 a, p. 97.

Use the table and the list of part-time and summer jobs from the previous lesson.

Use ex. 5, p.95 for interview questions.

3. Speaking

Do ex. 1 b, p. 97.

4. Reading and speaking

Read the first part of the text. Then, in groups of two or three, choose one of the responses, read it, express your opinion about summer jobs' kinds, salary and teens' attitude to it. Share with other groups. Compare your answers.

Ah, summer. A time for sun, vacations, and... work. That first summer job is often a way to gain experience and earn some cash for a teen. It's the signal that you're on your way to adulthood, and it's also a method for earning money to pay for activities or interests. However, the type of summer job should be based upon a teen skill, career goals, thus proving that it's never too early to start considering the future.

But they're not always fun jobs — or good ones. So, how do teens look for a summer job and how do they work? Take a look at responses:

- “I’m actually getting a car when I turn 15 that was my brother’s, so I’ll have some gas money and money for a little extra stuff. But getting a job wasn’t easy for me. I applied at a diner, pizza place, and hairdressing salon — but I wasn’t old enough to do some of the work. With my Mom’s help, I was able to land a job at an ice-cream bar for \$11/hour”. *Delaney Miller*
- “I’m 13 and my first job was selling newspaper subscriptions door to door. It was cool and quite pleasant. I cycled from house to house, dealt with people, and made good money as a teenager. Besides, I fed our neighbour’s two dogs, and I did it without payment”. *Hugh Taft*
- “I was 14 and worked as a dishwasher in our local Ponderosa steakhouse. The manager convinced my parents and me permitting him to pay me only \$5/hour. After all he paid me \$8.50/hour. Moreover, he had a mental block on my name and called me Rosie. This was awful!” *Mary Campbell*
- “Maybe, I had the worst job: I help to Mom at the stockroom in our local department store. It was dry and cold there and I thought about my classmates who can swim and sunbathe, cycle... Instead of it I had endless packets for sorting of by size and color. But... \$14/hour! Perhaps, it was worth it”. *Daniel Lynn*
- “That summer I was waiting too late to get a job, so I had to work at McDonald’s. Hot, smelly, steamy. Ugly green and tangerine uniform. But absolute worst was the day my ex-boyfriend, who had got a job at a bank, came into that McDonald’s for lunch wearing a suite while I was mopping the dining room floor. Fifteen-year-old girl’s worst nightmare!” *Susan Wallis*
- “I worked Mon-Fri mornings babysitting four boys aged 5–10 whose mom could work at a real job. Because of my 15, she decided I was a good option for her 4 sons. I enjoy kids, I can resolve conflicts, and I’m a quite responsible person but these guys — it was something special! Job included waking and feeding, playing with them, retrieving the older twins off the roof of the house and younger kids — from their dog’s kennel, teaching their parakeet (папуга) how to say “Hello, baby!” like a total jerk. And I made only \$10/hour!” *Kurt Schweitzer*
- “I’m a strong swimmer, so I decided to try myself as a life guard at a beach. Life guarding requires a high level of maturity and responsibility. I had the Guard courses certificate, good skills in swimming and I was 16 (they typically limited to those who are less than 15). The job helped me to develop my decision-making skills and confidence while earning somewhere \$16.90/hour”. *Andrew Smith*

http://www.facebook.com/MarketplaceMoney/posts/512580828797831?comment_id=4873226&offset=0&total_comments=25

5. Summary

1. How do you think do teenagers normally have a great choice of summer job? Why?
2. Is their job well-paid?

6. Homework

Do ex. 2, p. 97.

3. Which programmes can we watch on TV according to the text?
 - a) dramas, current affairs, cartoons, sports
 - b) films, news, sitcoms, soap operas
 - c) sitcoms, dramas, sports, films
4. British children watch an average of ... of TV a day.
 - a) five hours
 - b) four hours
 - c) three hours
5. Which of watching TV effects DOESN'T MENTION in the text?
 - a) making vision worse
 - b) entertaining
 - c) informing
6. Answer the last question of the text. How do you see the ways of making TV a friend?
 Key: 1 b, 2 c, 3 a, 4 b, 5 a.

5. Speaking

Do ex. 4, p. 99 in pairs.

6. Listening & Reading

Do ex. 5, p. 99.

Key: 1 f, 2 c, 3 d, 4 b, 5 g, 6 h, 7 e, 8 i, 9 a.

7. Grammar practice

Rewrite the sentences using the relative pronouns: *who(-m)*, *which*, *that*, *when*, *where*, *whose*. Start your sentences from the certain words.

1. I am watching the new episode of my favourite serial at the moment. It is very interesting. — The new episode (Which / that)
2. Sue is going out with a boy. I don't like him. — I don't like (Who / whom)
3. The football match was very boring. My friend played in it. — The football match (Where)
4. I adore this showman. I always watch his programme. — I adore the showman (Whose)
5. We switched off the TV. It was late evening. — It was late evening (when)
6. The quiz show was exiting. I watched it yesterday. — The quiz show (Which / that)

Check you answer.

8. Summary

Do ex. 5 b, p. 100.

9. Homework

Do ex. 6, p. 100–101.

APPENDIX

JOB INTERVIEW

In the plan
 To help you stand
 Have good writing hand.
 Clothes should be
 Is one of the key,
 Nice shirt's no dirty
 And something new
 For the JOB INTERVIEW!
by Kurtis Scott

Lesson 26. TV, TV...

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: вдосконалювати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; вдосконалювати навички читання, письма й усного монологічного мовлення; розвивати пізнавальні інтереси учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань про освіту в інших країнах.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Remember writing of a cinquain. It is a short five-line poem with no rhyme. Read the instruction and make up your own cinquain:

1 line	<i>one</i> noun as a title
2 line	<i>two</i> adjectives describing the title
3 line	<i>three</i> verbs giving information about the title
4 line	<i>four-words</i> sentence describing your emotions about the title
5 line	<i>one</i> word, mostly the title synonym or very similar word

Example:

1. Television
2. Teaching, entertaining
3. Informs, scares, shows
4. Enjoy watching the screen
5. Tube

2. Grammar practice

Make up complex sentences with relative clauses. Replace the sentences parts if necessary.

1. Trees and bushes are in blossom. Spring is a season. — (When)
2. Those books were mine. Those books had been lying on the table. — (Which / that)
3. The man is in the garden. The man is wearing a blue jumper. — (Who)
4. Lucy studies at the University. Lucy returns to Oxford. — (Where)
5. We broke the computer. The computer belongs to my father. — (Which / that)
6. A baby is sleeping in the next room. Don't wake the baby. — (Who)
7. The film is about a king. His brother killed him. — (Whose)
8. They called a lawyer. The lawyer lived nearby. — (Who)
9. Do you remember the park (we first met there)? — (Where)

3. Reading & Speaking

Do ex. 7 a, p. 101.

Key: 1 Broadcasting, 2 channel, 3 commercial, 4 owners, 5 television, 6 advertisements, 7 programmes, 8 commercials, 9 educational.

4. Speaking

Do ex. 7 b, p. 102.

Start like this:

- As I know, the most common British programmes... And...

Do ex. 7 c, p. 102 in pairs.

6. Writing & Speaking

Do ex. 8, p. 102 in groups of five.

Fill in the questionnaire with programmes names and ask five students of the questions.

Name:			
Hours you watch TV a week:			
Time of your watching TV:			
Your attitude to programmes:			
The programme name	I like it	I don't like it	I don't know it
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

Make a graph and comment it.

7. Reading & Speaking

Do ex. 9, p. 103.

Decide on the following questions, make your notes and prepare to the dialogue.

8. Summary

Roleplay the situation in pairs. Discuss your answers (ex. 9, p. 103).

9. Homework

Think and write down a letter to your friend about your own TV channel. Describe it briefly. Use your notes from the lesson.

- Channel name
- Difference between existing channels and your channel
- Kinds of programmes (educational, entertaining, sports etc.)
- Time of broadcasting (from ...to...)
- Prime-time programmes
- Commercials and advertisements
- Films

Lesson 27. THE WORLD OF JOBS AND PROFESSIONS

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: вдосконалювати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; вдосконалювати навички читання, письма, усного мовлення; розвивати пізнавальні інтереси учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань про працю в інших країнах.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Game "Give me a sentence, please!"

Students have to write 3 words — a noun, a verb and an adjective — on the topic. Then, in pairs, students exchange their words and make up a sentence using all the three ones.

For example:

Student 1. *Babysitter, certain, to earn.*

Student 2. *To earn some money I look for a certain job such as a babysitter.*

Student 2. *To require, cleaning, successful.*

Student 1. *Office cleaning doesn't require specialized skills and isn't successful way of life for me.*

2. Reading & Speaking

Do ex. 10, p. 103.

Key: a) lawyer, b) real estate agent / realtor, c) social worker / caseworker, d) receptionist, e) vet, f) electrician, g) editor, h) chemist, i) druggist / chemist / pharmacist, j) travel agent.

3. Writing

Do ex. 11, p. 104.

Explain your choice.

Key:

- 1) exhausting ... tiring / tiring ... exhausting
- 2) creative
- 3) rewarding ... interesting
- 4) skilful
- 5) exciting
- 6) pleasant
- 7) dangerous
- 8) popular
- 9) monotonous

4. Reading

Do ex. 12 a, p. 104–105.

5. Writing

Do ex. 12 b, p. 105.

Key:

- 1) ...in school or counseling centre.
- 2) ...are certainly changing.
- 3) ...advertising, computer industry or unusual jobs like car mechanics.
- 4) ...in housekeeping.
- 5) ...how a person does it, not by what sex a person is.
- 6) ...home.
- 7) ...more open to different careers and jobs.

6. Reading & Speaking

Do ex. 13 a, p. 105–107 in four groups. Each group read the certain letter. Then students exchange their information.

7. Writing

Do ex. 13 b, p. 107 in pairs.

8. Summary

Do ex. 15, p. 107.

9. Homework

Write an essay using ex. 14, p. 107 as the plan.

APPENDIX

Jobs Crossword

1. Someone who builds houses.
2. A person who does experiments and discover something new.
3. A person who protects a country.
4. Someone who stars in a movie.
5. Somebody who flies airplanes.
6. Someone who cleans buildings.
7. A person who can make computer games.
8. Someone who digs for ore in the ground.
9. Someone who is a face of TV channel.
10. Somebody who helps sick animals.
11. Someone who shot a TV programme by TV camera.
12. Somebody who fixes teeth.
13. A person who search the news for a TV channel .
14. A person who serves food.
15. A person who goes to outer space.
16. Someone who fixes cars.
17. Someone who serves people on airplanes.
18. Somebody who plays an instrument.
19. Someone who grows wheat or domestic animals or something else.
20. Someone who is responsible for a TV programme.

Key: 1 architect, 2 scientist, 3 soldier, 4 actor, 5 pilot, 6 janitor, 7 programmer, 8 miner, 9 announcer, 10 vet, 11 camera operator, 12 dentist, 13 reporter, 14 waiter, 15 astronaut, 16 mechanic, 17 steward /stewardess, 18 musician, 19 farmer, 20 director.

Lesson 28. IT'S TIME FOR READING

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: формувати лексичні навички й навички вимови; вдосконалювати навички читання й усного мовлення; розвивати логічне мислення; виховувати почуття доброзичливості, а також загальну культуру учнів.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Do ex. 1, p. 108.

1. Floor — a) the people who are gathered in a place for a public meeting; b) the meeting place where people sit.

Example: Now we take questions from the floor.

2. Studio floor — the special prepared place (mostly in TV centres) where audience (people) sit.

Example: The guest of our studio floor is a famous psychologist, Dr. Morrison.

3. Audience (-s) — a group of people who gather together to listen to something, to watch or to discuss something.

Example: The audience clapped and cheered.

4. Floor manager — a person who organizes the work on the studio floor without a microphone.

Example: Floor manager shows the sign to clap.

5. Headphones — a hearing device

6. Microphone — a device used in sound-reproduction systems

Give an example to each word / word expression.

2. Listening & Reading

Do ex. 2, p. 108–112.

Key: 1 c, 2 e, 3 g, 4 b, 5 f, 6 a, 7 d.

3. Vocabulary practice

Give students the words definitions. Ask them to read the Vocabulary box, p. 109 and give Ukrainian equivalents to the following English words and expressions.

- a person who introduces questions in the show — an announcer (ведучий / ведуча)
- belief in oneself and one's powers or abilities — confidence (впевненість)
- the greater part or the number larger than half the total — a majority (більшість)
- a person represents another person or group of people — a representative (представник)
- a person skilled in a particular technical field (studio floor equipment such as cameras, spotlights, microphones etc.) — a technician (технік)
- a person's imaginative conception of shooting — a vision (бачення)
- spread throughout the world — worldwide (поширений)
- to broadcast live — to go on air (йти наживо)
- to find the correct answer, to solve the problem — to make decisions (приймати рішення)

Fill in the gaps with the words: *majority, worldwide, technician, going on air, representative.*

1. Let me introduce Timothy Grant, the ... of the "Busy Boys" team.
2. My brother is a He watches over microphones, cameras and spotlights in the local TV station.
3. The ... of our students like to watch entertaining programmes.

4. The football match is ... at the moment.
5. The new BBC's show became a ... programme very quickly.
Key: 1 representative, 2 technician, 3 majority, 4 going on air, 5 worldwide.

4. Speaking

Do ex. 3, p. 112 in pairs.

5. Speaking & Writing

Do ex. 4, p. 112 in groups.

Discuss the questions in groups, write down your thoughts briefly and present your work to the other groups.

6. Summary

Do ex. 5, p. 113. Roleplay the situations in pairs.

7. Homework

Do ex. 6, p. 113.

APPENDIX

Mass Media Quiz

1. Advertisements which are broadcast on television or radio between and during programmes.
2. A piece of electronic equipment used for listening to radio broadcasts
3. A film or television programme that gives facts and information about a subject.
4. Information or reports about recent events.
5. A regularly printed document consisting of news reports , articles , photographs and advertisements that are printed on large sheets of paper which are folded together.
6. A series of moving pictures, usually shown in a cinema or on television and often telling a story.
7. A type of thin book with large pages and a paper cover which contains articles and photographs and is published every week or month.
8. A television station.
9. A box-like device with a screen which receives electrical signals and changes them into moving images and sounds.
10. The large system of connected computers around the world which allows people to share information and communicate with each other.
11. A broadcast on television or radio.
12. Newspapers and magazines, and those parts of television and radio which broadcast news.
13. Serious discussion of a subject in which many people take part.
14. Someone who introduces a television or radio show.

Key: 1 commercial, 2 radio, 3 documentary, 4 news, 5 newspaper, 6 film, 7 magazine, 8 channel, 9 television, 10 internet, 11 programme, 12 press, 13 debate, 14 presenter.

Цілі: перевірити рівень умінь учнів з аудіювання.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Ask students to look at the blackboard where the show names are written.

- Strictly Come Dancing
- Come Dine with Me
- Shattered
- World's Strictest Parents

What the text will be about?

2. Listening

Listen to the text and do the tasks.

Reality TV is extremely popular in the UK. At their best, these programmes give us a good look into the lives of different people in Britain. At their worst, they sometimes involve people behaving very badly. Here's a selection of the most popular UK's reality TV shows.

STRICTLY COME DANCING

In the show a celebrity learns to dance with a professional dancer. Every week they have to learn a different ballroom dance such as the tango, the waltz or the twist, and perform it live on TV on Saturday night. Four judges, who are all professional dance experts, give the celebrities scores and they comment on their dances. After that, the public call in and vote for their favourite couple. The two least favourite then have to dance again and the judges decide who stays in the competition and who leaves. This is a very popular show with children, teenagers and adults of all ages.

SHATTERED

A group of young people live in a house for a week and must stay awake. Each day they are tested to see how well they can function even though they are totally exhausted. They must leave the house if they fall asleep. Viewers vote on who stays in the house and send their comments every day.

COME DINE WITH ME

Each week four people prepare dinner in their home for the other contestants. Each competitor then gives the cook a grade out of 10 for the food and entertainment. The winner gets a £1,000 cash prize. Sometimes the food is terrible and the contestants are very rude to each other.

WORLD'S STRICTEST PARENTS

Badly behaved British teens are sent abroad to live with a super strict family for a week. The teenagers have to follow the rules of their host family and go to the local school. After seven days the teenagers return home and their parents tell us if their behaviour is better. There is often a lot of crying and shouting in this show but it can be incredibly funny too.

Are these sentences true or false?

1. "Strictly Come Dancing" is popular with all age groups.
2. Four judges in "Strictly Come Dancing" make the final decision about the best couples.
3. "Shattered" is a show about people who sleep a lot.
4. In "Shattered" show players must leave the house if they fall asleep.
5. "Come Dine with Me" is about eating in restaurants.

6. Sometimes the participants of “Come Dine with Me” show cook the terrible food.
7. “World’s Strictest Parents” is about teenagers with problem behaviour.
8. The teenagers have to attend a different school for a week.
- Key: 1 T, 2 F, 3 F, 4 T, 5 F, 6 T, 7 T, 8 T.

Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

1. These programmes give us a good ... into the lives of different people in Britain.
2. The two ... favourite then have to dance again
3. Each day participants ... to see how well they can function.
4. The winner gets £1,000 cash
5. This show can be some informative and ... funny too.

	a	b	c	d
1	point	look	watch	seeing
2	least	best	less	better
3	tests	have tested	test	are tested
4	money	prize	donation	grant
5	extremely	impossibly	surely	terribly

Key: 1 b, 2 a, 3 d, 4 b, 5 a.

3. Homework

To repeat the topic vocabulary, grammar (use of the Gerund, relative clauses defining and non-defining, relative pronouns). Prepare to the speaking test.

APPENDIX

TO TELEVISION

Not a “window on the world”
 But as we call you,
 A box, a tube...
 Thank you, for I watched, I watched
 Sid Caesar speaking French and Japanese not
 Through knowledge but imagination,
 His quickness, and Thank You, I watched live
 Jackie Robinson stealing
 Home, the image — strung shell — enduring
 Fleeter than light like these words we
 Remember in, they too winged
 At the helmet and ankles.

by Robert Pinsky

Цілі: перевірити рівень умінь учнів з усного мовлення.

Procedure

1. Speaking

Choose one of the following topics in each part (four topics totally). Speak of them.

I

1. Think about your closest friend or group of friends. What interests do you share and how are your personalities the same?
2. If you could change one thing that happened this school year, what would it be? Why?
3. If you ever come up with a problem, whether with school or in life, whom do you turn to for advice? Why do you trust them?
4. What do you think your mom/dad was like when they were your age? What did she/he enjoy? What were her/his preferences in clothes, music, films?
5. Who is the most interesting person you've ever met? Why is he/she catchy for you? Tell about him/her.
6. What is your biggest achievement? What made it so important to you? If you could change one event in your life, what would it be and why?

II

1. Think of a new fashion trend. What would it be and what type of people would take to it?
2. What teenage groups and subcultures do you know? Describe some of them. Why do you think they appeared?
3. Think of a youth subculture the most pleasant for you. Give its description and say if you would like to join it. Why? Why not?
4. What hobbies do you like most of all? What are your favorite activities on a rainy day?
Would you like to start any new hobbies?
5. Have you ever moved to a new school and had to make all new friends? How was that? Why do you think different schools have different rules for students (uniforms etc)?
6. Think about a youth club you are going to advertise. Give some information about its name, place, activities, advantages, time of work, prices.

III

1. Imagine you have your ideal job. What will it be and why? How will your working day go?
2. You are planning to get a summer job. How will you do it? Describe your plan and how you will get it?
3. You are a professional sportsman. Where will you go to work in summer and why? Describe your plan for getting work and tell about your skills.
4. What is the worst summer job you can imagine? Why is it so bad? How would you feel in your day to day life?
5. Some people think there are "male" and "female" jobs. Do you agree with this opinion? Why? Tell and prove your point of view.
6. How do hobbies and interests affect career choices? Why? Name other factors that influence career choices.

IV

1. Have you ever been to a TV centre? Tell about people working there.
2. You have one chance to show any talent of yours live on TV. Which talent will it be and why? Do you think people will be impressed?

3. Do you like reality TV shows? Why? Why not? Why do you think they are so popular? Describe one of them briefly.
4. You can choose two of your favourite TV programmes. Which programmes will you choose? Why do you like them?
5. Could you give up the internet for one month for \$100? If not, why not, and how much would it take you to give it up?
6. Do you think that lots of modern films, shows, commercials are harmful and too violent for kids? Do you know about “useful” programmes? What are they? Describe one of them.

Make up a dialogue.

I

Student 1

Your partner worked as a pizza delivery boy/girl last summer. He/she is going to get a summer job again. You'd like to do the same. You are interested in kinds of jobs, possibility of getting one, conditions for teens, salary. Ask your partner about it.

Student 2

You are planning to get a summer job. Your last summer experience was quite successful. Tell to your partner about your looking after a job, kinds of jobs for unskilled summer workers, conditions of work, payment.

II

Student 1

You are going to watch the new episode of your favourite serial. But your roommate hates serials. Discuss your preferences and try to prove advantages of watching serials.

Student 2

You are going to watch the popular programme “The Universe”. But your roommate doesn't like it. Discuss your preferences and try to prove advantages of watching educational programmes.

2. Homework

To repeat the topic vocabulary, grammar (use of the Gerund, relative clauses defining and non-defining, relative pronouns). Prepare to the reading test.

APPENDIX

Complete the sentences using *who, which, where, that*.

