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# Англійська МОВА

за підручником О. Д. Карп'юк «**English 9**»



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Видавнича група «Основа»  
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Для вчителів загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів.

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# INTRODUCTION

## LESSON 1

### SUMMER IMPRESSIONS

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

#### PROCEDURE

1. Warm-up  
What adjectives would you use to describe summer?
2. Speaking  
Discuss these questions with your partner.
  - 1) What images spring to mind when you hear the word “summer”?
  - 2) How do you feel when summer arrives?
  - 3) What things about summer do you like most and least?
  - 4) What happens in summer in your country?
  - 5) In what ways is summer the best season?
  - 6) Do you always wear summery clothes?
  - 7) What do you like to do in summer that you can’t do in other times of the year?
  - 8) Do you like summer holidays?
  - 9) How would you feel if there was no summer?
  - 10) Do you like the summer sun?
  - 11) Would you like it to be summer forever?
  - 12) What’s your favourite summer memory?
3. Listening and speaking  
Do ex. 1, p. 4.
4. Reading  
Do ex. 2, p. 4–6.
5. Writing  
Do ex. 3, p. 6.
6. Listening  
Listen to the text and do the task.

#### A TRIP TO CRETE

Last year my wife and I spent our holidays in Crete, the southernmost island in Greece, and we made lots of little excursions there into the countryside. On one occasion, we wanted to visit the south side of the island, where there are some ruins from Roman times and from a former monastery. We went there by bus, traveling along tiny little windy roads. It was quite frightening to watch how the bus driver was manoeuvring the vehicle around all of the twisty curves in the road, quite breathtaking. At every curve we were scared that the bus would crash, and the bus driver had to signal with his horn at each turning as it was impossible to see if any traffic was coming from the other direction and there wasn’t enough space on the road for two vehicles to pass side by side.

Клас

Дата

When we arrived at the nearest bus stop to the ruins, we could see them in the distance, and we could see that there were only two ways to get there — on foot, or by boat, if we had one, which we didn't. So we started walking in that direction, along a dried up river bed. From the map it seemed that the distance we had to walk was about three kilometres, but it must have been longer, as it took us about three hours of difficult climbing and scrambling over rocks to get there.

At one point of the way we reached the top of a hill, from which we had an amazing view of the ruins. There we met a boy from France, who we shared friendly gestures with, but couldn't really speak with as we didn't speak foreign language. We climbed down from there together, into the grounds of the ruins. There was a fence blocking our path but it was quite small and easy to climb over.

In the grounds of the ruins were some very twisty old olive trees, and at the entrance we found a beautiful mosaic from the Roman times, leading to many little paths. The monastery was very small. Each of the monks' cells were just tiny little box-like rooms, two by three metres in size. The whole place had a beautiful ancient atmosphere.

► **True or False**

- 1) They spent their holidays in Europe.
- 2) They traveled there only to visit some Roman times ruins.
- 3) The way there was quite safe.
- 4) The road was curvy.
- 5) There were a lot of ways to get to the ruins.
- 6) It took them three hours to get there.

Answer the questions.

- 1) When did they have holidays?
- 2) Why were they scared on their way?
- 3) How did they get to the ruins?
- 4) What was the distance to the ruins?
- 5) Why was it difficult for them to speak with the boy they met?
- 6) What impressed them on the ruins?

7. **Speaking**

Do ex. 4, p. 6.

8. **Summary**

Do ex. 5, p. 6.

9. **Homework**

Write a short paragraph "Are there any special events that take place in summer in your country?"

## LESSON 2

### WHAT ARE FRIENDS FOR?

**Цілі:** вдосконалювати навички читання й усного мовлення; формувати навички вимови; вдосконалювати навички монологічного висловлювання; розвивати мовну здогадку; виховувати увагу, інтерес до англійської мови.

Клас

Дата

#### PROCEDURE

##### 1. Warm-up

- 1) What do friends mean to you?
- 2) What makes a friend the best friend?
- 3) What makes you a good friend?
- 4) Is it easy for you to make friends?
- 5) Do you have any particularly close friends?
- 6) Do you stay in touch with all of the friends you've made?

##### 2. Reading

###### ► Do the quiz *How honest are you?*

- 1) You are spending the weekend at a friend's house. While you are doing the washing up, you accidentally crack what was clearly an expensive wine glass. Would you:
  - a) hide the glass in the dustbin and hope that no one notice?
  - b) explain what had happened and perhaps offer to buy a new one?
  - c) put the glass in the cupboard and not mention it?
  - d) say that someone else had broken it?
- 2) You are with a small group of people on holiday. Someone expresses some strong political views on a subject, which you disagree with violently. Would you:
  - a) say that you thought they were right?
  - b) tell them quite bluntly that you thought they were talking rubbish?
  - c) suggest tactfully that there were other ways of looking at the question?
  - d) try and change the subject?
- 3) You are a member of a team playing a tennis match. At an important point in the game, your opponent hits the ball, which lands very near the line, and he / she asks you if the ball was in. You saw clearly that it was. Would you:
  - a) play fair and say that the ball was in and give your opponent the point?
  - b) cheat and say the ball was out and take the point yourself?
  - c) say it would be best to play the point again?
  - d) say you were not sure?
- 4) You and your boyfriend / girlfriend have been invited to a party, but you know your partner doesn't really want to go. You want to go because you know that someone you are very attracted to will be there. Would you:
  - a) try and discourage your partner from going with you?
  - b) be open and tell your partner why you really want to go?
  - c) not go to the party at all?
  - d) leave your partner to decide by himself / herself whether or not to go with you?
- 5) You work in a dress shop and you get paid commission on the dresses you sell. A woman is interested in a dress which does not suit her and asks you what you think of it. Would you:
  - a) say it looks lovely but that you have seen something that might look even nicer?

- b) say only that you have seen another dress that might suit her more?
- c) tell her bluntly that it doesn't suit her?
- d) tell her that it looks very nice and is an excellent choice?
- 6) You have just found out that the boyfriend / girlfriend of a very close friend of yours has been seeing someone else. Your friend, who suspects something, asks if you know anything. Would you:
  - a) beat about the bush and say that you weren't sure either way?
  - b) be frank and tell them what you have heard?
  - c) deny that you know anything?
  - d) suggest that he / she should talk to their partner about it because it might be true?
- 7) You are selling your car because it has been very unreliable and has been very difficult to start, especially in the mornings. Someone from a town a long way away wants to buy it and has just asked you if it is reliable when starting. Would you:
  - a) say that you have never had any serious problems with it?
  - b) say that you are selling it because it is so bad at starting?
  - c) try and cheat them by saying that it was very good at starting?
  - d) say that it has been giving a bit of trouble recently but that the problem can be fixed easily?
- 8) Some people you know but find a bit boring have invited you to dinner at their house. Would you:
  - a) say that you didn't want to go and why?
  - b) accept and say that you were looking forward to it?
  - c) say that you couldn't go because you were going to be busy?
  - d) say you'd love to go, and then not turn up?
- 9) A friend of yours at school took a teacher's motorbike for fun, but had a crash and damaged the bike before returning it. The teacher has just asked you if you know anything about it. Would you:
  - a) tell the teacher you think somebody completely different did it?
  - b) say you know nothing about it?
  - c) tell the teacher that your friend was responsible?
  - d) tell a white lie and they try and persuade your friend to tell the teacher himself?
- 10) Someone you know has had her hair done. She looks awful, but the haircut cost a lot of money. Would you:
  - a) not mention her haircut at all?
  - b) tell her it suits her wonderfully?
  - c) say it will take time to get used to it?
  - d) ask her if she had a fight with a hair dryer?

(See the key to the quiz in Lesson 3)

### 3. Listening and speaking

Listen to the following statements and discuss them with your friends.

- 1) It is possible to have a best friend of the opposite sex without becoming a girlfriend or boyfriend.
- 2) Our parents can be our friends.
- 3) Famous people are happier than ordinary people.

### 4. Summary

What qualities should you own to be a good friend?

### 5. Homework

Write an essay "What qualities do you appreciate in your friends? What makes someone special or best friend?"



**OUR FAMILIES AND FRIENDS**

**Цілі:** формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; удосконалювати навички вимови, усного мовлення, письма й читання; розвивати мовну здогадку; прищеплювати любов і повагу до рідних і друзів.

Клас

Дата

**PROCEDURE**

## 1. Warm-up

- 1) Are friends more important than family? What do you think?
- 2) Do you think you have a special understanding with your friends?
- 3) At which stages of life is it easier to make friends?

## 2. Listening

Listen to the text about Friendship Day and do the task.

**FRIENDSHIP DAY**

Friendship Day takes place on the first Sunday of August every year. It is one day of the year we can say thank you to our friends. The tradition began in the USA in 1935 and has slowly spread around the world. The U.S. Congress declared Friendship Day as a national celebration. It still has a way to go before it is as popular as Mother's Day and Father's Day. On Friendship Day people spend time with their friends and exchange presents. Some people send cards, write special songs or bake friendship cakes. One great way to celebrate is to make a poster or create an album about your friend or friends. Perhaps include Winnie-the-Pooh on it because the United Nations made Pooh the world's Ambassador of Friendship in 1997.

Friends are extremely important to us. They are often like members of our own family. In fact, many people spend more time with their friends than with their relatives. People also tell their friends more secrets. We start friendships almost from the time we can walk. Everyone has special childhood friends, and some of these become lifelong friends. We usually meet our best friends early on in our life. Best friends usually stay best friends forever. Nowadays the Internet has changed the way we make friends. Many people strike up friendships online. The Web is also useful to find long-lost friends. There are many sites to find old friends.

Match the following phrases from the article.

<b>Paragraph 1</b>	
1) one day of the year we can	a) way to go
2) slowly spread	b) to make a poster
3) It still has a	c) say thank you
4) people spend time	d) Ambassador of Friendship
5) One great way to celebrate is	e) around the world
6) the UN made Pooh the world's	f) with their friends
<b>Paragraph 2</b>	
1) Friends are extremely	a) best friends forever
2) People also tell their friends	b) early on in our life
3) Everyone has special	c) more secrets
4) We usually meet our best friends	d) important to us
5) Best friends usually stay	e) lost friends
6) find long-	f) childhood friends

3. Writing

Write about Friendship Day for 10 minutes. Show your partner your paper. Correct each other's work.

4. Reading

Do ex. 1, p. 7.

5. Writing

► Practise the new vocabulary

Do ex. 2, p. 8.

6. Writing and speaking

Do ex. 3, p. 8.

7. Summary

Do ex. 4, p. 9.

8. Homework

Ex. 5, p. 9.

**Additional material**

Key to the quiz *How honest are you?* in Lesson 2.

1 a2 b4 c3 d1	2 a1 b4 c3 d2	3 a4 b1 c3 d2	4 a1 b4 c3 d2	5 a2 b3 c4 d1
6 a2 b4 c1 d3	7 a2 b4 c1 d3	8 a4 b2 c3 d1	9 a1 b2 c4 d3	10 a2 b1 c3 d4

*Score*

10–16: You are not really the sort of person who would make a good friend. You lie, cheat and deceive people (including yourself) all the time. At times your dishonesty could almost be criminal. You had better learn to tell the truth, because you will never have any real friends if you carry on like this.

17–27: You don't tell the truth all the time, do you? You perhaps try to tell yourself that you lie to protect other people's feelings, but there is a little more to it than that. You are secretive and unreliable. Try and be a little more open with your friends and the people you love and don't try and avoid serious problems by lying.

28–35: You would be a good person to have as a friend. You can be trusted and don't delight in making people feel bad for no reason. You are the sort of person who can keep a promise and you don't run away from problems that need to be talked about. The only real lies you would tell are white lies as you are tactful and caring.

36–40 You must be very difficult to live with. You say exactly what you think. You like to think you are straight and honest, but you are often very blunt and rude, and hurt people's feelings for no reason. You are very open, and when someone asks you for an opinion, they know they will get the truth. But are you sure that the absolute truth is really what they always want to hear?

## LESSON 4

### LET'S SPEAK ENGLISH

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

Клас
Дата

### PROCEDURE

#### 1. Warm-up

- 1) What comes to your mind when you hear the word 'English'?
- 2) Why are you studying English?
- 3) What adjectives would you use to describe your feelings towards the English language?
- 4) How did English come to be so important?
- 5) What are the things you like most and least about English?
- 6) Do you think English is more or less difficult than your mother tongue?
- 7) What is your favourite word in English, and why?

#### 2. Listening

Listen to the text and answer the questions.

### LET'S SPEAK ENGLISH

It was the first day of class. Two of her new ESL classmates wanted to know where Tara was from. They were both from Iraq. Because Tara looked Iraqi, one of the women asked Tara, in English, if she was from Iraq. Tara replied, "No, I'm not". Then the women took turns asking Tara if she was from Iran, or Syria, or Jordan. To each question, Tara responded with a simple no. Laughing, one woman said to the other, "She's not from anywhere!" The two went to their desks, talking to each other in Arabic.

The next day, the teacher divided the students into groups of four. The students in each group asked introductory questions of each other. A student in Tara's group asked her, "Where are you from?" Tara answered that she was from Iraq. The two women who had questioned Tara the day before were sitting only a few feet away. Both of them heard Tara's response.

"Aha!" they both exclaimed. "You ARE from Iraq!" Tara smiled and said yes. Then she apologized to both of them for lying the day before. She explained that she had not wanted to get into an Arabic conversation with them. It had been her experience that many ESL students continued to speak their native language in ESL class, and Tara had not come to ESL class to practice her Arabic. In her opinion, ESL students should try to speak English only.

"I agree", said Rose.

"You're 100 percent right", agreed Jennifer. "Rose and I must stop speaking Arabic to each other. Right, Rose?" Rose nodded, and then said something in Arabic. All three women laughed.

Over the next four months, Tara became friendly with both women, although she never spoke a word of Arabic to them during class or break.

- 1) Was it the first week of class?
- 2) Did two classmates want to know where Tara was from?
- 3) Were the two classmates from Iran?
- 4) Did one of them ask Tara if she was from Iraq?
- 5) Did Tara say that she was from Iraq?
- 6) Did they keep trying to find out where she was from?
- 7) Did they joke that Tara wasn't from anywhere?
- 8) Did the two girls speak Arabic?
- 9) Did the teacher divide the students into four groups?
- 10) Did the students draw pictures of each other?

3. Reading and speaking

Do ex. 1, p. 10.

4. Reading and writing

Do ex. 2, p. 11.

► **Practice the new vocabulary**

Find the new words in the text and translate them using the vocabulary.

5. Reading

Do ex. 3, p. 12.

6. Summary

Do ex. 4, p. 12.

7. Homework

Write a short paragraph "How would your life be different if you spoke not a word of English?"

# UNIT 1. WE THE YOUNG GENERATION...

## LESSON 5

### BACK TO SCHOOL

Клас

Дата

**Цілі:** формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; формувати навички вживання герундія; розвивати мовну здогадку й мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

### PROCEDURE

#### 1. Warm-up

- 1) Where do you spend your summer holidays as a rule?
- 2) If your parents go on their vacations which would they prefer?
- 3) And what about you? What holidays do you enjoy?
- 4) Are you fond of country life?
- 5) What travelling do you prefer? How do you usually travel?

#### 2. Speaking

Ask pupils to bring some photos from their last summer holidays and tell the class about them.

- 1) Where did you go this summer?
- 2) Who did you go with?
- 3) What interesting places did you visit?
- 4) What things impressed you most of all?
- 5) Did you meet any new friends?

#### 3. Reading and speaking

Do ex. 1, p. 14.

Read the text and answer the questions after that.

#### 4. Writing

##### ► Practice the new vocabulary

Find the new words in the text and translate them using the vocabulary.

Match the parts of expressions.

In the background...	...part-time
Rap is the style...	...laughing
He's teased...	...of young generation.
a variety of...	...of this photo
spoil...	...about his weight
go on...	...everything.
work...	...different backgrounds

Fill in the gaps with the new words.

- 1) Rob's grandmother \_\_\_ him with toys and candy.
- 2) In the \_\_\_ of this photo you can see a few of my old college friends.
- 3) Liz had a \_\_\_ job in the evenings.
- 4) Kids often \_\_\_ each other.
- 5) The younger \_\_\_ don't know what hard work is.

5. Grammar practice

Explain the general rule of using the gerund.

Ask pupils to translate the following sentences to make sure they have understood the rule.

- Avoid using this word.
- He started studying after dinner.
- Jessica hates riding her bicycle.
- The girl kept on bothering me.
- I like not doing it.

Do ex. 2, p. 16.

6. Reading

Do ex. 3, p. 16.

7. Speaking

Do ex. 4, p. 17.

*Sample questions*

- 1) What's the name of the camp? (It's called...)
- 2) Where is it exactly?
- 3) Is it big?
- 4) How many children were there?
- 5) Did you wear a uniform?
- 6) What activities did you have there?
- 7) Were the rules strict?
- 8) What was the food like?
- 9) What was the weather like?
- 10) Did you spend much time outdoors?
- 11) What were the accommodations like?
- 12) Did you make any new friends?
- 13) Did you miss your home?

8. Summary

- 1) Have you ever been to a summer camp?
- 2) Did you like there?
- 3) What activities did you have?
- 4) What was the food like?
- 5) What new interesting things have you known?

9. Homework

Ex. 2, p. 6 (WB).

## LESSON 6

### I ENJOY DOING IT

**Цілі:** формувати навички вживання герундія; 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

- 1) Which types of travel have you tried? (plane, boat, hitch-hiking, camping...)
- 2) Which do you like best? Why?
- 3) Who do you like travelling with?
- 4) What things do you usually need when you go camping?
- 5) Do you enjoy looking round cities? What kind of places do you enjoy visiting?

#### 2. Listening

Listen to the text and answer the questions.

- 1) Who was the first World Chief Scout?
- 2) Where did he live?
- 3) When was the first boy scout camp organized?
- 4) Was it success?
- 5) Do Scouts wear a uniform?
- 6) What do Scouts do when they have international camps?
- 7) Do they go hiking or boating?
- 8) What interesting things do scouts learn from different countries?
- 9) Do Scouts love camps?
- 10) Are there any codes which Scouts have?

### SCOUTS

The first World Chief Scout was the Englishman Robert Baden-Powell, or B-P.

The first boy-scout camp was organized in 1907 in England. It was a great success.

Today there are Scouts in hundred of countries all over the world.

Scouts don't look the same everywhere, but they usually wear a uniform. They often have international camps where they live in tents, swim, sing songs around the camp fire and do a lot of interesting things together.

They go hiking in the forest and boating on the lake or the river and cook all their food.

In the evening they often sit round a camp fire and sing songs or tell stories.

They also learn folk dancers from different countries.

Scouts enjoy the camp very much and make a lot of new friends.

### A SCOUTS HANDBOOK

Keeping your body warm:

- a) move your fingers and toes, even if you can't feel them;
- b) make different faces — move your face as much as you can;
- c) put pine needles or hay in your boots;
- d) paper or plastic bags with hay or pine needles in them can make warm gloves.

Клас

Дата

## THE COUNTRY CODE

Don't walk across fields or hayfields.

Don't light a fire if the ground is very dry.

Don't leave your rubbish on the ground. Put it in a rubbish bin or take it home.

### 3. Grammar practice

Explain the rule (p. 18) and practice the usage of the gerund. Then pupils make short dialogues about their likes and dislikes.

*Example:*

— Do you like... (doing homework)?

— Yes, I enjoy (love, like) ...-ing.

— No, I hate (can't stand, prefer, dislike) ...-ing.

Translate some sentences into Ukrainian.

Let nothing prevent you from doing what you should.

Why do you keep asking me questions? Can't you leave me alone?

She looked up and said hello to me, and then went on reading her newspaper.

The baby began crying in the middle of the night.

I am looking forward to father returning home.

She hated the idea of being interrupted.

### 4. Reading and writing

Do ex. 1, 2, p. 18–19.

### 5. Speaking

Do ex. 3, p. 19.

### 6. Writing

Do ex. 4, p. 20.

### 7. Speaking

Do ex. 5, 7, p. 20.

### 8. Summary

1) Can you say what Scouts do when they have international camps?

2) What do you think why these Scout camps are useful?

3) Do you want to be a Scout? Why?

### 9. Homework

Do ex. 6, 8, p. 20.



LESSON 7  
**YOUTH CULTURES**

Клас
Дата

**Цілі:** формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; удосконалювати навички читання й усного мовлення з опорою на лексикограматичні структури; розвивати культуру спілкування і мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань і повагу до традицій інших народів.

PROCEDURE

1. Warm-up  
Do ex. 1, p. 21.
2. Speaking  
Do ex. 2 (a), p. 21.  
Don't forget to express your opinion:
  - I think / believe;
  - It seems to me;*Example:* I think "result" means...
3. Reading  
Do ex. 2 (b), p. 21.
  - **Practise the new vocabulary**  
Find the following words and expressions in the text and give their English equivalents:  
Термін, окремий, віра, з'являться, розповсюджуватись, покращення, розвиток, багатство, духовна цінність, таким чином, безробіття, звинувачувати, суспільство, рух, впливати, образ, жорстокий, нестача поваги, висновок, незалежний, споживати, можливість, прийняти, давати змогу, висловлювати, мати значення, покоління.
4. Writing  
Write out the expressions with the new words from the text.  
*Example:* punk movement.
5. Listening and speaking  
Practise the new vocabulary from p. 21 chorally and individually.  
Then pupils read the expressions which they have written from the text aloud.
6. Speaking  
Answer the questions.
  - 1) What do we mean when we say "culture".
  - 2) When did "youth culture" appear?
  - 3) What was the reason of its appearing?
  - 4) How can you characterize different representatives of youth culture in different times?
  - 5) What did young people usually try to express?
  - 6) Did all these movements influence young people in a proper way?
  - 7) Are youth cultures important? Why?
  - 8) Do you belong to any of youth cultures?
  - 9) Why do you like it?
  - 10) Can you name any bright representatives of it?

7) The main idea of youth cultures is \_\_\_\_.

Do ex. 3, p. 23.

*Start like this:* I think this young man represents... because he's wearing...

*Example:* Mods appeared in... They usually wore... They played...

Do ex. 4, p. 24.

Do ex. 5, p. 24.

Ex. 6, p. 24.

## LESSON 8

### WHAT IS IN FASHION?

**Цілі:** вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення й читання; формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; виховувати доброзичливе ставлення до співрозмовника, правильне ставлення до моди; розвивати культуру спілкування й мовленнєву реакцію учнів.

Клас

Дата

### PROCEDURE

#### 1. Warm-up

Here are some departments of a department store and a list of goods. Say in which department you would buy them.

1) leather goods	a) panties
2) ladies' underwear	b) evening suit
3) jewellery	c) trainers
4) men's wear	d) necklace
5) footwear	e) wallet
6) cosmetics	f) hair conditioner

#### 2. Speaking

Answer the questions.

- 1) Why is fashion never permanent?
- 2) What do you know about teen fashion?
- 3) What do you know about "street styles"?
- 4) Why are fashion magazines published?

#### 3. Reading

Do ex. 1, p. 25.

##### ► Practise the new vocabulary

Write out the expressions with the new words from the text and translate them.

#### 4. Writing

Make up your own sentences with the new words.

#### 5. Speaking

Do ex. 2, p. 26.

#### 6. Reading

Read the text and match the underlined words with the following Ukrainian equivalents.

Try to guess the meaning of the rest underlined words.

Взуття, модний, широкі штани по всій довжині, вишивка, колготи, облягаючий, нижня спідниця, прикрашати, розкльошені штани, сарафан.

In the 1950s young women and teenage girls wore skirts with petticoats and cardigans. Tight trousers or jeans with oversize jumpers were in fashion for both teenage girls and boys.

In the period from 1960 to 1967 the miniskirt and tights appeared. Young women and teenage girls looked like children in baby-doll dresses and pinafors which they used to wear with high boots. Black polo-neck sweaters became popular thanks to the Beatles. Jeans were popular and

denim was also used for shirts, jackets and hats. Fashion was also becoming universal for girls and boys.