The people (1) ... built Stonehenge lived several thousand years ago. The huge stones (2) ... are more than 6 metres high weigh about 45 tons. The smaller stones weigh about 4 tons and are from an area in Wales (3) ... is 400 kilometres away from Stonehenge. As Stonehenge lies in a large field, tourists (4) ... come to this place can already see the stones from a distance. Everybody (5) ... has visited Stonehenge says that it is very impressive.

There are a lot of myths and legends about Stonehenge. For example, many believed (6) ... the devil was the possible architect of Stonehenge. Another legend says (7) ... the King Aurelius, the King Arthur's uncle, wanted to build a monument to soldiers. He enlisted the help of Merlin (8) ... told him about a stone circle in Ireland: Stonehenge is also known as the “stone gates” (9) ... marks the end of one's life. It is believed (10) ... the Stonehenge is a gateway to (11) ... human originally came from as some believed that human return to the place they come from.

Key: 1 who, 2 which, 3 which, 4 who, 5 who, 6 that, 7 that, 8 who, 9 which, 10 that, 11 where.

Цілі: перевірити рівень умінь учнів з читання.

Procedure

1. Reading

Read the texts about unusual jobs the three people are talking about.

Speaker 1. I've been doing my job for so long. There are not many lighthouses anymore, everything's so modern and advanced these days, it's all radar and GPS. But lighthouses are still very important in certain areas and my job is to clean the lights and make sure the glass in front of the light is clean and smooth. My job is not dangerous because we do the cleaning and maintenance during the day and only when the weather is good. I've seen some very bad storms though. Five years ago, I was trapped on a small island in Wales for two days while we waited for a storm to pass. Even though my job is very unglamorous, I've met a few famous people. One old football player owns a lighthouse in Northern Ireland and he told me stories about famous games while I was working. And last year, the Queen was there when an old lighthouse that had been renovated was reopened, and we spoke about my work for a few minutes.

Speaker 2. I am a flying doctor. I don't have wings, but we have a small plane to reach patients who may be hundreds of kilometres away. Flying in the plane is always the most exciting part of my work. We fly quite low and the Australian scenery is spectacular. Australia is a very big country and away from the coasts, there is a lot of space and very few people: your neighbour might live on a cattle station fifty kilometres away. If you get sick, it's easier for us to fly to you. Just in the last year, I've delivered seven babies and I've collected three people and taken them to the city for life-saving operations. I've even helped one of Australia's most famous children's novelists to have a liver transplant. I also can diagnose people using the telephone or a WebCam. Australia is a huge country and it isn't getting smaller so I think there will always be a place for us.

Speaker 3. I've had a lot of unusual jobs in my life. I've made candles at home in the shape of the Eiffel Tower, I've sold cat and dog food over the phone and I've even done a job where people paid me to wait in a queue! Now in my current job, I'm a mystery bad customer. My job is to go into stores or restaurants to complain and to see how the staff treats me. Companies pay me to do this because they want to know that all customers are treated well! Actually, it's a lot of fun: more acting than working! I've complained about how dirty the tables were in a London pub, I've sent sushi back to the kitchen because it was "undercooked" and, last month, the manager of a shoe shop in Cambridge called the police because I asked to buy two left shoes! My job is never boring!

Read the following statements and decide which person says each one, speaker one, speaker two or speaker three.

- 1. I've sold products for animals.
 - a) speaker one
 - b) speaker two
 - c) speaker three
- 2. Sometimes I look at people on a computer.
 - a) speaker one
 - b) speaker two
 - c) speaker three
- 3. Modern technology has made my job even more unusual.
 - a) speaker one
 - b) speaker two
 - c) speaker three

Цілі: перевірити рівень умінь учнів з письма.

Procedure

1. Writing

Variant 1

1. You've received a letter from your friend. He /she complains of loneliness and spends a lot of time in front of the computer and TV. Write an informal letter to him / her.
 - Give him /her some recommendations. (to watch TV less; to try to make friends via social nets; to join any youth club (sports, computer etc) he /she is interested in).
 - Tell about your own group (when and where you meet; what you usually do; where you go together).
2. Write a brief essay about your (imaginary) summer / part-time job. Mention:
 - kinds of part-time / summer job you can get
 - the qualities you need to get the job
 - special skills you have
 - express your opinion about summer jobs' kinds, salary and teens' attitude to them

Variant 2

1. You've received a letter from your friend. He /she tells you about the TV show he /she attended recently. Write an informal letter to him / her.
 - Tell about your own experience of participating in a TV show. (Channel holding this show, show type and name, rules for participants.)
 - Write about the people working there (their occupations and duties).
2. Write a brief essay about watching TV. Mention:
 - common information about watching TV around the world
 - advantages and disadvantages of watching TV a lot
 - programmes / films you like and dislike
 - express your opinion about watching TV

2. Homework

To repeat the topic vocabulary, grammar (use of the Gerund, relative clauses defining and non-defining, relative pronouns).

APPENDIX

Can you be a leader? Answer the questions and choose only the point of answers. Sum up your results and read the psychologist's conclusion. Follow the advice, change yourself if necessary. Be successful!

Can you become a leader (*Answering choose only 1 point*)

Questions	Points	Score
It's Friday night. What do you do?	a) I'm hungry!	1
	b) My friends are chilling... I have to work = (2
	c) Finally some time to myself.	3
	d) What movie came out today? Let's go!	4
You're hungry. But you're in the wilderness, alone. What do you eat?	a) Run really fast and hope you make it to civilization.	1
	b) Start singing. Hope woodland creatures arrive. Eat one	2
	c) Build trap. Eat bear. Build log cabin.	3
	d) Eat grass and mushrooms	4
Favorite Food	a) Pizza. Chicken. Steak!	1
	b) I like whatever. Everything is my favorite!	2
	c) Meat. Don't bother with the green stuff.	3
	d) Tell me how it died	4
It's time for hanging-out. What do you look forward to the most?	a) Just hanging.	1
	b) Talking to some friends	2
	c) Game Time! But are there any prizes?	3
	d) Dance Battle!	4
What do you do most on your phone?	a) Let me take a selfie	1
	b) The phone is intended to make phone calls	2
	c) Games	3
	d) Music	4
Which movie is the best movie of all time?	a) Ace Ventura: When Nature Calls	1
	b) Braveheart	2
	c) The Dark Knight Rises	3
	d) The Lion King	4
Favorite subject in school	a) Math	1
	b) English	2
	c) Gym	3
	d) That class where you bake things	4
Sum		

Results

The most 1-5. You're pretty much chill. Straight to the point. You love to have fun and hang-out with friends. Crazy enough to want to spend your free time with teens, but cool enough that they want to spend time with you too. Responsible and creative, you could be a leader.

The most 2-5. You're crazy! Probably more than others. You love being the center of attention and have a zero tolerance. But you are deep water: very few people know you real conservative character. You're a true friend although your hair is often changing colour. You could be a leader but you needn't it.

The most 3-5. You like the wild. Fishing, hunting, or anything where helpless animals are. You're violent person a bit. You are always self-confident and quite stubborn. You're always ready to be cold-blooded. You can't set up the plans. It's quite hard to imagine you as a leader.

The most 4-5. Super cool! But not a leader. You like to watch dramas and series, but you aren't a lollipop. You like music but it doesn't love you. Studying is boring, dancing is well. Be more confident, you are talented. Improve your personality. You may be successful. And are you really in bed by 9:30 p.m.?

Unit 3. WHAT'S YOUR KNOWLEDGE? INVENTIONS & DISCOVERIES

Lesson 33. INVENTORS FROM THE WORLD'S BEGINNING

Цілі: формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення й аудіювання; розвивати мовну здогадку та мовленнєву реакцію учнів; розвивати пам'ять; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

1. What do you know about the first inventions? (Wheel, paper, gun powder, fireworks)
2. What do you know about the first computer? (Was proposed by Alan Turing, was created in 1936, occupied a room)
3. Why do you think science is important?
Do ex. 1, p. 118.

2. Vocabulary

Do ex. 2 a, p. 118. Practise the vocabulary.

- An inventor
- An architect
- An artist
- An engineer

Key: 1 an architect, 2 an engineer, 3 an inventor, 4 an artist.

3. Speaking

Do ex. 2 b, p. 119.

4. Listening

Do ex. 2 c, p. 119. Answer the questions from ex. 2 b.

Do ex. 3, p. 119.

1. Daedalus was a brilliant architect who constructed a huge *labyrinth*. But King Minos closed both him and his son Icarus to the labyrinth to the end of their days. Though Daedalus knew its *secrets*, it was *challenging* to think up the plan of escape. Daedalus made two pairs of huge wings. The wings were made from hundreds of feathers. "We need some *wax* now", Daedalus said. "Why do we need wax?" Icarus wondered. "To held feathers together", Daedalus answered. "However, there is one thing you must not forget. If it gets too hot, the wax will melt and the wings will fall apart. Be careful". When they were gliding across the sky, Icarus yelled to the sky around him "We're free!" and flew to the sun. Daedalus tried to save his son and screamed "Icarus, not too close to the sun!"

But the boy soared up nearer and nearer to the sun. The wax melted, Icarus fell into the sea and *drowned*. The flight of Daedalus and Icarus was the first time that man managed to fight the laws of nature and beat gravity.

2. Leonardo da Vinci was a genius painter, architect and inventor. Today he is best known for his art, including Mona Lisa and The Last Supper. Vinci believed art was connected with science and nature. Da Vinci seemed excited by the possibility of people soaring like birds. The combination of intellect and imagination allowed him to create some flying machines based on different principles. Their descriptions were found in his notes. One of his machines had

two huge wings and pedals that allowed a pilot to launch. Leonardo realized the flying machine might fly but unfortunately couldn't move in reverse. He planned to launch his machine from the top of Monte Ceceri near Florence but it never happened.

3. On December 17, 1903, Orville Wright piloted the first powered airplane "Flyer" 20 feet above a beach in North Carolina. The flight piloting by Orville lasted 12 seconds. Three more flights were made that day with his brother Wilbur, and when Wilbur made the record flight which lasted 59 seconds, Orville exclaimed "Well done!"

The brothers began their experimentation in flight in 1896 at their shop in Dayton, Ohio. They sold bicycles because there were few cars, and horses, they thought, were too slow. When Wilbur and Orville were kids their father gave them a toy helicopter. This was the start of their interest in flying. Later they were interested in Otto Lilienthal's experiments in flying and watching birds. So, the Wright Brothers started to study the works of flight. In 1902 they came to the beach with their first glider and made more than 700 successful flights. The next step was to move to powered flight. No automobile *engine* could be both light enough and powerful enough for their needs. So they designed and built their one, made a *propeller*, added *transmission* and a *set of wings*. All of their hard work came that December day as they took to the sky, which forever changed the course of history. The brothers were glad the local magazine made mention of the event.

Decide if the statements True or False.

Key: 1 F, 2 F, 3 T, 4 F, 5 T, 6 F.

Do ex. 4 a, p. 120.

Key: l-abyrinth, c-hallenging, s-ecret, w-ax, d-rown

Do ex.4 b, p. 120.

Key: 1- 4, 2 - 3, 3 - 2, 4 - 1.

Do ex. 4 c, p. 120.

Key: propeller, engine, transmission, spread of wings

5. Writing

Do ex. 5, p. 120.

Key: 1 the Wright br. , 2 Orville Wright, 3 Icarus, 4 Wilbur Wright, 5 Daedalus, 6 Leonardo da Vinci.

6. Writing & Listening

Do ex. 7, p. 121.

TIMELINE OF INVENTIONS CHANGED THE WORLD

The Europeans first wore glasses in 1310. In 1448 people first read a printed book. People first travelled by train in 1825. The first hamburger was eaten in 1889. People could watch the first movie in 1895. The first flying was successful in 1903. People first went to a pizza restaurant in 1905. People could first watch TV in 1935. People used the first computer in 1941. A mobile phone was first used by people in 1984.

Key: 1 - 1903, 2 - 1889, 3 - 1310, 4 - 1984, 5 - 1448, 6 - 1935, 7 - 1825, 8 - 1895, 9 - 1905, 10 - 1941.

7. Summary

Do ex. 9, p. 123.

8. Homework

Ex. 6, p. 121; 7 c, d, p. 122-123.

Lesson 34. GREAT SCIENTISTS

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення й читання; формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; прищеплювати любов до читання; розвивати культуру спілкування й мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Do ex. 1, p. 124.

Key: a) geology, b) chemistry, c) botany, d) biology, e) physics

Make up a sentence with the words and their definitions.

Example:

- I'd like to know the earth, origin and history of rocks, so I'm going to study geology.

2. Vocabulary & Speaking

Do ex. 2, p. 124.

Example:

- A scientist is a person who is an expert in the studies of science. Add some subjects or studies and people if you know.

3. Speaking

Do ex. 3 a, p. 125.

- Charles Darwin was a...
- Isaac Newton was a...
- Dmitry Mendeleev was a...
- Nicola Copernicus was a...
- Ivan Pavlov was a...
- Michael Faraday was a...

4. Reading & Writing

Do ex. 3 b, p. 125.

Fill in the gaps with the words: *biology, astronomy, meteorology, linguistics, psychology*.

5. Vocabulary practice

Do ex. 4, p. 126.

Natural sciences	Physical sciences	Social sciences	Humanities

Key:

Natural sciences: biology, botany, geology, physiology (*add if you can — ecology, meteorology*).

Physical sciences: chemistry, physics, mathematics (*add if you can — astronomy*).

Social sciences: psychology, history, politics (*add if you can — anthropology, economics, geography, archaeology, sociology*).

Humanities: linguistics, music (*add if you can — philosophy, literature, religion*).

Vocabulary box, p. 126.

an invention	a new process, machine, improvement, etc., that did not exist previously
--------------	--

a theory	principles of explanation, ideas, and laws for a field of science
to construct	to build or form something
to discover	find, gain sight or knowledge of something previously unseen or unknown
to invent	to originate or create something new

Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

1. Thomas Edison filed over 1000 patents. He ... a wide range of products from the electric light bulb to the phonograph and motion picture camera
2. Albert Einstein's ... of relativity explains the law of gravitation and its relation to other forces of nature. It transformed theoretical physics and astronomy during the 20th century.
3. The Wright Brothers successfully designed, ... and flew the first powered aircraft, showing that man could fly.
4. Benjamin Franklin ... electricity and invented the Franklin stove.
5. Alexander Bell constructed the first practical telephone; his ... totally changed our life.

Key: 1 invented, 2 theory, 3 constructed, 4 discovered, 5 invention.

6. Word building

Do ex. 5, p. 126. Define suffixes and prefixes are used to change one part of speech to another.

7. Summary

Do ex. 6, p. 127. Complete the mind-map with the words you know.

8. Homework

Do ex. 7, p. 127. Write about the questions; use the vocabulary box words.

APPENDIX

SLAVES OF OUR OWN INVENTION

Our bold and proud
hyper-cyber generation
has conquered space,
has mastered time and motion.

We've tamed our hearts
with science's steely logic
and we boast about efficient
techno-magic.

Too much giving way
to machine's domination,
we may end up the slaves
of our own invention!

by Romeo Nice

Lesson 35. WELL DONE!

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; вдосконалювати навички читання, писемного мовлення; розвивати пізнавальні інтереси учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань і позитивного ставлення до читання.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Read the words and say.

Rocket, tested, engineering, scientist, developing, industry, graduated, space, founders, research.

1. What will be the text about?
2. What words help you to find it out?
3. Do you see unknown words? Can you understand their meanings?
4. Make up sentences with the words (one sentence from each student)

2. Reading

Do ex. 1 a, p. 128.

- Serhiy Korolyov was born in 1907.

Key: 1 scientist, 2 industry, 3 graduated, 4 rocket, 5 founders, 6 tested, 7 developing, 8 space, 9 research, 10 engineering.

3. Speaking

Do ex. 1 b, p. 129 in pairs.

Key:

- 1) 20 years old
- 2) in 1930
- 3) worked in the aircraft industry and finished a flying school
- 4) he became a rocket enthusiast
- 5) a man first flew into space and first walked out into space

4. Grammar practice

Study the grammar box, p. 130.

Do ex. 2, p. 130.

Key:

- 1) aren't used
- 2) are done
- 3) are considered
- 4) are found
- 5) is organized ... are invited
- 6) are kept

5. Reading

Do ex. 3 a, p. 130–131.

Key: 1 b, 2 a, 3 a, 4 a, 5 b, 6 a, 7 b, 8 a.

6. Grammar practice

Do ex. 3 b, p. 131.

Key: was developed, was taken, was built, were discovered, was invented, was constructed, were used, was launched.

Do ex. 3 c, p. 131.

Study the grammar box.

Do ex. 4, p. 131.

Key:

1. The first computer was developed in 1848 in Britain.
2. The first telescope was made in 1608 in Holland.
3. The first skyscrapers were built / constructed in 1884 in Chicago.
4. Some laws on volume were discovered by Archimedes.
5. The thermometer was invented in 1714.
6. The first bridge was constructed / built in the city of Babylon in 2200 BC.
7. Anaesthetics were used in surgery the first time in 1847.

8. Summary

Do ex. 5, p. 132–133.

9. Homework

Write a short paragraph about a science museum in Ukraine. Mention the following:

- city / town where museum is situated
- famous inventions and discoveries displayed in the museum
- what you can do at the museum
- what makes it special

Use the words from ex. 5, p. 132–133.

APPENDIX

Inventors and inventions Quiz

1. Benjamin Franklin, American politician, was an inventor, too. He invented the lightning rod, studied electricity, discovered the Gulf Stream... What musical instrument did he invent?
a) clarinet
b) banjo
c) harmonium
2. What invention is credited to the Russian born American inventor Vladimir Kosma Zworykin?
a) radio
b) television
c) telegraph
3. This English inventor is known as the “Father of Computing”.
a) Steve Jones
b) Philo Farnsworth
c) Charles Babbage
4. We know a dishwasher well. Whirlpool Corporation produced them from the very beginning. But can you say who is considered the founder of the first dishwasher?
a) Josephine Cochrane
b) Benjamin Franklin
c) Thomas Alva Edison
5. Which inventor discovered penicillin?
a) Alexander Fleming
b) Michael Faraday
c) Louis Pasteur
6. Who developed the first modern automobile?
a) Henry Ford
b) Robert Fulton
c) Karl Benz

Key: 1 c, 2 b, 3 c, 4 a, 5 a, 6 c.

Lesson 36. IF I READ, THE BOOK IS READ

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: формувати граматичні навички вживання Passive Voice; вдосконалювати лексичні навички і навички вимови; вдосконалювати навички читання, письма й усного мовлення; розвивати логічне мислення; виховувати позитивне ставлення до читання, а також загальну культуру учнів.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Do ex. 6, p. 134.

Key:

Remarkable — amazing, worth remembering

To fasten — to make something fixed

Humanity — human beings in general

An achievement — something important or successful that you have done

An exhibit — something that is shown, especially in a museum

A theme park — an amusement park based on a single subject

2. Grammar practice

Put the verbs in the brackets into the correct forms (use Passive Voice)

1. Hundreds of wax figures ... (SHOW) in the Madame Tussauds Museum in London.
2. Before the invention of printing, manuscripts ... (COPY) by hand.
3. Today, coffee ... (GROW) in several countries of American and Africa.
4. A body temperature of 37 degrees centigrade ... (CONSIDER) normal.
5. Dictionaries often ... (SELL) at the university bookstore.
6. The telescope... (INVENT) by Galileo.

3. Reading & Speaking

Do ex. 7 a, p. 134.

In pairs, put the inventions and discoveries from the first to the last.

- DNA — дезоксирибонуклеїнова кислота, ДНК

Key: 1 the automobile, 2 the washing machine, 3 the fridge, 4 the television set, 5 the atomic bomb, 6 the mobile phone, 7 the heart transplant 8 the personal computer, 9 the personal stereo, 10 DNA.

Answer the questions in pairs.

4. Vocabulary

Vocabulary box, p. 135.

Read the words from the box, translate them or find out their definitions in a dictionary if you need.

- an achievement — досягнення
- cell — клітина (у біології)
- humanity — людство
- affordable — доступний
- awesome — приголомшливий, вражаючий
- harmful — шкідливий
- remote — дистанційний

5. Reading & Writing

Do ex. 7 b, 135

Key: 1 DNA, 2 TV, 3 personal computer, 4 automobile.

6. Speaking

Do ex. 8, p. 136.

Key: 1 F, 2 F, 3 F, 4 T.

7. Grammar practice

Rewrite the sentences from active (Past Simple) into passive (Past Simple). Be attentive: the 1st sentence has more than 1 variant.

Example:

- Stephen King wrote *The Green Mile* in 1996. — *The Green Mile* was written by Stephen King in 1996.
- 1. They gave Tom a valuable prize. — a) A valuable prize... b) Tom...
- 2. The powerful earthquake destroyed the city. — The city...
- 3. George Orwell wrote some famous books. — Some famous books...
- 4. Newton discovered the law of gravity. — The law of gravity...
- 5. The thunderstorm damaged some houses. — Some houses...
- 6. Gustave Eiffel built the Eiffel Tower between 1887 and 1889 for the World's Fair. — The Eiffel Tower...
- 7. Did he pick up the kids from school yesterday? — ...the kids...?

8. Summary

Answer the questions briefly. Write down your answers.

1. What way have inventions changed our life?
2. What do you think what the most important inventions and discoveries in the 20th century were?
3. Which of the 21st century inventions do you know?
4. How they are necessary for humanity?

9. Homework

Do ex. 9, p. 136.

APPENDIX

Read the text and find out the use of Passive Voice. Underline passive forms.