In the period from the late 1960s to the 1970s individuality was above all. The ethnic style came into fashion together with hippies. Clothes were often customized with embroidery.

In 1969 the maxi was introduced. As to footwear young man and women wore platform shoes.

In the early 1970s “flares” and “bags” came into fashion.

From 1975 narrow and straight trousers became trendy again. To be up to date with the fashion women wore trouser suits. During the mid-1970s the punk style appeared but soon in the late 1970s sportswear came into fashion. In the 1980s shoulder-padded shirts and jackets became trendy. Tracksuits, leggings and training shoes became fashionable uniform that men and women of all ages wore.

In 1990s young people enjoyed wearing clothes in different styles — from miniskirts and flares to hippie styles, platform shoes, the punk and ethnic styles and some others. Clubwear, streetwear and sportswear are the three main tendencies in today’s young fashion in Britain.

Answer the questions.

- 1) What was in fashion for girls in the 1950s?
- 2) What pieces of clothing came into fashion for girls in the 1960s?
- 3) What pieces of clothing were trendy for young men in the 1960s?
- 4) What did people do with their clothes to look fashionable in the late 1960s and in the mid-1970s?
- 5) In what period did people follow the hippie style?
- 6) What kind of footwear was trendy in the early 1970s?
- 7) What did people wear to be up to date with the fashion in the 1970s?
- 8) What period of time was sportswear in fashion?
- 9) When did shoulder-padded shirts go out (of fashion)?
- 10) Are leggings out of fashion today?

## 7. Speaking

Do ex. 3, p. 27.

## 8. Writing

Do ex. 4, p. 27.

What is in and out of fashion at the present moment.

I think that  
I know for sure that  
It seems to me that  
I don’t think that

	is / are trendy / in fashion nowadays.
	come into fashion again.
	become popular / trendy again.
...	is / are in fashion nowadays.
	is / are worn by ... nowadays.
	is / are out of fashion now.

## 9. Summary

Do ex. 6, p. 27.

## 10. Homework

Bring your family photos and tell about the clothes your family members wore in the same periods of time.

# LESSON 9 **CLUBS FOR TEENS**

**Цілі:** формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; удосконалювати навички читання, аудіювання й усного монологічного мовлення; розвивати пізнавальні інтереси учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань про життя молоді в інших країнах.

Клас
Дата

## PROCEDURE

- Warm-up
  - What does fashion mean to you?
  - What sort of clothes do you like to wear and why?
  - Does fashion mean much to your friends?
- Speaking
 

Tell what clothes your family members used to wear during their lifetime (homework).
- Listening
 

Do ex. 1, p. 28.
- Reading
 

► **Practise the new vocabulary**

Try to guess the meaning of the new words and fill in the gaps with them.

  - The size of his house \_\_\_ us most of all.
  - Her \_\_\_ and energy were incredible.
  - My friend always uses \_\_\_ tendencies in his clothing.
  - We don't have enough books for everyone, so you'll have to \_\_\_.
  - The \_\_\_ at home's been depressing since she left.
  - We're trying to increase our \_\_\_.
- Listening
 

Do ex. 2, p. 28.
- Writing and speaking
 

Do ex. 3, p. 29.

Add your own ideas to the list of clubs in ex. 1 and write 5 sentences about any club you like. Share your ideas with the class.

Fill in the chart.

the tennis club				...
the Shakespeare Club				play tennis
the Stamp Club				...
a night club	is a place	where	people	...
English Language Club	is a group of people	who	join together to	...
English Song Club				learn and sing English songs
Cat Lovers Club				...
...				...
...				...

What clubs do you think are "cool"?

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- .....
- .....
- .....

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**IT'S TIME FOR READING**

**Цілі:** формувати лексичні навички й навички вимови; вдосконалювати навички читання й усного мовлення; розвивати логічне мислення; виховувати загальну культуру учнів під час користування технічними пристроями (телефон, Інтернет).

Клас

Дата

**PROCEDURE**

**1. Warm-up**

► **Work in pairs**

Which places do these words associate with?

Fill in the right column of the chart and discuss it with your partner.

What to do	Where to do
listen to rap skateboard roller-skate walk use the net use the mobile phone make graffiti watch new films learn foreign languages eat fast food / sushi	

**2. Speaking**

Presentation of pupils' advertisements (homework).

**3. Reading**

Do ex. 1(a), p. 31.

Do ex. 1(b), p. 31.

Ask pupils to read the text for gist and answer the question:

- What is the story about?

Ask pupils to read the story again and give English equivalents to the following Ukrainian words and expressions:

Глобальний, поважати, кордон, впливати, переважаючий, по всьому світу, ділитися спільною культурою, існування, теревенити з підключенням до мережі, земна куля, проводити час (висіти) з друзями в Інтернеті, давати можливість, подібний до власного, всесвітня привабливість, швидкий спосіб письма з допомогою скорочень або спеціальних знаків, послання.

**4. Speaking**

Do ex. 2, p. 33.

**5. Writing**

► **Practise the new vocabulary**

Do ex. 3, p. 33.

6. Reading and writing

Do ex. 4, p. 33.

7. Writing and speaking

► **Practise the useful vocabulary**

Match.

it's hard to believe (that)	використовувати в різних цілях
to enter one's life	пройти курс дистанційного навчання
to become the essential part	мати доступ до чогось
it's difficult to say	покращити якість життя
a great source of information	важко повірити в (те, що)
to use for different purposes	увійти в чиесь життя
to improve one's professional skills	стати невід'ємною частиною
to do a distance learning course	вдосконалювати професійну майстерність
to get in touch with somebody	важко сказати, що
to have an access to something	колосальне джерело інформації
to improve one's life	зв'язуватись (по телефону, по електронній пошті)

► **Work in pairs**

Using these expressions discuss your ideas as for the Internet in our life.

8. Summary

Do ex. 5, p. 34.

9. Homework

Write a short paragraph "The Internet in our life".



**WHAT ARE YOU CRAZY ABOUT?**

**Цілі:** вдосконалювати лексичні навички й навички вимови, читання й усного мовлення; розвивати логічне мислення; виховувати зацікавленість у плануванні вільного часу.

Клас

Дата

## PROCEDURE

## 1. Warm-up

Do ex. 1 (a), p. 35.

## 2. Writing and speaking

Do ex. 1 (b), p. 36.

## 3. Reading and speaking

Read the text.

- 1) Are you crazy about lotteries?
- 2) Have you ever won anything?
- 3) What would you do if it happened to you? Share your ideas.
- 4) Would you like to be a millionaire?

Every Wednesday and Saturday evening people all over Britain excitedly turn on their TVs. Are six numbers going to change their lives? Have they won the National Lottery? The National Lottery has become an important part of ordinary British life. The lottery organizers say it represents many people's dream that one day they will suddenly win lots of money and become very rich. And they seem to be right. When the lottery started in Britain in 1994, 49 million tickets were sold in the first week. Now over 70% of British homes take part in the game.

We asked young people in Britain what they would do if they won a million pounds:

**Jennifer, 17.** I'd buy loads of fashionable clothes, go on a trip around the world, give some money to charity and then put the rest in a bank.

**Catherine, 18.** I'd probably go on a massive shopping spree, buy the car, a really good camera and lots of presents for my family and friends. And then, there are more important things. Our family has a history of cancer, so I think I'd give the rest to cancer research.

**Tom, 15.** First I would give some of it to my Mum and Dad to pay off their debts. Then I'd put some of it in a bank for my future. And I'd buy a big house with a lovely garden in the countryside.

**David, 16.** I'd probably take a trip around the world, and I'd buy a big house in a hot country with a swimming pool, cinema and gym. If I had any money after all that, I'd invest it.

**Emma, 18.** I would save 500,000 for myself and my family, and split the other 500,000 between loads of charities around the world which take care of the sick, the poor, the homeless, the environment and animals. I don't think that I would feel right having lots of extra stuff when some people have nothing.

**William, 15.** I think some of it would go to charity and I'd pay for my university education. Then I'd buy the car I want and the clothes I want and save the rest.

**Rachel, 13.** I'd buy lots of pets and start up a zoo. I'd use the money to get workers and I'd let the animals roam in a bigger area than usual.

**Alex, 20.** I would invest some, donate some to various charities, save some, spend some, buy lots of presents for my girlfriend and lots, lots more!!!

**Jessica, 17.** I'd put three quarters in a bank, donate some money to an animal charity, buy a new car and travel to every single country in the world!!!

4. Grammar practice

Do ex. 2, p. 36.

5. Writing

Do ex. 3, p. 36.

6. Speaking

Why do you think people do the following things? Make up sentences. Add your own ideas and share them with the class.

What?	Why?
to travel	for pleasure
to compose stories, poems or music	on business
to paint	to get rid of stress
to ride a horse	to have a rest
to go to the theatre	to change an activity
to study history	to be better informed
to go hiking	
to take photographs	
to collect coins, weapons, art	
to read books, newspapers, magazines	

7. Summary

What activities are you crazy about most of all? Why?

8. Homework

- 1) Write a short paragraph about spending your free time.
- 2) Describe the way you usually spend your free time. Do you prefer spending your free time alone, with friends or family?
- 3) Do you spend much time playing computer games or hanging around together with your friends on the Internet?
- 4) What about watching TV, helping parents and having other activities?

**DO YOU CARE WHAT TO WEAR?**

**Цілі:** вдосконалювати лексичні навички й навички вимови, аудіювання, читання й усного мовлення; розвивати логічне мислення; виховувати правильне ставлення до моди, а також загальну культуру учнів.

Клас

Дата

## PROCEDURE

## 1. Warm-up

Fill in the best word or words.

- 1) How long does it take you to \_\_\_ in the morning?  
a) get dressed                      b) dress up                      c) dress yourself
- 2) you can't go to the interview \_\_\_ jeans and old jacket.  
a) dressed with                      b) dressed in                      c) dressed up
- 3) Just a minute! I must have a shower and \_\_\_ before we go out.  
a) change                      b) exchange                      c) take off
- 4) You'd better \_\_\_ your coat before you go out into the cold.  
a) wear                      b) dress in                      c) put on
- 5) \_\_\_ that blue dress to see if it suits you.  
a) Try on                      b) Test                      c) Probe
- 6) I can't go out in this shirt. I've \_\_\_ all day.  
a) dressed in it                      b) had it on                      c) got dressed in it
- 7) The doctor asked me to \_\_\_ my shirt.  
a) put off                      b) take off                      c) put on
- 8) We got John a new \_\_\_ for his job interview.  
a) dress                      b) costume                      c) suit
- 9) How much would you expect to pay for a pair of men's \_\_\_ ?  
a) socks                      b) stockings                      c) tights
- 10) These are the \_\_\_ I work in.  
a) clothing                      b) clothes                      c) cloth

*Key:* 1a, 2b, 3a, 4c, 5a, 6b, 7b, 8c, 9a, 10b.

## 2. Reading

Do ex. 4, p. 36.

## 3. Speaking

Do ex. 5, p. 37.

## 4. Reading and writing

► **Practise the vocabulary**

Clothes can tell us about people immediately. Hippies or punks, for example, can easily be recognized.

► **Work in groups**

Choose the statements that fit to describe punks and hippies.

Hippies	Punks

- like wearing ethnic jewellery and other accessories
- like having tattoos and piercing
- enjoy wearing baggy trousers
- have pale and unhealthy look

- wear sandals or walk barefoot
- have brightly dyed spiky hair (hair that is coloured and stands up on top of your head)
- wear untidy and ripped clothes (torn clothes)
- wear black tight trousers and Doc Martens boots (strong heavy-looking boots with laces)
- customize their leather jackets with safety pins and studs (a round piece of metal that is stuck into a surface for decoration)
- wear clothes customized with embroidery
- were the first to wear headbands

## 5. Listening

Now listen to the descriptions and check your answers.

Punks are members of a movement among certain young people in the 1970s and 1980s. They were opposed to the values of a money-based society. Their protest was expressed in loud violent music and strange clothes. Nowadays you can also see punks in the streets of big European cities. Punks usually have pale and unhealthy look. They have brightly dyed spiky hair and a lot of tattoos and piercing. They also enjoy wearing T-shirts with aggressive slogans. Black tight trousers, leather jackets and Doc Martens boots are popular with punks. Very often they customize their leather jackets with studs and safety pins.

Hippies are people who in the 1960s and 1970s opposed or thought that they opposed the accepted standards of ordinary society. Hippies believed in peace. They showed their protest by dressing in unusual clothes. They enjoyed wearing baggy trousers. they liked wearing ethnic jewellery and other accessories. They wore sandals or walked barefoot. They also wore untidy and ripped clothes, which they often customized with embroidery. Hippies were the first to wear Afghan coats and headbands.

## 6. Reading

Do ex. 7, p. 38.

## 7. Summary

Do the punk or hippie styles attract you? What do you think about these styles?

I think it is (not)	nice	to wear... to have... to customize ... with... to have piercing / tattoo to walk... to put on...
	comfortable	
	cool	
	silly	
	(un)healthy	
	dangerous	
	beautiful	
I have (never) worn / had / customized ... with...		
I think I will (never) put on / wear / have / customize ... with...		

## 8. Homework

Get ready with your ideas to talk on topic "In different schools there are different fashions".

Write them down.

## WHY DO THEY UNITE?

**Цілі:** вдосконалювати лексичні навички й навички вимови, аудіювання, читання й усного мовлення; розвивати логічне мислення; виховувати правильне ставлення до моди, а також загальну культуру учнів.

Клас

Дата

## PROCEDURE

## 1. Warm-up

Is anything special in your hometown teenage fashion? What do you and your friends usually wear when you are at home and out?

- Clothes are (not) very important for...
- At school we...
- When I'm relaxing at home I wear...
- When I'm out meeting with my friends I...
- My special clothes for... include...
- Footwear can be...
- As to my friends...

## 2. Speaking

In different schools there are different fashions.

Using the ideas prepared at home discuss some trends in your school.

In my school... is / are in fashion now.

...is / are becoming more and more popular.

Besides, ...is / are trendy as well.

Almost everyone has / wears...

...are also very cool.

...is the latest thing for boys / girls.

The biggest trend in our class is to wear...

But the latest craze (мода) is...

Besides, ...is what almost everyone is wearing / having in my class.

## 3. Reading and writing

Answer the questions.

- 1) Have you ever missed the lessons?
- 2) What was the reason?

Match the words and their definitions.

1) bunk off	a) to pull a special plastic card through a machine to record information on a computer
2) truancy	b) to find or provide a way of dealing with a problem
3) swipe	c) to stay away from somewhere such as school or to leave somewhere early without permission
4) attendance	d) to arrive at a place
5) resort	e) to dismiss someone officially from a school or organization
6) turn up	f) a lack of success in achieving or doing something
7) exclude	g) to use something or do something that is bad, in order to succeed or deal with a problem
8) expel	h) the practice of deliberately staying away from school without permission
9) solve	i) to not allow someone to take part in something or not allow them to enter a place
10) failure	j) the number of times that you go to a class that is held regularly

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

Read the text and do the task below.

### WHY AREN'T YOU AT SCHOOL?

This is a question that many British schoolchildren may hear at some point in their school careers, when they are 'bunking off', or absent without permission. The government thinks that absenteeism is getting out of control in England, but what can they do to make sure children go to school? Here are some of the reasons they are worried:

One million children a year bunk off school (go absent without reason). In primary schools (5–11) the average time missed per absent pupil is over five days in the year. For secondary schools (11–16), it is 10 days.

Why is it such a problem? The evidence shows that truancy is linked to crime and failure at school. When children are out of school they might be committing crime and they certainly aren't learning.

What is the answer then? Some people think it is electronic registration: this is a chip in a card that the children have to swipe at the beginning of the school day. When the children put the card in a machine the headmaster can see immediately who is in the school and who is absent.

The best way of improving attendance is to make school, and the gaps between the lessons more interesting. Some schools which have had attendance problems in the past have started lunchtime radio stations, sport, music and breakfast club with morning TV and aerobics. Other schools have resorted to more extreme methods when pupils don't turn up. Last year 9000 children were expelled from schools in England, a big rise in figures. Many children were excluded for violence and criminal behaviour. Of course, throwing children out of school solves one problem but immediately creates many more. Some teachers want corporal punishment brought (beating children with sticks) back into the classroom (it was banned in the 1970s), but the government didn't agree.

One parent knows very well the cost of truancy, not only to her children's education, but to her own freedom too. A mother of five, Patricia Amos, was the first person in Britain to be sent to jail for failing to send her children to school. She was sent to prison for 60 days after being found guilty in Oxford. She served 28 days in a very dangerous and violent women's prison in London. Mrs. Amos said, 'the whole horrible thing worked. IT has brought me to my senses.'

Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- 1) The children bunk off because \_\_\_\_.
- 2) When you miss the lessons you may \_\_\_\_.
- 3) To make children to bunk off school authorities should \_\_\_\_.
- 4) As for me, I \_\_\_\_.

#### 4. Speaking

Do ex. 6, p. 37.

#### 5. Summary

What makes young people unite in groups or organizations?  
Discuss the reasons in groups.

#### 6. Homework

Ex. 8, p. 38.

For the next lesson, get ready with own ideas as for this problems.

LESSON 14  
**DISCUSSION CLUB**

Клас
Дата

**Цілі:** вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення, читання й аудіювання, систематизувати лексичний матеріал з теми, розвивати мовленнєву реакцію учнів, їх пізнавальні інтереси; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

PROCEDURE

1. Warm-up

Supply the suitable words.

For help: a) symphony; b) spiritual; c) ballad; d) song; e) aria; f) sonata; g) concerto; h) solo; i) jazz; j) baritone; k) bass.

- 1) A simple song or a short story in the form of a poem is called \_\_\_\_.
- 2) A song that is sung by only one person in an opera is called \_\_\_\_.
- 3) A piece of music for a large group of instruments, usually having four parts is called \_\_\_\_.
- 4) A piece of music for one or more solo instruments and orchestra is called \_\_\_\_.
- 5) A piece of music for one or two instruments, one of which is a piano is called \_\_\_\_.
- 6) A religious song sung originally by the black peoples of the US is called \_\_\_\_.
- 7) A short piece of music with words for singing is called \_\_\_\_.
- 8) A piece of music played or sung by one person is called \_\_\_\_.
- 9) A music originated by black Americans with a strong beat and some free playing by each musician in the band is called \_\_\_\_.
- 10) The male singing voice lower than tenor and higher than bass is called \_\_\_\_.
- 11) The lowest male singing voice is called \_\_\_\_.

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

2. Listening

Listen to the text and do the task.

**ABBA**

*Data:* ABBA (the name came from their initials) were the most successful pop band of the 70s. They won the Eurovision Song Contest in 1974 with *Waterloo*, then had eighteen UK top-10 hits (including eight number ones) and eight number-one albums. The secret of their success was ... (a) Bjorn and Benny's melodic, well-produced songs; (b) Agnetha and Frida's vocal harmonies and image.

ABBA stopped recording together in 1980. Since then, Agnetha and Frida have both released solo albums. As for Bjorn and Benny, they helped to write the hit stage-musical 'Chess'.

**MICHAEL JACKSON**

*Data:* First in the Jackson Five (with his brothers, Tito, Jermaine, Marlon and Jackie), then as a solo artist, Michael Jackson was a superstar from the age of eleven.

Today he really is a legend. What's more, media reports of plastic surgery, his marriage to Elvis Presley's daughter, exotic pets only seemed to increase his fame. Behind it all, though, stands one of the greatest singers, dancers, video-makers, performers, pop has ever seen.

**MADONNA**

*Data:* Real name — Madonna Louise Ciccone.



Stardom arrived for Madonna in 1983 after she had first trained as a dancer; worked in several New Wave bands; hired Michael Jackson's manager. Since then she's had hit after hit.

Also famous for her videos, frequent changes of image, broken marriage to Sean Penn, movie roles — she has millions of fans all over the world.

#### ELVIS PRESLEY

*Data:* Elvis Aaron Presley recorded his first songs in Memphis at the age of nineteen. It was the beginning of a career that made him America's number one star. Managed by Colonel Tom Parker, he became the most famous rock'n'roll singer in the world, appearing on Tv shows, in a series of films, in cabaret at Las Vegas... as well as making hit records. In later years 'the King' had problems as well as success, though.

Addicted to drugs, he died in his Memphis mansion, 'Graceland' at the age of forty-two.

#### THE BEATLES

The Fab Four came from Liverpool. They began playing together in 1959 (Ringo joined three years later) appearing in German and English clubs until a string of hits in 1962–1963 made them Britain's top new band. what followed is usually called 'Beatlemania'. John, Paul, George and Ringo became more than just pop stars — they became the voice of a new generation. They made interesting and original films, too — for example, *Help* and *A Hard Day's Night*. By 1970, a mixture of drugs, arguments and money problems brought the band's career to an end.

Choose the correct answer.

- 1) The secret of ABBA's success was in \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) their well-produced songs, vocal harmonies and image.
  - b) the place of their birth.
- 2) As a solo artist M. Jackson was a superstar from the age of \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) eighteen
  - b) eleven.
- 3) ... only seems to increase his fame.
  - a) Jackson's rather big family \_\_\_\_ .
  - b) Jackson's marriage to Elvis Presley's daughter \_\_\_\_ .
- 4) Stardom arrived to Madonna when \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) she hired Jackson's manager.
  - b) she left school.
- 5) The age of ... was the beginning of a career that made Elvis Presley America's number one star.
  - a) seventeen
  - b) nineteen
- 6) Presley died at the age of forty-two because \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) of the traffic accident.
  - b) he was addicted to drugs.
- 7) The Beatles came from \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) the north of England.
  - b) from London.
- 8) \_\_\_\_ brought the band's career to an end.
  - a) Their unfriendly relations to each other
  - b) Drugs, arguments and money problems

#### 3. Reading

Do ex. 1, p. 40.

#### 4. Speaking

Do ex. 2, p. 41.

#### 5. Summary

How do different styles of music influence people?

#### 6. Homework

Do ex. 1–5, p. 42–43.



# PLACES OF INTEREST IN GREAT BRITAIN

**Цілі:** формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; вдосконалювати навички читання і говоріння; розвивати пізнавальні інтереси учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань і позитивне ставлення до культур інших народів.

Клас

Дата

## PROCEDURE

### 1. Warm-up

- 1) What are the British Isles? where are they situated? What state are situated in the British Isles?
- 2) What is the UK? What countries in the UK made up of?
- 3) What is Great Britain? What countries is Great Britain divided into?
- 4) What languages are spoken in the UK?

### 2. Speaking

Look at the map of England. What is England like? Use the information on the map and the words from the box in the correct form.

be called southbe dividedpopulationbe knowneast  
be situated make up be washed

- 1) England is the largest of the countries that \_\_ the UK.
- 2) England \_\_ to the \_\_ of Wales and to the \_\_ of Scotland.
- 3) England \_\_ by the North Sea, \_\_, \_\_ and the Strait of Dover.
- 4) About 50 million people out the \_\_ of the UK live in England.
- 5) England \_\_ into areas. These areas \_\_ counties.
- 6) The counties around London \_\_ as the Home Counties. They are \_\_ and \_\_.



### 3. Reading

Do ex. 1, p. 44.

Find the new words in the text and practise the pronunciation of them.

Then find these sights on the map of London.

### 4. Speaking

Answer the questions in ex. 2, p. 44.

### 5. Reading and speaking

Read the Internet page about Windsor and answer the questions.

- 1) How far is Windsor from London?
- 2) What is the best time to visit it?
- 3) What tourist attractions can you find there?
- 4) Should you go there if you like shopping?

## WINDSOR

Windsor is situated 21 miles (34 km) west of Charing Cross which is in the centre of London. It is immediately south of the River Thames, which forms its boundary with Eton. Windsor and the surrounding areas contain some of the most expensive and desirable housing in the

UK. The village of Old Windsor, just over two miles to the south, predates what is now called Windsor by around 300 years.