Some inventions and their authors are well-known around the world. But there are noteless inventions which it would seem had always been. Crosswords are enjoyed by many kids and adults. A crossword is considered as a word puzzle that normally takes the form of a square or a rectangular grid of white and black shaded squares. The goal is to fill in the white squares with letters, by solving clues which lead to the answers. The shaded squares are used to separate the words. It's so usual! But mankind hasn't known crosswords until 1913. While in Pittsburgh, Arthur Wynne played the violin in the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra. Later he moved to New Jersey where he worked as a freelancer for Cedar Grove. There he became known for the invention of the crossword puzzle in 1913. His puzzles were published in the newspaper and were very popular among readers. Then, in New York Wynne created the page of puzzles for the "Fun section" of the the New York World. For the end of 1913 a puzzle with a diamond shape was introduced. He called it a "Word-Cross Puzzle". Wynne pioneered the use of black-and-white grids to separate words in rows and columns. Nowadays there are lots of crosswords' variants, but the principles of Wynne's Word-Cross puzzles are still used for modern crosswords.

Key: 1 are enjoyed, 2 is considered, 3 are used, 4 were published, 5 were popular, 6 was introduced, 7 are used.

Lesson 37. WHO CAN TELL ABOUT INVENTIONS?

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: формувати граматичні навички вживання Passive Voice; вдосконалювати лексичні навички і навички вимови; вдосконалювати навички читання, аудіювання й усного мовлення; розвивати логічне мислення; виховувати позитивне ставлення до читання, а також загальну культуру учнів.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Do ex. 1 a, p. 136.

2. Speaking

Do ex 1 b, p. 137.

3. Reading & Speaking

Do ex. 2, p. 137.

Key:

- 1) you are plugged in
- 2) you can “unplug” and focus on sports and opportunities in real life
- 3) for the better
- 4) electricity and batteries
- 5) it gives you a sense of purpose in life
- 6) you can try to create posters of your country for English speaking tourists

4. Listening

First, work with the vocabulary box. Find out the words definitions; use a dictionary if necessary.

Do ex. 3, p. 138.

1. I was born Before Christ
And first was made of sand or water or even shadow.
Now I'm made of different materials.
I'm a very important thing for people.
I'm usually round but I'm not a pizza base.
I tell people something but I don't have a mouth.
I have numbers on me but I'm not a phone.
I have hands but I don't have any fingers.
I have a face but I don't have any eyes.
(Clock)
2. I can consider Archimedes to be my father.
But I first appeared in the 17th century.
I have buttons but I'm not a shirt.
I have doors but I'm not a house.
I go up and down but I'm not an umbrella.
I need at least two stories but I'm not a book of fairytales.
I'm found in tall buildings but I'm not a penthouse.
(Lift / elevator)
3. I was invented in America many centuries ago.
First I was drunk only and I was cold.
In Europe, I got hot and then became hard.
I'm sometimes dark but I'm not a room with curtains.
I sometimes contain peanut butter but I'm not a sandwich.
I'm sometimes melted but I'm not an ice cube.
I'm sometimes in cookies but I'm not a raisin.
I'm sometimes a bar but I'm not made of metal.
I'm sometimes a chip but I'm not made of potato.
(Chocolate)

Lesson 38. LET'S SPEAK ABOUT FUTURE

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: вдосконалювати граматичні навички вживання Passive Voice; вдосконалювати лексичні навички і навички вимови; вдосконалювати навички читання, аудіювання й усного мовлення; розвивати логічне мислення; виховувати позитивне ставлення до читання, а також загальну культуру учнів.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Think and answer.

1. Which new devices can you imagine in our life in future?
2. Think about one imaginary device and tell about it:
 - explain the main idea of your device
 - where you could use it
 - why it is so useful.

2. Reading

Do ex. 5 a, p. 139–140 in pairs. Make the tasks according to the instructions.

3. Speaking

Do ex. 5 b, p. 141.

"Clock" key: 1 a, 2 b, 3 c, 4 b, 5 a, 6 b.

"Telephone" key: 1 c, 2 b, 3 c, 4 b, 5 no answer, 6 a.

4. Listening

Do ex. 6 a, p. 142.

- Pendulum — маятник
- Heresy — єресь

TEXT 1

Galileo Galilei was a scientist, mathematician and astronomer. He was born in 1564 in Pisa, Italy. When Galileo was ten, he began his education at the monastery school. Then, in 1581 he went to the University of Pisa to study medicine. While at university, Galileo became interested in physics and mathematics. One of his scientific discoveries was with a cathedral lamp hanging from the ceiling. He saw, thought and made his first discovery — to use a pendulum for time measuring. It was in 1583. In 1585 Galileo continued his experiments and began to study Copernicus' works. He built his own telescope and began to use it to view the planets. Galileo made many discoveries including Jupiter's four moons and the phases of Venus. He also discovered sunspots and learned that the Moon was covered with craters. Catholic Church considered Galileo's ideas as heresy and 60-year-old Galileo was put into prison. Later he was allowed to live at his home under house arrest. Galileo kept working until his death but he never published his works.

TEXT 2

Isaac Newton was a scientist, physicist, mathematician and astronomer. He was born in England, in 1643. His father had died three months before his birth. His mother remarried and Isaac was left Isaac in the care of his grandparents. As a child Isaac was mostly alone uncommunicative. He liked to read and made mechanical toys: sundials and water clocks, mills, models of sail boats. He tried the models could turn but it was only with the wind. In the age of 12 Isaac started his school. For the rest of his life he would prefer to work and live alone focused on his writing and his studies. After graduating from Cambridge Isaac stayed there and spent much of his life at Cambridge. During his lifetime Newton developed the theory of gravity, the laws of motion which became the basis for physics; a new type of mathematics called calculus, and made breakthroughs in the area of optics. Albert Einstein said Isaac Newton was the smartest person that ever lived. Today he is considered, one of the most influential scientists of all time.

TEXT 3

Albert Einstein was a scientist, and inventor. He was born in Ulm, Germany, in 1879. He spent most of his childhood, in Munich. His father had an electronics company, and Albert learned a lot about science and electronics from his dad. He really liked math and physics and studied quite well; but because of his rebellious character he had to end up his schooling in Switzerland. First, Einstein moved back to Germany and worked in the patent office. Then, Albert immigrated to the United States in 1933. He was fleeing from, the Nazis in Germany who didn't like Jewish people. Albert Einstein had many discoveries as a scientist, but the most known one is Theory of Relativity. This theory changed much in the way scientists look in the world, and set the foundation for many modern inventions, including the nuclear bomb and nuclear energy. Another, famous discovery, is $E=mc^2$. Albert Einstein laid much of the foundation, for modern physics. He was awarded, the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1921.

Nowadays scientists all over the world consider him to be one of the smartest people of the 20th century.

Key: 1 T, 2 F, 3 F, 4 T, 5 F, 6 T.

5. Speaking

Do ex. 6 b, p. 142.

Do ex. 8, p. 143 in groups.

Do ex. 9 a, p. 144.

6. Vocabulary

Vocabulary box, p. 144.

- Disease — захворювання
- To apply — звертатися, використовувати, подавати заяву
- Curious — допитливий
- Overseas — заморський, закордонний
- Mainly — в основному

7. Speaking

Do ex. 9 b, p. 144.

8. Summary

Do ex. 10 a, p. 144.

9. Homework

Do ex. 10 b, p.145. Write a short paragraph using the questions as a plan. Express your opinion.

Choose the correct form of the verb (active or passive) in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. This city ... (is visited / visited) by many tourists.
2. Who ... (protects / is protected) animals?
3. This holiday ... (celebrated / is celebrated) at the end of the summer.
4. My friends ... (like / are liked) this place in the city centre very much.
5. Our holiday ... (is begun / begins) next week.
6. Pupils ... (are given / give) textbooks by the teacher
7. Our house ... (made / is made) of wood.
8. Who ... (gives / is given) bad marks in your class?
9. What books by Conan Doyle ... (translated / are translated) into Ukrainian?

Lesson 39. WHAT ARE YOU FOND OF WRITING?

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: вдосконалювати лексичні навички і навички вимови; вдосконалювати навички читання, письма й усного мовлення; розвивати логічне мислення; виховувати позитивне ставлення до читання, а також загальну культуру учнів.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

The teacher writes these inventions on the board in a random order. Put students into groups of 3 to 6. Help with understanding if necessary. Students compile a list of the inventions in chronological order, then a student from each group reads their list.

	Group 1 answers	Group 2 answers	Group 3 answers
Printing			
Paper			
Telephone			
The internet			
Wheel			
Refrigerator			
Light bulb			
Microscope			
Thermometer			

Key:

- The Internet (1969)
- light bulb (1906)
- telephone (1876)
- refrigerator (1850)
- thermometer (1593)
- microscope (1590)
- printing (1440)
- paper (100)
- wheel (around 3,500 BC)

2. Writing

Students write a short paragraph about the positive and negative effects of one of the inventions named. Then read their stories to the others.

3. Reading and speaking

Do ex. 1, p. 145.

Choose one of the scientists you know. Tell about him / her. Use the chart as an example.

4. Writing

Do ex. 2 a, p. 145.

Choose one of the invention or discovery mentioned in the unit and write a paragraph about it.

Use the following linking words and phrases and complete the parts of the paragraph: *for example, such as, in other words, in particular, because, It seems to me,*

- There are / were...
- As for me, ...
- To begin with, ...
- In addition, ...
- In conclusion, in my opinion, ...

5. Speaking

Do ex. 2 b, p. 145.

Present your paragraph to the class.

6. Summary

Express your opinion as for inventions you consider the most important.

Start like this:

- I consider
 - I think
 - In my opinion
- To my mind the most important because

7. Homework

Write a paragraph about one of the Ukrainian scientists.

APPENDIX

Puzzle "Inventions"

Find the words below in the puzzle.

Refrigerator, aspirin, telescope, timer, headphones, telephone, engine, airplane, computer, rocket, penicillin, radio, camera, bike, print.

o	t	k	k	w	g	n	r	m	h	p	u	r	z	t
c	e	e	c	a	m	e	r	a	h	y	b	i	k	e
w	l	z	j	g	l	n	e	u	e	a	z	s	z	l
o	e	v	w	t	j	g	f	x	a	w	k	k	n	e
l	p	i	z	p	v	i	r	a	d	i	o	p	b	s
p	h	s	e	e	r	n	i	i	p	w	j	e	n	c
y	o	u	k	n	v	e	g	r	h	d	v	a	h	o
n	n	d	c	i	l	a	e	p	o	c	n	s	l	p
o	e	o	o	c	e	k	r	l	n	z	g	p	m	e
n	s	y	m	i	k	p	a	a	e	l	y	i	a	v
s	e	h	p	l	k	s	t	n	s	h	s	r	n	f
l	w	y	u	l	r	f	o	e	x	p	r	i	n	t
r	x	h	t	i	m	e	r	g	w	l	f	n	x	a
f	h	d	e	n	d	f	f	q	h	y	a	b	a	g
b	m	m	r	o	c	k	e	t	o	l	a	s	x	p

Lesson 40. WHAT IS NATURE FOR YOU?

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; формувати навички самостійної роботи зі словником; вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення й читання; розвивати мовну здогадку та мовленнєву реакцію учнів; розвивати пам'ять; прищеплювати любов до природи; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

1. What do you know about nature and its problems nowadays?
2. What do you know about the change of climate under people's influence?
3. What's your attitude to the man-made climate change?
4. What does the word "ecology" mean? What way may people improve ecological situation?
5. What does environment consist of?

2. Vocabulary practice

Do ex. 1, p. 146 in pairs. Exchange your answers with your partner and check yourself. Explain your choice.

Key: 1 is growing, 2 warmer, 3 not everybody, 4 a lot of, 5 are.

3. Reading & Speaking

Do ex. 2, p. 146.

Key:

- 1) there will be many more people in the world.
- 2) polar bears won't have enough space to hunt.
- 3) a lot of people will be thirsty.
- 4) rubbish will pollute the land and the sea.
- 5) they will disappear.

Join the two sentences into a short report. Use the words and expressions: *because, because of, it causes..., that is why..., it influences..., global changes*. Add some yours if necessary.

4. Vocabulary practice

Do ex. 3, p. 147.

Find out the words definition and explain them in English. Use a dictionary if necessary.

- Climate change — кліматичні зміни
- Rubbish — сміття (взагалі)
- Growing population — перенаселення
- Pollution — засмічення
- Endangered animal and plant species — види тварин та рослин, що знаходяться у небезпеці

5. Speaking & Reading

Do ex. 4, p. 147–149 in groups.

Answer the questions before reading.

1. Is population growing in all parts of the world?
2. Are people responsible for the climate change that is happening?
3. Why do we need water?
4. Why do we produce so much rubbish?
5. What is the best way to protect endangered animals and plants?

Each group reads only one article, checks its answer; then exchanges the answers and checks each other.

6. Vocabulary practice & Writing

Vocabulary box, p. 149.

Find out the words definitions; use a dictionary if necessary. Make up sentences with the words. Take two or more words for a sentence; the words may be repeated.

- Danger — небезпека
- Environment — довкілля
- Pollution — засмічення, забруднення
- To pollute — засмічувати
- To protect — захищати
- To recycle — переробляти
- To reduce — зменшувати
- To reuse — використовувати вдруге (після переробки)
- To save — рятувати
- Environmental — той, що належить до захисту довкілля

7. Summary

Do ex. 5, p. 149.

8. Homework

Do ex. 7 a, p. 150.

Read the text and write your own short essay about environmental protection.

Don't forget to use the following linking words and phrases and complete the parts of the essay: *for example, such as, in other words, in particular, because, It seems to me,*

Use the structure:

There are / were... As for me, ...

To begin with, ...

In addition, ...

In conclusion, in my opinion, ...

APPENDIX

Riddles

1. This invention appeared thousands years ago. We use it nowadays in our life.
It lets us look right through a wall.
(*Window*)
2. What can travel around the world while staying in a corner?
(*Stamp*)
3. What has one eye but cannot see?
(*Needle*)
4. It is made of wood;
has leaves that don't fall off;
has a lot of lines but no houses;
it tells fairytales and gives information;
last years it can talk to you what you need
(*Book*)

Lesson 41. WE HAVE NO ANOTHER EARTH

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: вдосконалювати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення й читання; розвивати мовну здогадку та мовленнєву реакцію учнів; розвивати пам'ять; прищеплювати любов до навколишнього середовища; виховувати зацікавленість у його захисті.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Do ex 6, p. 150. Look at the mind-map and say how you understand caring about environment; answer the question.

Example:

- If you care about the environment / animals / land / water / air / people / plants, always remember about...

2. Reading

Do ex. 7 b, p. 151.

3. Speaking

Do ex. 8, p. 151 in pairs.

4. Reading & Writing

Do ex. 9 a, p. 151.

Give the name of the organization.

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Key: 1 garbage, 2 rainforest, 3 the Earth, 4 environmental problems, 5 nuclear testing, 6 pollution, 7 energy, 8 animals in danger, 9 cars, 10 ecology — GREEN-PEACE.

5. Vocabulary practice

Do ex. 9 b, p. 152 in pairs.

6. Writing

Work in pairs

Look at the words and think how you understand their definitions. Imagine your partner doesn't know these words. Try to explain them to each other in turns. Write them down in your own words.

- Global Warming
- Pollution
- The Ozone Layer
- Deforestation
- Recycling
- Electric car
- Alternative Energy

7. Speaking

Decide if you think the following things:

- a) will happen in the next 50 years?
- b) could happen?
- c) won't happen?

Mark the sentences *a*, *b* or *c* and explain your choice.

1. Most cars will be electric.
2. Nuclear Energy will end.
3. Alternative energy will be more important than oil.
4. You will recycle all your bags, cans and paper.
5. Almost all the rainforests will disappear.
6. People will continue to sunbathe.
7. The climate will get worse.
8. The next generation will care more about the environment than the present one.
9. In elections "Green Issues" will become more important than any other.
10. People will destroy the earth.

Where will you place these ideas on the line of certainty?

8. Summary

The Environment Quiz

- How much do you know Environmental Problems that face the world today?
Look at the quiz and try to answer the questions.
- 1. What are CFCs and how do they affect the environment?
- 2. What alternative forms of energy do you know?
- 3. What is the Ozone Layer? What does it do? What is happening to it?
- 4. How are forests good for the environment? What is happening to them?
- 5. What is an electric car? How does it help the environment?
- 6. What is acid rain?
- 7. What is recycling? How does it help the environment?
- 8. What is the Greenhouse Effect?

9. Homework

Choose one of the topics from earlier that you are interested in and identify which vocabulary and predictions are associated to that problem. Produce a mind-map to help you remember the important information. Write down a short paragraph. Don't forget to include: a title; description; predictions what'll happen in the future and a recommended action.

Lesson 42. WHAT CAN YOU DO TO SAVE THE EARTH?

Дата _____

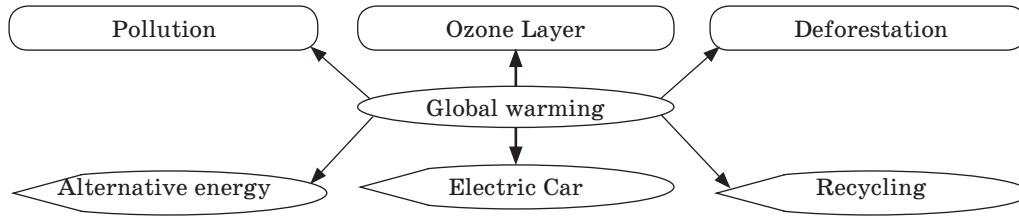
Клас _____

Цілі: вдосконалювати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення, аудіювання й читання; розвивати мовну здогадку та мовленнєву реакцію учнів; розвивати пам'ять; прищеплювати любов до навколишнього світу; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Can you talk about Environmental issues in English? In pairs, try to explain the terms in the diagram below. Why are the words divided into two groups — in different shapes?



Do ex. 1, p. 152.

Try to answer the questions before listening. Note your answers briefly.

Key (example): 1 a greenhouse effect and global warming; 2 wind energy and solar energy; 3 a natural process that is millions of years old which increases the temperature of the Earth; 4 oxygen; 5 recycle; 6 ice caps melting, climate change.

2. Listening

Do ex. 2 a, b, p. 153.

1. What is our planet and nature for us? (*Environment*)
2. What is the greenhouse effect? (*It is a natural process that warms the Earth's surface*).
3. Name at least two examples of climate change. (*Global warming and deforestation*).
4. Name at least two consequences of global warming. (*Increase in temperature rising sea levels*)
5. Which of these gases is not a greenhouse gas: carbon dioxide, methane or oxygen? (*Oxygen*)
6. Complete the three Rs that are important for the future of our planet (*reduce, reuse and recycle*).
7. Name at least two types of renewable energy. (*The wind and the sun*).
8. How do we name a thick forest in tropical parts of the world? (*Rainforests*)
9. Name the most known organization which protects our environment. (*Greenpeace*)
10. Name the science that studies the relation of plants, animals and people to each other and to their environment. (*Ecology*)

Listen to the quiz and put the questions in the correct order.

Listen again and check your answers.

3. Vocabulary practice

Find out the words' definitions, p. 153; use a dictionary if necessary.

- A container — контейнер
- Survival — виживання
- Oxygen — кисень
- Waste — витрачати
- A surface — поверхня
- Coastal — прибережний

4. Listening

Do ex. 3 a, p. 153. Make notes.

My name is Dee West. I am a director of the Environmental Services for the clean and beautiful programme in Alpharetta, Georgia. I have been the director of Environmental Services since 1989.

My responsibility is to educate the people about environmental issues. We also have schools called the Green Schools. These schools were created in 1991. Over 23,000 children attend the Green Schools. These children learn how to protect the environment, clean lakes and rivers and how to test the quality of water. The children now know that they should not litter. That means they should not throw their trash in the streets or parks. They also learn that a lot of their trash can be recycled. Things such as tins, steel and aluminium cans, glass, some plastics, newspapers, and magazines can be made into new products. Office paper, tires, and telephone books can be also recycled.

It is really important for saving our trees from cutting. You can start protecting trees by recycling paper products in your country, too.

5. Speaking

Do ex. 3 b, p. 154 in pairs.

6. Reading & Writing

Do ex. 4, p. 154.

Fill in the table using the greed from p. 154.

Material	Objects	What we have to do
Plastic		
Metal		
Aluminum		
Cloth		
Glass		
Paper		
Rubber		

7. Listening

Do ex. 6 a, b.

L o v r o. Dora! You left the light on in the bathroom again!

D o r a. Sorry, I've forgotten.

L o v r o. You've forgotten! You never think about turning off the tap while brushing your teeth.

D o r a. I need much more water than you!

L o v r o. It's quite absurd. Do you have more teeth than me? Then, you always bring too many plastic bottles from the supermarket. And never put empty ones into the litterbin.

D o r a. Don't be angry, Lovro! I'll not be like that any more.

L o v r o. I've heard it a dozen of times! But you continue to take a bath instead of shower and you always have excuses.

D o r a. I like to swim!

L o v r o. In a bath?! And you again turn up heating. It's warm outside now. By the way, don't forget to switch off the TV, when you go to your club.

Part b key: 1 g, 2 f, 3 h, 4 a, 5 b, 6 c, 7 d, 8 e.

8. Summary

Do ex. 5, p. 155.

8. Homework

Do ex. 7a, b, p. 156.