To most visitors, the name Windsor means Windsor Castle, but the area has more to offer than the historic grandeur of the nation's most prestigious royal home. The castle was originally established by King William I of England. Windsor itself is a pretty town, though it is often clogged with tourists, especially in the summer months.

*Tip*

If you can avoid summer weekends, do so. Windsor is unpleasantly crammed with visitors at those times.

As a result of the royal residence Windsor has facilities usually found in larger towns: two railway stations, a theatre and several substantial hotels.

## EVENTS

### *Changing the Guard*

Windsor Castle

daily except Sunday, 11:00 AM, weather permitting

### *Swan Upping*

Mid-July. In an annual ceremony that dates back to the Middle Ages, representatives of the monarch and the Company of Vintners and Dyers record and mark swans along the Thames.

## ATTRACTIONS

### *Legoland*

Amusement park with rides made of Lego blocks on a huge scale. Legoland is (expensive) family fun. Ticket reservations recommended, as the large crowds make for a long wait at the entry.

*Tip*

Since the opening of Legoland near Windsor, accommodation in the town can be very hard to come by. If you're planning a visit, do yourself a favour and book well ahead.

### *The Guildhall*

High Street

Built by Sir Christopher Wren in 1687, Windsor's Guildhall is a typically marvellous example of classic architecture from the builder of St. Paul's Cathedral.

### *Burford House*

Church Street

The main claim to fame of Burford House is that it was used by Charles II to house his favourite mistress Nell Gwyn.

The Royal Windsor Wheel is a more recent addition to the town's tourist attractions, and provides an overhead view of the surrounding area, including the castle, Eton and the Thames Valley. Across the river from Windsor is Eton, home to the most prestigious public school in Britain.

Windsor is particularly well served when it comes to shops. As a tourist town there is a wide selection of gift shops around the castle, together with stylish shops and restaurants in Windsor Royal Station. The main shopping street, Peascod Street, includes as an independent department store, Daniel, noted for its large toy department, as well as national chains such as Marks & Spencer and Boots.

## 6. Summary

Which places in Great Britain would you like to visit and why?

## 7. Homework

Ex. 3, 4, p. 45.

**LONDON AT A GLANCE**

**Цілі:** вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення, читання й аудіювання, систематизувати лексичний матеріал з теми, розвивати мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати доброзичливе ставлення до співрозмовника, інтерес до іноземної мови та подорожування.

**PROCEDURE****1. Warm-up**

What places of interest in London do you know?

When I think of London,	I imagine...
	I picture...
	...come(s) into my mind

**2. Listening**

Listen to the text and do the task.

**MADAME TUSSAUD'S**

Madame Tussaud's is the world's most famous wax museum. Here you can see historical characters, modern stars of stage, screen and pop music and even criminals. This museum was considered unsuitable for children for a long time, but nowadays with all the horror films on TV children can hardly be scared by Jack the Ripper. Over 2 million visitors come to the museum every year. The story of its development is very interesting.

Marie Grosholts lived in Paris with her mother who worked as housekeeper for Dr Curtius. He was a skilled modeler and in 1770 he opened a wax museum in Paris. Marie became his assistant and soon learned how to make wax figures. She began to model famous figures of the time — among them the French philosopher Voltaire and the American statesman Benjamin Franklin. At one time during the French Revolution Marie and her mother were imprisoned in the Bastille and released only on condition that Marie modelled death masks of the Revolution's victims. Marie made the death masks of the French King Louis the Sixteenth and Queen Marie Antoinette. Their wax heads are still on display together with the real guillotine blade used for their execution.

In 1974 Dr Curtius died and Marie inherited his business. The next year she married a French engineer Francois Tussaud and in 1802 left to tour the exhibition around the British Isles. She never saw France or her husband again.

After 33 years of touring, in 1835 Madame Tussaud placed her exhibition in London in Baker Street, where she died in 1850. Madame Tussaud's has become one of the major London attractions.

Choose the right answers.

- 1) Why was the wax museum considered unsuitable for children?
  - a) Because you can see criminals there.
  - b) Because you can see modern stars of stage there.
  - c) Because you can see historical characters there.
- 2) What was Marie's mother?
  - a) a doctor
  - b) a nurse
  - c) a housekeeper
- 3) What was Dr Curtius?
  - a) a modeller
  - b) a tailor
  - c) a doctor
- 4) Who opened a wax museum in Paris?
  - a) Marie
  - b) Marie's mother
  - c) Dr Curtius
- 5) Where were Marie and her mother imprisoned?
  - a) In the Tower
  - b) In the Bastille
  - c) In the Kresty

- 6) On what condition were Marie and her mother released?
- To model life-size figures of famous people
  - To model death masks of revolutionaries
  - To model death masks of the Revolution's victims
- 7) Why did Marie leave France in 1802?
- She wanted to live abroad.
  - Her husband wanted to live abroad.
  - She wanted to tour the exhibition around the British Isles.
- 8) How many years did Marie tour around the British Isles?
- Thirty-three years
  - Thirty years
  - Fifty years

### 3. Reading and speaking

Read the information from the Internet about accommodation for tourists in Windsor and say where you would like to stay and why.

<p><b>Sir Christopher Wren's House Hotel</b>  Thames Street, Windsor, Berkshire, England, SL4 1PX  Enviously located the Sir Christopher Wren's House Hotel boasts spectacular views across the River Thames and Windsor Castle. Set in the heart of Windsor just five minutes from Windsor Castle the Sir Christopher Wren's House Hotel offers a range of traditional and contemporary rooms.  Accommodation Rating: ★★★★★  Stay at this Hotel from: £70.00</p>
<p><b>Monkey Island Hotel</b>  Old Mill Lane, Windsor, Berkshire, England, SL6 2EE  Dating from 1840, this unique hotel rests on its own private island in the middle of the River Thames. Accessible only by footbridge or boat, Monkey Island Hotel is surrounded by beautiful gardens, where you can watch the play of river activity.  Accommodation Rating: ★★★★★  Stay at this Hotel from: £89.00</p>
<p><b>Boathouse 19</b>  Rafts, Windsor, Berkshire, England, SL4 6BW  Luxurious Riverside Accommodation — Self Catering or with Boutique Hotel Style service and a Private Launch in Eton, Windsor. Discover a beautiful and unusual place to stay, a unique and elegantly quirky home that most would only ever dream of. Commanding the best views of Windsor Castle, The Royal Wheel.  Accommodation Rating: ★★★★★  Stay at this Hotel from: £500.00</p>
<p><b>Magna Carta</b>  Thames Side, Windsor, Berkshire, England, SL4 1QN  Windsor's most unique accommodation!! Magna Carta is the finest of the Thames' floating hotels and offers 4 beautiful en-suite cabins with under-floor heating. The Captain will even cook your breakfast!  Accommodation Rating: ★★★★★  Stay at this Hotel from: £120.00</p>
<p><b>The Trooper</b>  97 St. Leonards Road, Windsor, Berkshire, England, SL43BZ  The Trooper is ideally situated in the historic town of Windsor, close to all amenities and only ten minutes drive to Legoland. We have ten en-suite bedrooms all with televisions, tea and coffee making facilities and fridge. Good home cooked food is available lunchtimes and evenings.  Accommodation Rating: ★★★  Stay at this Hotel from: £55.00</p>

### 4. Summary

What do you imagine when you think of your country or area?

### 5. Homework

Ex. 5, p. 45.

## UNIT 2. WHAT IS ON?

### LESSON 17

#### MASS MEDIA

Клас

Дата

**Цілі:** формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; формувати навички вживання Defining and Non-defining Relative Clauses; розвивати мовну здогадку й мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

#### PROCEDURE

##### 1. Warm-up

Mass media is very important nowadays, you know. These are lists of papers with the other definitions. Match.

1) a newspaper	a) is a large, thin book with a paper cover, often printed on shiny paper, which contains stories, articles, photographs, and sometimes also news
2) Sunday paper	b) is all the organizations that are involved in providing information to the public, especially newspapers, television, and radio
3) Local paper	c) is a serious magazine on particular subject, containing articles by university teachers, scientists, doctors, etc.
4) Magazine	d) lists of films, plays, and other events, with details of the times, dates, and places where they will happen
5) Journal	e) is a set of large folded sheets of paper containing news articles, pictures, which is printed and sold every day or every week
6) The press	f) is a newspaper that gives news mainly about the town or area where it is printed
7) The media	g) newspapers that are read by a lot of people and generally contain articles that are entertaining rather than serious, for example, stories about people on television and sport
8) Tabloid	h) is a magazine, especially for children, that consists of funny or exciting stories which are told using a series of pictures
9) The popular press	i) a paper that is sold every Sunday, and is usually bigger than papers sold on other days
10) Comic	j) is a newspaper and the people who write for them.
11) Listings	k) is a newspaper that doesn't contain much serious news, but has stories about famous people, sport, etc.

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

##### 2. Listening

Listen to a piece of information about British broadcasting and answer the following questions.

- 1) How many national radio stations are there in Great Britain?
- 2) What types of programmes do they specialize in?
- 3) What programmes do people prefer to listen to in the morning?
- 4) What stations do young people prefer nowadays?

The BBC broadcasts on five national and 32 local radio stations. Each of the BBC radio stations specialises in a particular type of programme: Radio 1 specialises in rock music; Radio 2 in popular music and light entertainment; Radio 3 in classical music; Radio 4 in current affairs and drama; Radio 5 in current affairs and sport.

Most people listen to the radio in the morning. They like background music while getting ready to go to school or driving to work. Radio 1 is still the most popular radio station with an average of 11.2 million listeners, but is now not as popular because of competition from 150 new commercial radio stations. Very few young people listen to any of the BBC radio stations: the top three stations for 15- and 18-year-olds are all commercial.

3. Speaking

Which do you prefer, radio or TV? Why?

4. Reading and speaking

Read the dialogue in ex. 1, p. 46 and answer the questions.

► **Practise the new vocabulary**

Find the new words and sentences with them in the text and translate them.

5. Grammar practice

Explain the rule as for *Defining and Non-defining Relative Clauses* on p. 47–48 and read the examples.

6. Writing

Do ex. 2, p. 47.

7. Summary

- 1) How many channels are there in your city?
- 2) Are there state channels?
- 3) And what about the others?
- 4) What channels do you prefer: state or commercial?

8. Homework

Write a short paragraph about TV channels or radio stations in your country (city).



**A VARIETY OF PROGRAMMES**

**Цілі:** вдосконалювати навички вимови, усного мовлення, читання й письма; розвивати мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

## PROCEDURE

1. Warm-up  
Do ex. 3, p. 48.

2. Reading  
Match.

1) Chat show	a) is a film, especially a story for children that is made by photographing a series of drawings, so that they seem to move
2) Quiz show	b) is a programme in which is broadcast early in the morning, which includes news and tells you what time it is; there are also usually songs and jokes and conversations with famous people
3) Game show	c) is a television story about a group of people and their lives, which is broadcast regularly for many years
4) Cartoon	d) is a programme in which famous people talk about themselves and answer questions about their lives, opinions etc.
5) Sitcom	e) is a programme that gives you facts and information about a serious subject, such as history, science or social programme
6) Breakfast show	f) is a television programme about wild animals and plants
7) Soap opera	g) is a programme in which people or teams complete against each other by answering questions
8) The news	h) is an amusing programme in which there is a different story each week about the same group of people
9) Wildlife programme	i) is a programme in which people play games and answer questions in order to win prizes
10) Documentary	j) is a programme that is broadcast several times each day, which tells you about all the important events that are happening in the world

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

3. Reading and speaking

Read what British and American teens say about reality shows and express your own attitude to reality TV. Would you like to be a participant of such shows? Are there any similar shows in your country?

FOR:	AGAINST:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I love watching reality shows. They're so much fun and a great way to pass the time. I don't know how I'd live without them! (Sarah, 14, UK)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I am against reality shows. They are a complete waste of time. Who cares about a celeb eating a bug? I have my own life to worry about. (Tony, 16, UK)</li> </ul>

FOR:	AGAINST:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reality TV helps people turn into celebrities. A good example is Will Young. He has had three number ones and has broken the record for the fastest selling single in a week. Reality TV gives us a chance to full fill our dreams. <i>(Jim, 18, UK)</i></li> <li>I love reality shows! They are really fun to watch. People complain about them, but who hasn't been addicted to Big Brother or Fame Academy? Reality TV shows are the heart and soul of British television. <i>(Becky, 18, UK)</i></li> <li>I absolutely love reality TV. My fave show is I'm a Celebrity — Get me Out of Here. It shows how celebs cope in not-so-glamorous situations. It's also good to know all the gossip of the stars. <i>(Sue, 15, UK)</i></li> <li>I'm a rocker so I'm a big fan of music reality shows. They teach you a lot about that business — vocal training, effective style, etc. Also, the winner will be in a band — and that's great! <i>(Joe, 19, USA)</i></li> <li>I think reality TV shows are great. There's nothing wrong with them, it's just a bit of fun. <i>(Brenda, 18, USA)</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I don't like reality TV shows. People who win shows like X Factor and Pop Idol become famous for a little while and then disappear. They aren't real celebrities. I also hate when celebs make idiots of themselves. <i>(Elisabeth, 14, UK)</i></li> <li>I'm so sick of reality shows! They are getting so stupid here in America! All of them are exactly the same. TV channels show the same things over and over — just with different titles. I'd much rather watch a good movie. <i>(Al, 19, USA)</i></li> <li>I think reality shows like I'm a Celebrity — Get me Out of Here and Big Brother are trash. The only reason they have them on is because they have nothing else to show. <i>(Marge, 15, USA)</i></li> <li>I think TV in general is boring. There are too many game shows, soaps and reality shows! I think that TV experts are running out of ideas. It's about time they thought something new. <i>(Steve, 19, USA)</i></li> <li>I hate reality TV shows. They're so boring! There's nothing new and exciting about them. <i>(Ruth, 17, USA)</i></li> </ul>

#### 4. Writing

Fill in the chart.

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Watching TV		
Going to the cinema		

#### 5. Speaking

Do ex. 4, p. 48.

#### 6. Speaking and writing

Do ex. 5, p. 49 and make some notes for your homework.

#### 7. Summary

Do ex. 6, p. 49.

#### 8. Homework

Write a short report using your notes on ex. 5, p. 49.



**SOMETHING THAT ENTERTAINS US**

**Цілі:** формувати навички вживання Defining and Non-defining Relative Clauses; формувати навички вимови; вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення, читання й письма; розвивати культуру спілкування й мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

Клас

Дата

**PROCEDURE****1. Warm-up**

Compare your TV watching habits with your classmates' using your notes from ex. 5, p. 49.

**2. Listening**

Listen to the text and choose the correct answers for the statements.

**THE STORY SO FAR...**

The idea of a machine able to broadcast both sound and vision goes back to 1875. But it wasn't until 1926 that a Scottish engineer turned the idea into a practical reality. Now, his invention dominates the modern media. This is its story.

John Logie Baird produced the first television pictures just eight years after the First World War. They were in black and white and were not very clear, but he had proved that the principle worked. He didn't use metal or plastic for his invention. The first TV was made out of a cardboard box and a biscuit tin. Early sets made in the years after Baird's breakthrough (a sudden and very important discovery) cost as much as a small car and not many were sold. Soon, though, his original system was improved and in 1936 Britain's first regular TV programme went on the air (was broadcast). The first TV channel was BBC1. But Great Britain wasn't the only country producing programmes. Other European nations, including Germany, were also involved in the early days of television.

As, of course, was America — and it's there that the real TV revolution began after World War Two.

US television boomed in the late 40s. Commercial stations began to open in almost every city. One of the American networks — CBS even developed a colour service as early as 1951. Two years later, TV took another important step when it covered its first major international event — the coronation of Britain Queen Elizabeth II. It was the first time that a worldwide audience of millions had seen history take place in their own homes.

By the end of the decade, TV Culture was rapidly becoming a fact of life on both sides of the Atlantic. Even so, it was still a very young medium — lots of people didn't have sets — and many experts thought it wouldn't last.

That all changed in the 60s and 70s, though, as television started to satisfy the public's desire, not just for entertainment, but also for rapid, accurate information. As more and sets were sold, the importance of TV news quickly grew.

- 1) John Logie Baird produced the first television \_\_ pictures after the First World War.
  - a) Coloured
  - b) Black and white
- 2) John Logie Baird used \_\_ for his first TV.
  - a) metal and plastic
  - b) cardboard
- 3) Early sets cost \_\_ and \_\_ were sold.
  - a) As much as a big car; very many;
  - b) As much as a small car; not many;
- 4) The real TV revolution began in America after \_\_ .
  - a) The First World War.
  - b) The Second World War.
- 5) Another important step was taken by TV when it covered \_\_ .
  - a) The coronation of Britain Queen Elizabeth II.
  - b) The coronation of British Prince Charles.
- 6) In the 60s and 70s the television started to satisfy the public's desire for \_\_ .
  - a) Entertainment.
  - b) Rapid, accurate information.

3. Grammar practice

Study the rule (p. 50) and do ex. 2, p. 50.

4. Writing

Study the rule (p. 51) and do ex. 3, p. 51.

Do ex. 4, p. 51.

5. Reading

Do ex. 5, 6, 7, p. 51–52.

7. Summary

- 1) Who invented the TV? What was the first TV like?
- 2) What was the first TV channel? When did it start to broadcast?
- 3) How has television been advanced since the time it first appeared?

8. Homework

Ex. 8, p. 52.

## RADIO AND TELEVISION IN OUR LIFE

**Цілі:** формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; удосконалювати навички читання й усного мовлення з опорою на лексико-граматичні структури; розвивати культуру спілкування й мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

## PROCEDURE

1. Warm-up  
Do ex. 1 (a), p. 53.
2. Speaking  
Complete the sentences. (checking the homework).
3. Reading  
Do ex. 1(b), p. 53.
  - **Practise the new vocabulary**  
Find the following words and expressions in the text and give their Ukrainian equivalents:  
Are widely used, means of spreading, keep somebody informed, enrich, entertain, influence, broadcast, attract, in order to, commercials, satellite television.  
Find the sentences with the new words and translate them.
4. Writing  
Find the words which are connected with TV and write them down in your vocabularies.
5. Reading  
Do ex. 2, p. 54.
6. Speaking  
Do ex. 3, p. 54.
7. Reading  
Do ex. 4(a), p. 54.
8. Speaking  
Make up your own dialogues using the model below and changing the underlined words.
  - A. By the way, did you see "Chicago" on television the other night?
  - B. The musical, you mean? My sister did. Personally, I'm not very keen on musicals, but she is, so I didn't like to suggest switching to another channel.
  - A. What kind of programmes do you like best then?
  - B. Oh, I like actions and thrillers. And I never miss the sporting events.
  - A. Oh, no! I hate watching sports programmes. I think they are not as exciting as different shows.
  - B. Shows? Just not shows! They make you stupid!
  - A. Don't be so nervous. Tastes differ.
9. Listening
  - **Do the Film quiz**
  - 1) What do these actors have in common? Michael Keaton, Val Kilmer, Adam West, George Clooney
    - a) They all like Spain a lot
    - b) All of them are actors and actresses

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- c) They are in love with Jennifer Lypez (in their films)
  - d) All of them have played Batman
  - e) They don't like films but get a lot of money with them
- 2) Which country is Jean Claude Van Damme from?
- a) Belgium
  - b) France
  - c) Italy
  - d) Netherlands
  - e) Switzerland
- 3) Which recent famous film was set in the English city of Sheffield?
- a) Four Weddings and a Funeral
  - b) In the Name of the Father
  - c) Notting Hill
  - d) The Full Monty
  - e) Out of Sight
- 4) Which film company has a mountain as its logo?
- a) Universal
  - b) Paramount
  - c) MGM
  - e) United Artists
  - d) 20th Century Fox
- 5) Which actor became famous after starring in Four Weddings and a Funeral?
- a) Wesley Snipes
  - b) Morgan Freeman
  - c) Hugh Grant
  - d) Sean Connery
  - e) Tom Cruise
- 6) Which of these films did Sylvester Stallone not appear in?
- a) Predator
  - b) Cliffhanger
  - c) Rocky
  - d) First Blood
  - e) Demolition Man
- 7) Who said — "I'll be back"?
- a) Schwarzenegger
  - b) Stallone
  - c) Van Damme
  - d) Antonio Banderas
  - e) Chuck Norris
- 8) Which monster did the makers of Independence Day resurrect?
- a) Godzilla
  - b) Pokemon
  - c) The Lost World (Jurassic Park 2)
  - d) Jurassic Park
  - e) Will Smith

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

#### 10. Summary

Do ex. 4 (b, c), p. 55.

#### 11. Homework

Ex. 5, p. 55.

**TELEVISION PREFERENCES**

**Цілі:** вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення й читання; формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; виховувати доброзичливе ставлення до співрозмовника; виховувати правильне ставлення до телебачення; розвивати культуру спілкування й мовленнєву реакцію учнів.

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**PROCEDURE**

## 1. Warm-up

- 1) Do young people spend too much time watching television these days? Why / why not?
- 2) How is it important for young people to be well-informed about local news (national news, international news)?
- 3) Would you agree that television is the best way of getting information about each type of news?

## 2. Speaking

Write a list of programmes you like best. Then swap the lists with your partner and make up dialogues using the following questions.

- 1) What is... (programme) about?
- 2) What channel usually shows it?
- 3) What time is it usually on?
- 4) Who is the host?

Add your own questions if you wish.

## 3. Reading

Do ex. 1, p. 56.

► **Practise the new vocabulary**

Write out the expressions with the new words from the text and translate them.

## 4. Writing

Do ex. 2, p. 57.

## 5. Speaking

Do ex. 3, p. 58.

## 6. Writing and speaking

Do ex. 4 (a), p. 58.

► **Work in pairs**

Practise these short dialogues with your partner.

- 1) — I prefer... to... And what about you?  
— I like... most of all.
- 2) — Do you like watching...?  
— Yes, but I prefer... on the whole. / Not very much. I prefer... on the whole.
- 3) — Which programmes do you like best?  
— I enjoy watching... but... is my favourite.
- 4) — I take no interest in the watching of... And you?  
— Well, I'd rather watch... It's more interesting (exciting, useful...).



**IS WATCHING TELEVISION SO BAD?**

**Цілі:** формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; удосконалювати навички читання, аудіювання й усного монологічного мовлення; розвивати пізнавальні інтереси учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань щодо ставлення до телебачення.

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## PROCEDURE

## 1. Warm-up

Do ex. 1, p. 60.

## 2. Speaking

Do ex. 2 (a), p. 60.

## 3. Listening

Do ex. 2 (b), p. 60.

## 4. Writing

► **Practise the new vocabulary**

Fill in the gaps with the new words.

- 1) Surveys conducted in other countries reported similar \_\_\_\_.
- 2) Two \_\_\_\_ views emerged in the discussion.
- 3) Nowadays there are quite enough treatment centers for \_\_\_\_.
- 4) \_\_\_\_ the car is old it still runs well.
- 5) He's an \_\_\_\_ in electronic music.
- 6) Thousands of tourists came to \_\_\_\_ the gardens every year.
- 7) The company \_\_\_\_ a survey to find out local reaction to the leisure centre.

## 5. Reading

Read the short paragraph at the top of p. 61 and answer the questions:

- 1) Who is called a 'couch potato'?
- 2) Are you a "couch potato"?

Read some teenagers' opinions as for television and complete the chart with the names.

Name	Opinion
	is not fond of watching TV. It is considered to be harmful
	is crazy about television
	thinks that TV is useful

Answer the questions (p. 62).

## 6. Writing

What are advantages and disadvantages of TV? Fill in the chart.

Advantages	Disadvantages



7. Listening and speaking

Listen to someone's opinion from the Internet.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Watching television is bad for children. Use specific details and examples to support your answer and complete the chart above with them if you need.

Some parents believe that watching television is bad for their children. So, they try to restrict their children from watching TV. However, other parents think that there is nothing bad in watching TV. Personally, I think that watching TV brings children only benefits unless they spend in front of TV set less than a couple of hours daily. For the following reasons, which I will mention below, I believe that television plays an essential role in child's development.

First of all, television helps a child to extent his or her range of interests. Children can find out many new things and make many exiting discoveries for themselves. In addition to these practical benefits television improves children's vocabulary, their memory and gives them the opportunity to gain more knowledge. I think it is very essential for a child. Of course, someone can say that there are plenty of different recourses of information such as books and teachers. But, I think, in our modern world children must learn faster and use all contemporary technology in order to succeed.

Secondly, watching cognitive programmes helps children to learn more about wild life, our environment and about the importance of preserving our forest and wild animals that live there. Scientists say that a child should not watch TV more than 40 minutes successively. For example, my mother always made us have a break after watching TV more than half an hour and let our eyes rest for several minutes before turning on the TV again. I think it is the best solution.

To sum up, I believe that television gives children and all people the opportunity to learn what can not be learn from books. Television and movies in particular allow people to feel the reality and see what they will most likely not be able to see in their lives. Personally, when I was a child I liked to watch cognitive programs about wild animals. Unfortunately, my family had only one TV, but these programs were the only ones we all wanted to watch. So, we gathered in our living room and watched them in complete silence and I always remember those moments with a smile on my face.

8. Summary

Agree or disagree with the following statements and give your opinion about TV, its advantages and disadvantages.

- 1) Television kills conversation. Does it?
- 2) TV makes people think and talk more. Is that true?
- 3) Comedies can have more influence on viewers. Can it?
- 4) TV is terribly bad for people's eyes.
- 5) People get addicted to certain television series.
- 6) Children don't get enough fresh air.
- 7) There is a lot of rubbish on TV. What do you think is "rubbish" on TV?
- 8) Do you learn from TV?

9. Homework

Do ex. 4. p. 62.



## IT'S TIME FOR READING

**Цілі:** формувати лексичні навички й навички вимови; вдосконалювати навички читання й усного мовлення; розвивати логічне мислення; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань щодо професій, пов'язаних з телебаченням.

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## PROCEDURE

## 1. Warm-up

Let's play a little. You have 2 sheets of paper with the parts of the sentences.

Match the two parts of sentences.

Television brings events...	like the Olympic Games into millions of home
The funeral was...	broadcast to the whole nation
See today's paper for...	a list of TV programmes in your area
The final episode will...	be shown on Channel 4 tonight
What genres seem...	to dominate prime-time viewing?
Most of the educational programmes...	are really good and informative
We tend to view more and...	listen less, as time goes on
We have an opportunity...	to take part in lots of talk shows or quiz games on TV
Television makes people argue and...	discuss things, think and talk more
Television may be the cause of...	many disputes and conflicts in the family

## 2. Speaking

Presentation of pupils' reports on television viewing habits (homework).

## 3. Reading

Do ex. 1, p. 63.

Read and translate the text.

## 4. Reading

Do ex. 2, p. 63.

Ask pupils to read the text for gist and answer the question:

- What is the story about?

Ask pupils to read the story again and give English equivalents to the following Ukrainian words and expressions:

Всесвітній хіт, конкурсант, прийняти рішення, боротьба, частина привабливості, режисер, бути відповідальним, образ, сцена, ведучий, бути в ефірі, представник, дотримуватись інструкцій і наказів режисера, ведучий шоу в студії, гримуватись, телевізійний суфлер, бачення, технік, натовп, залежати, диктор, особистість, добре триматися, впевненість, природний дар, більшість, вільно.

5. Writing

Fill in the chart.

Jobs connected with television	
Equipment in a studio	

Then make up sentences with relative clauses.

*For example:* The talk show host is a person who...

The studio is a place where...

The microphone is a piece of equipment that you speak into...

6. Speaking

Do ex. 3, p. 65.

7. Listening

► Do the quiz about *The Simpsons*.

- 1) The Simpsons is the longest cartoon series in American history. The show is watched by \_\_\_ million people around the world.  
a) 60                                      b) 40                                      c) 70  
d) 50                                      e) 45
- 2) Matt Groening created the show in 1987. Before creating the Simpsons he wrote about \_\_\_ in magazines.  
a) Cars                                      b) Music                                      c) Family life  
d) Economy                                      e) Sports
- 3) Each episode of The Simpsons takes six \_\_\_ to prepare and costs J250,000.  
a) Days                                      b) Years                                      c) Months  
d) Semesters                                      e) Weeks
- 4) Each second of animation consists of 24 drawings. Each episode lasts 24 minutes so each episode contains approximately \_\_\_ pictures.  
a) 24,000                                      b) 200,000                                      c) 2,400  
d) 200                                      e) 220,000
- 5) The voices are recorded before any pictures are drawn. Bart's voice is provided by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) A 14-year-old boy  
b) An old man  
c) A 50-year-old man  
d) A 20-year-old man  
e) A 40-year-old woman
- 6) When The Simpsons first became a hit, pictures of Bart were banned from many schools in the US because authorities thought that \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) It was illegal  
b) It was a cartoon  
c) He was ugly and dirty  
d) He was politically correct  
e) He was a bad model for students

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

8. Summary

Do ex. 4, p. 66.

9. Homework

Ex. 6, p. 66.

**ISN'T TV A CHEWING GUM FOR THE EYES?**

**Цілі:** вдосконалювати лексичні навички й навички вимови, читання й усного мовлення; розвивати логічне мислення; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань щодо розвитку телебачення.

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## PROCEDURE

## 1. Warm-up

- 1) What programmes gather larger audience?
- 2) Are all TV programmes worth viewing?
- 3) What channels and programmes do you generally single out?

## 2. Speaking

Students talk about their favourite programmes (homework).

## 3. Reading

Do ex. 1, p. 67.

## 4. Listening and speaking

Listen to someone's opinion from the Internet.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Television has destroyed communication among friends and family. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion using the following linking words: *In my opinion, In fact, I really think, I totally disagree with..., That's not true, You are right, On the whole.*

The invention of television is undoubtedly one of humankind's greatest inventions. It is a way of communication among people of one country and different countries and nations. People watch TV to find out about the latest news, weather, sports, etc. It is a great way to learn new and extend one's range of interests. Scientists say that children spend the same amount of hours in front of TV as they do in school. I think that this can be said about many grown people too. Also, television is a great means of eliminating stress and tension. One can relax and leave one's troubles behind lying on one's favorite sofa and watching a comedy. However, some people believe that television has destroyed communication among friends and family. Personally, I do not agree with this statement. A couple centuries ago people spent their time gambling, reading, gossiping or playing chess. I do not think that television is a cause of destroyed communication among family members and friends. First of all, if members of a family have common interests and they want to make each other happy they will always find many ways to spend their time together and be close. Otherwise, if people avoid each other and they do not have anything to share with each other they will find television a great way to escape from this miserable existence. I believe that many people chose family and their friends over some soap operas or a movie. Secondly, I think that television can be a great resource of subjects to discuss. Many people watch different educational programs to find out more about their environment, nature, wild life animals, economic situations, etc. So, when they gather with their friends they discuss important issues and argue with each other in

looking for the truth. My husband and I often watch the news channel to keep abreast of the latest news. After that we always discuss some issues we concerned about. Also, we like to watch a TV show “the funniest animals”. We like this program because it makes us laugh. I can not imagine how these programs can prevent our communication and be harmful to our relations. To summarize, I would like to add that if people want to communicate with each other they will find a way to do it. Otherwise, if television were not existent, people would find other escapes and reasons not to be with each other such as drugs, gambling, etc.

5. Reading

Do ex. 2, p. 67.

6. Reading and speaking

Do ex. 3, p. 68.

7. Speaking

Do ex. 4, p. 68.

8. Summary

Is TV a means of reflection or shaping public opinion?

9. Homework

Ex. 1, 2, p. 73.

**Additional material**

Let's sing a song.

**I WATCH TOO MUCH TV**

by Alev Lenz

I think I watch too much TV  
I think they sometimes lie to me  
I think they're also trying to scare me  
I can't sleep through the night  
Although you're by my side  
Life is dangerous on TV  
Spinning stories in my mind  
Of what there could be.  
The Oscar goes to tragedy  
I can't sleep through the night  
Don't want you by my side  
Love is different on TV  
Spinning stories in my mind  
Of what there should be  
The Oscar goes to tragedy  
Tell me, tell me, is life dangerous?  
I think I watch too much TV  
Maybe I'll go and read a book

(*lyricsmania.com*)

**DO YOU CARE WHAT TO WATCH ON TV?**

**Цілі:** вдосконалювати лексичні навички й навички вимови, аудіювання, читання й усного мовлення; розвивати логічне мислення; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань щодо розвитку телебачення, а також загальну культуру учнів.

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**PROCEDURE****1. Warm-up**

Match the words on the left with their definitions or synonyms on the right.

1) dancing and singing show	a) ordinary
2) TV, radio, press	b) channel
3) fond of being with other people	c) documentary
4) to direct all your thoughts towards something	d) mass media
5) broadcast that presents facts	e) schedule
6) to become calmer and less worried	f) sociable
7) time-table, plan	g) concentrate
8) average, common, normal	h) relax
9) a particular TV station	i) variety show

**2. Speaking**

- 1) Do you know the news?
- 2) What interesting (unusual, extraordinary) things happened during last two days?
- 3) What impressed you most of all?
- 4) How fast can you find out the news?

**3. Reading**

News editors decide what to broadcast on television and what to print in newspaper. What factor do you think influence their decisions? Do we become used to bad news? Would it be better if more good news was reported?

News editors decide what to broadcast on television and what to print in newspapers. There are two factors that influence their decisions. The first is the kind of customers they tend on. Because each kind of readers and watchers has its own features. For example, if your customers are almost teenagers, you have to concentrate on something attracting them such as stories, photographs about singer stars, film stars, funny tales, and young fashion. It will be very silly if you try to provide teenagers with economic, politic news. On the contrary, businessmen and politicians may never read news about James Blunt or Keira Knightley. Therefore, what influence news editors' decisions the most is the taste of their customers.

The second is the hot, the attraction of news. Who will reads or watch your news if it was one year, one month ago even last week? The answer is nobody absolutely. In the energetic and competitive world nowadays, people always ask for really new news. So that to satisfy customers, there is a pressure on all editors to find continually what has

already happened not only yesterday but even an hour ago. Or else, they will lose their customers. None of editors wants that bad future.

On television or in newspaper, we seem to become used to bad news. It is a little of difficult for us to meet a piece of good news. We can't deny that bad things occur on the earth day by day. However, news editors try to gain more and more customer, which means more and more money, by bad news. Because bad news makes us curious. We want to know why it is bad, what it is about, whether it influences us or not. As a result, we will buy newspapers or watch television to find out. And the happiest people are, of course, news editors.

I think it would be better if more good news was reported. Bad news makes us worry and sad. Where as good news makes us happy. How much bad news is, there should be the same amount of good news. So, we can give something bad a lot of thought while still be joyful with good news. Any inequalities between good news and bad news should be avoided. That is the best solution.

Now, we can't live without news. Thereby, the role of news editors is very important. We should support them. And what they have to do is try their best to provide us useful news, both good and bad.

4. Speaking  
Do ex. 5, p. 68.
5. Summary  
Do ex. 7, p. 69.
6. Homework  
Ex. 8, p. 69.

LESSON 26

**DISCUSSION CLUB**

**Цілі:** вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення, читання й аудіювання, систематизувати лексичний матеріал з теми, розвивати мовленнєву реакцію учнів, їх пізнавальні інтереси; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

PROCEDURE

1. Warm-up  
Express your opinion about television in our life (at the top of p. 70).
2. Speaking  
Students present their own television programmes (homework).
3. Listening  
Listen to the text and do the task.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Since the 1970s 98 per cent of British households have had television sets able to receive four channels, two put out by the BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation), two by commercial companies. Commercial satellite and cable TV began to grow significantly in 1989–90, and by 1991 the two main companies operating in Britain had joined together as British Sky Broadcasting. By 1991 about one household in ten had the equipment to receive this material.

Every household with TV must by law pay for a licence, which costs about the same for a year as a popular newspaper every day. A few people, including those with non- colour TV, pay less.

Unlike the press, mass broadcasting has been subject to some state control from its early days. One agreed purpose has been to ensure (гарантувати) that news, comment and discussion should be balanced and impartial, free of influence by government or advertisers. From 1926 first radio, then TV as well, were entrusted (ввірять) to the BBC. The BBC's monopoly was ended in 1954.

In 1990 Parliament passed a long and complex new Broadcasting Act which made big changes in the arrangements for commercial TV and radio. The old Independent Television Commission was set up in 1991. The new law did not change the status of the BBC, but it did have the purpose of increasing competition, both among broadcasters and among producers. It envisages (передбачувати) that a new commercial TV channel, TV5, would start in the early 1990s.

Television is probably the most important single factor in the continuous contest for the public's favour between the political parties. Parties and candidates cannot buy advertising time. At intervals each channel provides time for each of the three main political parties for party — political broadcasts, always on an equal basis.

BBC TV Europe broadcasts some of its own programmes by satellite, and from 1991 BBC TV International began to sell and distribute its World Service TV news in English and some other languages.

Choose the correct answer.

- 1) By 1991 the two main companies operating in Britain had joined together as British \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) Earth Broadcasting
  - b) Sky broadcasting

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- 2) One agreed purpose has been to ensure that news, comment \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) should be balanced, impartial.
  - b) should not be free of influence from government.
- 3) The new law \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) changed the status of BBC.
  - b) had the purpose of increasing competition among broadcasters and producers.
- 4) Parties and candidates \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) can buy advertising time.
  - b) cannot buy advertising time.
- 5) During an election campaign a great deal of time is provided for the parties' election broadcasts \_\_\_\_ .
  - a) always on an equal basis.
  - b) not always on an equal basis.

#### 4. Speaking

Do ex. 1, p. 70.

#### 5. Reading and speaking

Do ex. 2, p. 70.

#### 6. Summary

##### ► Work in pairs

#### TELEVISION DISCUSSION

*Student A's questions (Do not show these to student B)*

- 1) What images spring to mind when you hear the word 'television'?
- 2) What are the good things and bad things about television?
- 3) What would life be like without television?
- 4) How much television do you watch every day?
- 5) Are you happy with the programmes on TV?
- 6) Does television kill conversation in your family?
- 7) Does violence on television make young people more violent?
- 8) How will television change over the next few decades?
- 9) Someone said: "If it weren't for the fact that the TV set and the refrigerator are so far apart, some of us wouldn't get any exercise at all". Do you think this is true
- 10) Someone once said: "I wish there were a knob on the TV to turn up the intelligence". Do you think so too?

*Student B's questions (Do not show these to student A)*

- 1) What are your earliest memories of television?
- 2) Is television important?
- 3) How would society be different if TV had never been invented?
- 4) What could you do for three hours without watching television?
- 5) What is there too much of on television?
- 6) How long can you sit watching TV?
- 7) What do you think of television shows from other countries?
- 8) Would you like a television in every room of your house?
- 9) Frank Lloyd Wright said: "Television is chewing gum for the eyes". What did he mean. Do you think so too?
- 10) Donna Gephart said: "Today, watching television often means fighting, violence and foul language — and that's just deciding who gets to hold the remote control". Do you think so too?

#### 7. Homework

Ex. 3, 4, 5, p. 73–75.



## PLACES OF INTEREST IN GREAT BRITAIN

**Цілі:** вдосконалювати навички аудіювання, читання й говоріння; розвивати пізнавальні інтереси учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань і позитивне ставлення до культур інших народів.

Клас

Дата

## PROCEDURE

## 1. Warm-up

Look at the map of the British Isles for two minutes. Then say how many towns you can remember in the south of England. What do you know about them?

## 2. Listening

Listen to the text and do the tasks.

## STONEHENGE

Stonehenge is the oldest of Britain's famous monuments. It has stood in the middle of southern England for over 3.500 years. We don't know who built it, but it must have taken them a very long time. They had to bring the biggest stones, which weigh thirty tonnes, from hills twenty miles away, and they brought the smaller four-tonne stones 200 miles from Wales. Even today this would be extremely difficult to do.

Archaeologists used to think that Stonehenge was just a temple for religious ceremonies. Now they think it was also a kind of calendar, which showed the movements of the sun and the moon. These were probably very important to the builders of Stonehenge for religious reasons, and because they were farmers who needed to know exactly when they had to plant and harvest the crops.

If Stonehenge and the many smaller stone circles in Britain and France really are calendars, we have to change our ideas about people long ago. They weren't primitive or ignorant people because it must have taken years of careful study to learn where to put the huge stones. They must also have thought very carefully about how to move the stones over long distances. Though it is interesting to see Stonehenge today, the early Britons who built it are far more fascinating.

Choose the right answers.

- 1) Where is Stonehenge situated?
  - a) In the middle of Northern England.
  - b) In the western England.
  - c) In the middle of southern England.
- 2) How much do the biggest stones weigh?
  - a) Thirty one tonnes
  - b) Thirty tonnes
  - c) Fifty tonnes
- 3) Where did the builders bring the smaller four-tonne stones from?
  - a) From Wales
  - b) From Scotland
  - c) From Ireland
- 4) What was Stonehenge used for?
  - a) For religious ceremonies
  - b) For living
  - c) For hunting
- 5) What did the calendar show?
  - a) The movement of the Jupiter
  - b) The movement of the Sun and the Moon
  - c) The movement of the Pluto

- 6) What were the early Britons?  
 a) The sailors                      b) The travellers  
 c) The farmers
- 7) Why can we say that people long ago were not ignorant?  
 a) Because they could speak.  
 b) Because they could dance.  
 c) Because they had to study carefully to learn where to put the huge stones.

Complete these sentences.

- 1) It stood in the middle of \_\_ England.
- 2) They had to bring the biggest stones, which \_\_ thirty tonnes.
- 3) Even today this would be \_\_ difficult to do.
- 4) Now they think it was a kind of \_\_ .
- 5) These were important to the builders of Stonehenge for \_\_ reasons.
- 6) They weren't \_\_ or \_\_ people.
- 7) It is interesting to see Stonehenge but the early Britons who built it are far more \_\_ .

### 3. Reading and speaking

#### ► Work in groups

Read the information from the Internet about Kent and say what places you would like to visit there and why.

Things to do in Kent There is plenty for the whole family to see and do in The Beautiful South, with lots of exciting ideas for fun days out & family holidays.

<b>The Powell-Cotton Museum</b> Type Museum Location Thanet World Class collections of African / Asian Natural History and Ethnography, weaponry-fine art and archaeology, set in superb Victorian gardens with Regency House. Restaurant and shop available	<b>Rochester Cathedral</b> Type Cathedral / Minister Location Medway Towns Consecrated in AD 604, the present building dates from 1080. A blend of Norman and Gothic architecture raised above a crypt with medieval wall paintings	<b>Tenterden Golf Club</b> Type Golf Course Location Kent A warm welcome awaits all visitors to the club, either groups or individuals. The course is set in an area of Kent's most scenic countryside where wildlife & flora abound
<b>The Old Lighthouse, Dungeness</b> Type Lighthouse Location Shepway Lighthouse with 167 steps to top. Great Lens, weighing three tons. Visitors can see how lantern was worked and cleaned when in use	<b>Chislehurst Caves</b> Type Cave Location Kent Your whole family can travel back in time, on an exciting lamp-lit tour of the labyrinth that is Chislehurst Caves	<b>Rochester Castle</b> Type Castle / Fort Location Medway Towns One of the finest keeps in England. Also the tallest, partly built on the Roman city wall. Good views from the battlements over the River Medway

### 4. Summary

What do you imagine when you hear "the south of England"?

### 5. Homework

Write an email to your friend about one day which you spent in the south of England.

LESSON 28  
**MANCHESTER**

**Цілі:** вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення, читання й аудіювання, систематизувати лексичний матеріал з теми, розвивати мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати доброзичливе ставлення до співрозмовника, інтерес до іноземної мови та подорожування.

Клас
Дата

PROCEDURE

1. Warm-up

Look at the map of the British Isles for two minutes. Then say how many towns you can remember in the Midlands and the North of England. What do you know about them?

2. Reading

Do ex. 1, p. 76.

Find the new words in the text and translate the sentences with them.

3. Speaking

Do ex. 2, p. 76.

4. Speaking

Do ex. 3, p. 76.

5. Reading and speaking

Read the Internet page about Manchester United and answer the questions.

- Full name Manchester — United Football Club
- Nickname(s) — The Red Devils
- Founded — 1878 as Newton Heath LYR F.C.
- Ground — Old Trafford
- Owner — Glazer family
- Co-chairmen — Joel & Avram Glazer
- Manager — Alex Ferguson
- League — Premier League 2009–10 Premier League, 2nd
- Website — Club home page

Manchester United Football Club is an English professional football club, based in Old Trafford, Greater Manchester that plays in the Premier League. Founded as Newton Heath LYR Football Club in 1878, the club changed its name to Manchester United in 1902 and moved to Old Trafford in 1910.

In 1968, under the management of Matt Busby, Manchester United was the first English football club to win the European Cup, ten years after the Munich air disaster that claimed the lives of eight players. The current manager, Alex Ferguson, is the most successful manager in the club's history, having won 26 major honours since he took over in November 1986.

Having won 18 league titles, four League Cups and a record 11 FA Cups, Manchester United is one of the most successful clubs in the history of English football. The club has also won three European Cups and is unique in having won a Premier League, FA Cup and UEFA Champions League Treble, in the 1998–99 season.

Manchester United is one of the wealthiest and most widely supported football teams in the world. The club is said to be worth £1.19 billion, making it the most valuable football club in the world. After being floated on the London Stock Exchange in 1991, the club was purchased by Malcolm Glazer in May 2005 in a deal valuing the club at almost £800 million.

- 1) How old is this club?
- 2) Is it supported by the state?
- 3) Why is it so famous?
- 4) Who is the coach of the club?
- 5) What are the main reasons of its success and popularity in your opinion?

#### 6. Speaking

Do ex. 5, p. 77.

#### 7. Summary

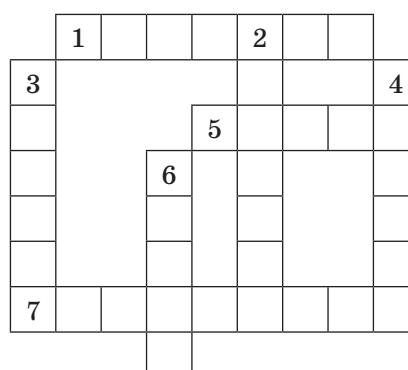
Can we say that Manchester is one of the most important cities in Great Britain? Why?

#### 8. Homework

Ex. 4, p. 77.

### Additional material

#### COUNTRIES WHERE ENGLISH IS SPOKEN



#### Across

- 1) European country whose capital is London.
- 5) African country with Nairobi as the capital.
- 7) Nation which is also a continent.

#### Down

- 2) Mr. Clinton's country.
- 3) See 6 down.
- 4) Where both English and French are spoken.
- 6) (with 3 down) Mr. Mandela's country.

#### Answers

Across: 1 Britain; 5 Kenya; 7 Australia.

Down: 2 America; 3 Africa; 4 Canada; 6 South.

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION

**Цілі:** перевірити рівень умінь учнів з аудіювання.

Клас

Дата

## PROCEDURE

Listen to the text and do the tasks.

## WOMEN IN SOCIETY

Women are a “mistake”. They are silly and not interested in “serious” matters. They are homemakers, men are wage earners. Women are the property of their husbands.

At the start of the 20th century this kind of prejudice was very common. Women would learn to cook, sew, and do the housework. The only jobs they could do were to look after other people’s children, clean, or perhaps teach.