Lesson 43. WHAT WE HAVE TO DO

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: вдосконалювати граматичні навички вживання Modal Verbs; вдосконалювати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; формувати навички самостійної роботи зі словником; вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення, читання; розвивати мовну здогадку та мовленнєву реакцію учнів; розвивати пам'ять; прищеплювати любов до довілля; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Do ex. 1, p. 157. Explain the use of the modals and complete the table with the modal verbs and sentences from the exercise. Compare your work with the others.

Example:

- We use “*can*” for expression of *ability*.

Uses	Modal verb	Example
Obligation		
Necessity		
Ability		
Advice		
Prohibition		
Suggestion		

Key: 1 e, 2 d, 3 b, 4 a, 5 c, 6 f.

2. Grammar practice

Do ex. 2, p. 157.

Explain the use of each modal verb: obligation, necessity, ability, advice, prohibition or suggestion.

Key:

- 1) into seas and oceans (prohibition)
- 2) of the planet (obligation)
- 3) global warming (necessity)
- 4) paper bags into shops (ability)
- 5) for making jewelry (prohibition)
- 6) to save trees (advice)
- 7) for their horns (prohibition)

Do ex. 3, p. 157.

Key: 1 mustn't, 2 could, 3 should, 4 must, 5 have to, 6 can.

3. Speaking

Do ex. 4, p. 158 in pairs.

4. Reading

In two groups, read the texts and fill in the gaps with appropriate modals. Then check your answers.

- Lead — свинець
- Fertilizers — добрива

TEXT 1. POLLUTION

Factories, power stations and motor vehicles (1) ... pump large quantities of carbon dioxide and other gases into the air. To avoid the greenhouse effect authorities (2) ... control toxic wastes in their countries. A lot of petrol contains lead, which (3) ... cause brain damage in children. Most cars owners(4) ... use unleaded

petrol today or electric cars. Some poisonous gases dissolve in water and then fall to the earth as acid rain. Acid rain also damages trees and buildings, and (5) ... kill fish in lakes and rivers. Rivers (6) ... also be polluted by industrial waste. That is why factory emissions, use of chemical and pesticides (7) ... be reduced or limited.

Key: 1 can, 2 have to, 3 can, 4 should, 5 can, 6 can, 7 must.

TEXT 2. ALTERNATIVE (RENEWABLE) ENERGY

Most of the energy we use today comes from coal, oil and gas. But these will not last forever, and burning them is slowly harming the atmosphere. We (1) ... care about our planet. We (2) ... look for other ways of supplying energy. Solar Power is a way of using the sun's energy as heat or to make electricity. We(3) ... also use wind-power by building modern windmills. There are several types of water-power: river water in mountainous areas (4) ... be used to generate hydroelectric power. We(5) ... create electricity from sea water flowing in and out with the tides. We(6) ... pollute water and air with toxic wastes. We(7) ... produce and use renewable energy much more widely.

Key: 1 must, 2 have to, 3 could, 4 can, 5 should, 6 mustn't, 7 should.

5. Summary

Answer the questions.

- What uses can modal verbs express?

In small groups, students write about and discuss a perfect world using the modal verbs *must*, *mustn't*, *can*, *could*, *have to*, *should*. The students complete sentences about different ways of improving environment. Afterwards, there is a class feedback session. The students, in turns, report back to the class their solution of the problem.

6. Homework

Do ex. 5, p. 158.

APPENDIX

Riddles: What am I?

1. I have a nose but I'm not a dog
I have a tail but I'm not a cat
I'm made of metal but I'm not a fork
I have an engine but I'm not a car
I transport people but I'm not a train
and I have wings .
(Airplane)
2. I have a magnet but I don't stick to metal
I have a needle but I can't sew
I sometimes have scales but I can't weigh anything
I help you find your way but I'm not a map
I have N E W S on me but I'm not a TV
(Compass)
3. It is near to a baby from the very beginning; it is near to a kid, an adult, an old.
It's not cold while winter, it's not hot while summer; it's not wet in water. It goes and sits, lies and runs with you.
(Shadow)

Lesson 44. LET'S DISCUSS

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: вдосконалювати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення й читання; розвивати мовну здогадку та мовленнєву реакцію учнів; розвивати пам'ять; прищеплювати любов до природи; виховувати відповідальність за долю світу, зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Do ex. 1, p. 159.

Guess the meanings and discuss your answers.

2. Reading & Speaking

Do ex. 2 a, p. 159.

Key:

- Extinct — having died out; dead or gone
- Natural habitat — a special environment for living; residence, environment
- Endangered species — threatened with a danger or with extinction groups or kinds of animals and plants; to be in danger

3. Writing

Do ex. 2 b, p. 160.

Answer the questions and discuss them.

4. Reading

Read the “Do you know” box, p. 160 in small groups. Exchange your information with the others.

5. Speaking

Do ex. 4, p. 162.

Don't forget to use the word expressions:

- I agree / disagree
- I fully agree / disagree
- I partly agree / disagree
- I absolutely agree / disagree
- I couldn't agree with
- That's so true
- That's for sure
- That's exactly how I think
- No doubt about it

6. Reading

Do ex. 5 a, p. 162–163.

7. Vocabulary practice

Vocabulary box, p. 163.

Read the word and find out their meanings. Give their translation in Ukrainian and definitions in English in your own words.

- Habitat — a special environment for living (місце проживання)
- Oxygen — a colourless odourless highly reactive gaseous element (кисень)
- To preserve — to keep alive or in existence (зберігати)
- To spill — un or fall from a container, especially accidentally (витікати)
- To survive — live after some event that has threatened (вижити)
- Endangered — being in danger (той, що у небезпеці)
- Extinct — that has ended or died out (вимираючий, зникаючий)
- To get rid of — to put away (позбавлятися)
- To run out of — to die, to end (закінчуватися)

8. Speaking

Do ex. 5 b, p. 163 in pairs. Exchange your minds.

9. Reading & Speaking

Do ex. 6, p. 164 in pairs.

10. Summary

Do ex. 8, p. 165 in small groups

Sum up the ecological problems and fill in the table. Add the words in the box (ex. 8 b).

Problems	Reasons	Solution

Speak on your suggestions of the ways out.

11. Homework

Ex. 7, p. 164; ex. 9 a, b, p. 165–166.

APPENDIX

Puzzle "Environment"

Find the words below in the puzzle.

Pollution, rubbish, climate, species, icemelting, rainforest, protection, ecology, garbage, oxygen.

j	q	v	r	r	e	p	r	e	x	m
i	g	n	k	a	c	r	k	p	k	r
c	a	x	p	i	o	h	b	r	h	m
e	r	c	o	n	l	o	h	o	y	q
m	b	l	l	f	o	x	j	t	r	s
e	a	i	l	o	g	y	m	e	u	p
l	g	m	u	r	y	g	m	c	b	e
t	e	a	t	e	j	e	y	t	b	c
i	v	t	i	s	v	n	w	i	i	i
n	o	e	o	t	f	w	u	o	s	e
g	x	l	n	w	e	b	r	n	h	s

Цілі: вдосконалювати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення, читання й письма; розвивати мовну здогадку та мовленеву реакцію учнів; розвивати пам'ять; прищеплювати любов до природи; виховувати відповідальність за долю світу, зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Read "Do you know?" box.

Think and answer the questions.

1. Look at the map of Ukraine and say which animal species exist on the territory of Ukraine. Which of them live in your area?
2. Do you know about the Red Book? What is the type of document?
3. Can you name the most endangered regions in Ukraine? Why do you think they are in danger? Prove your mind.
4. Can you name some (one-two or more) ways to protect our environment?

2. Reading and speaking

Read the box, p. 167 and answer the questions:

1. What other endangered animals in Ukraine do you know?
2. What are the reasons of endangering?

3. Vocabulary practice

In small groups, underline unknown words in the box and find out their definitions in a dictionary. Compare your results with the others.

4. Reading and speaking

Read the article and decide if the statements below are True, False or NOT mentioned.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN UKRAINE

Many years ago man lived in harmony with nature. Today the situation in Ukraine is quite different. The intensive development of industry results in air pollution, land pollution, water pollution.

Many parts of our country are overcrowded. People of many cities suffer from factories, plants and electric stations. Much of dangerous waste goes into the air and is carried by winds for great distances. We pollute air with smoke and gases, water — with industrial waste, soil — with chemicals. Now we don't know the virgin nature. A lot of people suffer from many dangerous diseases.

Fish dies in the lakes, rivers and seas. Forests are disappearing and this upsets the oxygen balance. The pollution of air, rivers, seas and lakes could lead our planet to a global catastrophe.

The accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station in April 1986 influenced greatly the environment in Ukraine and other countries. Soil, water and plants were polluted with radio nuclides. The explosion at the nuclear power station was a real tragedy for the Ukrainian nation.

Environmental protection is a great concern of the Ukrainian Government. Many decisions and laws on the protection of environment were adopted in Ukraine. The Ministry of Environment was founded in Ukraine. Its task is to control the state of environment and the sources of pollution, to protect the water resources of seas, rivers and lakes.

Public organizations and individuals support environmental protection campaigns. Earth is our only home, so we must care of it, for ourselves and for the next generations.

True, False or NOT mentioned.

1. Many years ago and nowadays the environmental situation in Ukraine is similar.
2. Quite few people live in our country for such a territory.
3. The intensive development of industry, forests disappearing, bad oxygen balance, and overpopulation could lead our planet to a global catastrophe.
4. The Chernobyl nuclear power station accident in April 1986 influenced greatly the environment in Ukraine, Belarus, Poland, Russia and some other countries.
5. The Ministry of Environment controls and protects public organizations, environmental protection campaigns and individuals.

Key: 1 F, 2 F, 3 T, 4 NOT, 5 F.

5. Reading & Writing

Do ex. 1, p. 167 in pairs.

Discuss the plan points and write down your own plan. In pairs, compare your results and present them to the class.

6. Summary

Change the verbs in the sentences into the Passive form.

1. Someone broke the tree.
2. People changed their living conditions.
3. Someone cuts tropical rainforests.
4. Several groups in Britain protect the environment.

Key:

1. The tree was broken (by someone).
2. The living conditionals was changed (by people).
3. Tropical rainforests are cut (by someone).
4. The environment in Britain is protected (by several groups).

Rewrite the sentences to add appropriate modal verbs: *mustn't*, *should*, *can*, *could*.

1. The ecosystem of the Black Sea is protected by the state.
2. To protect our environment we don't destroy forests, which produce oxygen.
3. The global warming leads to dramatic changes in climate.
4. We use less electricity and water. It helps to keep energy.

Key:

1. The ecosystem of the Black Sea could be protected by the state.
2. To protect our environment we mustn't destroy forests, which produce oxygen.
3. The global warming can lead to dramatic changes in climate.
4. We should use less electricity and water. It helps to keep energy.

7. Homework

Do ex. 2, p. 167.

Write your ideas how to protect nature of Ukraine.

Use some of the following words and word combinations: *to protect*, *nature*, *to grow*, *trees*, *to clean*, *seas*, *forests*, *to cease*, *pollution*, *Greenpeace*, *nuclear power*, *environment*, *polluted*, *ozone layer*, *air*, *carbon dioxide*, *to affect*, *environment*, *to support*, *destruction*.

Lesson 46. REVISE YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: вдосконалювати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення, аудіювання й читання; розвивати мовну здогадку та мовленнєву реакцію учнів; розвивати пам'ять; розвивати логічне мислення; виховувати загальну культуру учнів.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Do ex. 1, p. 168.

Key: 1 inventions, 2 discoveries, 3 invents, 4 discovered, 5 invented, 6 discover, 7 discovery, 8 discovered, 9 invention.

2. Reading & Writing

Do ex. 2, p. 168

Compare your results and check them in class.

Key: a) physics, b) biology, c) mathematics, d) geology, e) engineering, f) astronomy, g) chemistry, h) botany, i) zoology, j) microbiology.

3. Writing

Do ex. 3, p. 169.

Use the writing example. Give sentences in active and passive.

Key:

1. Charles Babbage invented the first calculating machine in 1812 / The first calculating machine was invented by Charles Babbage in 1812.
2. Michael Faraday discovered electric current in 1825 / Electric current was discovered by Michael Faraday in 1825.
3. A petrol-driven car was built by Karl Benz in 1885 / Karl Benz built a petrol-driven car in 1885.
4. The law of gravitation was discovered by Isaac Newton in 1665 / Isaac Newton discovered the law of gravitation in 1665.
5. Thomas Edison invented the electric light bulb in 1879 / The electric light bulb was invented by Thomas Edison in 1879.

4. Reading

Do ex. 4 a, p. 169–170.

Read the statements and decide if they are True or False.

Key: a F, b T, c F, d F, e F, f T, g T, h F, i F, j F.

5. Vocabulary

Vocabulary box, p. 170. Practise the new vocabulary. Read the words and expressions and give their synonyms or definitions in English with your own words.

- An award — prize; something awarded, such as a prize or medal
- A consul — representative of a country in another one; an official person of a state to protect its interests and citizens in a foreign state
- A degree — an academic award conferred by a university or college
- Nice — the city in France
- A title — name; an established right to something
- To award — to give prize; to give something due, especially as a reward
- Electric welding — a process of uniting pieces of metal, plastic etc. together
- Boltless — smth made without bolts
- Honourable — a title of respect
- Soviet — being in the Soviet Union
- To his credit — used for someone deserves praise

6. Listening

Do ex. 4 b, p. 170.

One can name many outstanding scientists in Ukraine, but I'd like to tell about the man, whose name is known all over the world. This is Eugene Paton. He was born in the family of Russian Consul in Nice, France in 1870. He was a graduate of Dresden Polytechnic Institute, Germany. But when he came back to St. Petersburg as a famous engineer (architect), he suddenly changed his mind as to his occupation. He became a student of St. Petersburg University being a famous engineer and having the project of the Dresden railway station to his credit. In a year, he passed all exams and got a degree of a railway engineer. Paton was the first to found the Soviet school of bridge — building. He was awarded the title of the honourable member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. He decided to change his profession when he was 60. "The wish to serve the people made me to take up the new job — the electric welding", he said.

He became the founder of the first institute of the electric welding in the world. When he was 80, he headed the design and construction of the first boltless bridge in Kyiv. The bridge is 1150 metres long and is named after Paton. The Research Institute of Electric Welding is named after Paton too.

7. Listening & Speaking

Do ex. 4 c, p. 171.

Listen to the text one more time and answer the questions.

Key:

- a) Nice, France
- b) Dresden Polytechnic Institute, Germany and St. Petersburg University, Russia
- c) the project of the Dresden railway station
- d) the first institute of the electric welding in the world
- e) he was 80
- f) the wish to serve the people made him to take up the new job

8. Summary

In small groups discuss the questions from ex. 5, p. 171–172.

9. Homework

Do ex. 6, p. 172; write a brief essay on the topic using the words from the exercise.

APPENDIX

Riddles

1. I get things put inside me but I'm not a cupboard
I sometimes have a window but I'm not a bathroom
I get sealed but I'm not a tomb
I get stamped but I don't have any feet touching me
I get delivered but I'm not a baby
(Envelope)
2. I have arms but I don't have any hands
I have a bridge but I don't go over water
I have lenses but I'm not a camera
I help you and I'm so close to you!
(Glasses)

Lesson 47. REVISE YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: вдосконалювати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення й читання; розвивати мовну здогадку та мовленнєву реакцію учнів; розвивати пам'ять; розвивати логічне мислення; виховувати загальну культуру учнів.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Do ex. 7, p. 172.

Key: 1 f, 2 e, 3 d, 4 c, 5 b, 6 a.

2. Grammar practice

Do ex. 8, p. 173.

Key: 1 should, 2 can, 3 must, 4 have to, 5 mustn't, 6 could, 7 shouldn't.

3. Writing & Speaking

Do ex. 9, p. 173 in small groups.

Write the sentences you need, compare them with the others' results and choose one or two problems. Make your group common decision about environmental problems in Ukraine.

4. Speaking

Do ex. 10, p. 173 in groups.

Discuss the problem (-s) you've chosen. Use the questions from the exercise as a plan.

5. Writing & Speaking

Do ex. 11, p. 173.

Make the notes about your region / city / town / village problem. Prepare your report and present it to the class.

6. Reading

Make students read the common information. Then divide students into four groups and propose them to read one of the texts (one text to each group)

WHY TEACH ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

Did you know that environmental education can help children perform better in social studies, science, language arts, and maths? In an era where more and more children are disconnected from nature, PLT recognizes the importance of environmental education. PLT encourages students to improve their schools and homes based on they learn in classrooms, helps to learn the problem-solving skills they need.

- PLT — Project Learning Tree

TEXT 1

Name: EKO-OKO Ecological Education Centre (state support & volunteering)

Location: ul. Grójecka 75, 02-094 Warszawa, Poland

Website: www.eko_oko.org.pl

The EKO-OKO Ecological Education Centre is a place which serves all those who, together with us, want to learn:

- how to live in harmony with oneself, with others, and with nature,
- how to be responsible for oneself and for our environment,

- how to make good use of the energy resources of man and the Earth,
- how to find new and creative solutions in different areas of life.

We organize meetings, workshops, lectures, and practical courses. Any interested person can take part in our work and can influence the programme.

TEXT 2

Name: Saturna Ecological Education Centre (state Department of Education support)

Location: 112 Rainbow Road, Salt Spring Island, BC, V8K 2K3

Website: www.sd64.bc.ca

The Saturna Ecological Education Centre is an experiential, place-based ecological learning centre for students in grades 9 to 12. A unique live-in campus in an off-grid setting on a working farm makes the experience truly life-changing for many of the students. The learning is focused on the natural environment. The time of learners is spent outside the school building working on personally-designed small group projects.

TEXT 3

Name: The Gardener's House (state support)

Location: Palace, Krzyowa, Lower Silesia Province, Federal Republic of Germany

Website: www.eec2012.lsp.de

The Gardener's House is constructed using the latest technologies and renewable sources of energy. Hybrid power generation system, solar panels, rain water recycling system, ground heat exchanger and other ecological solutions are here. It is a place where young people can learn about renewable energy, limiting carbon dioxide emission and preservation of natural environment. Young people study environmental problems and ways of their solving; they get the knowledge about the natural environment, promoting ecological approaches and teaching about available solutions to protect nature.

TEXT 4

Name: Earth Team, Redding Environmental Club (sponsor support & volunteering)

Location: EPA Student Center, Grant Ave, Redding, California, USA.

Website: www.earthteam.net; www.reddingworld.org

An environmental club is a great way to get energized about taking care of the Earth and learning about some of the environmental issues.

Earth Team offers tips on how to start. First, make sure students are interested in forming such a club, and find a leader (teacher, parent who serves as an adult sponsor). Hold the club's first meeting. Brainstorm the questions "Why are we here?" and "What do we want to accomplish?"

The next, make a plan that clearly lists goals, dates and responsibilities.

Earth Team suggests getting students outside for a river or beach clean-up, a tree planting day, or a field trip to a local wetland, zoo or nature reserve. Another popular idea is to hold an Environmental Awareness Day.

7. Summary

Do ex. 12, p. 174.

Look through the steps. Discuss your ideas and make notes using the previous text (-s).

8. Homework

Make a project. Use information from the texts and your notes to ex. 12.

Lesson 48. **ADVANCED READERS**

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: вдосконалювати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення й читання; розвивати мовну здогадку та мовленнєву реакцію учнів; розвивати пам'ять; розвивати логічне мислення; виховувати загальну культуру учнів.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Match the words and their definitions:

1) a genius	a) the state of being public and open to general observation
2) a quotient	b) having a mild or kindly nature or character
3) publicity	c) a theory that space and time are relative
4) relativity	d) a person gifted of high intellect or extraordinarily high intelligence rating
5) gentle	e) index, rate of something

Key: 1 d, 2 e, 3 a, 4 c, 5 b.

2. Reading & Listening

Do ex. 1, p. 175–176.

Key:

- His Childhood — 3
- The Atomic Bomb — 6
- An “Einstein” — 1
- Life in Germany — 5
- A Young Scientist — 4
- Einstein as a Person — 2
- The End of His Life — 7

3. Speaking

Do ex. 2, p. 177.

Key:

- a) a scientist, a genius physicist
- b) Ulm, Germany
- c) the USA
- d) the theory of relativity
- e) the Nobel Prize in physics
- f) dropped atomic bomb
- g) a compliment
- h) intelligence quotient

Do ex. 3, p. 177 in pairs. Use your answers from ex. 1.

4. Writing & Vocabulary practice

Do ex. 4, p. 177.

Prove your opinion.

Key:

- Kind, not violent — gentle
- An extremely clever person — genius
- Free time — spare time
- A piece of writing — article
- Make smth happen — cause
- Great interest or surprise — sensation
- A person of the Hebrew religion — Jewish
- Be involved in smth — take part

5. Writing

Do ex. 5, p. 177.

6. Speaking

In small groups (three to five), briefly retell the text in turn. Each student retells not more than 2 points. Use the headlines from ex. 1, p. 175 as a plan.

7. Summary

Do ex. 6, p. 177.

8. Homework

Fill in your Learning diary', p. 178–180.

Write a short paragraph about one of the Ukrainian scientists you'd like to say.

Mention:

- date and place of birth
- brief information of his / her childhood
- information about the family
- place and name of study
- the field of science
- the most important achievements
- the most significant awards

Don't forget to use some of the linking words:

- first, second, next, last, finally, in addition, moreover, further, in conclusion;
- in addition, also;
- so, as a result, therefore, thus, due to;
- in fact, obviously, especially;
- for example, such as;
- because, as, that is why;
- still, though, but, despite, while, on the other hand, on the contrary;
- not only... but also.