In Britain, the First World War (1914–1918) marked a great change for women. For the first time they worked in offices and factories to fill the places of men at war. They were just as good, if not better, than men at all jobs. However, when the war was over the women went back to their homes. The same thing happened during the Second World War.

“Women’s Lib” did not grow until the 1960s. As women fought for equality with men “feminism” and “sexism” became part of the language. Women finally began to be accepted in traditionally male areas.

Today many women choose to work. However, there are not many women in the top jobs. In some jobs they still receive less pay than men for the same work and even if they work they usually have more responsibility for the children than the father.

But things are changing. What will things be like in the future?

Some people argue that men and women are going to become more and more equal. They say that recent advertisements that show men taking care of the children and doing the housework reflect what is happening in society and they feel this trend will continue.

Others think that things are not going to change that much. For example, many women’s magazines still reinforce the idea that women’s interests are home, family, cooking, fashion, beauty and, of course, men. They also argue women will be happy to stay at home just like their mothers and grandmothers did it in the past.

Women’s Lib — old-fashioned all the ideas, actions, and politics connected with giving women the same rights and opportunities as men.

► **True or False**

- 1) At the beginning of the 20th century in Britain women were supposed to be only homemakers.
- 2) Women could have active life in society at the same time.
- 3) Women got a chance to show their abilities during the First and the Second World Wars.
- 4) Women got equal rights with men just after the Second World War.
- 5) In all jobs women receive equal pay with men.
- 6) All people agree that women should work, not to stay at home.

► **Fill in the gaps.**

responsibility	fill	top	prejudice	happy	equality
----------------	------	-----	-----------	-------	----------

- 1) It's \_\_\_ that women can do only housework.
- 2) During the wars women worked in factories to \_\_\_ the places of men.
- 3) All the time women fought for \_\_\_ with men.
- 4) And nowadays you can't find many women in the \_\_\_ jobs.
- 5) Today men try to have more \_\_\_ for the children than earlier.
- 6) Women's magazines persuade women they can be \_\_\_ without any work.

**Additional material**

**MY TV GUIDE**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

For each of your favorite shows write the day, channel and time, and draw a clock showing when the show begins.

Favorite Shows	Day	Channel and Time	Clock

Use your guide to tell your friends about your favourite programmes.

**Цілі:** перевірити рівень умінь учнів з читання.

Клас

Дата

## PROCEDURE

Read the text and do the tasks.

**DREW BARRYMORE:  
THE STORY OF A WILD CHILD**

She made her first commercial at nine months and her first TV film at the age of two. Two years later, she told her mother that she really wanted to become an actress, and at five she made her feature-film debut. At the age of seven she played in Steven Spielberg's *E.T.: The Extra Terrestrial*, and became a true celebrity. Since then she's always been in the limelight. However, her life has never been a bed of roses...

It isn't easy to be world-famous at the age of seven. After appearing in *E.T.* Drew had to behave like a grown-up. She gave interviews, signed her autographs, posed for pictures and went to lots of Hollywood parties. She often missed school, and the more she missed it the more she afraid she was to go there.

In 1984, when Drew was nine years old, she got drunk at a birthday party. That was the beginning of the saddest chapter in her life. She didn't know that her grandfather, a brilliant actor of the 1920s and '30s, was an alcoholic; that her actor father, whom she hadn't seen for many years (Drew's parents divorced when she was a few months old) was an alcoholic and a drug addict; that her brother John, too, was a drink-and-drug addict.

Drew started with 'innocent' beer, then tried whisky. At the age of ten she first experimented with marijuana. Three years later she tried cocaine...

Mrs Barrymore could no longer cope with her daughter and she decided to send her to a private drug-and-alcohol rehab hospital. It helped, but only for a short time. Two more times she found herself in hospital as she started taking drugs again. Once she flew off the handle, ran into the kitchen, grabbed a knife and cut her wrists...

From the suicide ward at the local hospital, Drew was sent back to rehab centre. For the third time the doctors tried to help her to overcome drug addiction. She was said that it was her last chance.

Drew managed to clean herself up and get rid of her addiction. But she had to fight very, very hard.

Today, she is a successful actress and producer, and she no longer takes drugs. In 1997, she set up her own production company, Flower Films. She likes this work. For her film *Charlie's Angels*, Drew even had to train in martial arts for up to eight hours a day, three months before she started acting. She isn't afraid of a tough job.

- commercial — an advertisement on TV or radio;
- *E.T.: The Extra Terrestrial* — *A Man from Another Planet*;
- celebrity — a famous person;
- to be in the limelight — to be in the centre of attention.

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[illegible]

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**Цілі:** перевірити рівень умінь учнів з усного мовлення.

## PROCEDURE

Choose any of the following topics and speak of it.

► **We the young generation...**

- 1) What are the good things and bad things about today's youth?
- 2) Are today's youth different from the youth of yesteryear?
- 3) How would you describe an average member of today's youth?
- 4) Do you think youths understand how lucky they are?
- 5) How are the youth of different continents different to the young people in your country?
- 6) Pablo Picasso said: "Youth has no age". What did he mean? Do you agree?
- 7) What's the biggest problem with today's youth?
- 8) Can you see a generation gap between yourself and the younger generation? What is it concerning?
- 9) Do you feel your parents don't understand you because of a generation gap?

► **What's on?**

- 1) What are the advantages of watching TV?
- 2) What are the disadvantages of watching TV?
- 3) What do you usually watch on TV?
- 4) What kind of TV programs do you usually watch?
- 5) What kind of TV shows do you not like? Why?
- 6) What is your favorite program on cable TV?
- 7) What channel is your favorite channel? Why?
- 8) What TV commercials do you like?
- 9) If you could design a new television show to boost ratings, what kind of show would it be?
- 10) Is television one of the best inventions of all times?
- 11) Why do you think television industry is so successful?
- 12) What do you think of the "rubbish" programs on TV which are only dedicate to gossip about famous or pseudo famous people?
- 13) Does violence on TV influence some young people to engage in violent behavior?
- 14) Do you think there are any possible dangers to society from the material broadcast on TV channels?

Клас
Дата

## LESSON 32

### WRITING

**Цілі:** перевірити рівень умінь учнів з письма.

#### PROCEDURE

► **Choose any topic you like and write a short paragraph.**

- 1) How are the youth of different continents different to the young people in your country?
- 2) Youth cultures.
- 3) How do you feel about the importance of television in our life?

#### Additional material

Let's sing a song.

#### RED HOT CHILI PEPPERS

#### THROW AWAY YOUR TELEVISION

Throw away your television  
 Time to make this clean decision  
 Master waits for its collision now  
 It's a repeat of a story told  
 It's a repeat and it's getting old  
  
 Throw away your television  
 Make the break big intermission  
 Recreate your supervision now  
 It's a repeat of a story told  
 It's a repeat and it's getting old  
  
 Renegades with fancy gauges  
 Slay the plague for it's contagious  
 Pull the plug and take the stages  
 Throw away your television now  
 Oy oy oy  
 Throw away your television  
 Take the noose off your ambition  
 Reinvent your intuition now  
 It's a repeat of a story told  
 It's a repeat and it's getting old  
  
 Renegades with fancy gauges  
 Slay the plague for it's contagious  
 Pull the plug and take the stages  
 Throw away your television now  
  
 Throw away your television  
 Salivate to repetition  
 Alleviate this ill condition now  
  
 It's a repeat  
 It's a repeat  
 It's a repeat  
 It's a repeat  
 It's a repeat

## UNIT 3. SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS

### LESSON 33

#### NEVER TOO LATE TO BEGIN

Клас

Дата

**Цілі:** формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; формувати уявлення про будову слова; розвивати мовну здогадку й мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

#### PROCEDURE

##### 1. Warm-up

Science and technology quiz

- 1) Who discovered the law of gravity when an apple fell on his head?
  - a) Isaac Newton
  - b) Michael Faraday
  - c) Archimedes
- 2) How many chromosomes are there in a human cell?
  - a) 4
  - b) 46
  - c) 406
- 3) Who discovered radium and later died from the effects of experiments with X-rays?
  - a) Marie Curie
  - b) Albert Einstein
  - c) James Maxwell
- 4) What travels at 2,997,924,580 metres per second?
  - a) Sound
  - b) Light
  - c) Concorde
- 5) The name of the first cloned sheep was
  - a) Dolly
  - b) Molly
  - c) Billy
- 6) Who created the periodic table of the elements?
  - a) Michael Lomonosov
  - b) Dmitri Mendeleev
  - c) Konstantin Tsiolkovsky
- 7) Who made a great discovery while having a bath?
  - a) Archimedes
  - b) Hippocrates
  - c) Democritus
- 8) Where was the first nuclear-powered ice-breaker built?
  - a) In Germany
  - b) In the USA
  - c) In Russia
- 9) What is Johann Gutenberg's famous invention?
  - a) Computer
  - b) Television
  - c) Printing machine
- 10) Who discovered penicillin?
  - a) Alexander Fleming
  - b) Louis Pasteur
  - c) Dmitri Mendeleev

- 11) What substance has the chemical formula  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ?
  - a) Oxygen
  - b) Helium
  - c) Water
- 12) Where do veins bring blood?
  - a) To the heart
  - b) From the heart
  - c) To and from the heart
- 13) Who invented the telephone?
  - a) Bell
  - b) Baird
  - c) Babbage
- 14) What is Alfred Nobel's famous invention?
  - a) Steam engine
  - b) Telegraph
  - c) Dynamite

*Key:* 1a, 2b, 3a, 4b, 5a, 6b, 7a, 8c, 9c, 10a, 11c, 12a, 13a, 14c.

## 2. Reading

Do ex. 1, p. 78.

► **Practice the new vocabulary**

Find the new words in the text and translate them using the vocabulary.

### 3. Writing

Make up your own sentences with the new words.

#### 4. Reading

Do ex. 2, p. 79.

## 5. Speaking

Do ex. 3, p. 79.

## 6. Writing

Explain the rule and do ex. 4, p. 79.

## 8. Summary

Do ex. 5, p. 80.

## 9. Homework

Ex. 7, p. 80.

**INVENTORS AND INVENTIONS**

**Цілі:** формувати уявлення про будову слова, навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць, навички вимови; вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення, читання й письма; розвивати культуру спілкування й мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

Клас

Дата

**PROCEDURE**

## 1. Warm-up

Do ex. 6, p. 80.

## 2. Listening

Listen to the story and answer the questions.

**THE SLOW COMPUTER**

Victor turned on his computer. White letters appeared near the bottom of the black screen: "Resuming Windows". Victor wondered how long it was going to take this time. Five minutes later, the light blue screen appeared: "To begin, click your user name". He clicked on his name. Then he filled a pot with water to make some fresh coffee. He returned to his computer.

The desktop icons had still not appeared. Victor went into his bedroom, took the sheet off the bed and the pillowcases off the pillows, and threw them all into the clothes basket on the floor. He vacuumed his bedroom, and then returned to his computer. A few minutes later, the desktop appeared, with about 40 icons on it. He liked how colorful they were.

He clicked on his Word icon. Then he went into the bathroom and shaved. He came back out to the dining room, made himself a cup of coffee, and sat down. Word opened, a full half hour after Victor had turned his computer on. Victor typed his first name into the document. For about ten seconds, the screen was totally blank. Then "Victor" slowly appeared, one... letter... after... another.

"I can't take this anymore!" Victor screamed. He closed the Word document — no, thank you, Word, he did not want to save it. Two minutes later, the document actually closed. Victor clicked on Start so he could click on Turn Off Computer. Five minutes later, his computer finally shut down.

Fuming, Victor unplugged it and took it to PC Club. "Why is this thing so slow?" he asked Matt, the tech guy. Matt plugged it in. After a while, the desktop icons finally appeared. Matt typed in several commands at blinding speed.

"Look at this", he said. "You have one backup program that is using up 90 percent of your processor. Not to mention that you have a slow processor. Your processor is like the engine of your car. You don't want a car with a two-cylinder engine; you want eight cylinders, right? Plus, you've got too many icons on your desktop. Put all the icons into folders. Pause that backup program. Reduce the number of programs that are active at Start-Up. That should speed things up a bit".

“Can’t I just install an ‘eight cylinder’ processor?” Victor asked innocently.

“No way”, Matt chuckled. “I hear that question a lot, but I can’t help you. If you want a new processor, you’ve got to buy a whole new laptop”.

- 1) Did Victor turn on his TV?
- 2) Did black letters appear near the bottom of the black screen?
- 3) Did he wonder how long it was going to take this time?
- 4) Did the light blue screen appear 5 minutes later?
- 5) Did he click on his name?
- 6) Did he fill a pot with water to make some fresh tea?
- 7) Did he take the sheet off his bed?
- 8) Did he put pillowcases on his pillows?
- 9) Did he vacuum his bedroom and return to his computer?
- 10) Were there about 400 icons on his desktop?
- 11) Could Victor take it anymore?
- 12) Did he close the Word document?
- 13) Did he want to save the Word document?
- 14) Did it take 2 minutes for the document to actually close?
- 15) Did his computer finally shut down 5 hours later?
- 16) Did he unplug his computer and take it to PC Club?
- 17) Did he ask the tech guy why his computer was so slow?
- 18) Did the tech guy type in several commands slowly?
- 19) Did Matt say that a computer processor is like a car engine?
- 20) Did Matt tell Victor to put all the icons into the trash?

### 3. Speaking

Do ex. 1, p. 81.

#### 4. Writing

Using the dictionaries write down the new words and all their meanings made with the help of suffixes and prefixes and translate them.

## 5. Reading

Do ex. 2, p. 81.

## 6. Writing

Do ex. 3, 4, p. 82.

## 7. Summary

Do ex. 5, p. 82.

## 8. Homework

Write your own 10 sentences using as example ex. 3, 4, p. 82.

# LESSON 35

## SCIENCE

**Цілі:** формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; удосконалювати навички читання й письма; розвивати культуру спілкування й мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

Клас

Дата

### PROCEDURE

#### 1. Warm-up

What is the first thing that comes into your mind when you hear...

- ...the word “science”?
- ...the word “appliances”?
- ...the word “scientists”?
- ...the words “is out of order”?

#### 2. Reading

Do ex. 1, p. 83.

#### 3. Speaking

What do you think is the best / worst invention of the mankind? (weapon, atomic energy, cigarettes, television, mobile phones, cars, genetically modified products etc.)

Can you name some inventions are you looking forward to? (Human cloning, time traveling, eternal-life-pill, AIDS \ cancer vaccine, tele-transportation)

#### 4. Reading and writing

Do ex. 2, p. 83.

##### ► Practise the new vocabulary

Find the following words and expressions in the text and give their English equivalents:

Сучасний світ, ряд причин, зокрема, розуміння, розвивати, зберігати, поліпшити, забезпечити, світові ресурси, рішення, всесвіт, перевага, провіщати, істотний, успіх.

Write a brief summary of the text. Don't miss any of the new words.

#### 5. Reading

Match the words on the left with their definitions or synonyms on the right.

1) science	a) advanced and detailed study of a subject
2) technology	b) knowledge that depends on testing facts and stating general natural laws
3) to succeed	c) to do or take part in something
4) to apply	d) to examine carefully
5) research	e) studies which are concerned with people rather than with science
6) phenomenon	f) to be concerned with an activity
7) to be involved in	g) industrial methods and their practical use in industry
8) the humanities	h) to help to encourage
9) to be engaged in	i) something that happens in nature, science, etc.
10) to investigate	j) to manage to do something
11) to support	k) to request something especially in writing or to use something such as method or law

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



6. Speaking  
Do ex. 4, p. 85.
7. Writing  
Do ex. 5, p. 86.
8. Speaking  
Do ex. 6, p. 86.
9. Summary
  - 1) What is technology?
  - 2) What is science?
  - 3) What is the difference between science and technology?
  - 4) What are some of the greatest technological achievements?
10. Homework  
Ex. 3, p. 85.

### **Additional material**

Use this information at your lessons creating your own activities for it.

#### **INVENTORS AND INVENTIONS OF THE 1960S**

A multitude of advances in technology in the 1960s changed the American lifestyle. New devices led to quicker and easier communication, and inexpensive electrical goods became available to ordinary people. Read about some of these devices below. Then read through the activities listed below and choose one to complete.

- One of the most important inventions of the era was the computer. At first it was used for data processing and was an extremely bulky machine, sometimes taking up whole rooms.
- In the early 1960s teenagers listened to their favorite tunes on small portable record players with monaural sound. Stereo discs did not become available until the mid-sixties when powerful hi-fi systems and stereo headphones made their debut.
- Along with stereo systems, cassette tape recorders were first marketed in 1963.
- A number of small electric appliances debuted during the sixties including electric toothbrushes (first manufactured in 1961) and heated hair curlers.
- Fiber-tip pens were first manufactured in the sixties.
- Improved printing techniques helped posters become a cheap way to decorate a home. Immensely popular, they often depicted images of pop stars and older movie stars.
- In 1962 the first communications satellite Telstar began relaying pictures across the Atlantic, making it possible to report global news instantaneously.
- The first laser was made during the sixties. An acronym for Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation, the laser has an intense beam of pure light which is capable of cutting through metal. In 1963 the first hologram, using lasers, was devised. Today, the laser has been perfected so accurately that it is routinely used for many types of surgeries.

## THE BEST INVENTIONS

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

Клас

Дата

## PROCEDURE

## 1. Warm-up

Complete the following with the correct suffix *-er*, *-or* or *-ist* to make names of jobs and occupations.

paint —	scient —	pharmac —
telephon —	inspect —	danc —
plumb —	butch —	physic —
reception —	survey —	wait —
solicit —	typ —	jewell —
doct —	carpent —	dent —

## 2. Speaking

- 1) What are the best and the most useful inventions of the mankind in the 20th and 21st centuries?
- 2) What famous inventors do you know?
- 3) What were their inventions?
- 4) Do you know anything about the inventions of Leonardo da Vinci?

## 3. Reading

Do ex. 1, p. 87.

## 4. Writing

Do ex. 2, p. 89.

## 5. Speaking

Do ex. 3, p. 90.

## 6. Writing

## ► Practise the vocabulary

Do ex. 4, p. 90.

## 7. Listening

Listen to the text and do the task.

A sailmaker, Oscar Levi-Strauss, invented jeans in San Francisco, in 1850. The word “jeans” may come from ‘jene fustien’, a strong twill cotton cloth, first made in Genoa. The original jeans were brown until blue denim was used. The word ‘denim’ comes from the name of the French manufacturing town: ‘de Nim’ is the French for ‘of Nim’. However, jeans are believed to be 100 % American invention and Levi’s is still one of the most popular brands.

In 1886 a chemist from Atlanta, John Pemberton, made up syrup of cola-nut extract, cocoa leaves, some vegetable extracts, caffeine and sugar. He started serving the syrup diluted with soda-water to customers in his drugstore. That’s how the world famous drink was invented.

OK or okay has become a universal term of agreement used over the world. All kinds of guesses were made about its origin and meaning. One of the theories says that OK comes from the Indian word okeh which means 'it is so'. However, people used to joke that OK stands for 'Oll Korrekt' ('all correct' being the correct spelling, of course).

► **True or False**

- 1) Oscar Levi-Strauss is from Genoa.
- 2) Oscar Levi-Strauss was an inventor of coca-cola.
- 3) The original jeans were brown.
- 4) 'De Nim' is the French Word for 'of Nim'.
- 5) Levi's is still one of the most popular brands.
- 6) John Pemberton was from France.
- 7) John Pemberton invented soda-water.
- 8) The customers of J. Pemberton's drugstore were served with the mixture of syrup and soda-water.
- 9) OK has become a universal disagreement used all over the world.
- 10) OK comes from the English word 'all right'.

8. Summary

Do ex. 5, p. 90.

9. Homework

Ex. 6, p. 91.

**Additional material**

Some inventions and discoveries.

1807	John C. Stevens (1749–1838)	Propeller driven steamboat
1807	Robert Fulton (1765–1815)	Steamboat
1830	Robert L. Stevens (1787–1859)	Railroad track and spike
1831	Michael Faraday (1791–1867)	Induction of electric currents
1834	Cyrus McCormick (1809–1884)	Grain reaper
1836	Samuel Morse (1791–1872)	Telegraph
1839	Jacques M. Daguerre (1779–1851)	Photographic process
1844	Henry D. Thoreau (1817–1862)	Improved lead pencils
1846	Elias Howe (1819–1867)	Sewing machines
1865	Henry Bessemer (1813–1898)	Steel making process
1867	Joseph Lister (1827–1912)	Antiseptic surgery
1868	Christopher L. Sholes (1819–1890)	Remington typewriter
1869	John W. Hyatt (1837–1920)	Celluloid
1876	Alexander G. Bell (1847–1922)	Telephone
1885	Jan Matzeliger (1852–1889)	Shoe lasting machine
	Alfred B. Nobel (1833–1896)	Dynamite, synthetic rubber and leather, artificial silk
	Louis Pasteur (1822–1895)	Anti-rabies treatment
1886	Charles M. Hall (1863–1914)	Process for producing aluminum
1888	Nikola Tesla (1856–1943)	Induction motor Electric power transmission
1889	Thomas Edison (1847–1931)	Electric light
1896	Guglielmo Marconi (1874–1937)	Wireless telegraph

## GREAT INVENTORS

**Цілі:** формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; удосконалювати навички читання, аудіювання й усного монологічного мовлення; розвивати пізнавальні інтереси учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань щодо значних винаходів людства.

Клас

Дата

## PROCEDURE

## 1. Warm-up

Fill in the missing words for professions and different branches of learning they deal with.

- 1) chemistry — \_\_
- 2) \_\_ — physicist
- 3) psychology — \_\_
- 4) \_\_ — mathematician
- 5) history — \_\_
- 6) \_\_ — linguist
- 7) politics — \_\_
- 8) \_\_ — musician
- 9) medicine — \_\_

## 2. Listening

Do ex. 1, p. 92.

## 3. Reading

Do ex. 2, p. 92.

## 4. Speaking

Do ex. 3, p. 93.

## 5. Writing

## ► Practise the new vocabulary

Fill in the new words.

- 1) This sportsman won a record number of \_\_.
- 2) A local architect \_\_ the theatre.
- 3) He was the best \_\_ of this university.
- 4) Lori \_\_ in Chemistry from Harvard.
- 5) My father doesn't think acting is an \_\_ profession.
- 6) And let's not forget the women who \_\_ their country in the war.
- 7) Mitch \_\_ from Stanford with a degree in Law.

## 6. Listening

Listen to the text and fill in the chart.

Planet	Its moons	Their short characteristics
	1	
	2	

## EXCITING MOONS

Jupiter has lots of moons. Most of them are very small, and were probably once asteroids that got too close to Jupiter, but four of them

are very large. We call these moons the Galilean moons, because they were discovered by Galileo in 1610. You can see the Galilean moons yourself through a pair of binoculars. Just look towards Jupiter. The four tiny dots of light close by are the moons Io, Europa, Ganymede, and Callisto.

Io is very beautiful. Its surface is covered with red, yellow and orange sulfur. But a human would not live long enough to enjoy these bright colours because Io is full of active volcanoes which erupt all the time. It's probably the most violent of all the moons in the solar system.

Europa has been intriguing scientists for many years. Its surface is covered with ice, but under the ice there is a water ocean heated by the moon's hot core. Scientists think that it has twice as much water as the Earth! This makes Europa the most likely place for life to exist outside our planet.

Ganymede is the largest moon in the solar system. It's larger than the planet Mercury. It's also the only moon known to have its own magnetic field. Scientists have recently discovered that Ganymede, like Europa, has a water ocean under its icy surface.

Titan is the largest of the many moons orbiting Saturn, and the second largest moon in the solar system. It has an atmosphere much thicker than even that of the Earth. Sadly, scientists don't know very much about this world, because they have not yet been able to penetrate its thick clouds to photograph its surface.

Uranus has many amazing worlds that orbit it. Five of these worlds are large, while the rest are much smaller. Most of the small moons are probably captured asteroids, or comets which got too close to Uranus. As Uranus is so far away it is almost impossible to see its smaller moons from the Earth. They could not be discovered until a satellite was sent to explore Uranus in 1986.

Triton is by far the largest of Neptune's moons. Scientists believe that Triton formed as a planet at first. Then it was shaken from its orbit and captured by Neptune.

Triton is a very cold place, but there is a lot going on there. It has geysers that shoot ice 8 km high into Triton's thin atmosphere! There may be water under the ice at Triton. It is even possible that there might be life in that water.

Mars's two moons look like old potatoes. They are extremely small, only 12.6 and 22.2 kilometres in diameter. That is smaller than most towns.

The Earth's Moon is dry, dusty and lifeless. There's no air to breathe or water to drink. And still it's an exciting place. No wonder scientists are planning to build a base there. If it's a success, the first city will be built on the Moon. It will have schools and universities, cinemas and discos, scientific laboratories and botanic gardens. The city will be inside a dome with an artificial atmosphere, of course.

## 7. Reading

Do ex. 5, p. 93.

## 8. Summary

What would you invent if you were a scientist?

## 9. Homework

Ex. 6, p. 94.

## IT'S TIME FOR READING

**Цілі:** формувати лексичні навички й навички вимови; вдосконалювати навички читання й усного мовлення; розвивати логічне мислення; виховувати поважне ставлення до праці вчених.

Клас

Дата

## PROCEDURE

## 1. Warm-up

If you could interview one of Ukrainian inventors, who would you choose?

## 2. Speaking

Presentation of pupils' works about famous inventors (homework).

## 3. Listening

- 1) Have you ever heard about the Wright brothers and Henry Ford?
- 2) What are they famous for?

Listen to these short texts and answer the question.

The Wright brothers invented, built and flew the first airplane on December 7, 1903, at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.

They reported their flight in a letter to government officials in Washington, D.C., but such an achievement was considered impossible. Therefore, their letter was ignored. It was not until 1908 that the Wright brothers gained world-wide fame.

Henry Ford was born in 1863. He was a man who transformed the world. The car he built changed the lives of people everywhere. In 1896, Ford succeeded in building an automobile powered by a gasoline engine. He built this engine in his kitchen sink. In 1903, Henry Ford established the Ford Motor Company and introduced the Model T Ford.

Henry Ford wanted to make a car that everyone would be able to afford. He was able to lower the price of the Model T from \$850 to \$360 by introducing mass production assembly line techniques. On an assembly line each person has one specific job and, therefore, can do it faster and more efficiently.

## 4. Reading

Do ex. 1, p. 95.

## 5. Speaking

Do ex. 2, p. 96.

## 6. Writing

## ► Practise the new vocabulary

Find the new words in the text and translate the sentences with them.

Fill in the gaps.

Heavy traffic \_\_\_ long delays on the freeway some days ago.

The case has received massive \_\_\_.

You can't compare him with a true \_\_\_ like Einstein.

\_\_\_ is the relationship in physics between time, space, and motion according to Einstein's theory.

7. Speaking  
Do ex. 3, p. 97.
8. Writing  
Do ex. 4, p. 97.
9. Writing  
Do ex. 5, p. 97.
10. Speaking  
Do ex. 6, p. 97.
11. Summary  
What do you think the world would be like today if there were no cars, airplanes, or telephones?
12. Homework  
Retell the story of Albert Einstein.

### Additional material

Some inventions and discoveries.

1903	Orville Wright (1871–1948); Wilbur Wright (1867–1912)	Airplane
	Leo Baekeland (1863–1944)	Bakelite™, a group of plastics
1906	Lee De Forest (1873–1961)	Vacuum tube amplifier
1911	Elmer A. Sperry (1860–1930)	Gyroscopic compass
1924	David Mannes (1899–1964); Leopold Godowsky, Jr. (1900–1983)	Kodachrome™ color film
1926	Roy Chapman Andrews (1884–1960)	Discovered fossilized dinosaur eggs
1928	Alexander Fleming (1881–1955)	Penicillin
1930	Wallace H. Carothers (1896–1937)	Neoprene rubber; 1934, nylon
1937	Niels Christensen (1865–1952)	O-rings
1938	Chester Carlson (1906–1968)	Xerography
1947	Edwin H. Land (1909–1991)	Polaroid photographic film and camera
	John Bardeen (1908–1991); Walter Brattain (1902–1987); William Shockley (1910–1989)	Transistor
1955	Jonas Salk (1914– )	Polio vaccine
1965	Paul Morgan (1911–1992)	One of the inventors of Kevlar® and other high-strength fibers
1972	William Higinbotham (1910– )	First video game



LESSON 39  
**DISCOVERIES**

**Цілі:** вдосконалювати лексичні навички й навички вимови, читання й усного мовлення; розвивати логічне мислення; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань щодо значних відкриттів.

Клас
Дата

PROCEDURE

1. Warm-up

- 1) Do you know somebody who is not ordinary?
- 2) What household machine would you design?
- 3) What office machine would you invent?

2. Speaking

Do ex. 1, p. 98.

3. Reading

Read the text and say why the construction of the Chunnel became a great challenge for engineers. Can you prove that travelling through the tunnel is safe?

CHANNEL TUNNEL

The construction of the Channel Tunnel, also called the Euro Tunnel or Chunnel, is one of the greatest technological and engineering feats of the 20th century.

In 1986, after almost 200 years of debate and planning (the idea of an undersea tunnel linking Britain with France was first mentioned in talks with Napoleon), the governments of both countries finally agreed to start construction and signed a treaty.

Engineers were faced with a huge challenge. Not only would they have to build one of the longest tunnels in the world; they would have to convince the public that passengers would be safe in a tunnel this size. Tunnel fires were common at this time. How did the engineers solve this problem? They built an escape route.

The Channel Tunnel, actually consists of three tunnels. In between the two full-sized train tunnels there is a smaller service tunnel that can be used as an emergency escape route. There are connections between it and the train tunnels every 375 metres. Just one year after the Chunnel opened, this engineering design was put to the test. Thirty-one people were trapped in a fire that broke out in a train coming from France. The design worked. Everyone was able to escape through the service tunnel.

It took three years for the boring machines from France and England to chew through the chalky earth and meet 45 metres below the surface of the English Channel. Today, trains roar through the tunnel at speeds up to 160 km per hour and it's possible to get from one end to the other in only 20 minutes!

Tunnel Facts:

- When construction began in 1988, British and French tunnel workers raced to reach the middle of the tunnel first. The British won.
- Many of the boring machines used on the Chunnel were as long as two football fields.

- The Channel Tunnel is 16 years old. It was officially opened in May, 1994.
- The length of the Chunnel is 50 kilometers (of which 37 kilometres are under the water).
- The average depth under the seabed is 45 metres.
- The volume of soil removed from the tunnel was so huge that it increased the size of Britain by 90 acres. Equivalent to 68 football fields, this area has been made into a park.
- It takes three hours to get from London to Paris by Eurostar.

#### 4. Writing

##### ► Practise your vocabulary

Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

science the humanities to apply research support phenomenon  
to be engaged into be involved in to investigate to succeed technological

- 1) Literature, history and philosophy are called \_\_\_\_.
- 2) It is my ambition to be \_\_\_\_ in some important scientific \_\_\_\_.
- 3) The police are \_\_\_\_ the incident.
- 4) Please, don't \_\_\_\_ me in our domestic problems.
- 5) The computer is the result of recent \_\_\_\_ advances.
- 6) Your generous help was a great \_\_\_\_.
- 7) Unemployment is not a new \_\_\_\_.
- 8) I have made up my mind to \_\_\_\_ for the job.
- 9) Jan finally \_\_\_\_ in passing her driving test.
- 10) She is taking exams in three \_\_\_\_ subjects.

#### 5. Reading

Do ex. 2, p. 98.

#### 6. Summary

Do ex. 6, p. 99.

#### 7. Homework

Ex. 3, p. 98.

## SPACE EXPLORATION

**Цілі:** вдосконалювати лексичні навички й навички вимови, аудіювання, читання й усного мовлення; розвивати логічне мислення; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань щодо значних відкриттів і досягнень людства.

Клас

Дата

## PROCEDURE

## 1. Warm-up

- 1) What is the use of space exploration?
- 2) What technologies has space exploration brought to our daily life?
- 3) Do you believe that one day people will live on the moon and on other planets?
- 4) Why isn't it possible today?

## 2. Listening

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form and do the Space Quiz.

- 1) Our solar system \_\_\_ of the Sun, the planets and smaller bodies such as asteroids, comets and moons. How many planets are there? (compose)
  - a) six
  - b) seven
  - c) eight
  - d) nine
- 2) Pluto is unique and cannot \_\_\_ in either group. How big is Pluto? (place)
  - a) slightly smaller than our moon
  - b) slightly bigger than our moon
  - c) slightly smaller than the Earth
  - d) slightly bigger than the Earth
- 3) Five planets can \_\_\_ without a telescope. They are Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and \_\_\_ (see)
  - a) Pluto
  - b) Saturn
  - c) Uranus
  - d) Neptune
- 4) If viewed from above, all of the planets \_\_\_ around the sun \_\_\_ (revolve)
  - a) in a clockwise direction
  - b) in an counter-clockwise direction
  - c) some clockwise, some counter-clockwise
  - d) there is no discernible order
- 5) Our moon is one of many. In fact, over 50 moons \_\_\_ in our solar system. All the planets have at least one moon, with the exception of \_\_\_ (find)
  - a) Saturn and Uranus
  - b) Mercury and Venus
  - c) Mars and Pluto
  - d) Jupiter
- 6) A tide is the rise and fall of ocean levels. It \_\_\_ by the pull of gravity of \_\_\_ (cause)
  - a) the moon exclusively
  - b) the Sun, exclusively
  - c) mainly the moon, but also the Sun
  - d) mainly the Sun, but also the moon
- 7) As I said, a tide represents the rise and fall of the ocean levels. A tide \_\_\_ (occur)
  - a) every 6 hours 26 minutes
  - b) every 8 hours 26 minutes
  - c) every 10 hours 26 minutes
  - d) every 12 hours 26 minutes

- 8) Since the beginning of space exploration in the 1950s, all of the planets \_\_ by space probes with the exception of \_\_ (visit)
- a) Mercury                      b) Pluto  
c) Venus                        d) Jupiter
- 9) In 1957 the first satellite \_\_ into space. Which country performed this feat?(launch)
- a) U.S.A.                        b) China  
c) France                        d) U.S.S.R.
- 10) The first man to orbit the Earth was Yuri Gagarin in 1961. He \_\_ the Earth \_\_ (orbit)
- a) once                        b) twice  
c) three times                      d) four times
- Key: 1d, 2a, 3b, 4b, 5b, 6c, 7d, 8b, 9d, 10a.

### 3. Reading

Read the text and say why it is so important nowadays to explore the space.

Science fiction author Arthur C. Clark has an interesting theory about new ideas. He thinks they go through three stages:

- 1) "It's impossible — don't waste my time".
- 2) "It's possible but not worth doing".
- 3) "I always said it was a good idea".

Fifty years ago, space station seemed totally impossible. Then, after the 'possible but not worth doing' stage, the very first space station, Salyut 1, was made in Russia. It went up in space in 1971 and was in orbit for about 6 months. A much bigger station, Mir, was designed by Russian scientists in the 1980s. It was launched in 1986 and circled our planet for 10 years. Now, the first 'city in space', the International Space Station (ISS) is already orbiting the Earth. When it is finished in 2010, it will be larger than a football field and weigh more than 200 tons!

The ISS is a huge team effort of Russia, the United States, Japan, Canada, Brazil, and 11 European countries that make up the European Space Agency. It is the largest and most expensive project of all time, but, scientists say, the benefits of the station certainly outweigh the enormous costs.

Perhaps the most important benefit is that the space station allows humans to live and study for long periods in microgravity, or 'weightlessness'. Gravity influences almost every biological, physical, and chemical process on our planet, and the space station gives us a rare opportunity to study a world without gravity and better understand gravity's effects on plants, animals, and humans.

The space station is also a stepping-stone to the stars. If humans are ever going to travel to other planets, such as Mars, we must understand the effects of such long journeys on the human body.

The microgravity conditions will allow scientists to create new materials, lighter and stronger metals, and find new treatments for incurable diseases.

And, of course, the ISS will allow us to watch and better understand our own planet. Cosmonauts and astronauts say it's breathtakingly beautiful!

### 4. Summary

Do ex. 5, p. 99.

### 5. Homework

Ex. 8, p. 99.

LESSON 41

**DISCUSSION CLUB**

**Цілі:** вдосконалювати лексичні навички й навички вимови, аудіювання, читання й усного мовлення; розвивати логічне мислення; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань щодо значних відкриттів і досягнень людства.

Клас
Дата

PROCEDURE

1. Warm-up  
Do ex. 4, p. 99.
2. Listening and speaking  
Pupils' presentations about great scientists' lives (homework).
3. Reading and writing  
Read the text about living up in space and say if you would like to have such experience.  
What is the difference in living up in space and on the Earth? Why? Write out the differences.

MICROGRAVITY IS FUN

Cosmonauts and astronauts all agree that living in microgravity is fun. You can fly, float, and even flip if you want to! It's like moving in a swimming pool, only you are much, much lighter. You can push off with a fingertip and move across the whole space module!

But if you stay in microgravity for months, your muscles become softer and your bones become thinner. So cosmonauts and astronauts must do a lot of exercising!

DAYS AND NIGHTS

Living on the ISS also means you don't experience normal days and nights. That's because as the space station goes around the Earth (making a full orbit once every 90 minutes), the cosmonauts and astronauts on board see 16 sunrises for every sunrise you see!

To keep things from getting too confusing, space station residents stick to the same kind of schedule they'd have on the planet Earth.

SLEEPING UNDER THE STARS

In microgravity there's no need for a bed. You can snooze while floating upside down in the middle of a room. But there's a chance you can bump against computer controls. So at night, ISS's residents strap themselves into sleeping bags that hang from the walls.

Sleeping in space is difficult at first because you don't know what to do with your floating neck, it becomes very comfortable and relaxing.

SPACE FOOD

Supply spaceships bring meals to the station only once a month. That means space food needs to stay fresh for a long time.

Years ago, cosmonauts and astronauts had to squirt their food out of tubes — just like toothpaste. Luckily, today's ISS is equipped with water, microwave ovens, and refrigerators, allowing the people on board to eat more 'normal' types of food, including fruit, vegetables in space.

When it's time for a meal, the ISS residents fly to the Zvezda module, where there is a fold-down table. To keep their meals from floating away, they often use a special kind of scotch. They eat their meals more or less like you would at home — with a spoon and a fork.

But if someone spills their food or drink to the floor, the droplet or crumb will float off, and it will have to be chased down and swallowed before it gets onto any ISS equipment!

### SPACE CLOTHES

When cosmonauts and astronauts ride to and from the ISS on either Russian Soyuz spaceship or a space shuttle, they have to wear special space suits. But once on the ISS they wear shirts, T-shirts, shorts and trousers that are just like the clothes we wear here on the ground. As for footwear, the ISS residents don't need shoes or trainers, because they don't walk or stand on their feet. They just put on socks to keep their feet warm.

### KEEPING CLEAN

The station has no shower. Nor does it have a sink, so residents usually swallow their toothpaste after they brush their teeth!

In microgravity, water from a shower would fly in all directions. Floating water droplets can damage ISS computers. So instead of taking showers, space station residents use Russian 'wetted towels'. They also use special shampoos to wash their hair. These shampoos don't need to be washed off with water. You just wipe them off with a towel.

The station lavatory is a Russian model that works like a vacuum cleaner, using a stream of air to pull waste into sealed containers. When the containers are full, they are sent off in small spaceships and burnt up in the Earth's atmosphere.

### WORK AND PLAY

ISS cosmonauts and astronauts keep busy. You're most likely to find them doing science experiments, walking in space to connect a new module, or exercising on special gym equipment.

When they have a free moment, they read books, watch films on DVD, listen to music, play cards, and send e-mail to their friends and family. They might just sit and look out of the window and enjoy the sight of the Earth below them, a view that no one ever tires of seeing or photographing.

4. Reading and speaking  
Do ex, 1, 2, p. 101.

5. Summary
- 1) What are the advantages of technology?
  - 2) What are the disadvantages of technology?
  - 3) In your opinion, what is the greatest technological invention? Why?
  - 4) What do you think are the three most important or interesting inventions since 1850?
  - 5) How about since 1950?
  - 6) How have technological advances affected our life?
  - 7) Do you think technological advances are always good?
  - 8) Or can they sometimes be bad and harmful?

6. Homework  
Ex. 1–6, p. 102–104.

**PLACES OF INTEREST IN GREAT BRITAIN**

**Цілі:** формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; удосконалювати навички читання й говоріння; розвивати пізнавальні інтереси учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань і позитивне ставлення до культур інших народів.

Клас

Дата

**PROCEDURE****1. Warm-up**

Decide if the following refer to England, Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland.

- 1) Robert Burns
- 2) Loch Ness
- 3) Many Catholics
- 4) Prince Charles
- 5) Cardiff
- 6) Aberdeen
- 7) Kent
- 8) North Sea Oil
- 9) Belfast
- 10) The Thames

*Key:* 7, 10 England; 1, 2, 6, 8 Scotland; 3, 9 Northern Ireland; 4, 5 Wales.

**2. Listening**

Listen to the text and do the task.

**THE ENGLISH**

Almost every nation has a reputation of some kind. The French are supposed to be merry and fond of champagne; the Germans — dull, formal, fond of military uniforms, and parades; the Americans — boastful, energetic and vulgar. The English are reputed to be cold, reserved, easy-going, and fond of sports.

The English are a nation of stay-at-homes. There is no place like home, they say. The English prefer small houses, built for one family, perhaps with a small garden.

The fire is the focus of the English home. Other nations go out to cafes or sit round the cocktail bar. For the English it is the open fire and the ceremony of English tea. Even when central heating is installed it is kept so low in the English home that Americans and Russian get chilblains, as the English get nervous headaches from stuffiness.

Foreigners often picture the Englishman dressed in tweeds, smoking a pipe, walking across the open countryside with his dog at his heels. This is a picture of the aristocratic Englishman during his holidays on his country estate. Since most of the open countryside is private there isn't much left for the others to walk across.

The English are considered the most amiable people in the world. They have a genius for compromise, but can enforce their idea of compromise on others with surprising efficiency. They are generous in small matters but more cautious in big ones.



[illegible]

- [illegible]

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## UNIT 4. CARE ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT!

### LESSON 43

#### SAVING WHALES

Клас

Дата

**Цілі:** формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; удосконалювати навички вимови, усного мовлення й читання; розвивати мовну здогадку; прищеплювати любов до природи, дбайливе ставлення до її багатств.

#### PROCEDURE

##### 1. Warm-up

- 1) What do you think you should do to protect the environment?
- 2) What can you do to make this world a better place?

##### 2. Listening

Listen to the following information.

Do you know that:

- whales are very intelligent?
- whales are mammals not fish? This means they have warm blood and feed their young on milk.
- whales enjoy playing? In fact, they spend three times longer playing than looking for food.
- before 1986 hunters killed thousands of whales every year? Today the most countries have stopped that cruel industry.
- since the end on the 20-th century the whale population has been growing?

##### 3. Reading

Do ex. 1, p. 110.

###### ► Practice the new vocabulary

Find the new words in the text and translate them using the vocabulary.

##### 4. Writing

Make up your own sentences with the new words.

##### 5. Reading

Do ex. 2, p. 111.

##### 6. Speaking

###### ► Practice the new vocabulary

Do ex. 3, p. 111.

##### 7. Writing

Do ex. 4, p. 111.

##### 8. Summary

###### ► Work in pairs

#### ANIMALS DISCUSSION

*Student A's questions (Do not show these to student B)*

- 1) Do you like animals?
- 2) What is your favourite animal?

- 3) What animals are there in your country?
- 4) What animals have disappeared from your country?
- 5) Are there any dangerous animals in your country?
- 6) What is the cutest animal in the world?
- 7) Do you think animals were put on this planet so we could eat them?
- 8) Do you think animals would rather not be kept as pets?
- 9) Is it OK to use animals in sport?
- 10) What animal would you like to come back to Earth as after you die?

*Student B's questions (Do not show these to student A)*

- 1) What natural animal ability or talent would you like to have?
- 2) What is the most useful animal in the world?
- 3) What animal best represents your character?
- 4) Do you think it is necessary to experiment on animals to test cosmetics and drugs?
- 5) What animals have the best life?
- 6) Should animals be kept in zoos?
- 7) What are the biggest differences between animals and humans?
- 8) If animals could speak, what do you think they would say to humans?
- 9) What animal are you most fascinated by?
- 10) What animal do you least like?

#### 9. Homework

Ex. 5, p. 111.

### Additional material

#### ENVIRONMENT QUOTES AND GREEN SAYINGS

- Let us a little permit Nature to take her own way; she better understands her own affairs than we. *Michel de Montaigne*
- We never know the worth of water till the well is dry. *Thomas Fuller, Gnomologia, 1732*
- Your grandchildren will likely find it incredible — or even sinful — that you burned up a gallon of gasoline to fetch a pack of cigarettes! *Paul MacCready, Jr.*
- We do not inherit the earth from our ancestors, we borrow it from our children. *Native American Proverb*
- Because we don't think about future generations, they will never forget us. *Henrik Tikkanen*
- Nature provides a free lunch, but only if we control our appetites. *William Ruckelshaus, Business Week, 18 June 1990*
- There are no passengers on Spaceship Earth. We are all crew. *Marshall McLuhan, 1964*
- They kill good trees to put out bad newspapers. *James G. Watt, quoted in Newsweek, 8 March 1982*
- Take nothing but pictures.  
Leave nothing but footprints.  
Kill nothing but time.  
*Motto of the Baltimore Grotto,  
a caving society*

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS**

**Цілі:** формувати навички вживання модальних дієслів, навички вимови; вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення, читання й письма; розвивати увагу дітей та кмітливість; підвищувати загальну екологічну культуру.

Клас

Дата

**PROCEDURE**

## 1. Warm-up

- 1) What are some types of pollution?
- 2) What can you do to help prevent pollution?
- 3) Who do you think is more responsible for pollution, individual people or the government?

## 2. Listening

Listen to the text and do the task.

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS**

Young people today are more aware of the environment than ever before. This is the first really 'green' generation. Mark Farrell asked Claudia, 19, from London about her opinion on this problem.

There are lots of environmental problems — the greenhouse effect, acid rain, the hole in the ozone layer, and so on. There's also air pollution causing asthma. And there's nuclear waste and other kinds of toxic waste.

But my problem is that I don't feel I can do anything about it myself. It's all so big and out of control.

How can you have clear opinions about all these scientific things?

You would have to be an expert on nuclear energy, on the weather, on chemistry, on everything. And another thing... only the politicians are in a position to do anything about it, and they don't seem to care that much. It's not worth voting for the Green Party, because they're so small. And the other parties don't want to do anything serious because it would be unpopular. I suppose in the end things will get so bad that they'll just have to do something.

► **True or False**

- 1) The greenhouse effect, acid rain, the hole in ozone layer are environmental problems.
- 2) There's air pollution preventing asthma.
- 3) Claudia doesn't feel she can do anything about it herself.
- 4) You would have to be an expert on nuclear energy, on the weather and so on.
- 5) Claudia thing that only children are in a position to do anything about environmental problems.
- 6) Claudia things that the politicians don't seem to care about these problem.
- 7) It's worth voting for the Yellow Party because it's big.
- 8) Claudia thinks that many parties don't want to do anything serious.
- 9) Claudia thinks that in the end things will get better.



**DON'T LET THEM DISAPPEAR!**

**Цілі:** формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; удосконалювати навички читання й усного мовлення; розвивати мовленнєву реакцію й пізнавальні інтереси учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань, любов до природи.