APPENDIX

The sands of time have rendered fear
Blue skies on high no longer clear
Stars were bright whence they came
Now dimmed, obscured, pollution's haze
Crystal clear our waters gleamed
Fish abundant, rivers streamed
Ocean floors sandy white
Now littered, brown, pollution's plight
One can't blame pollution alone
As they say, you reap what you've sown
So let us plant a better seed
Tear out old roots, cultivate, weed
Protect what has been given for free
Our waters, skies, wildlife and trees
For once they're gone, don't you say
Consider yourself warned of that fatal day.

by Sylvia Stults

Unit 4. WHY NOT TAKE A CLOSER LOOK? THE UK TODAY

Дата _____

Клас _____

Lesson 49. AT THE MAP OF GREAT BRITAIN

Цілі: формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; вдосконалювати навички вживання прийменників; вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення й читання; розвивати мовну здогадку та мовленнєву реакцію учнів; розвивати пам'ять і пізнавальні інтереси учнів; виховувати інтерес до іноземної мови, подорожування.

Procedure

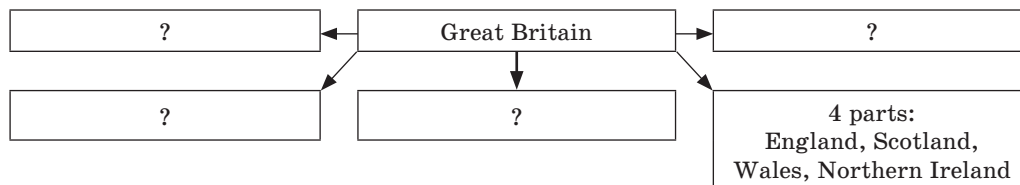
1. Warm-up

Do ex 1, p. 182.

First, write down the words you know about Great Britain.

nouns	verbs	adjectives	adverbs	numerals
about Great Britain				

Then, in small groups, compare your tables and make up a mind-map. Present them to the rest of the class.



2. Vocabulary practice

Do ex. 2 a, p. 182.

Key: 1 consists, 2 refer, 3 Channel ... separate, 4 influenced, 5 occupies ... part ... across.

Check your answers.

Do ex. 2 b, p. 182.

Key: 1 to ... off, 2 to, 3 of, 4 to ... of, 5 by, 6 by, 7 of.

Don't forget to check your answers.

3. Writing

Do ex. 2 c, p. 182.

Use the following words and expressions to make up a short story about Great Britain.

4. Speaking

Do ex. 2 d, p. 183.

Use your notes from the previous exercise.

5. Reading & Speaking

Do ex. 3, p. 184.

- ♦ What new information you've known?

Write down the words in bold into your vocabulary, give translation or explain them in your own words or synonyms. Don't use a dictionary!

- Independent — free, sovereign (незалежний)
- Linked — related (пов'язаний)

- Located — situated, placed (розташований)
- Governed — ruled, administered (керований)
- Diverse — different, mixed (різноманітний, змішаний)
- Society — population, community (суспільство)
- Varied — different, various (різноманітний)

6. Speaking

Do ex. 4, p. 185.

Check your answers and correct the wrong sentences.

7. Summary

Do ex. 5 a, p. 185 in pairs.

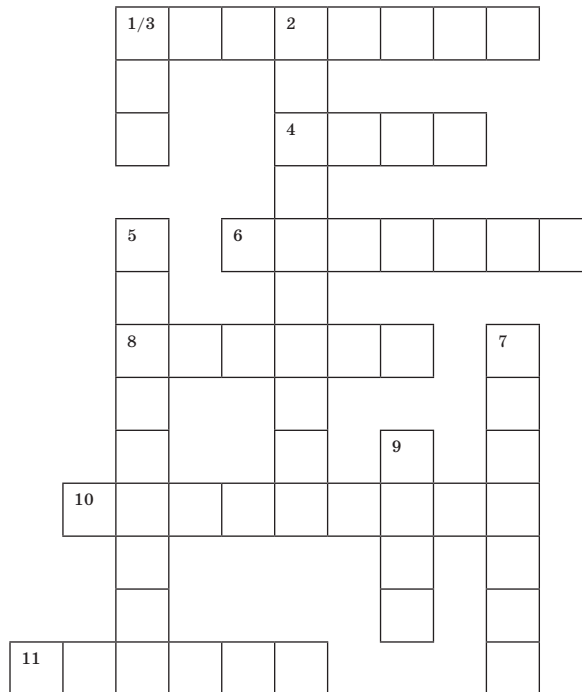
8. Homework

Do ex. 5 b, p. 186. Write a brief report about Great Britain. Use your list made to exercise 1 and information from the text.

APPENDIX

People and places crossword

1. A part of the coast where the sea is surrounded by land on three sides.
2. An English city famous for having two football teams.
3. The Scottish castle of the Royal Family.
4. A famous Scottish lake.
5. An English city known for its prestigious universities.
6. One of the Queen's sons.
7. The Scottish creator of Harry Potter.
8. A river in the north west of England.
9. Scottish name of a lake.
10. The city where *The Beatles* were born.
11. A town in the South West of England on River Exe.



Key: 1 bay, 2 Manchester, 3 Balmoral, 4 Ness, 5 Cambridge, 6 Charles, 7 Rowling, 8 Mersey, 9 loch, 10 Liverpool, 11 Exeter.

Lesson 50. AROUND ENGLAND

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; вдосконалювати навички читання й усного мовлення з опорою на лексико-граматичні структури; розвивати культуру спілкування й мовленнєву реакцію учнів; розвивати пам'ять; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань і позитивне ставлення до іноземної мови.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Do ex. 6, p. 186.

Do the quiz about England.

Key: 1 c, 2 b, 3 a, 4 d, 5 d.

2. Reading & Speaking

Do ex. 7, p. 186–187.

What information was not mentioned in the quiz? Retell it.

Rearrange the texts according to students' language levels. In small groups, read the texts (one text to each group) and do the tasks. Then, exchange your information.

WHY DO THE ENGLISH DRIVE ON THE LEFT?

Fill in the gaps with the words below and read the text: *body, horse, law, sword, position, Roman, recommendation*.

Years ago in (1) ... times, old logic dictated if people passed each other on the road they should be in the best possible (2) ... to use their sword to protect themselves. The shield was carried with the left hand and the (3) ... with the right. The soldiers marched on the left, so they could protect their (4) ... with their shield and they were able to fight with their right hand. As most people are right handed they therefore keep to their left. Nothing much changed until 1773 when an increase of (5) ... traffic forced the UK Government to introduce the General Highways Act which contained a keep left (6) This became a (7)

Key: 1 Roman, 2 position, 3 sword, 4 body, 5 horse, 6 recommendation, 7 law.

THE TUBE — THE LONDON UNDERGROUND

Fill in the gaps with prepositions below and read the text: *by, between, of, from, to, on, with*.

The London Underground, or the Tube as it is known (1) ... Londoners, is normally the quickest and easiest way (2) ... getting around London (3) ... 275 stations conveniently dotted across the city; you are never far (4) ... a Tube station. Most people in London use the Tube. The first section of the London Underground Railway was opened on January 10, 1863 (5) ... Paddington and Farringdon Street. Each line has its own unique colour, so you can easily follow them (6) ... maps and signs throughout the system. Today London is served (7) ... 11 Tube lines. Underground trains on all lines run every few minutes between 5.30 until 00:30 Monday to Saturday, and between 7.30–23.30 on Sundays.

Key: 1 to, 2 of, 3 with, 4 from, 5 between, 6 on, 7 by.

HOW THE SANDWICH GOT ITS NAME

Fill in the gaps with articles where necessary. Use *a, the* or *–*. Read the text.

John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich, “invented” (1) ... sandwich. He lived, from 1718 to 1792 and was (2) ... First Lord of the Admiralty. John Montagu liked

to play (3) ... cards very much. He often played for hours and hours in (4) ... clubs and at home. So there was no time to eat. John Montagu told his (5) ... butler to make something he could eat at the gambling table. The butler put (6) ... piece of meat between two slices of (7) ... bread. So the Sandwich was created.

Key: 1 the, 2 the, 3 -, 4 -, 5 -, 6 a, 7 -.

LANGUAGE

Fill in the gaps with the prepositions below and read the text: *between, from, by, around, to, for, about*.

The official language of England is English, which is spoken today (1) ... millions of people all over the world. Many students go (2) ... England (3) ... other countries to study the language and learn (4) ... the culture. Although everyone speaks English, there are many different accents (5) ... the country. It is a multi-cultural country where more than 250 languages are spoken in the capital city, London. French was the official language in England (6) ... 1066 and 1362 which is why there are many French words and expressions in English such as “bon voyage” (7) ... “have a good trip” or “bouquet” for “a bunch of flowers”.

Key: 1 by, 2 to, 3 from, 4 about, 5 around, 6 between, 7 for.

HOW CAN I FIND PEN FRIENDS IN BRITAIN?

Fill in the gaps with the words below and read the text: *continent, correspondents, different, established, limit, voluntary, exchange*.

Pen Friend League International was (1) ... in 1968 to encourage greater understanding between (2) ... peoples of the world and to bring about lasting friendships. Pen friends can be arranged from any (3) ... and there is no age (4) *Friends by Post* is a (5) ... organisation which establishes contacts between people of similar ages and interests who wish to (6) ... news and views. The following organisations may be contacted by those wishing to write to people in Britain. When writing, (7) ... should give their own age, sex and interests as well as those of their preferred pen friend.

Key: 1 established, 2 different, 3 continent, 4 limit, 5 voluntary, 6 exchange, 7 correspondents.

3. Writing

Do ex. 8, p. 187.

Make up the questions.

4. Summary

Do ex. 8, p. 187 in pairs.

5. Homework

Make up a quiz questions about England (not less than 10 questions). Use *Multiple Choice* or *True-False* tasks or *Questionnaire* (with correct answers) Use information from the previous lessons.

APPENDIX

Short test of the United Kingdom

- Where is London situated?
a) in the south west of England b) in the south east
- Which of these countries is not part of the United Kingdom?
a) Scotland b) The Republic of Ireland
c) Wales
- Which sea or ocean borders England in the South?
a) the Atlantic Ocean b) the English Channel
c) the Irish Sea

Key: 1 b, 2 b, 3 b.

Lesson 51. VARIETY OF TRADITIONS

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; вдосконалювати навички аудіювання і усного мовлення з опорою на лексико-граматичні структури; розвивати культуру спілкування й мовленнєву реакцію учнів; розвивати пам'ять; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Do ex. 1, p. 188.

2. Listening

Do ex. 2, p. 188–189.

Speaker 1. I'm a teacher in a big city in *Northern* Ireland with two *names*. It's called Londonderry and Derry. In the past there were problems between the *people* who wanted to be British and the people who wanted to be *Irish*, but it's better now. I just say I'm Northern Irish.

Speaker 2. I live with my mum and *dad* in Birmingham, in England. My mum's from Yorkshire. She's very funny but has a different accent to me. We often visit my mum's parents in Leeds. My grandparents were born in Jamaica, in the Caribbean, and came here to live. My dad says he's British but my mum says she's *Caribbean*. I say I'm black British

Do ex. 3 a, b, p. 189. Listen and repeat correctly.

Do ex. 3 c, p. 189.

1. The 443-foot-high observation wheel is the world's tallest one; the tourist attraction was built to mark the millennium. A 30-minute ride allows you to get panoramic views of London.
2. Standing at 1,345 metres above sea level, it is located at the western end of the Grampian Mountains. Ben Nevis is the collapsed dome of an ancient volcano. Take a camera and take some of breathtaking views as you go up!
3. The Giant's Causeway, the result of an ancient volcanic eruption, is one of the most popular tourist attractions in Northern Ireland. The tops of the columns form stepping stones lead from the cliff foot and disappear under the sea.
4. The Conway castle on the west coast of Britain is defended by towers with a gate leading down to the river. The castle is amongst the finest medieval fortifications in the UK.

Key: 1 b, 2 c, 3 d, 4 a.

3. Listening & Writing

Do ex. 3 d, p. 190. Listen to the text and complete the table.

Let's go around the UK. England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are all countries in their own right – with capitals, languages, history, football teams. The countries have their national symbols, animal and floral: Bulldog and Tudor Rose in England; Red Dragon, Leek and Daffodil in Wales; Unicorn and Thistle in Scotland; Red Deer and Shamrock in Northern Ireland.

The UK is a home to different people. Many of ethnic groups come from former colonies in the Caribbean and Asia. But mainly, British consist of English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh people.

There are a lot of world-famous places in the UK: Tower of London, Buckingham Palace, Globe Theatre in London; Stonehenge in England; Edinburgh Castle in Scotland; the Giant's Causeway in Northern Ireland; Snowdonia Park in Wales.

Some them are the first in the world: Windsor Castle is the oldest and largest castle; British Library is the largest library; the London Tube, opened in 1863,

is the first underground. The Scottish Highlands is famous for dozens of lakes, called lochs. Loch Ness is one of the tourist sites too. Northern Ireland is known for its Dunluce Castle and wobbly Carrick-a-Rede Rope Bridge, near the beautiful coastal village. Wales can be proud of splendid castles. Sand beaches, waterfalls and caves show one of the most beautiful parts of Wales.

People who live there are proud of their own countries, as well as Great Britain.

4. Listening

Do ex. 4 a, p. 190.

D u n c a n. Hi, Fiona! Pleased to see you again! Where were you going to?

F i o n a. Hi! I've just returned from Highlands. I wasn't going to waste my weekend staying in Glasgow. Why didn't you go to?

D u n c a n. Nothing interesting! I'm fine here.

F i o n a. You are wrong! We have so many reasons to visit Scottish Highlands. Do you know some men still wear kilts on ordinary days, though usually kilts are used for weddings or "Highland Games". Bagpipes first were used in army and were considered as a military instrument.

D u n c a n. Not new. I myself wear a kilt for a dance club. But wait, a bagpipe's a military instrument? Are you serious? Oh, no! I always thought it was used by shepherds.

F i o n a. We've heard the military orchestras in Edinburgh. Do you know the city was just like Rome, built on seven hills? While being there we saw the Royal Yacht 'Britannia', the special Royal residence. Prince Charles and Princess Diana spent their honeymoon there in 1981.

D u n c a n. Sounds some boring. You'd better tell about Harry Potter films. At least, three of the films were shot in Highlands. The first place is the impressive Glenfinnan Viaduct in the West Highland, used in Chamber of Secrets. Twice a day the Hogwarts Express crosses the viaduct and you can even travel in it yourself. Another Highlands location is in Lochaber, where they built the set for Hagrid's Hut in Prisoner of Azkaban. And last, the mountainous area with the highest waterfall in Britain was used for Harry's battle with the dragon in Goblet of Fire!

F i o n a. Yeah, that's cool! We've been there. And about castles. Look here — this is a tourist guide booklet with a list of a dozen castles which didn't exist at all! They are known as Fictional Castles: McDuck Castle, Black Island Castle, some castles from the Walter Scott works and Hogwarts Castle. Isn't surprising? And one more thing — we've all heard of the Loch Ness Monster, but have you heard of Nessie's counterpart? Meet Morag, the monster of Loch Morar. Loch Morar is even deeper than Loch Ness, and they say the large female monster live there.

D u n c a n. This is really amazing!

Do ex. 4 b, p. 190.

Key: 1 kilts, 2 traditional musical instruments, 3 didn't exist at all, 4 monsters, 5 was built on 7 hills; terrible traffic; place of the royal yacht, 6 in 1981, 7 Britannia, 8 Chamber of Secrets, Prisoner of Azkaban, Goblet of Fire.

5. Summary

Do ex. 5 b, p. 191.

6. Homework

Do ex. 5 a, p. 191. Write a short paragraph about Scotland. Use information from the lesson.

Lesson 52. YESTERDAY, BEFORE YESTERDAY AND TOMORROW

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: вдосконалювати граматичні навички вживання дієслів у минулому та майбутньому часі; вдосконалювати навички читання й усного мовлення; розвивати культуру спілкування й мовленнєву реакцію учнів; розвивати пам'ять; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Define the verb tenses (in italics) in the sentences below. What meaning do the verb forms have?

- Which events were fully completed in the past?
- Which events weren't finished in the past / were interrupted / were in the same time?
- Which events happened by the time / until the time / before / after other events in the past? Which event happened first? What event followed? (The time words after, before, until introduce the later time period; by the time and when — earlier time.)

- By 2005, he *had become* a famous artist.
- George successfully *passed* his exams last week.
- They had never met until Bruce started working at the same company as Mathew.
- While John and Marine *were getting* to the centre from the airport, Lucy *was booking* a room in the hotel.
- I didn't want to go to the cinema yesterday, because I *had* already *seen* the film.
- When Winston came home, Karen *was reading* a new magazine.
- I had visited her in Liverpool twice before she came to visit me.

Key: 1 c, 2 a, 3 c, 4 b, 5 c, 6 b, 7 c.

a) Past Simple, b) Past Continuous, c) Past Perfect.

2. Grammar

Do ex. 1, p. 192.

Key: 1 — 2, 2 — 4, 3 — 1, 3 — 3.

3. Grammar practice

Do ex. 2, p. 192.

Key: 1 was waiting ... arrived, 2 saw ... was wearing, 3 got ... bought, 4 was reading ... was watching, 5 burnt ... was cooking, 6 was writing, 7 was writing, 8 shared ... was complaining, 9 realised ... was travelling, 10 looked ... saw; were doing.

Do ex. 3 (sentences 1–8), p. 193.

Key: 1 wanted, 2 told ... had seen, 3 was, 4 found ... had lost, 5 had run ... was, 6 spoke ... had visited, 7 was ... had studied, 8 had checked up ... went.

4. Reading

Read the text and explain the use of definite tenses in it.

Once, Sir Isaac Newton (1) *was attending* church on a winter morning. While returning home he realized he (2) *had left* in his study his favourite little dog called Diamond. So, he (3) *found* the dog had overturned a lighted candle on his desk. The candle (4) *fired* several papers on which he (5) *had recorded* the results of some optical experiments. These papers have contained the labours of many years. It (6) *was* a huge loss! "No diamond in the world was so expensive!" Sir Isaac (7) *exclaimed*.

Lesson 53. THE UNITED KINGDOM AS YOU SEE IT

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: вдосконалювати лексичні і граматичні навички; вдосконалювати навички читання й усного мовлення; розвивати культуру спілкування й мовленнєву реакцію учнів; розвивати пам'ять; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Do ex. 1, p. 194–195.

Compare the countries which Great Britain consists of.

2. Writing & Speaking

Do ex. 2, p. 195.

1. Write down the objects you know in Great Britain to complete the word-map.
2. Prepare a report about the country using the word-map and information from the previous lessons.
3. In small groups, compare your reports and add unknown facts and information to your report.

3. Reading and speaking

Do ex. 3 a, p. 196 in pairs.

Key: 1 d, 2 b, 3 b, 4 b, 5 b.

4. Reading

Do ex. 3 b, p. 197.

Scan the factfile about Wales to get to know how right you were. Check yourself.

5. Listening

Do ex. 5 a, p. 198.

Last holidays Cathy and Mark decided to go to Wales. Their acquaintance with the country started from Cardiff, the capital city of Wales. They were impressed a lot.

Mark says, “While you going to Wales you certainly saw mountains, a lot of mountains. But the highest one is Snowdon. One of the most beautiful British nature reserves is placed around it. There are a number of lakes and lovely valleys”.

“And everywhere we can see the Red Dragon’s images: on signboards, on road signs, on postcards — in short, all around. The Red Dragon is one of the national symbols of Wales along with daffodils and flowering leek”, adds Cathy.

“If you are interested in history, you have to visit Big Pit. Big Pit was once a coal mine but now it’s a museum. If you take the underground tour, you will go 90 metres underground with a helmet on and carrying a lamp weighing about 5 kilos. If you visit Dan-yr-Ogof showcaves, you’ll see the Cathedral Cave, Bone Cave and the Dinosaur Park which is one of the largest in the world with a hundred life-size dinosaur models. In the Bone Cave you’ll see human bones which date back to the Bronze Age”, Mark added.

Explain the words from the box:

- Dinosaur Park
- The Bronze Age
- Snowdon
- The Welsh dragon
- The underground tour
- Cardiff
- Coal mine
- Bone Cave
- Big Pit

6. Writing

Do ex. 5 b, p. 198–199.

Key:

Big Pit was once a coal mine but now it's a museum. If you take the underground tour, you will go 90 metres underground with a helmet on and carrying a lamp weighing about 5 kilos. If you visit Dan-yr-Ogof showcaves, you'll see the Cathedral Cave, Bone Cave and the Dinosaur Park which is one of the largest in the world with a hundred life-size dinosaur models. In the Bone Cave you'll see human bones which date back to the Bronze Age.

7. Reading & Speaking

Look back to the factfile, p. 197.

Read the plan.

1. The western part of Great Britain
2. Population and official language
3. Capital of Wales
4. Wales relief
5. The patron saint
6. Wales symbols
7. Popular sport
8. People and their occupation
9. Famous people

In pairs, ask the questions to your partner in turns and answer them without the text.

8. Summary

Do ex. 7, p. 200 in groups.

Discuss and make up a plan of your report about Wales. Use all available information and facts you've learned about country.

9. Homework

Do ex. 6 a, p. 199.

APPENDIX

Reading Quiz

- Fill in the gaps with the words below and read the facts about London.
- Have you known these facts before?
- What is the most interesting information for you?

Chocolate, 300, past, 74.5, bell, 300.

1. Big Ben does not refer both to the tower and to the clock, but actually the
2. London has been called Londinium, Ludenwic, and Ludenburg in the....
3. French was the official language for about ... years
4. There is nowhere in Britain that is more than ... miles from the sea.
5. The first hot ... store opened in London.
6. There are over ... languages spoken in England.