Клас

Дата

## PROCEDURE

## 1. Warm-up

- 1) What's happening to forests in the world?
- 2) What happens when we remove forests?
- 3) How does it influence on animals' life?
- 4) What can we do to protect forests?

## 2. Speaking

- 1) What is pollution?
- 2) What harm does pollution do to the environment?
- 3) What do you get most angry about when you think about pollution?
- 4) Which bothers you more, noise pollution from traffic or environmental pollution from traffic?
- 5) What do you know about air, marine and river pollution?
- 6) What are the worst pollutants and who are the worst polluters?
- 7) What simple, everyday thing could help reduce pollution most?
- 8) What do you think about noise pollution?

## 3. Reading

Do ex. 1, p. 114.

► **Practise the new vocabulary**

Find the following words and expressions in the text and give their English equivalents:

Назавжди, природне середовище, види тварин, які в небезпеці, вимирати, руйнувати, забруднювати, полювати, ріг, магічна сила, впізнавати, браконьєр, дихати, класти яйця, пошкоджувати, діставатися куди-небудь, ссавці, слонова кістка, ікло, незаконний, коштовності, торгівля, стадо.

## 4. Writing

Do ex. 3, 4, p. 115.

## 5. Speaking

► **Work in pairs**

## ENDANGERED SPECIES DISCUSSION

*Student A's questions (Do not show these to student B)*

- 1) Do you worry about the world's endangered species?
- 2) Which animals, fish and plants do you think are most endangered?
- 3) What do you think the growing list of endangered species says about humankind?
- 4) Which endangered species would you least like to see disappear?
- 5) Are there endangered species in your country?
- 6) Do you do anything to protect endangered species?

- 7) Forty percent of all organisms are endangered. What do you think about this?
- 8) Why are so many species becoming endangered?
- 9) Do you think the list of endangered species can ever get shorter?

*Student B's questions (Do not show these to student A)*

- 1) Do you think humans will ever be an endangered species?
- 2) What should governments do to protect endangered species?
- 3) What do you think of the sale of products made from endangered species and how can we stop it?
- 4) Do you think endangered species can be bred in zoos or captive breeding programmes and then released into the wild?
- 5) Would you like to work for an agency that protects endangered species?
- 6) Do you know of any endangered species success stories?
- 7) How important is it to teach children about endangered species?
- 8) Which countries do you think are most guilty for endangering life?
- 9) Do you think honest politicians are an endangered species?

#### 6. Summary

The famous marine biologist Jacques Cousteau said: "Water and air... have become global garbage cans". What do you think of his words?

#### 7. Homework

Ex. 6, p. 116.

### Additional material

#### ENVIRONMENT QUOTES AND GREEN SAYINGS

- Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's need, but not every man's greed. *Mohandas K. Gandhi quoted in EF Schumacher, Small is Beautiful*
- If there is magic on the planet, it is contained in Water. *Loren Eiseley, The Immense Journey, 1957*
- The ultimate test of man's conscience may be his willingness to sacrifice something today for future generations whose words of thanks will not be heard. *Gaylord Nelson, former governor of Wisconsin, founder of Earth Day*
- The air, the water and the ground are free gifts to man and no one has the power to portion them out in parcels. Man must drink and breathe and walk and therefore each man has a right to his share of each. *James Fennimore Cooper (1789–1851), The Prairie 1827*
- Water is the best of all things. *Pindar (c. 522 BC–c. 438 BC), Olympian Odes*
- The use of sea and air is common to all; neither can a title to the ocean belong to any people or private persons, forasmuch as neither nature nor public use and custom permit any possession thereof. *Elizabeth I of England (1533–1603)*
- Away, away, from men and towns,  
To the wild wood and the downs, —  
To the silent wilderness,  
Where the soul need not repress  
Its music.  
*Percy Bysshe Shelley, (1792–1822),  
"To Jane, The Invitation," c. 1820*



**ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION**

**Цілі:** формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць, навички вимови, усного мовлення й читання; розвивати мовну здогадку; прищеплювати любов до природи, дбайливе ставлення до її багатств.

Клас

Дата

**PROCEDURE**

## 1. Warm-up

Finish the sentences:

- 1) If I saw somebody throwing an empty packet on the street, I would \_\_\_\_.
- 2) If I were a fish, I would \_\_\_\_.
- 3) If I were a fisherman, I would \_\_\_\_.
- 4) If I were an endangered species, I would \_\_\_\_.
- 5) If I had to light my fire with either coal or wood, I would \_\_\_\_.
- 6) If I had to travel to work by car or by public transport, I would \_\_\_\_.
- 7) If I wanted to dump a box of rubbish, but I could not find a bin, I would \_\_\_\_.

## 2. Speaking

Discuss the questions from ex. 6, p. 116 (homework).

## 3. Reading

Do ex. 1, p. 117.

## 4. Speaking

Do ex. 2, p. 117.

## 5. Writing

► **Practise the new vocabulary**

Fill in the gaps with the new words and answer the questions.

- 1) What are some ways \_\_\_\_ is wasted?
- 2) What are some things that can be \_\_\_\_?
- 3) How often is \_\_\_\_ collected in your neighborhood?
- 4) What are some ways that you can \_\_\_\_ pollution in this country?
- 5) Some species \_\_\_\_ of extinction.
- 6) The word \_\_\_\_ came from Greek one which means “home”.

## 6. Reading and speaking

Do ex. 3, p. 118.

## 7. Listening

Listen to the information from the Internet page and answer the questions.

**PULLING OUT NINE TONS OF TRASH**

A work crew consisting of 150 volunteers worked for eight hours in a light drizzle on Saturday to clean Carson Creek of almost nine tons of debris. “A job well done”, smiled Alan Specter, the director of the event. “We’re scheduled to come back here one more time, three years from now. Of course, we hope that there won’t be nine tons of garbage next time”.

The garbage came in all shapes, sizes, and colors: cans, bottles, bicycles, car tires, auto batteries, sofas, furniture, clothing, shopping carts, bowling balls, plastic bags, dolls, baby carriages, TV antennas, and portable radios. There was even a golf bag with a full set of golf clubs.

Much of the backbreaking work was done by two community groups—the Cub Scouts and Boy Scouts, and two environmental groups—Save the Bay and Watch the Whales. Concerned retirees and volunteers from police and fire departments assisted. Everyone was issued boots, gloves, and rain gear. The work occurred along a two-mile stretch of streambed. The debris was hauled roadside, where trucks lined up to take the trash to the landfill. More than 500 big yellow trash bags were filled.

No one found anything of great value, although a five-year-old boy found an earring that he thought might be worth a million dollars because it was so shiny. He said he would sell it. Then he would donate half of the proceeds to Watch the Whales, and use the other half to buy a triple-scoop ice cream cone every day for the rest of his life.

- 1) Did the work crew get paid?
- 2) Were there more than 149 people in the work crew?
- 3) Was it raining on Saturday?
- 4) Was it a light rain?
- 5) Did the volunteers work all day?
- 6) Did the volunteers remove 18,000 pounds of garbage?
- 7) Will the work crew come back next year?
- 8) Is the work crew scheduled to come back three more times?
- 9) Does the event director want to see nine tons of debris again?
- 10) Did they find couches in the creek?
- 11) What was the weather like?
- 12) How long did the volunteers work?
- 13) What were the volunteers cleaning up?
- 14) Which day did the volunteers work?
- 15) How much debris did the volunteers collect?
- 16) What was the name of the creek that the volunteers cleaned up?
- 17) How many times will the volunteers come back to the creek?
- 18) What will happen three years from now?
- 19) Who was Alan Specter?
- 20) What did the golf bag contain?

#### 8. Summary

Answer the questions in ex. 4, p. 118.

And what about you? What do you do to take care about the environment?

#### 9. Homework

Do ex. 6, p. 119.

**THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

**Цілі:** вдосконалювати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць і навички читання, аудіювання й усного мовлення; розвивати мовленнєву реакцію і пізнавальні інтереси учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань, любов до природи.

Клас

Дата

**PROCEDURE**

## 1. Warm-up

What is the first thing that comes to your mind when you hear...

- ...the word “environment”?
- ...the word “garbage”?
- ...the word “pollution”?
- ...the words “recyclable”?

## 2. Listening

Do ex. 1, p. 120.

## 3. Speaking

Do ex. 3, p. 120.

## 4. Reading

Do ex. 4, p. 121.

## 5. Writing

Do ex. 5, p. 122.

## 6. Reading and speaking

Read and translate the text. Discuss it with your friends.

**ENVIRONMENT**

Every year a lot of people around the globe get more and more environmentally concerned. First of all we pay attention that we drink dirty water contaminated by poisonous chemicals, and it harms our health. Then we notice how acid rains damage our hair and it starts going out. The layer of ozone does not protect the earth from harmful radiation any more, as there are a lot of growing ozone holes. Sun radiation causes cancer. Animals die out, because they are killed by man and poisonous environment.

It is very important for everybody to understand that it is our responsibility to preserve the nature and help the earth to survive. I have a lot of friends who are very environmentally aware.

My friend Kate is a vegetarian. She does not eat meat, because she is against bad conditions the animals are kept in. Kate never uses any products without a special label “not tested on animals” or “against animal testing”. She thinks it is unfair that animals should die for the sake of creating a better lipstick or shampoo for people. Naturally Kate does not wear any fur and is trying to avoid wearing leather boots as much as she can.

My other friend Michael is very careful about the way he disposes of trash. He sorts his rubbish carefully and firstly divides in into organic and nonorganic. Then he looks at non-organic things, which are glass bottles, tin cans, aluminium cans and plastic containers. He washes

them carefully and then takes each of them to a special container, so it can be recycled.

Pete is strongly against cars. He is probably too radical, but he has his point when he says that cars are big air polluters and people should not have as many cars as they do at the moment.

I respect my friends' views very much and though I am not that good yet, I am improving and start noticing things. Now I understand that what we do now will preserve the world for our children.

Match.

contaminated	вижити
to start going out	озоновий шар
layer of ozone	хутро
to cause cancer	для того щоб створити
to preserve	заражених
to survive	бути причиною раку
for the sake of creating	починати випадати
fur	ще не досягти їх рівня
to dispose of trash	дуже категорично
too radical	зберігати
to be not that good yet	позбуватися сміття

#### 7. Summary

Do ex. 7, p. 122.

#### 8. Homework

Do ex. 6, p. 122.

#### Additional material

Let's learn a poem.

#### LET'S CONSERVE

Pollution in the air makes me dare  
When I see garbage in the streets  
It makes me wanna shrieks  
So let's conserve our mother nature  
  
Let's plant trees in the land  
To make the air free  
Let's separate the garbage  
Into biodegradable and non-biodegradable  
  
Let Mother Nature feel  
That we want to let her free  
Don't throw chemicals in body of waters  
To make the marine animals healthy  
Let's Conserve

## IT'S TIME FOR READING

**Цілі:** формувати лексичні навички й навички вимови; вдосконалювати навички читання й усного мовлення; розвивати логічне мислення; прищеплювати любов до природи, дбайливе ставлення до її багатств.

Клас

Дата

## PROCEDURE

## 1. Warm-up

Talk about different daily seen animals. (Perhaps dogs and cats are the most common in your area).

- 1) Who has seen an animal today?
- 2) What animals live in / near your home?
- 3) Has anyone touched / petted an unusual animal? What animal and when?

## 2. Speaking

Write down the definitions of three kinds of animals on the board.

- 1) Birds
- 2) Mammals
- 3) Reptiles

*Example definitions:*

- 1) These \_\_\_ are the only animals that have feathers. They lay eggs.
- 2) Many \_\_\_ have hair or fur. Most baby \_\_\_ drink milk from their mothers' bodies. Some \_\_\_, such as whales, lives in the water!
- 3) Many \_\_\_ also lay eggs on land. Some \_\_\_ lay eggs in the water. BLANK have scaly skin.

Go through the definitions, helping the students (probably not needed for the first example) guess the animal types.

## 3. Reading

Do ex. 1, p. 123.

## 4. Listening

Listen to the text and do the tasks.

## THE YELLOW VILLA

(After Gerald Durrell)

The new villa was very large — a tall, square house with yellow walls, green windows and a red roof. It stood on a hill near the coast. Our Greek friend Spiro, a short fat man with a big brown face, found the house and moved everything for us. Larry's friends — writers and painters — came and went.

An old man worked in the gardens and Mother brought his wife into the house to work for us there. Her name was Lugaretzia and she was really only interested in her health. She carefully described every problem that she had. When she arrived, it was her stomach; later, the problem was her feet. She cried when she walked and she cried more loudly when she saw one of us. Larry started eating breakfast in his room after Lugaretzia took off her shoes in the dining-room to show us her toes.

The old wall round part of our garden was a good place for animal-watching. There were day and night workers. The shyest were the most dangerous; when you took away a small piece of the wall, you found a little black scorpion.

One day I found a female scorpion with a lot of little babies on her back. I was excited by this new family and I decided to take them to my bedroom and watch them growing up. I put them into a matchbox and hurried to the villa. Lunch was ready, so I left the matchbox on a table in the sitting-room and went into the dining-room for a meal.

What words in the story mean the opposite of:

- tall —
- big —
- come —
- square —
- new —
- small—

Answer the questions.

- 1) Who was Spiro?
- 2) What did Lugaretzia like to talk about?
- 3) Why did the author take the scorpions to his place?

Translate the sentences.

- 1) She cried when she walked and she cried more loudly when she saw one of us.
- 2) Larry started eating breakfast in his room after Lugaretzia took off her shoes in the dining-room to show us her toes.
- 3) The old wall round part of our garden was a good place for animal-watching.

5. Reading

Do ex. 2, 3, p. 123–124.

6. Reading and speaking

Do ex. 4–7, p. 126–127.

7. Summary

Do ex. 8, 9, p. 127.

8. Homework

Ex. 11, p. 127.

## LESSON 49

### EARTH DAY

**Цілі:** вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення, читання й аудіювання, систематизувати лексичний матеріал з теми, розвивати мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати дбайливе ставлення до природи.

Клас

Дата

### PROCEDURE

#### 1. Warm-up

- 1) Do you have any ideas on how to minimize the use of plastic bags and Styrofoam boxes?
- 2) Does your local government make it easy or hard for citizens to recycle?
- 3) Why should we recycle?

#### 2. Speaking

Retell the text “How I Learned” (homework).

#### 3. Listening

Listen to the text and do the tasks.

### CITY GARBAGE: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

Almost everything that is produced for human needs, with time becomes garbage. All sorts of methods have been tried to get rid of the wastes. They have been buried, removed as far as possible from population centres. Nevertheless, the problem still exists.

Nowadays the problem of domestic waste disposal has acquired a global nature. Cities with populations of several million form Everests of garbage. Every town dweller throws away nearly a ton of unwanted things annually. They wind up in the city garbage dumps, which take up hundreds of hectares of land. All such dumps are unsanitary. The mountains of garbage attract numerous rodents and birds which spread decomposition products. Poisonous substances together with rain waters get into underground waters and poison them. Even grass doesn't grow on the sites of former dumps. Besides, the construction works in these areas have to be banned for 50 to 100 years.

Many useful elements, including those of organic origin, are lost in garbage dumps and it is impossible to restore them. While taking them from nature in enormous quantities, man gives nothing back to it. Moreover, he turns out new consumer goods which can seriously upset the ecological balance.

The most effective method of waste disposal is to utilize it, in other words, to process it industrially. Different countries handle this engineering problem in different ways. Experts have developed many production processes which make it possible to reconvert mountains of garbage into substances of vital importance to industry and agriculture.

Domestic wastes, in particular tin cans, contain such valuable materials as tin, copper, zinc and others. These metals are extracted from them, and after long processing they are recycled.

Of all domestic wastes the greatest trouble is given by plastics. Should used containers be burned? But resisting burning plastics only melt and release a smoke which poisons the atmosphere.



Scientists are searching for a solution by employing microorganisms, and not without some success. British researchers grew microbes which convert plastics into carbon. Scientists hope that in the near future bacteria will help solving the problem of utilizing plastic packets and other synthetic items.

► **True or false**

- 1) Garbage dumps are located not far from population centres.
- 2) The problem of wastes disposal disturbs the scientists all over the world.
- 3) We don't know how to get rid of plastics.
- 4) Garbage dumps take up little place.
- 5) Garbage dumps are the sources of diseases for people and animals.
- 6) In most cases garbage cannot be recycled.
- 7) It is possible to build a new house for living on the site of a former dump.
- 8) The best method of waste disposal is to utilize it.
- 9) Some bacteria are able to turn plastics into carbon.
- 10) Of all domestic wastes the greatest trouble is given by tin cans.
- 11) Tin cans contain valuable metals like tin, copper, zinc and others.
- 12) It is possible to reconvert garbage into substances used in industry and agriculture.

Answer the questions.

- 1) Why has the problem of city garbage dumps acquired a global nature?
- 2) How much garbage does every town dweller throw annually?
- 3) Where are the dumps usually located?
- 4) Do they take big areas?
- 5) Why do the garbage dumps harm people and animals?
- 6) Why doesn't grass grow on the sites of former dumps?
- 7) How does garbage dumps influence the environment?
- 8) What is the most effective method of waste disposal?
- 9) How garbage can be useful in industry and agriculture?
- 10) What garbage is the most complicated to get rid of?

4. Reading and speaking

Do ex. 1, p. 128.

5. Writing

Do ex. 3, p. 129.

6. Summary

Do ex. 4, p. 129.

7. Homework

Write a short paragraph (ex. 4(b), p. 129).

Ex. 2, p. 129 (think out your ideas for Lesson 51).

**LET'S HELP OUR PLANET**

**Цілі:** вдосконалювати лексичні навички й навички вимови, аудіювання, читання й усного мовлення; розвивати логічне мислення; виховувати дбайливе ставлення до природи.

Клас

Дата

## PROCEDURE

## 1. Warm-up

Do ex. 5, p. 129.

## 2. Writing

Complete the list of possible damage.

- air pollution
- water pollution
- sewage
- acid rain
- household and industrial waste
- animal and bird migration
- the loss of natural habitats
- the multiplication of microbes
- the appearance of new diseases

## 3. Listening

Now listen to the text and try to answer these questions.

- 1) Have you ever heard about Greenpeace?
- 2) What is it?
- 3) When was it founded?
- 4) Where is it based?
- 5) How many supporters are there in the world?
- 6) Can you give any example of their activity?
- 7) Are there any activists of Greenpeace in our country?

Greenpeace is a non-governmental environmental organization with offices in over 40 countries and with an international coordinating body in Amsterdam, Netherlands. Greenpeace states its goal is to “ensure the ability of the Earth to nurture life in all its diversity” and focuses its work on world wide issues such as global warming, deforestation, over-fishing, commercial whaling and anti-nuclear issues. Greenpeace uses direct action, lobbying and research to achieve its goals. The global organization does not accept funding from governments, corporations or political parties, relying on more than 2.8 million individual supporters and foundation grants.

Greenpeace evolved from the peace movement and anti-nuclear protests in Vancouver, British Columbia in the early 1970s. On September 15, 1971, the newly founded Don't Make a Wave Committee sent a chartered ship, Phyllis Cormack, renamed Greenpeace for the protest, from Vancouver to oppose United States testing of nuclear devices in Amchitka, Alaska. The Don't Make a Wave Committee subsequently adopted the name Greenpeace. It was the first action of Greenpeace. They believed that a few people could change the world for the better.

In a few years Greenpeace spread to several countries and started to campaign on other environmental issues such as commercial whaling and toxic waste. In the late 1970s the different regional Greenpeace

groups formed Greenpeace International to oversee the goals and operations of the regional organizations globally. Greenpeace received international attention during the 80s when the French intelligence agency bombed the Rainbow Warrior in Auckland Harbour, one of the most well-known vessels operated by Greenpeace, killing one. In the following years Greenpeace evolved into one of the largest environmental organizations in the world.

Greenpeace is known for its direct actions and has been described as the most visible environmental organization in the world. Greenpeace has raised environmental issues to public knowledge, influenced both the private and the public sector. Greenpeace has also been a source of controversy; its motives and methods have received criticism and the organization's direct actions have sparked legal actions against Greenpeace activists.

Today, Greenpeace is an international organization. It is based in Amsterdam. It has 2.8 million supporters worldwide.

4. Reading  
Do ex. 6, p. 130.
5. Speaking  
Do ex. 8, 9, p. 131–132.
6. Summary  
Do the quiz (ex. 7, p. 130).
7. Homework  
Ex. 10, p. 132.

LESSON 51

**DISCUSSION CLUB**

**Цілі:** вдосконалювати лексичні навички й навички вимови, аудіювання, читання й усного мовлення; розвивати логічне мислення; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань, любов до природи.

Клас
Дата

PROCEDURE

1. Warm-up

Spend one minute writing down all of the different words you associate with the word 'environment'. Share your words with your partner(s) and talk about them. Together, put the words into different categories.

2. Speaking

Answer the questions.

- 1) What images spring to mind when you hear the word 'zoo'?
- 2) Do you like zoos?
- 3) What are the good things and bad things about zoos?
- 4) What is the most famous zoo in the world?
- 5) Do you think animals know they are in zoos?
- 6) Do you feel sorry for the animals in zoos?
- 7) What are your earliest memories of a zoo?
- 8) What purpose do zoos serve?
- 9) Would you like to work in a zoo?
- 10) What happens in a zoo at night and the early hours of the morning?
- 11) What was the last news story you heard about a zoo?
- 12) Which is better — a zoo or an aquarium?
- 13) What happens to the animals that die in zoos?
- 14) Why do you think kids love zoos so much?
- 15) What's the best thing to buy from the zoo gift shop?
- 16) Are zoos morally wrong?
- 17) Would you like to study zoology?
- 18) What would happen if all the zoo animals escaped into the town?
- 19) Have you ever felt like you were in a zoo?

3. Listening

Do ex. 2, p. 129 (homework).

4. Reading

Do ex. 1, p. 133.

5. Speaking

Do ex. 2, p. 134.

6. Reading

- 1) What is the difference between a zoo and a national park?
- 2) What are the reasons for keeping animals in zoo or national parks?
- 3) Where do animals have better living conditions and why?

ASKANIA-NOVA BIOSPHERE RESERVE —  
CENTER FOR THE ENDANGERED PRZEWALSKI HORSE

Ukraine has a great diversity of natural landscapes and wildlife. For this reason areas of Ukraine have been declared protected areas, nature reserves and National parks. National Parks in Ukraine are vital for

preserving large natural areas and provide the country with great opportunities to develop ecotourism.

If you have already discovered the natural beauty of Ukraine but want to see even more, the Askaniya-Nova Biosphere Reserve is the ideal reserve to visit. This well conserved parcel of land stands out starkly against the surrounding farmlands and provides a perfect example of the benefits and importance of conservation. The reserve is situated roughly 60 kilometers south-east of Khakhova which is not far from the Black Sea. It provides an excellent example of southern-steppe biological diversity.

Askaniya-Nova Biosphere Reserve — Established way back in the 19th century this is the oldest protected area in Ukraine. It was declared UNESCO biosphere reserve in 1984. The park guards Europe's only Festuca-Stipa grassland community. Large numbers of animal species can be seen throughout the reserve.

The reason that tourism is so popular here is largely due to the use of the reserve to preserve and breed a number of more unusual or endangered wildlife. During the 19th century when it was established, it featured a zoological park complete with a breeding center for the endangered Przewalski horse. The Przewalski horse is considered to be one of the only true wild horses to have ever existed since they have never been successfully domesticated while other ‘wild’ horses, such as mustangs, mostly derive from domesticated horses. The center also bred ostriches and aboriginal ungulates as well as a variety of birds. Today the reserve continues to be instrumental in the monitoring and research of a variety of species and has proved to be an oasis of nature in a very busy and regulated world. So take time out to visit Askaniya-Nova Biosphere Reserve the next time you visit Ukraine.