Key: 1 bell, 2 past, 3 — 300, 4 — 74.5, 5 chocolate, 6 — 300.

Lesson 54. WHO IS THE BEST BLOGGER?

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; вдосконалювати навички вживання артиклів з географічними назвами; вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення й читання; розвивати мовну здогадку та мовленнєву реакцію учнів; розвивати пам'ять, пізнавальний інтерес учнів; виховувати інтерес до іноземної мови, подорожування.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Do ex. 6 b, p. 200.

Act your home dialogue out.

2. Speaking

Do ex. 4, p. 198 in pairs.

Prepare the dialogue with the help of phrases.

3. Reading & Speaking

Read the piece of information on the website and answer the questions.

1. Who /what does this site belong to?
2. What does it inform about?
3. What activities are offered here?

Then in three groups, read: general information (for the 1st group); saving money tips (for the 2nd group); places to visit (for the 3rd group). Then groups exchange their information in turns.

http://www.nomadicmatt.com						
Start here	Travel blog	Destinations	NOMADIC MATT	Guides	Community	Resources
Travel: BETTER. CHEAPER. LONGER.						
ENGLAND TRAVEL GUIDE						
Destinations	Typical Costs	Budget Tips	Activities	Posts		
England is one of the most popular tourist destinations in the world. London in particular is one of the most visited cities and draws people in with its charm, history, and pubs. England's smaller cities, like Bath and Oxford are visited too. Liverpool, birthplace of The Beatles, boasts a rich musical history. The beautiful mountainous north, the rolling hills of Lancaster and Cornwall, Stonehenge, Hadrian's Wall, and Tudor cities like Chester are waiting for you!						

GENERAL INFORMATION

Accommodation — You can choose private rooms in hostels, budget hotels, apartments, campgrounds. It can cost between 7 and 120 GBP a night. Price usually includes free internet, breakfast, a common room, TV, and laundry facilities.

Food — Fish and chips are only a couple of pounds. The best places to buy cheap groceries (fruits, veggies, pasta, chicken, sandwiches) are Lidl, Aldi, and Sainsbury's.

Transportation — Book your ticket with the National Rail to find the cheaper ones. The cheapest way to travel around the country is via the Megabus. Car rentals is from 125 GBP per week!

Activities — Most activities are cheap in England. Museums are free, though castles and other attractions entrance fees are around 10 GBP (Tower of London is about 25 GBP!). You'll find most other day activities (cycling, various tours).

Suggested daily budget — 50 GBP / 62 USD (Note: This is a suggested budget assuming you're staying in a hostel, eating out a little, cooking most of your meals, and using local transportation.

MONEY SAVING TIPS

Free museums — Public museums offer free admission in every city throughout England and the United Kingdom. It's a great way to learn about the country, and waste a rainy day without paying a cent.

Pub food — Eating in England can get quite expensive, but for good cheap and filling meals, visit the local pubs. Most serve food, and you can get a good meal for less than 10 GBP. Plus, the pubs are a great way to meet people!

Visit the cathedrals — Many of England's cathedrals are free to enter. It's a wonderful opportunity to see some of England's 15th to 19th-century architecture.

Book early — Book all transportation well in advance, even if you don't plan to use it. The Megabus not only runs buses but also provides trains throughout England and is the best option for cheap travel throughout the country.

Camp in a garden — Campinmygarden.com allows you to pitch a tent in someone's backyard for free or a nominal fee. It's very popular in England and a unique way to stay in the city.

Take a free walking tour — Most major cities in England offer free walking tours. They usually last a few hours and are a great way to see the city. Some tours even have a specific focus, such as history, food, or architecture.

TOP THINGS TO SEE AND DO IN ENGLAND

London — Bars, clubs, restaurants, and theater all drain your budget really fast. But, despite its costs, there's a plethora of free markets, museums, and park and a lot of history to take in.

Watch the ceremonial guard change at Buckingham Palace — Buckingham Palace, home to the Queen of England. At 11:30 am, the changing of the guards happens.

Visit the Tower of London — Here you can see the crown jewels of England, the typical beefeater guards, and check out where England's most famous prisoners were held.

Oxford University — The tour provides a history of education as Oxford is one of the oldest universities in the world. Get a tour during you can see the place where they filmed Harry Potter.

Learn in Liverpool — Liverpool has spectacular museums, but the real reason to come here is for the music, or more specifically, for The Beatles.

Summertime in The Lake District — Located in Northern England, this area is perfect for hiking mountain passes and sailing around lakes. It's very popular during the summer.

Relax in Greenwich Park — Considered to be one of London's largest parks, it is also one of the most beautiful — a perfect escape from the city bustle. There is the Rose Garden, the Tea House, the Royal Observatory, the National Maritime museum, the Deer park here.

Hike Hadrian's Wall — Hadrian's Wall has been standing since the 2nd century. It was used to keep out the Celts from Roman England. It is a World Heritage Site from 1987.

4. Summary

Do ex. 8, p. 200.

5. Homework

Do ex. 1, p. 200. Write your own blog about any country you like. Use the blog from the lesson as the example.

Lesson 55. THE UNIQUE CITY

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення й читання; розвивати мовну здогадку та мовленнєву реакцію учнів; розвивати пам'ять і пізнавальний інтерес учнів; виховувати інтерес до іноземної мови, подорожування.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Decide if the statements are True or False.

1. Great Britain is divided into countries.
2. The kilt is Scotland's national costume.
3. Loch is the Welsh word for lake.
4. Snowdon is the highest mountain in Wales.
5. Cardiff is the capital of Scotland.
6. Big Pit is an industrial and history museum in Wales.
7. The dragon is the symbol of Northern Ireland.
8. Rugby is a popular sport in Wales.
9. Moors are areas of wild, open countryside.
10. Oxford is situated on the River Thames.
11. Saint George is the patron of Wales.
12. There are three crosses on the British flag.
13. The north of Scotland is famous for its developed industry.
14. The capital of Northern Ireland is Dublin.
15. The tartan is a checked cloth.

Key: 1 T, 2 T, 3 F, 4 T, 5 F, 6 T, 7 F, 8 T, 9 T, 10 T, 11 F, 12 T, 13 F, 14 F, 15 T.

2. Reading

Do ex. 1 a, p. 201.

3. Speaking

Do ex. 1 b, p. 202 in pairs.

4. Reading & Speaking

Do ex. 2, p. 203–204.

Key: a) David, b) Pamela, c) Mike, d) Barbara, e) Eddie.

Do ex. 2, p. 204.

Prove the statement about London.

5. Speaking

Do ex. 3 a, p. 204 in groups. In each group, find out who knows London the best.

6. Writing & Speaking

In groups, make up your own questions about London. Compare your question list with other groups and make the common questionnaire for all the class (not more than 5 and not less than 10 questions). Use the questionnaire to answer the questions.

7. Reading

Do the quiz and read the facts about London.

1. London is the world's ...
 - a) 4th largest city
 - b) 9th largest city
 - c) 18th largest city
 - d) 20th largest city
2. London has approximately ...
 - a) 1 million inhabitants
 - b) 5 million inhabitants
 - c) 7.5 million inhabitants
 - d) 10 million inhabitants

3. London was founded by
- a) the Romans
 - b) the Vikings
 - c) the Saxons
 - d) the French
4. Its founders called it
- a) London Town
 - b) Londum Novum
 - c) Lonely City
 - d) Londinium
5. London is
- a) In the north of England
 - b) In the southwest of England
 - c) In the southeast of England
 - d) On the Welsh border
6. The River that runs through London is called
- a) The River Tyne
 - b) The River James
 - c) The River Fleet
 - d) The River Thamse
7. London is one of the world's largest
- a) Financial centres
 - b) Fashion centres
 - c) Hightech centres
 - d) Automobile centres
8. London was the first city
- a) To have an underground railway system
 - b) To have electricity in poor areas of the city
 - c) To have a Muslim mosque in Europe
 - d) To open a museum of modern art, the Tate Modern
9. The London Underground is called
- a) Lazy Boy
 - b) Oldie
 - c) Metro
 - d) Tube
10. Oxford Street is
- a) A famous street where most of the colleges and universities can be found
 - b) A famous, one and a half mile long shopping street with more than 300 shops
 - c) The name of the road that leads up to Buckingham Palace
 - d) The most dangerous road of London
11. The East End is known for
- a) Being flooded regularly
 - b) Its magnificent Victorian buildings
 - c) Being a poor area in London
 - d) Its famous rock concerts
12. Wembley Stadium is
- a) The home of the national football team
 - b) A famous tennis court
 - c) The best place to watch great basketball games
 - d) A huge swimming pool in the heart of London
13. In 2012 London will
- a) Celebrate the Queen's 80th birthday
 - b) Build Europe's highest skyscraper
 - c) Host the Summer Olympic Games
 - d) Open Europe's largest shopping centre
- Key: 1 b, 2 d, 3 a, 4 d, 5 c, 6 d, 7 a, 8 a, 9 d, 10 b, 11 c, 12 a, 13 c.

8. Summary

Do ex. 3 b, p. 204.

9. Homework

Do ex. 4 a, b, p. 205.

Цілі: вдосконалювати навички вживання назв в англійській мові; формувати навички вимови; вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення, читання й письма; розвивати культуру спілкування й мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Do you know the British landmarks?

1. The capital of the country where Glasgow is situated.
2. An English city famous for having three football teams.
3. The city where The Beatles were born.
4. English cities known for their universities.
5. The magnificent Scottish Castle named after capital.
6. The world famous Scottish lake where a monster perhaps lives.
7. The most famous prehistoric monument in Britain built as a circle of stones.
8. A stone wall barrier built to separate the Pict tribes in Scotland and the Romans.
9. These cliffs are truly one of the most famous English landmarks. They have been a welcoming site for returning sailors through the many centuries.
10. It is the world's biggest ferries wheel and another of London's most modern landmarks.
11. According to ancient legend, the Irish warrior created it between Northern Ireland and the coast of Scotland.
12. This English national park is famous for its lakes, forests and mountains.
13. The Welsh national park with the tallest peak in Wales.

Key: 1 Edinburgh, 2 London, 3 Liverpool, 4 Cambridge, Oxford, 5 Edinburgh, 6 Loch Ness, 7 Stonehenge, 8 Hadrian's Wall, 9 the Chalk or White Cliffs of Dover, 10 the London Eye, 11 Giant's Causeway, 12 the Lake District, 13 Snowdonia.

2. Speaking

Do ex. 5 a, p. 205.

3. Listening

Do ex. 5 b, p. 205.

Wales Millennium Centre is Wales' national home for the performing arts in Cardiff Bay. It's one of the UK's top cultural attractions. The Centre has a lyric theatre, an opera and ballet theatre, musical theatre, contemporary dance studio, the dance house. It's a home to the Wales National Dance Company, an elegant concert hall and recording studio which is home to the BBC National Orchestra of Wales.

Discover a world-famous icon! Perched on a volcanic plug, Edinburgh Castle has dominated the skyline of Scotland's capital city for centuries. Edinburgh Castle is one of the most exciting historic sites in Western Europe. It is sure to capture your imagination. The scenery will take your breath away. Known as the "defender of the nation", Edinburgh Castle remains an active military base. Scotland's crown jewels are among the national treasures on display within the castle walls.

For more than 1,400 years, a Cathedral dedicated to St Paul has stood at the highest point in the City of London. First it was built from wood and was destroyed in 1666, during the Great Fire.

The present Cathedral is the masterpiece of Britain's most famous architect Sir Christopher Wren who rebuilt it after the Fire. The Whispering Gallery, just inside the dome, is renowned for its unusual acoustics. The church was the site of a number of important historic events such as the funeral of Admiral Nelson in 1806 and Winston Churchill in 1965. Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer married here in 1981.

Belfast City Hall is Belfast City Council's civic building. It is located in Donegall Square, in the heart of Belfast city centre. It first opened its doors on 1 August 1906.

Inside City Hall, you can register births, deaths, marriages and civil partnerships, take a tour, and admire the public art.

In the grounds of City Hall you can visit the Titanic Memorial Gardens, picnic on the lawns or see the building lit up at night.

Key: Millennium Centre — Cardiff, St Paul Cathedral — London, City Hall — Belfast, Edinburgh Castle — Edinburgh.

4. Reading & Writing

Do ex. 5 c, p. 206.

Write down the questions to the factfiles information.

5. Speaking

Do ex. 5 c, p. 206.

In small groups, play the game asking the questions.

6. Summary

Read the interesting facts from the British life. Which fact is the most interesting for you? Explain why.

1. The English drink more tea than anyone else in the world.
2. "The Star Spangled Banner" (the American national anthem) was created by an Englishman.
3. "Pygg" used to mean "clay" in olden day English. People kept their coins in clay jars that were called "pygg jars", which have evolved into what we currently call piggy banks.
4. Buckingham Palace has its own police station.
5. Chickens outnumber humans in England.

7. Homework

Do ex. 6, p. 207.

APPENDIX

Epigram on Sir Isaac Newton by Alexander Pope

Nature and nature's laws lay hid in night:
God said, "Let Newton be!" and all was light.

Epigram on Albert Einstein (Answer to Pope's) by J. C. Squire

It did not last: the Devil howling "Ho!
Let Einstein be!" restored the status quo.

Lesson 57. THE UK CITIES

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; вдосконалювати навички вживання артиклів з географічними назвами; вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення й аудіювання; розвивати мовну здогадку та мовленнєву реакцію учнів; розвивати пам'ять, пізнавальний інтерес учнів; виховувати інтерес до іноземної мови, подорожування.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Look at map and say where the following places are situated: *Highlands, Cambridge, Snowdon, Lake District, Cheviot Hills, Bath, Yorkshire Moors, Brighton.*

2. Listening

Do ex. 1 a, p. 207.

There's so much more to the UK than London. Yes, London is an amazing city but the UK has many different beautiful and exciting cities. It seems right to put a list of some of the UK's amazing cities that you definitely need to visit.

Edinburgh: This is the second most visited city outside of London and is a city that is truly defined by its beautifully preserved historic buildings, strong and rich culture, food and people. Edinburgh is the perfect city in that there is so much to see and do here.

Cardiff: The Welsh capital city is one of those cities you would expect to be quiet. It is one of the busiest cities to visit. Cardiff is a good point for anyone who's never experience Welsh life and hospitality. But what will keep you in Cardiff long is the openness and warmth of its people!

Nottingham: You may about the city of Nottingham if you know the legend of Robin Hood and the name of Sheriff of Nottingham. The city has ties to the fable and the whole county can show the Robin's oak in the Sherwood Forest. Popular tourist route includes the historic Lace Market, bars and restaurants, and of course "Ye Olde Trip to Jerusalem" the oldest pub in England.

Londonderry: historically Derry, is a city in the Northern Ireland. Centered on a hill on the west bank of the River Foyle, the old city is partially contained by well-preserved city walls. City Walls is a historic walking area which contains the parts of medieval castle walls. Peace Bridge is a unique structure, especially with its twists and turns. It's definitely a great addition to the city.

Do ex. 1 b, p. 207.

Listen to the text again. Complete the table with the cities mentioned in the text.

City	Famous for	What to do

3. Vocabulary practice

Vocabulary box, p. 207.

- Upland
- Navigable
- County
- Borough
- Iron ore
- Brassware

4. Listening

Do ex. 2 a, p. 207.

- blast furnace — доменна піч
- steam engine — парова машина, двигун
- allotment — земельна ділянка, де вирощують городину, квіти та ін. з метою задоволення

Birmingham is a city of West Midlands, England. A medium-sized market borough grew to a prominent town. Birmingham has three rivers. But none of them is large or deep enough to be navigable by any boat. Birmingham was named the Home of Metal till 1950-s. There were about 3,000 manufacturers made brassware things. The first blast furnace was built here too and iron ore was smelt transforming into the iron. But the most important invention in British history is the industrial steam engine which was invented here. Now plants produce Jaguars and Land Rovers; traditional industry also produces 40% of the jewellery made in the UK. The city is an international commercial centre; its five universities make it one of the largest centre of higher education.

Traces of medieval Birmingham can be seen in the old churches and houses. The Queen's Arms is a pub built from red brick. It's a Birmingham most iconic historic building. The Church of St Philip is the seat of the Bishop of Birmingham. Bronze statue of Admiral Nelson in a naval uniform is leaning against his flagship, "Victory". The Selfridges Building is a part of the Bullring Shopping Centre. The Bullring is a commercial area of central Birmingham. Uplands is the largest allotment site in Birmingham. It offers allotments of various sizes to grow fruit, vegetables or flowers.

Centenary Square is a public place which is used as a staging area for the city's cultural events including the Christmas Market, Arts Festivals etc. The Hall of Memory is a part of the Centenary Square, designed as a war memorial. Town Hall has been a hub of civic and cultural life: from classical and comedy to rock and pop, it's now one of the city cultural centres.

5. Listening & speaking

Do ex. 2 b, c, p. 208.

Listen to the text again and answer the questions.

6. Speaking & Listening

Do ex 3 a, b, p. 209.

Glasgow is the biggest city of Scotland. It is situated on the River Clyde in the West Central Lowlands. From the 19th century there was a great increasing of population because of development of industry. Since then producing of ships, vehicles, marine and locomotive engines and other engineering has kept the main branches of city economy as well as newer sectors such as optoelectronics, software development and biotechnology. Glasgow forms the western cluster of the Silicon Glen High Tech sector of Scotland.

Glasgow doesn't look like a very old city. Many of the most impressive buildings were built of red sandstone which was destroying. That's why in the 1960-s the centre of Glasgow was rebuilt. It has better shopping and nightlife than Edinburgh. Glasgow is louder, wilder and more fiery than the capital city. The People's Palace and Winter Gardens have some spectacular landscaped gardens, with many exotic plants and important botanical collections. The Glasgow Museum of Transport houses the oldest surviving pedal cycle. In the Clyde Room you can see a display of ship models. The museum includes locomotives too. The St Mungo Museum, named after Glasgow's patron saint, is home to inspiring displays of artifacts and works of art; exploring the importance of religion in peoples' lives across the world and across time.

7. Summary

Do ex. 4, p. 210.

8. Homework

Do ex. 3 c, p. 210; ex. 5, p. 210.

Lesson 58. WHAT WAS MADE, WHAT IS DONE?

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: вдосконалювати навички вживання Passive Voice; вдосконалювати навички монологічного висловлювання й читання; розвивати мовну здогадку та мовленнєву реакцію учнів; розвивати пам'ять і пізнавальний інтерес учнів; виховувати інтерес до вільного спілкування іноземною мовою.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Imagine you are going on an excursion to another city / town with your classmates. Your friend wants to know what is / was done for it. Use the Present or the Past Simple Passive.

Sample questions:

1. Were the tickets bought?
2. Are your things prepared?
3. Is your boy-/girlfriend notified?
4. Is any mineral water bought?

2. Grammar practice

Do ex. 1, p. 210.

Key: 1 was founded, 2 was known, 3 are located, 4 is said, 5 was mentioned, 6 was ruined, 7 were restored, 8 was seen, 9 are welcomed, 10 had been recommended.

Do ex. 2, p. 211.

Key (part a): was made; took place; was written; was shown; saw; wrote.

Key (part b): got; took; left; was gone; was stolen; was shocked; was informed; called; were questioned; found; was borrowed.

3. Speaking

Blame It on Your Brother Role Play.

Practice the Passive Voice in groups of four.

Choose two students to play the parents and two students to play the siblings. The “parents” in turn ask “their children” about various negative situations around the house using the passive voice. “Kids” have to answer placing all the guilt on each other. Students may write down their notes. Then, each group has to present its dialogue to the others in turn.

Sample questions and answers:

- How was the lamp broken? — I didn't break the lamp. It was broken by...
- The cookies were stolen by whom? — The cookies were eaten by Big Foot.

4. Grammar practice

Do ex. 3, p. 211–212.

Key: 2 wasn't killed — was ... killed, 3 wasn't fought — was ... fought, 4 wasn't born — was ... born, 5 wasn't discovered — was ... discovered, 6 wasn't made — was ... discovered.

5. Reading

Read the piece of information on the website and write down the sentences in passive taking the underlined words as subjects.

Example:

- Geographical situation of Ukraine (situate / place in Eastern Europe) — Ukraine is situated / is placed in Eastern Europe.

TRAVEL TO UKRAINE. USEFUL INFORMATION

- 1) *Kiev, Odessa & Lviv* (connect /train).
- 2) *Visa, MasterCard, American Express cards* (use in Ukraine).
- 3) *Ukrainian visas* (apply).
- 4) *Phone connection* (provide / Ukrainian mobile operators).

Common information about Ukraine:

- Geographical situation of *Ukraine* (situate / place in Eastern Europe)
- National currency is Hryvnya (exchange in offices or banks / *US dollars / Euro*)
- Official language is *Ukrainian* (speak / people)

Outdoor activities in Ukraine:

- Practice all types of outdoor activities (allow) Among them: rock climbing, mountain biking, hiking, paragliding, base jumping, alpine skiing and snowboarding. Outdoor activities in Ukraine:

Information related to Outdoor activities:

- Excursions & tours: Hiking, climbing & mountain biking (allow with a private guide)

6. Grammar practice

Do ex. 4 (sentences 1–8), p. 212.

7. Summary

Answer the questions.

1. Which seas is Great Britain washed by?
2. How many parts is the UK divided into?
3. Which river is London placed on?
4. Who is Buckingham Palace guarded by?
5. What structures is nature protected by?

8. Homework

Do ex. 4 (sentences 9–16), p. 212–213.

APPENDIX

SONNET 130

My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun

My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun;
Coral is far more red than her lips' red;
If snow be white, why then her breasts are dun;
If hairs be wires, black wires grow on her head.
I have seen roses damask'd, red and white,
But no such roses see I in her cheeks;
And in some perfumes is there more delight
Than in the breath that from my mistress reeks.
I love to hear her speak, yet well I know
That music hath a far more pleasing sound;
I grant I never saw a goddess go;
My mistress, when she walks, treads on the ground:
And yet, by heaven, I think my love as rare
As any she belied with false compare.

by William Shakespeare

Lesson 59. TELL ME ABOUT THE UK

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: вдосконалювати навички, усного мовлення, читання й письма; розвивати мовну здогадку та мовленнєву реакцію учнів; розвивати пам'ять і пізнавальний інтерес учнів; виховувати інтерес до іноземної мови, подорожування.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Do ex. 1, p. 213 in groups of three.

Key: 1 "Globe", 2 near the Buckingham Palace, 3 Big Ben, 4 Trafalgar Square, 5 Westminster Abbey, 6 St. James's Park, 7 — 100,8 left.

2. Reading & Speaking

Do ex. 2, p. 214.

First, look through the useful phrases, then fill in the gaps and act out a dialogue.

Asking directions:

- Excuse me...
- Sorry to trouble you...
- What's the best way to...
- Can you say...
- Would you mind if
- May I ask...
- Can / could you please tell me...
- One more question, please
- Could you repeat, please?
- Sorry, but I'd like to clear...

Giving directions:

- It's about five minutes from here
- It's about a ten-minute walk
- It's easier if I can show you on the map...
- The downtown bus stops in...
- No, you need the bus going in the opposite direction
- The bus stop is on the other side of the street
- Well, it's pretty far from here. You'd better take a bus
- Let me think. It's probably best of all
- Turn left / right
- Go straight on at the lights / when you come to the crossroads
- Take the first turning / road / street on your left / right
- You'll see / You'll come to a (bank). Then...
- Don't take the first road / turning
- Go through
- Go on for about (2 minutes / 100 metres)
- Go out of = exit
- Overpass, underpass zebra crossing, pedestrian crossing, tunnel, main road

3. Speaking

Do ex. 3, p. 215.

Choose the city in the UK. Imagine you are here. Tell your classmates about your trip / tour / excursion. It may be sights around one city, or bus / train tour around the country or visit to a museum / park / palace.

4. Reading

Do ex. 4 a, p. 215.

5. Speaking

Do ex. 4 b, p. 215.

Normally people are proud of their native (home) cities / towns / villages. After reading the viewpoints explain why the tellers are proud? Students speak in turns about one of the tellers' opinion.

Start like this:

- First of all...
- Besides... / then...
- It is also... / I'd like to add...
- That's why / to sum up...

6. Reading

Do ex. 6 a, p. 216.

6. Summary

Do ex. 5, p. 216.

7. Homework

Do ex. 6 b, p. 217.

APPENDIX

Quiz: Around the United Kingdom

1. What the official name of the country which we call Great Britain?
2. What are the main colours of the Union flag?
3. What is the famous airport in London?
4. What is the seventh biggest city of the world?
5. This monarch ruled for the longest period in the English history
6. When did the Great Fire of London take place?
7. The second largest university in Britain which earliest chapter is dated to 1213.
8. What part of the United Kingdom is the smallest?
9. What is the largest part of the UK?
10. What country Great Britain borders on land?
11. What parts does the United Kingdom consist of?
12. Who is the Head of State in Great Britain?
13. What was the official language of Britain for about 300 years?
14. Which of the official state documents of Great Britain hasn't written?

Key: 1 The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 2 blue, red and white, 3 Heathrow, 4 London, 5 Queen Elizabeth II, 6 in 1666, 7 Oxford, 8 Northern Ireland, 9 England, 10 Republic of Ireland, 11 England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales, 12 the Queen, 13 French, 14 Constitution.

Find the words below in the puzzle.

English, kingdom, shamrock, leek, Wales, daffodil, county, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast.

e	d	i	n	b	u	r	g	h	s
e	n	d	v	w	a	l	e	s	h
k	j	g	a	r	f	b	z	l	a
i	b	j	l	f	x	b	p	c	m
n	l	e	h	i	f	d	w	a	r
g	e	n	l	f	s	o	o	r	o
d	e	d	t	f	u	h	d	d	c
o	k	o	o	s	a	b	d	i	k
m	d	f	t	o	f	s	e	f	l
c	o	u	n	t	y	n	t	f	a

Lesson 60. WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO VISIT?

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: активізувати граматичний і лексичний матеріал; вдосконалювати навички аудіювання, усного мовлення й читання; розвивати мовну здогадку та мовленнєву реакцію учнів; розвивати пам'ять і пізнавальний інтерес учнів; виховувати інтерес до іноземної мови, подорожування.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

In pairs, fill in *a*, *an* or *the* or – where necessary. Compare your results with the other pairs. Explain your choice.

(1) ... British Isles are (2) ... group of (3) ... islands in (4) ... North Sea on (5) ... Atlantic coast of (6) ... Europe. (7) ... two largest islands are called (8) ... Britain and (9) ... Ireland. (10) ... Ireland is divided into (11) ... two countries: (12) ... Irish Republic and (13) ... Northern Ireland which is part of (14) ... United Kingdom. (15) ... two islands are separated by (16) ... Irish Sea.

Key: 1 the, 2 a, 3 –, 4 the, 5 the, 6 –, 7 the, 8 –, 9 –, 10 –, 11 –, 12 the, 13 –, 14 the, 15 the, 16 the.

2. Speaking

Choose one of the places of interest or cities/towns in Great Britain. Use your home notes. Present to the class briefly; try to prove your choice is the best.

3. Listening

Listen to the text about one of the British towns and do the tasks.

Bristol is not a very large port. It is smaller than Liverpool or Dover, but it is very beautiful.

The port of Bristol became rich in the nineteenth century by importing different products. It is still a rich city and is now the centre of the aviation industry. Rolls Royce makes airplane engines just outside Bristol.

Bristol is divided into two parts. One of them is the port on the Avon with narrow streets, old churches and half wooden houses climbing up the hills. It has a wooden eighteenth century theatre untouched since those days. The second part is more modern and it has many fine houses built of pink stone and many wonderful monuments and churches. Bristol has a collage named Collage Green, the University, the art gallery and some museums. The University building has a very high tower from the top of which you can see Collage Green, many churches and Park Street.

Complete the sentences.

1. The port of Bristol became rich
2. Just outside Bristol Rolls Royce makes
3. Bristol is divided into
4. Bristol has a wooden
5. The second part of Bristol has many wonderful
6. The University building has a

4. Reading & Speaking

Read the example of a tourist guide booklet. Draw your attention to the points of it: what facts are mentioned and described, what the order of information is, presence of contacts to get more information. Mark these points.

In pairs, ask each other about the place.

CAUSEWAY COAST — AT A GLANCE

- The Causeway Coast in its entirety stretches 195 miles from Londonderry round to Belfast (Northern Ireland). It is a popular road trip route, thanks to its cliffs capes which drop off into the restless Atlantic Ocean.
- The Giant's Causeway, northwest of Belfast, is a vast natural rock formation created millions of years ago by cooling lava. The basalt columns, sticking out from the sea, make a majestic view — but this whole area is a must see.
- Brave the wobbly old fishermen's rope bridge strung between cliffs at Carrick-a-Rede, explore the medieval Dunluce Castle overlooking the wild waves and sample Bushmills Whiskey at Ireland's oldest distillery.
- The best way to explore this astonishing route is by hire car. But you can get to the Giant's Causeway by bus or coach from Belfast. This should take about 1 hour and 20 minutes.

<https://www.visitbritain.com/ca/en/northern-ireland/causeway-coast>

- wobbly — той, що хитається

5. Writing

Students have to choose the place / city / country of the UK and make up their own booklets.

Use all available information and the booklet example to make your own one. (The weaker students can use the text about Bristol to make the booklet)

1. Choose the place
2. Make a plan
3. Think of details and make notes to each of them
4. Create your booklet

6. Speaking

Students present their works to the class. The others have to listen and ask specifying questions to the reporter.

7. Summary

Answer the questions.

1. Have you ever been to Britain? Where did you stay? What interesting things did you see? (Where would you like to stay? What interesting things would you like to see?)
2. Do you like traveling?
3. Do you enjoy looking round cities?
4. What kind of places do you enjoy visiting?

8. Homework

Do ex. 1, p. 217.

APPENDIX

Quiz: The British Ways of Life

1. What is the favorite topic to discuss in Great Britain?
2. What pets are the special animals in Great Britain?
3. What pets are considered as family members In Britain?
4. Where can you see ravens in London? How many of them?
5. What is the most popular hot drink in Britain?
6. What is difference between English and Russian tea?
7. Who lived in Sherwood Forest?
8. Where were "The Beatles" born?
9. What punishment in British schools was banned in 2005?

Key: 1 weather, 2 cats, 3 dogs, 4 Tower of London, twelve ravens, 5 tea, 6 English — with milk, Russian — with lemon, 7 Robin Hood, 8 Liverpool, 9 corporal punishment.

Lesson 61. WHAT TO SEE IN THE UK

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення й читання; розвивати мовну здогадку та мовленнєву реакцію учнів; розвивати пам'ять і пізнавальний інтерес учнів; виховувати інтерес до іноземної мови, подорожування.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Answer the questions.

1. What are the National emblems of the UK?
2. How is the British flag called?
3. Which British country is not represented on the Union Jack?
4. Do you know any mysterious places in Great Britain? Would you like to visit them? Why?
5. What National Parks in Great Britain do you know? Name them.
6. Do people believe that a huge monster lives in Loch Ness? What about you?

2. Listening

Do ex. 1, p. 218.

Listen to the text and complete the sentences.

Wales is located on the western side of the United Kingdom. There isn't another country that offers such a range of attractions from castles and museums to world recognised beaches. Wales also has three glorious national parks to explore. With wild landscapes and villages, Snowdonia National Park is a breathtaking area around Snowdon. It's best known for hiking, world-class mountain biking and a vintage steam railway that climbs the highest peak in Wales. There are two official languages of Wales: Welsh and English. Both languages are constituted as working languages of the National Assembly. Singing is the most important of arts in Wales and has its roots in ancient traditions. Music is both entertainment and a means for telling stories.

The symbol of Wales, which appears on the flag, is a red dragon. It is the only flag that isn't present on the Union Jack. The leek and the daffodil are also important Welsh symbols.

3. Reading & Speaking

Do ex. 2 a, p. 218–220.

Read the text and answer the questions.

- ◆ What places of interesting do attract your attention? Why? Explain your choice.

Start like this:

- If I go to Great Britain, I will choose...
Or
- Being in the United Kingdom, I'd like to see... / I'd prefer to go...
Or
- Among of all of British sights I'd want to...

4. Writing & Speaking

Do ex. 2 b, p. 220.

5. Reading & Speaking

Do ex. 3, p. 220.

In pairs, answer the after-reading questions.

1. When was Manchester founded?
2. When was the fort rebuilt in stone?
3. When was the village of Manchester made into a town?
4. When and why did Manchester become world famous a manufacturing center?
5. What do the factories of Manchester produce?
6. Why do we call the city “the phoenix”?
7. Where is it placed?
8. What is it famous for?

6. Summary

Do ex. 4, p. 222.

Roleplay the situation in groups of three.

Use information and facts from ex. 3. Ask about:

- city location;
- the history of city;
- the places to see;
- the pen-friend’s place of study;
- take an interest of his / her plans for future;
- hobbies and preferences of him / her.

7. Homework

Do ex. 5, p. 222.

APPENDIX

Quiz “Around Scotland”

Find the words below in the puzzle.

Edinburgh, Highlands, Lowlands, Glasgow, thistle, Andrew, Hadrian, Aberdeen, whiskey, loch, Nessy, unicorn, kilt, bagpipe.

a	m	k	i	l	t	e	p	v	b	y	k
n	t	w	t	l	m	d	u	h	x	a	w
d	h	g	w	o	h	i	n	i	n	b	l
r	i	l	h	c	a	n	i	g	e	e	o
e	s	a	i	h	d	b	c	h	s	r	w
w	t	s	s	v	r	u	o	l	s	d	l
b	l	g	k	y	i	r	r	a	y	e	a
b	e	o	e	f	a	g	n	n	j	e	n
r	h	w	y	p	n	h	t	d	w	n	d
l	b	a	g	p	i	p	e	s	i	x	s

Lesson 62. PLACES TO SEE — PLACES TO KNOW

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: вдосконалювати лексичні й граматичні навички; вдосконалювати навички читання й усного мовлення; розвивати культуру спілкування й мовленнєву реакцію учнів; розвивати пам'ять; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

In pairs, fill in *a*, *an* or *the* or — where necessary. Compare your results with the other pairs. Explain your choice.

We all know that (1) ... UK is (2) ... interesting country with (3) ... impressive history and culture. Our British Life and Culture website will tell you some of (4) ... fascinating facts and information about our beautiful country, in (5) ... way that is easy to read and to understand. When (6) ... people think of Great Britain, they often think of the people drinking tea, eating fish and chips. There is one more stereotype about (7) ... red double-deckers. Actually, there are two kinds of buses: (8) ... red double-decker and (9) ... red single-decker. The main places (10) ... bus goes to are shown on (11) ... front of the bus. Some double-deckers have automatic doors and you pay (12) ... driver when you go in. On single-deckers you sometimes buy your (13) ... ticket from (14) ... machine in (15) ... bus. Most London buses have (16) ... conductor.

Key: 1 the, 2 an —, 3 an, 4 the, 5 a, 6 —, 7 —, 8 the, 9 the, 10 a, 11 the, 12 the, 13 —, 14 a, 15 the, 16 a.

2. Reading

Do ex. 6, p. 223–224.

3. Speaking

Do ex. 6, p. 223.

Point the cities on the map.

Tell about one of the cities you like best.

4. Writing

Do ex. 7 a, p. 224.

Complete the table looking through the unit.

Country	Interesting sights	Things to see	Things to do
England			
Scotland			
Northern Ireland			
Wales			

5. Speaking & Listening

Do ex. 7 b, p. 224.

While reporting compare your information with the others. Add other facts if necessary.

6. Reading

Read the text about things and places to see in Britain. Then do the task.

WHAT TO SEE IN THE UK

There are a lot of interesting places in Great Britain, which are worth visiting. One of the most famous and mysterious archaeological sites of Great Britain is Stonehenge. The huge stones of Stonehenge were transported from Wales and set up in a circle on Salisbury Plain. One of the mysteries is how it was ever built with the technology of that time. It was used by the Druids for ceremonies marking the passing of the seasons. Nowadays every year thousands of young people go to Stonehenge to take part in the midsummer Druid festival, but only a small number of people are allowed near the circle of stones.

Another mysterious place is Loch Ness, one of the lakes in Scotland, where some people think a large monster lives. The first recorded sighting of Nessie was in the sixth century. But despite scientific expeditions, underwater exploration and millions of tourist photographs, the monster has resisted all attempts to prove — or disprove — her existence. The monster has made Loch Ness the most famous lake in the world. Others are longer, wider and deeper, few are more beautiful, but none has monster can rival Nessie.

The Lake District is the largest National Park in England. It is situated on the north — west side of the Pennine system and contains plenty of beautiful lakes which gave it its name. More picturesque and diverse scenery can be found here than in any other area of Britain. For the lover of outdoor life, the Lake District has almost everything. Make your own memories on foot if you can, when the June days are long, the clouds are high and the hills are free. Perhaps then you may say that the Lake District is the loveliest spot that man has ever found.

Britain is known to be the garden kingdom. There are a lot of extraordinary gardens and parks. Britain's first Safari Park in Longleat is famous for its exotic animals and the world's largest Maze (labyrinth). The Maze was planted in 1975. It consists of over 1.5 miles pathways flanked by yew hedges.

1. Why are the mentioned places considered mysterious ones?
2. Are there any mysterious places in Ukraine? Name them.
3. What was Stonehenge used for?
4. Why is the Lake District considered to be the loveliest spot in Great Britain?
When is the best time to visit it?
5. Why is Britain said to be the garden kingdom?
6. What is Longleat Safari Park famous for?

7. Speaking

Do ex. 8, p. 224 in pairs.
Roleplay the situation.

8. Summary

Do ex. 9, p. 225.

9. Homework

Do ex. 10, p. 225.

Lesson 63. LET'S COME BACK TO UKRAINE

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення й читання; розвивати мовну здогадку та мовленнєву реакцію учнів; розвивати пам'ять і пізнавальний інтерес учнів; виховувати інтерес до іноземної мови, подорожування.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Do ex. 1, p. 226.

Key: 1 Odesa, 2 Truskavets', 3 Chernyhiv, 4 Kolomyia, 5 Mukacheve, 6 Zaporizhzhia, 7 Uman'.

Find the cities on the map of Ukraine.

Add one or two more descriptions and propose them to the classmates to guess.

2. Reading

Do ex. 2, p. 226–230.

Point the sights on the map of Lviv.

3. Reading & Speaking

Do ex. 3 (questions 1–7), p. 232–233.

Key: 1 b, 2 a, 3 c, 4 b, 5 a, 6 c, 7 c.

4. Speaking

Do ex. 4, p. 233.

Roleplay the situation in a travel agency.

5. Reading & Writing

Read the text and fill in the gaps with the appropriate words: *war, offered, spectacular, dream, walking, stunning, promenade, governor's, beneath, sure*.

ODESA

Odesa is ideal for (1) Begin at the Potemkin Stairs where you can enjoy a (2) ... view of the bay. From there you can (3) ... along Primoski Boulevard where you will see monuments related to the Crimean (4) Westward you will arrive at the (5) ... palace. Beside the palace you will discover the Tyoschin Most, a (6) ... foot bridge across the gorge. (7) ... Odessa is over 400 km of catacombs, which through the centuries have been used by smugglers, partisans, and resistance fighters. Bus tours are (8) ... to this interesting attraction in Ukraine. Be (9) ... to check out the Odesa Privoz, one of the world's largest markets. Shopaholics will find this a (10) From foodstuffs to clothing, from construction materials to consumer goods, this market has it all.

Key: 1 walking, 2 spectacular, 3 promenade, 4 war, 5 governor's, 6 stunning, 7 beneath, 8 offered, 9 sure, 10 dream.

6. Speaking

Answer the questions.

1. Name two the most notable sights in Odesa.
2. Which of Odesa sights was not mentioned in the text? Name one or more if you know.
3. What attracts tourists beneath Odesa?
4. What stuffs or products can you find at the Odesa Privoz?
5. What facts about Odesa do you know else?

In pairs, choose one of the places in Ukraine from ex. 1. Prepare a dialogue using information from the exercise. Make the notes. Ask and answer about:

- where is the place situated and how to get there;
- describe it briefly;
- what this place is famous for;
- say where he / she can stay;
- where and what to eat;
- have your partner or you ever been there to;
- would your partner or you like to go to (one more time);
- recommend what your partner has to see / to do there;
- express your attitude to the place.

7. Summary

Present you dialogue to the other students.

8. Homework

Do ex. 5, p. 233. Write a paragraph about any Ukrainian city you know well. Use the plan from the exercise and information from p. 217.

APPENDIX

Quiz: Around Ukraine

Find the words below in the puzzle:

Kyiv, pysanka, wheat, Bukovina, Khortyysia, Uman, guelderrose, Dnipro, flowerwreath, Pechersk, Lviv, Kharkiv, Odesa.

f	l	o	w	e	r	w	r	e	a	t	h
p	e	c	h	e	r	s	k	y	i	v	q
a	l	v	i	v	k	f	u	m	a	n	p
n	u	s	i	k	h	a	r	k	i	v	y
a	w	c	m	l	w	w	h	e	a	t	s
q	b	u	k	o	v	i	n	a	g	s	a
g	d	n	i	p	r	o	w	b	f	y	n
g	u	e	l	d	e	r	r	o	s	e	k
v	a	k	h	o	r	t	y	t	s	i	a
o	d	e	s	a	b	q	b	j	l	h	v

Answer the questions.

1. What is the largest country completely situated on the European continent?
2. The city of Uzhgorod is close to the border with what other European state?
3. Whom can you see on 10 Ukrainian hryvnas?
4. Name the most popular rock group in Ukraine?
5. Name the capital of Western Ukraine.
6. The Ukraine is a major center of which food production?
7. What is the longest river in the country?
8. What is the main street of the Ukrainian capital?
9. National poet and writer Taras Shevchenko is buried in what city?
10. What is the name of the traditional Ukrainian Christmas song?

Key: 1 Ukraine, 2 Hungary, 3 Ivan Mazepa, 4 Ocean Elzy, 5 Lviv, 6 sugar, 7 Dnipro, 8 Khreshatyk, 9 Kaniv, 10 Kolyadka.

Цілі: формувати лексичні навички і навички вимови; вдосконалювати навички читання й усного мовлення; розвивати логічне мислення; виховувати почуття доброзичливості.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

Quiz

- Ukraine is often referred to by which nickname?
 - The golden vale of Europe
 - The basket case of Europe
 - The bread basket of Europe
 - The cabbage patch of Europe
- What is Ukraine's second-largest ethnic group?
 - Russians
 - Crimean Tatars
 - Poles
 - Ukrainians
- What is Ukraine's currency called?
 - The hryvnya
 - The Ukrainian ruble
 - The taller
 - The Ukrainian zloty
- Ukraine's Chernobyl power plant became the site of one of the world's worst nuclear disasters when a reactor exploded there in 1986. To limit the impact of the catastrophe, a special "exclusion zone" has been in place around the plant ever since. What is the radius of this containment area?
 - 15 kilometers
 - 20 kilometers
 - 30 kilometers
 - 50 kilometers
- Ukraine is estimated to account for around one-fifth of the world's commercial-grade iron ore. It is also estimated to have one-quarter of the world's reserves of which mineral?
 - Silver
 - Magnesium
 - Copper
 - Manganese
- Which famous George Gershwin composition is said to have been inspired by a Ukrainian lullaby?
 - "Rhapsody in Blue"
 - "Summertime"
 - "Someone to Watch over Me"
 - "I Got Rhythm"
- What is Kyiv's Arsenalaya subway station's unique claim to fame?
 - It has the world's longest escalator
 - It is the deepest subway station in the world.
 - It was the first subway station in the world to be designed with easy access for the disabled.
 - It is the only station in the world to be heated by an underground hot spring.
- The village of Mezhyrich in central Ukraine is home to some dwellings that are thought to have been the oldest shelters constructed by prehistoric man. What are they made of?
 - Limestone
 - Dried cow dung
 - Bog oak
 - Mammoth bones
- In 1710, the Cossack nobleman Pylyp Orlyk signed a pact in Ukraine that is often considered to have been the first document of its kind. What sort of document was it?
 - A constitution
 - A bill introducing national conscription
 - A charter establishing fundamental human rights
 - A legal decree that defined women as human beings instead of chattel

Key: 1 c, 2 a, 3 a, 4 c, 5 d, 6 b, 7 b, 8 d, 9 a.

2. Reading

Do ex. 2, p. 230–233.

Point the sights on the map of Lviv.

3. Speaking

Do ex. 3 (questions 8–10), p. 232–233.

Key: 8 b, 9 a, 10 c.

Roleplay the situation in a travel agency.

4. Reading

Read the tourist guide booklet.

INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP TOURS TO TUNNEL OF LOVE

Tunnel of Love — one of the most romantic sights in Ukraine which always attracts romantics and honeymooners. It is believed that there are a couple in loves can make a wish together and if the love is real then it will come true.

Railway of Tunnel of Love stretches for 1 km.

Unique landscaping of Tunnel of Love was created by nature. Branches of trees intertwined to form the walls and ceiling, colorful and neat having generated at Tunnel of Love.

Go through this Tunnel of Love extraordinarily beautiful in spring, summer or autumn. Locals say that Tunnel of Love is also very beautiful after a heavy snowfall in winter.

Go to Tunnel of Love by a Romantic Train which allows tourists and visitors comfortable and easy to feel unbelievable experiences and create a romantic sensual atmosphere.

Visit of Tunnel of Love leaves a romantic mood, unusual emotions and someone will give hope for true Love.

Location: town of Klevan, Rivne region, Ukraine

You could visit from Kyiv:

- Klevan Sights | Romantic Tunnel of Love tour: by private car (2 days / 1 night tour)
- Ukraine Tour | Romantic Ukraine: by minivan (3 days / 2 night's tour)
- Large Ukraine Tour | Ukraine West Ring: by helicopter Robinson R44 (1 day tour)

5. Speaking

Answer the questions.

1. Have you ever listen about the Tunnel of Love before? Have you ever been there?
2. Whom was the Tunnel of Love built by?
3. What unusual features does the Tunnel have?
4. What is the length of it?
5. Visitors only can walk through the Tunnel, can't they?
6. What season does the Tunnel look best?
7. Where the Tunnel is placed?
8. How can you get the Tunnel from Kyiv? How long does it take?
9. What tourist agencies propose their service?

6. Summary

Discuss the places you'd like to see in Ukraine.

7. Homework

Do ex. 5, p. 233; fill in the “Learning Diary”, p. 234–236.

5. Once a species is placed on an endangered list, a group will attempt to ... the population.

- a) rewind
- b) revise
- c) recover
- d) repair

Key: 1 b, 2 c, 3 b, 4 d, 5 c.

3. Comprehension quiz

1. According to the article, an endangered species is one that ...
 - a) is already extinct
 - b) is dangerous to humans
 - c) will die out in nature
2. What poses the greatest threat to polar bears today?
 - a) over hunting
 - b) climate change
 - c) polluted water
 - d) politicians
3. What major change has occurred in the polar bear's natural habitat?
 - a) air temperature colder
 - b) ice extremely polluted
 - c) sea ice much reduced
4. What type of conservation efforts are people generally interested in?
 - a) saving insects and birds
 - b) protecting large animals
 - c) reforestation projects
5. According to the World Wildlife Fund polar bear studies help researchers determine the...
 - a) health of the Arctic
 - b) likely date of extinction
 - c) impact of man on environment

Key: 1 c, 2 b, 3 c, 4 b, 5 a.

4. Homework

Revise the topic vocabulary, grammar (use of the Passive and Active Voice; use of Past and Future Tenses). Prepare to the listening test.

APPENDIX

TO THE PORTRAIT OF A CLERGYMAN

That there is Falsehood in his looks,
I must and will deny;
They say, their Master is a Knave
And sure they do not lie.

by Robert Burns

Цілі: перевірити рівень умінь учнів з аудіювання.

Procedure

1. Listening

Listen to the text and do the task.

EINSTEIN WAS BORN ON PI DAY

Pi Day is celebrated on March 14 (3.14), the closest calendar date to the mathematical number “pi”. Pi, named after a Greek letter (π), is the ratio of a circle’s circumference divided by its diameter. While the exact value of pi is impossible to determine because it goes on indefinitely without making a pattern, it is typically written as 3.14. Some math and science enthusiasts celebrate Pi Day with pie-eating contests, while others enjoy pizza (pie) parties! Pi Day was originated by a Math museum in San Francisco in 1988. Coincidentally, March 14 is also Albert Einstein’s birthday. Einstein was a mathematician and physicist who became famous for his theory of relativity.

- Pi — number pi; 3.14

Decide what of the options suits better. Fill in the gaps.

- Pi Day is celebrated on March 14 (3.14), the closest ... date to the mathematical number “pi”.

a) famous	b) calendar
c) unusual	d) mathematics
- While the exact value of pi is impossible ... because it goes on indefinitely without making a pattern, it is typically written as 3.14.

a) to determine	b) to fix
c) to conclude	d) to depict
- Some math and science enthusiasts celebrate Pi Day with ... contests, while others enjoy pizza parties!

a) cake-eating	b) pancake-eating
c) pudding-eating	d) pie-eating
- A Math Museum in San Francisco which ...Pi Day in 1988 ...March 14 is also Albert Einstein’s birthday.

a) originated ... discovered	b) started ... invented
c) originated ... developed	d) made ... surprized
- Einstein was a mathematician and physicist who became famous for his theory of

a) ability	b)creativity
c) relativity	d) activity

Key: 1 b, 2 a, 3 d, 4 a, 5 c.

2. Comprehension questions

- Which geometric shape is commonly associated with pi?
 - Why was March 14 chosen as Pi Day?
 - What physics theory is Einstein well-known for?
- Key:
- A circle is often associated with pi.
 - March 14 was chosen as Pi Day because it is the closest calendar date to this number.
 - Einstein is well-known for his theory of relativity.

3. Listening

Listen to the text and do the task.

HOW TWITTER WAS BORN

Did you know that the creators of Twitter once worked at Google? In 2005, Biz Stone and his co-worker Evan Williams left Google to start a podcasting business called Odeo. A lot of investors were interested in their business. Unfortunately, Biz and Evan weren't passionate about it. They knew they couldn't work on a project that didn't interest them. In two weeks, the small group of Odeo tried to think of a new idea for a business. Biz Stone and Jack Dorsey came up with an idea for a microblogging service. They thought it would be fun to have an online service that let you see status updates of what your friends were doing. They built a prototype and presented it to the Odeo team. They began to work together on building Twitter.

- status updates — обновления статусу

Decide if the statements below True or False.

1. In 2005, Biz Stone and his co-worker Evan Williams worked at Google.
2. A lot of sponsors were interested in their business.
3. Biz Stone and Evan Williams left Google before two weeks they organized their group.
4. Jack Dorsey was a co-worker with an idea of a microblogging service.
5. The new microblogging service became a prototype of Twitter.

Key: 1 F, 2 T, 3 F, 4 T, 5 T.

4. Comprehension questions

1. Who is Biz Stone?
2. What was Odeo?
3. What was Jack Dorsey's role?

Key:

1. Biz Stone is one of the creators of Twitter.
2. Odeo was the company that the Twitter creators first tried to build. They came up with Twitter instead.
3. Jack Dorsey was paired up with Biz Stone. He and Biz came up with the idea for Twitter

5. Homework

Revise the topic vocabulary, grammar (use of the Passive and Active Voice; use of Past and Future Tenses). Prepare to the speaking test.

APPENDIX

Burns' Epigrams

Grace at Kirkcudbright

Some have meat and cannot eat,
Some cannot eat that want it:
But we have meat and we can eat,
Sae let the Lord be thankit.

On Commissary Goldie's Brains

Lord, to account who dares Thee call,
Or e'er dispute Thy pleasure?
Else, why within so thick a wall
Enclose so poor a treasure?

Цілі: перевірити рівень умінь учнів з усного мовлення.

Procedure

1. Speaking

Choose one of the following topics in each part (three topics totally). Speak of them.

I

1. Compare one of the British city and a cities in your country (your native or another one). Compare their location, industry, culture, places of interest briefly.
2. What is your favourite British city? Tell about it if you were a guide.
3. What British city you'd like to go to? Why do you prefer to go there?
4. Imagine you've just returned from one of the British cities tour. Where were you on tour? Tell about your impressions.
5. Do you enjoy looking round cities? Tell about your (imaginary) tour to the UK. What kind of places do you enjoy visiting?
6. What are the most popular tourist places in Britain? Choose one of them and give detailed information.
7. What places would you like to visit and why? Tell about one of the places (routes) if you were a guide.

II

1. What famous British and American inventors do you know? Tell about one of them.
2. What are the best and the most useful inventions of the mankind in the 20th and 21st centuries?
3. What famous inventors do you know? What were their inventions?
4. How did the invention of television change people's life? Do you think it is a useful invention? What is the role of television in your life? How often do you watch it?
5. When did you buy or get your first mobile phone? Do you think you can live without your mobile or is it now an important part of your daily life?
6. How did the Internet influence such things as communication, correspondence, access to information? Do you think that the Internet is the good or the evil?
7. Can you name some inventions are you looking forward to? (human cloning, time traveling, eternal-life-pill, AIDS\cancer vaccine, teleportation)

III

1. Have you ever participated in eco club's work? Tell about the club's rules, activity, achievements. Is it popular with young people in your country?
2. Tell how young people can help the green movement. Where did your last action take place?
3. Why do we must protect our nature? Tell about pollution, chemicals, traffic, toxic wastes. What way can we protect our environment?
4. Tell about the role of trees in nature. What does the disappearing of rain forests cause? Why do people cut down trees?
6. Do you think cars should be banned from city centers?
6. What are some things that can be recycled? Do you think people should recycle newspapers? Why or why not?
7. What can you do to help prevent pollution? What can you do to make this world a better place?

Choose one of the role plays. Make up a dialogue.
Roleplay the situation in pair.

I

Student 1: You've just received a letter from your British pen-friend. You've known about one of the British cities: its location (part of the UK, geographical direction); its history; places to see; activity to do; places to eat. Your pen-friend invites you to come to his / her place.

Student 2: received a letter from his / her British pen-friend. Ask about:

- city location;
- the history of city;
- the places to see;
- the places to eat;
- activities to do;
- take an interest of your partner's plans for going there.

Roleplay the situation in pair.

II

Student 1: You are going to one of the British cities. You've connected with a travel agent to specify information about the place you'd like to go. Ask about:

- where the place is situated and how to get there;
- how much it costs;
- what you can see there;
- what you can do there;
- what this place is famous for;
- where you can stay;
- where and what you can eat;

Student 2: you are a travel agent in the UK. A client has connected with you to specify information about the place he / she'd like to go. Answer about:

- where the place is situated and how to get there;
- describe it briefly;
- how much it costs;
- places to see;
- activities to do;
- what this place is famous for;
- places to stay;
- places to eat;
- what places your client has ever been to;
- recommend what your client has to see / to do there;
- express your attitude to the place.

2. Homework

To repeat the topic vocabulary, grammar (use of the Passive and Active Voice; use of Past and Future Tenses). Prepare to the writing test.

APPENDIX

ON MISS J. SCOTT, OF AYR

Oh! had each Scot of ancient times,
Been, Jeany Scott, as thou art,
The bravest heart on English ground,
Had yielded like a coward.

by Robert Burns

Lesson 68. WRITING COMPREHENSION TEST

Дата _____

Клас _____

Цілі: перевірити рівень умінь учнів з письма.

Procedure

Writing

Choose one of the two variants and write.

I

1. You are the UK now. You are going to write a letter to your home friend. Write about the place where you are. Use the following prompts: *is situated / is located...; in the south / east / west / south-east / etc of...; on the south / east / etc coast of...; in the centre / heart / middle of...*

Tell about:

- where the place is situated and how to get there;
 - describe it briefly;
 - where you stay;
 - where you eat;
 - places to see;
 - activities to do;
 - what this place is famous for;
 - express your attitude to the place.
2. Write a brief essay about how has the world changed since you were a child?

Mention:

- new technologies
- changed values
- people health and environment
- express your opinion about and your attitude to the changes.

II

1. You've received a letter from your pen-friend. He/ she asks you to tell about the place you live. Write a letter to him/ her. Use the following prompts: *is situated / is located...; in the south / east / west / south-east / etc of...; on the south / east / etc coast of...; in the centre / heart / middle of...*

Tell about:

- where your place is situated and how to get there;
 - describe it briefly;
 - how much it costs;
 - places to see;
 - activities to do;
 - what this place is famous for;
 - recommend what your client has to see / to do there;
 - express your attitude to the place.
2. Write a brief essay if you believe that one day people will live on the moon and on other planets. Mention:
 - if you would like to go there;
 - why it isn't possible today;
 - what would you invent if you were a scientist.

APPENDIX

Final Quiz: Around the United Kingdom

1. This park is the largest one. It is one of the most popular places of Londoners. The park is famous for its Speaker's Corner.
2. It is one of the greatest English churches. The famous English architect Sir Christopher Wren rebuilt it after the Great Fire. One of its sights is Whisper Gallery.
3. It is more than nine hundred years old. There are many monuments and statues there, Famous English people are buried there. It is famous of the Poet's Corner.
4. It was a fortress, a palace, a prison and the King's Zoo. Now it is a museum. William the Conqueror built it in the eleventh century. Twelve black ravens live in it. People believe that London will be rich while the ravens live there.
5. It is a grey building with towers. The large clock is in one of the towers. You can hear its sound every hour. The clock and the bell got their names after Sir Benjamin Hall.
6. What is the highest mountain in Great Britain? Where it is situated?
7. Where is the second highest mountain in Britain is situated?. What is its names?
8. What languages are spoken in Wales?
9. What English cities are famous for their universities?
10. What cities are the two great centres of Scotland?
11. What is the most famous sight in Northern Ireland?
12. What is the nationality of people who were born in Northern Ireland?
13. What parts is Scotland divided into?
14. What is between Great Britain and Ireland?
15. Which city was William Shakespeare born?
16. What is the longest river in Britain?
17. Which British country has nearly 800 islands?
18. Which invading people, who arrived to British Isles around 43 AD, drove the Picts into Scotland and the Celts into Wales?
19. Which ancient monument would you find on Salisbury Plain?
20. Who designed the first computer?
21. Name the man who first built the railway steam locomotive?
22. The child of the poet George, Lord Byron, she is known as the first computer programmer in the world.
23. Which sport has St Andrews in Scotland been associated with for over 600 years?
24. Which sport was first introduced by the Romans, was banned by Oliver Cromwel, then flourished after King Charles II and nowadays is known as the sport of Queens?
25. In 1743, Jack Broughton set out the first rules to regulate a sport which dates back to Ancient Greece and Ancient Egypt. Which sport is this?

Key: 1 Hyde Park, 2 St. Paul's Cathedral, 3 Westminster Abbey, 4 The Tower of London, 5 The Houses of Parliament, 6 Ben Nevis in Scotland, 7 Mount Snowdon in Wales, 8 Welsh and English, 9 Oxford and Cambridge, 10 Glasgow and Edinburgh, 11 Giant's Causeway, 12 Irish, 13 Highlands and Lowlands, 14 the Irish Sea, 15 Stratford-upon-Avon, 16 Severn, 17 Scotland, 18 Romans, 19 Stonehenge, 20 Charles Babbage, 21 Robert Stephenson, 22 Ada Lovelace, 23 golf, 24 Horse racing, 25 Boxing.

ПРО ВИДАВНИЧУ ГРУПУ «ОСНОВА»

Ми розпочали свою діяльність 2002 року з 6 науково-методичних журналів. З року в рік ми росли та розвивалися. Віра у свою справу та любов до нашого читача сприяли виникненню нових ідей та надихали робити свою справу ще краще.

І тепер ми можемо з гордістю сказати, що стали загальноновизнаним лідером на ринку науково-методичної літератури й педагогічної преси, досвідченими експертами в питаннях педагогіки, психології й виховання.



Наша мета залишається незмінною: створювати простір для спілкування й професійного зростання педагогів.

Ми надаємо комплексну інформаційно-методичну підтримку педагогам!

1. Випускаємо щомісячні науково-методичні журнали у друкованому та електронному вигляді. Полегшили процес оформлення передплати за допомогою скретч-карток. Якщо ви ще не спробували, обов'язково зробіть це!

2. Першими створили та продовжуємо працювати над серіями-хітами: «Мій конспект», «Усі уроки» та «Електронний конструктор уроку», які існують для того, щоб звільнити педагогів від паперової роботи! Кожен другий учитель використовує в роботі! Більше ніж 5 млн накладу за 6 років. Замовляйте книги в інтернет-магазині: <http://book.osnova.com.ua> або в електронному вигляді на сайті: <http://e-kniga.in.ua>

3. Створили найбільший банк методичної інформації.

Купуйте абонентський квиток на будь-який період та користуйтеся усіма публікаціями без обмежень!
<http://metod-bank.com.ua>

4. Підтримуємо педагогічні публікації.

Розміщуйте свої роботи на шпальтах журналів або на інтернет-порталі «Учительський журнал онлайн» та отримуйте сертифікат.

5. Відкрили «Дистанційну Академію» для підвищення професійного рівня педагогів.

Записуйтеся на курси або переглядайте безкоштовні вебінари! www.d-academy.com.ua

6. Розробили безкоштовне онлайн-тестування для підготовки до ЗНО!

<http://testzno.osnova.com.ua>

7. Створили власну соціальну мережу для зручності комунікацій з учнями та батьками в «Школа+» — <http://schoolplusnet.com>

8. Присутні в соціальних мережах: «ВКонтакте» та на «Facebook» постійно розміщуємо багато матеріалів для роботи, проводимо розіграші та інформуємо про новини в педагогіці.

9. Проводимо конкурси та розіграші з цінними призами!

10. Першими почали організовувати безкоштовні інтернет-марафони вебінарів!

Запрошуємо цікавих спікерів, говоримо на актуальні теми!

Ми знаємо, усі наші проекти та ідеї роблять вашу професійну діяльність легшою та кращою. Для цього ми й працюємо!

З повагою
Видавнича група «Основа»

ОСНОВА
ВИДАВНИЧА ГРУПА

Код	Ціна
ПАМ010	60,00

ДОЛУЧАЙТЕСЯ ДО БЕЗКОШТОВНИХ ІНТЕРНЕТ-МАРАФОНІВ ВЕБІНАРІВ ВИДАВНИЧОЇ ГРУПИ «ОСНОВА»!



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Бути першовідкривачем у чомусь новому завжди трішки страшно, але дуже інтригує та надихає.

Ми розуміли, що в часи стрімкого технологічного розвитку педагогам конче потрібна якісна методична інформація для роботи, тож започаткували традицію проведення марафонів-вебінарів.

І досягли в цьому успіху!

У період з **2013 по 2017 роки** ми провели:

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• **Анатолій Гін** (фахівець та майстер ТРВЗ, педагог. Генеральний директор Автономної некомерційної організації сприяння інноваціям «ТРИЗ-профи», м. Москва. Віце-президент Міжнародної громадської Асоціації професійних викладачів, розробників і користувачів теорії розв'язання винахідницьких задач (ТРВЗ) з питань освіти. Засновник і науковий керівник міжнародної Лабораторії освітніх технологій «Освіта для Нової Ери»)

• **Іванна Коберник** (радниця міністра освіти, одна із засновниць організації «Батьківський контроль»; ініціаторка, натхненниця та організаторка громадського обговорення навчальних програм на платформі EdEra,

за результатами якого відбувається оновлення програм молодшої школи)

• **Галина Усатенко** (голова громадської ради при МОН України, доцентка Інституту філології Київського університету імені Тараса Шевченка)

• **Володимир Співаковський** (засновник Міжнародного ліцею Гранд (1988), член Міжнародного комітету з акредитації найкращих у світі шкіл, автор популярного освітнього порталу «Гіпермаркет Знать», президент корпорації Гранд, автор бестселерів «Освітній вибух» (книга року), «Комбінація в бізнесі», «Якщо ти гідний більшого, порушуй правила», «Двухходовки Співаковського» та інших, винахідник, автор 30 авторських свідоцтв, двічі рекордсмен Книги рекордів Гіннеса)

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