## 7. Speaking

Make up sentences using the phrases and word combinations below.  
Then add your own ones.

I think It is so obvious It is beyond doubt It is perfectly clear I can't believe It's hard to believe It is naturally It is plain to everyone It is a sad fact it is a matter of time Certainly	every country must reduce its pollutions our greed is destroying this world we are not doing enough our interests are threatened with time and catastrophes we will realize we must do something the problem will not better the ocean level is rising the threat is real we don't see the acid rain it is all talk and no actions
--	--

## 8. Summary

- 1) In your opinion, why do some people like to have unusual pets?
- 2) What is a safari?
- 3) Would you go on a safari?
- 4) Do you think it is right to keep wild animals in a zoo?
- 5) Do you think it is a good pattern in general to judge people by their attitude toward animals?

## 9. Homework

Ex. 1-6, p. 135-137.

## PLACES OF INTEREST IN GREAT BRITAIN

**Цілі:** формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; удосконалювати навички читання й говоріння; розвивати пізнавальні інтереси учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань і позитивне ставлення до культур інших народів.

Клас

Дата

## PROCEDURE

## 1. Warm-up

- 1) What's your favorite city? Why?
- 2) What city do you live in?
- 3) What part of this city do you like the best?
- 4) Can you describe the city?
- 5) What size city is best to live in? Why?
- 6) What are the names of big cities in Great Britain?
- 7) Would you prefer to live in a really old historical city, or a really new modern city?

## 2. Reading and speaking

## ► Work in groups

Read the information from the Internet about Scotland and say what places you would like to visit there and why.

**Welcome to Glasgow Museums**

Glasgow Museums offer something for everyone, whether you want to find out about an artist, come with your class to see how we used to live  
Address: Cultural & Leisure Services, 20 Trongate, Glasgow

**National Museum of Costume**

Open daily: April — 31 October 10:00 — 17:00  
Admission: Adult £4.00, Concession £3.00, Child 12 and under free  
Discover fashion and society, from Victorian times to the 1950s at our splendid country house. Enjoy a walk in our beautiful grounds, browse in the gift shop and treat yourself to a cream tea.  
Address: Shambellie House, New Abbey, Dumfries  
DG2 8HQ

**Scottish Fisheries Museum**

Situated on the harbour front in Anstruther, in the heart of the Fife fishing community, the Scottish Fisheries Museum tells the story of fishing in Scotland and its people from earliest times to the present.  
Address: St Ayles, Harbourhead, Anstruther, Fife

**Angus Folk Museum**

Angus Folk Museum — Experience life as a Scottish landworker at this fascinating folk museum.  
Address: Kirkwynd, Glamis, Forfar, Angus

**The Museum of Scottish Lighthouses**

Welcome to the Museum of Scottish Lighthouses  
The Museum of Scottish Lighthouses consists of the first lighthouse built on mainland Scotland and a purpose-built museum housing artefacts donated by the Northern Lighthouse Board and the general public.  
Address: Kinnaird Head, Stevenson Road, Fraserburgh  
Aberdeenshire AB43 9DU

### **Glendale Toy Museum**

Address: Holmisdale House, Glendale, Isle of Skye,  
Scotland IV55 8WS

### **Callendar House**

Callendar House is an imposing mansion set within the grounds of Falkirk's Callendar Park. Built in the style of a French château, the house has a 600-year history, playing host to many prominent historical figures, including Mary, Queen of Scots, Oliver Cromwell, Bonnie Prince Charlie and Queen Victoria. The current building is by far the most substantial historical building in the area, with a 300 ft (91 m) frontage.

Address: Callendar Park, Falkirk

### **3. Reading**

Do ex. 1, p. 106.

Find the new words in the text and practise the pronunciation of them. Then translate the sentences with them.

### **4. Speaking**

Do. ex. 2, p. 138.

### **5. Speaking**

Do ex. 5, p. 141.

### **6. Summary**

Do ex. 3, p. 140.

### **7. Homework**

Ex. 4, p. 140.



## UNIT 5. AMBITIONS AND PLANS

### LESSON 53

#### JOBS AND SKILLS

Клас

Дата

**Цілі:** формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; удосконалювати навички вимови, усного мовлення й читання; розвивати мовну здогадку; прищеплювати любов до праці.

#### PROCEDURE

##### 1. Warm-up

Find the words for a person who...

- 1) repairs water-pipes;
- 2) builds houses;
- 3) grows food in his field;
- 4) sells meat;
- 5) looks after sick people;
- 6) writes articles for newspapers;
- 7) writes novels;
- 8) looks after people's teeth;
- 9) flies airplanes;
- 10) designs houses;
- 11) repairs cars;
- 12) sells vegetables;
- 13) works in an office and deals with filing, correspondence, etc.;
- 14) treats domestic animals;
- 15) drives automobiles;
- 16) plays the piano.

##### 2. Speaking

- 1) What are some common occupations in your country?
- 2) What are some common jobs for men in your country?
- 3) What are some common jobs for women in your country?
- 4) What are some jobs that children do?
- 5) What are some jobs that you think would be boring?
- 6) What are some jobs that you think would be fun?

##### 3. Reading

Do ex. 1, p. 142.

###### ► Practice the new vocabulary

Find the new words in the text and translate them using the vocabulary.

##### 4. Writing

Make up your own sentences with the new words.

##### 5. Speaking

Do ex. 2, p. 143.

##### 6. Reading

###### ► Practice the new vocabulary

Do ex. 3, p. 144.

7. Writing

Do ex. 4, p. 144.

8. Speaking

Do ex. 6, p. 145.

Use the words from the table to express your ideas.

Skills	Character traits
decorating	creative
designing	organized
filing	punctual
nursing	dependable
cleaning	responsible
typing	thoughtful
helping people	neat
building things	clever
making crafts	talented
organizing	hardworking
speaking	intelligent
talking to people	tactful
putting in order	patient
	skilful
	efficient
	ambitious
	artistic

9. Summary

Do ex. 7, p. 145.

10. Homework

Ex. 5, p. 145.

**WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO DO?**

**Цілі:** формувати навички вживання конструкцій *going to* and *would like*; формувати уявлення про фразові дієслова; розвивати мовну здогадку й мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

Клас

Дата

**PROCEDURE****1. Warm-up**

Seven people were asked “what do you like about your work?” here are the parts of there answers. Match the parts.

1) Tony Robinson, writer. “I like organizing my own world, I like...”	a) is working with animals
2) John Peak, gardener. “What I like about my job is...”	b) being alone
3) Basil Milford, vet. “What I like best ...”	c) working on my own
4) Tom White, factory worker. “I like working...”	d) taking responsibility
5) Vera Hubert, teacher. “It is... that I like”	e) working outdoors
6) Robert Harrison, manager. “It is ... that I like most about my job”	f) together with other people
7) Andrew Small, night watchman. “It is... that I like best”	g) relationships with children

**2. Speaking**

- 1) Is it common for men and women to have the same jobs in your country?
- 2) Is it easy to find a job in Ukraine?
- 3) Name three occupations that you could do. (For example, be a mortician)
- 4) Name three occupations that you could never do.

**3. Reading and writing**

Read the text and do the task.

**THE GIRL FROM THE TOWN HALL**

Susan Morrison began her career with a disappointment. She did not do as well as she hoped in her end-of-school exams. So when she started work, it was as the office “dogsbody”, doing all the small boring jobs that no one else wanted to do. She found herself helping with the photocopying, booking rooms for meetings, and showing people the way to the right office. She had to run round with messages, check the letters for the post and keep lists of all the office equipment.

Like most British office workers, Susan worked from nine to five with an hour off for lunch. She enjoyed herself. She liked doing a lot of different things, and she liked the friendly atmosphere. But nobody wants to be the office dogsbody forever. Susan soon saw her chance. She applied for a job in a new community scheme, still inside the town hall, and she got it.

Susan knows she's lucky to have a good safe job. She's even luckier because she's getting training. Every week she has a day off to go to college on a "day release" scheme. So far, she has done courses in accounting, business organization and local services. One day she wants to work in the social services department. She wants to deal directly with the people whose problems bring them in to ask for help: the old, the sick, the unemployed, and the homeless. "I've always wanted to work with people", says Susan. She'll have plenty of chances to do that in Bolton town hall.

Find in the text and right down:

Susan's duties as the office "dogsbody"	What she had done to get a new job

4. Grammar practice

Do ex. 1, 2, 3, p. 146.

5. Reading

Do ex. 4, p. 147.

6. Speaking

- 1) Would you like a job in which you traveled a lot?
- 2) Would you like a job that required you to sit at a computer all day?
- 3) Would you like to do the same job for the rest of your life?
- 4) Would you like to work in an office? Why or why not?
- 5) Would you rather be a doctor or a banker?
- 6) Would you rather work inside or outside?
- 7) What job would you most like to do?

7. Summary

Do ex. 5, p. 147.

8. Homework

Write a short paragraph about your future plans.

LESSON 55  
**A JOB FOR LIFE**

Клас
Дата

**Цілі:** формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; вдосконалювати навички читання й письма; розвивати культуру спілкування й мовленнєву реакцію учнів; розширити знання учнів про світ професій; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

PROCEDURE

1. Warm-up

What are the most important things for you in the job you would like to have?

Here are some aspects of work:

- having pleasant co-workers / colleagues
- earning enough money
- security
- job satisfaction
- meeting people
- earning plenty of money
- the interest of the work
- flexi-time
- the work environment
- the opportunity to travel
- the opportunity to make decisions
- learning new skills
- being close to where you live
- facing new challenges
- its social status

2. Reading

Do ex. 1, p. 148.

3. Writing

Do ex. 2, p. 150.

4. Speaking

Do ex. 3, p. 150.

5. Reading

Do ex. 4, p. 150.

6. Speaking

Do ex. 5, p. 150.

7. Listening

Supply the suitable words.

On the board:

Dentist, shoemaker, artist, tailor, accountant, driver, seaman, architect, physician, chemist, smith, docker, translator, farmer, carpenter, lawyer, steward, weaver, journalist, cook, physicist, interpreter, pilot, miner, musician, engineer.

- 1) A person whose job is to keep and examine the money accounts of business or people is called \_\_\_\_.
- 2) A person who plans new buildings and sees that they are built properly is called \_\_\_\_.
- 3) A person who practices or works in one of the fine arts is called \_\_\_\_.
- 4) A person who is skilled at making and repairing wooden objects is called \_\_\_\_.
- 5) A scientist who specializes in chemistry is called \_\_\_\_.
- 6) A person who prepares and cooks food is called \_\_\_\_.
- 7) A person professionally trained to treat the teeth is called \_\_\_\_.
- 8) A person who works at a dock is called \_\_\_\_.
- 9) A person who drives car is called \_\_\_\_.
- 10) A person who plans and understands the making of machines, roads, bridges is called \_\_\_\_.
- 11) A person who owns or plans the work on a farm is called \_\_\_\_.
- 12) A person who changes speech from one language into another is called \_\_\_\_.
- 13) A person whose profession is journalism is called \_\_\_\_.
- 14) A person whose business is to advise people about laws and to represent them in court is called \_\_\_\_.
- 15) A worker in a mine is called \_\_\_\_.
- 16) A person who performs on a musical instrument, or who writes music is called \_\_\_\_.
- 17) A person qualified to practice both medicine and surgery is called \_\_\_\_.
- 18) A person who studies physics is called \_\_\_\_.
- 19) A person who flies an aircraft is called \_\_\_\_.
- 20) A member of a navy, or a sailor on a ship, who is not an officer is called \_\_\_\_.
- 21) A person who makes or repairs shoes is called \_\_\_\_.
- 22) A worker in iron or other metals is called \_\_\_\_.
- 23) A man who serves passengers on a ship or plane is called \_\_\_\_.
- 24) A person who makes garments for men is called \_\_\_\_.
- 25) A person who changes writing from one language into another is called \_\_\_\_.
- 26) A person whose job is to weave cloth is called \_\_\_\_.

#### 8. Summary

Do ex. 6, p. 151.

#### 9. Homework

Ex. 7, p. 151.

## PLANS AND AMBITIONS

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

Клас

Дата

## PROCEDURE

## 1. Warm-up

- 1) What would be your dream job?
- 2) Do you think it would be possible for you to get this job?
- 3) What's one job you wouldn't like to do? Why not?

## 2. Speaking

Say what your career plan is. Why have you chosen the profession? What skills and character traits do you think you have to realize your career plan? (Homework ex. 7, p. 151)

## 3. Listening

Listen to the text and say why Sam's book is popular and what his ambition is.

## TEEN SURVIVAL COOKBOOK

15-year-old Sam Stern is still at school but he's already making a name for himself in Great Britain. His greatest passion is cooking and he's just published his first cookery book. Its aim is to be a teen survival cookbook.

There are lots of easy-to-cook recipes as well as some more complicated ones — but the instructions are easy to follow. Sam knows what will get you out of bed in the morning, what will help recover after a day at school, what to eat for surviving exams and even what to cook to impress the girls.

The recipes are written in teens' language — and many of his recipes include good reasons to eat them. For example, his mushroom soup with garlic comes with the instruction: 'Eat this soup. Breathe on a teacher.'

Sam has always liked cooking. 'When I was little, I would help my mum in the kitchen and play about with dough. Then I did more stuff and when I was ten I decided to make roast chicken for the family. I chose it because it is quite simple and you can experiment with herbs and stuff. I think the dinner went down pretty well,' says Sam.

Sam lives with his parents, his brother and three sisters. 'When we went shopping, Sam never wanted sweets, he wanted olives, even at a young age,' says Sam's mother. 'On holiday in Spain, he would spend hours looking at books about tapas. He has a brilliant palate and is not frightened to experiment.'

Sam's dream is to open a restaurant in London. 'It wouldn't be traditional. I'd like to experiment and do weird things,' he says. 'Apart from that, I'd like to go to the North Pole. I think it would be a challenge and it's something that not many people do.'

## 4. Reading

Do ex. 1, p. 152.





LESSON 57  
**GETTING A JOB**

**Цілі:** формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; удосконалювати навички читання, аудіювання й усного монологічного мовлення; розвивати пізнавальні інтереси учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань щодо правильного вибору майбутньої професії.

Клас
Дата

PROCEDURE

1. Warm-up

Discuss with your partner your career plans.

You may begin your dialogues with:

— What do you plan to do on leaving school?

when you are 17

when you are back from the army

when you finish your training program

— I'd like to enter a university.

to join the Army

to go to work

to study law / medicine / finance / art / foreign languages

2. Listening

Do ex. 1, p. 155.

3. Writing

Do ex. 2, p. 155.

4. Reading

Do ex. 3(a), p. 155.

5. Writing

Do ex. 3 (b), p. 156.

6. Reading

Do ex. 4, p. 156.

7. Listening and speaking

Listen to the following statements and then discuss them.

**THE REPORTER'S JOB**

1) General reporters prefer...

a) To focus on one subject.

b) To cover a wide range of news.

2) Researching is very important because...

a) The journalist has to find out Who? What? Where? When? How?

b) It is very glamorous.

3) To build the story the reporter has to...

a) Read files, check facts.

b) Make visits and interview people.

4) Journalism is a very difficult and skilful job because...

a) The reporter has to compose a story in which people must believe.

b) The reporter has to work quickly, write a specific number of words and arrange facts in order of importance.



## IT'S TIME FOR READING

**Цілі:** формувати лексичні навички й навички вимови; вдосконалювати навички читання й усного мовлення; розвивати логічне мислення; виховувати поважне ставлення до праці лікарів.

Клас

Дата

## PROCEDURE

## 1. Warm-up

- 1) Do you think you have a healthy lifestyle?
- 2) Is it possible to have a healthy lifestyle in modern world?
- 3) Why do many people try to have a healthy lifestyle?
- 4) What is the main purpose of it?

## 2. Speaking

Do ex. 1 (a), p. 158.

## 3. Reading

Do ex. 1, p. 158.

► **Practise the new vocabulary**

Find the new words in the text and translate the sentences with them.

## 4. Speaking

Do ex. 2, p. 160.

## 5. Reading

Do ex. 3, p. 160.

## 6. Speaking

► **Work in pairs**

*Student A's questions*

- 1) How is your health?
- 2) Do you do anything to stay healthy?
- 3) Do you worry about the health of those around you?
- 4) Do you ever worry about your own mental health?
- 5) Have you ever stopped doing something for your health?
- 6) Are you always a picture of health when you wake up in the morning?
- 7) What are the health risks associated with your lifestyle and environment?
- 8) What health problems do you worry about most?
- 9) What is the WHO and what does it do?
- 10) What can you do to improve your health?

*Student B's questions*

- 1) Do you worry about your health?
- 2) Are you a health-conscious person?
- 3) Do you read magazines or newspaper articles about health?
- 4) What things do you do that might damage your health?
- 5) How often do you have a health check?

- 6) Have you ever been in poor or ill health?
- 7) Where do you go to get information on health?
- 8) Who are the healthiest people in the world and why are they so healthy?
- 9) What are the best and worst jobs for your health?
- 10) How is the health of your computer / the economy / the planet?

7. Writing

Do ex. 4, p. 160.

► **Practise your vocabulary**

Do ex. 5, p. 160.

8. Speaking

Do ex. 7, p. 161.

9. Summary

Do ex. 8, p. 161.

10. Homework

Ex. 9, p. 161.

**Additional material**

More sample questions for a job interview.

- 1) Where do you come from?
- 2) Where is Kharkiv?
- 3) What's your city like? Is it overcrowded?
- 4) How long have you lived there?
- 5) What do you like doing at the weekend?
- 6) Why are you learning English?
- 7) Do you smoke?
- 8) Do you like animals?
- 9) Have you got a pet at home? What is it?
- 10) Can you ...?
- 11) Have you ever done something that surprised your family or friends?
- 12) Have you changed very much in the past few years?
- 13) What do you and your friends usually talk about?
- 14) What is important for you? Why?
- 15) Is it good to have many friends? Is it better for anybody to be lonely?
- 16) What do you dream about?
- 17) Are you interested in politics?
- 18) Are you an energetic person? What activities do you prefer?
- 19) Which countries would you like to go?

**CAREERS WE CHOOSE**

**Цілі:** вдосконалювати лексичні навички й навички вимови; вдосконалювати навички читання й усного мовлення; розвивати логічне мислення; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань щодо правильного вибору майбутньої професії.

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**PROCEDURE**

## 1. Warm-up

- 1) What are you trying to do in order to find a job that you really like?
- 2) What do you think is the best job? What do you think is the worst?
- 3) What do you think would be the most interesting job? The most boring?
- 4) What job do you want to have in five years' time?

## 2. Reading

Do ex. 1, p. 162.

## 3. Writing

Do ex. 2, p. 162.

## 4. Reading

Do ex. 3, p. 162.

## 5. Listening

Listen to the text and say which qualities, in your opinion, help Martin to reach his aim.

**MEET THE TEENAGE HIGH-FLYER**

Martin Halstead is a normal English teenager who lives in Oxford with his Mum and Dad. There is only one unusual thing about Martin — at the age of 18 he set up his own airline!

Martin got his passion for flying when he boarded a plane for the first time at the age of six. Ever since Martin has wanted to be a pilot. However, he never thought he would ever have his own airline!

Only a year ago Martin was just a student at an Oxford college and was preparing for his final exams in Business, History and English. However, His desire to become a pilot was so strong that he sent an application to Oxford Air Training School before taking his college exams. Martin wasn't very confident that he would get a place but much to his own surprise he was successful. Martin says:

'To my surprise, I was given a chance to start at Oxford Air Training School almost immediately. Both my parents and the head of the college could see how much I wanted to become a pilot, so they supported my decision to leave college without taking my final exams.'

Martin started his flying course last January. He says:

'Last summer I was chatting to my friend and said, as a joke, that my only chance to get a job in that field was to have my own airline'.

And that was how it all began. Martin's original plan was fly between Oxford and Cambridge. Oxford and Cambridge are the two most famous and important university cities in the UK. Although the two cities are not too far from each other, they are not well connected by road or train. However, Martin has now changed his mind. His airline, Alpha One Airways, now plans to fly between Southampton and the Isle of Man.

Where did Martin get money to start his business? Well, he inherited some money from his Grand mother and also had some savings from doing part-time jobs. Although Martin refuses to say exactly how much money he needed to start the business, he says it wasn't very much.

So, what is next? Martin says:  
 'I hope that this is just the beginning and in the future I will be able to fly to other places.'

## 6. Speaking

Do ex. 4, p. 163.

Look through the list of character qualities. Choose your best qualities; also think of what you should learn and be good at in order to be successful in your jobs. Make your own short, promotional self-portrait. Imagine that you're preparing for an interview with an employer.

adaptable	creative	careful	kind	patient
bright	reliable	hard-working	methodical	accurate
shy	practical	tidy	punctual	faithful
loyal	bossy	fussy	thorough	tactful
stubborn	intelligent	easy-going	available	organized
artistic	thoughtful	imaginative	calm	lively
brave	moody	enthusiastic	cooperative	confident
honest	generous	careless	dependable	responsible
serious	emotional	flexible	friendly	decisive

## 7. Summary

### ► Do the quiz *What Motivates You?*

Circle the answer that best describes your reaction to each situation.

- You're asked to run for student body vice president. You...
  - Go for it
  - Decline the nomination
  - Let someone talk you into it.
- Animal movies make you...
  - Laugh
  - Cry
  - Bored.
- After you've assisted in an elementary school class, the leader teacher calls in sick and asks you to take the class. You...
  - Jump at the opportunity
  - Quickly refuse
  - Reluctantly agree.
- Your little brother has worked hard all summer to buy new skates but is still 10 grv short. You...
  - Give it to him anonymously
  - Casually hand it to him
  - Ignore the whole situation.
- During an important test at school you notice one of your classmates cheating. You...
  - Decide it's none of your business
  - Immediately inform the teacher
  - Wait till after class to confront him or her with the issue.

		Your gift
1	A	Leadership / enthusiastic, joiner, ambitious, systematic, curious
2	B	Showing mercy / tender, sensitive, cries easily, a follower, not a natural leader
3	A	Teaching / quiet, organized and punctual, faithful friend, with steady emotions
4	A or B	Contributing / friendly, affectionate and sensible, successful, achieves goals
5	B or C	Giving insight / people-oriented

## 8. Homework

Ex. 10, p. 165.



# LESSON 60

## JOB INTERVIEW

**Цілі:** вдосконалювати лексичні навички й навички вимови; вдосконалювати навички аудіювання, читання й усного мовлення; розвивати логічне мислення; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань щодо вибору майбутньої професії.

### PROCEDURE

#### 1. Warm-up

Where do these people work?

Carpenter, accountant, clerk, farmer, typist, sewing-machine operator, lawn-mower, explore, engineer, researcher, cutter, gardener, fitter, lawyer, secretary, forester, painter, decorator, dress-maker, presenter, reporter, manager.

Office	Factory	Laboratory	Studio	Outdoors, open air

#### 2. Speaking

Do ex. 5, p. 163.

#### 3. Writing

Look at the “Job Suitability Questionnaire”. Can you add any more questions in each section?

### JOB SUITABILITY QUESTIONNAIRE

Personality	Abilities and skills	Preferences
Are you:	Can you:	Do you like:
energetic? ambitious? patient?	drive? type? speak foreign languages	working alone? taking responsibility? having to think?
	Have you got :	Do you mind:
	a good memory? a sense of humour?	working long hours? getting up early? (noise) (traveling on business) (standing)
Are you sometimes late? (forget things) (lose temper)	Are you: logical? good at organizing?	Would you rather: work indoors or outdoors? work in a big organization or a small one? (routine job / creative) (old-fashioned / modern)
		How important are these things to you?
		comfortable working conditions a good salary chance of promotion
		not very not at all extremely very quite

4. Speaking

Use the Questionnaire and do ex. 8, p. 164.

Use these cards for your role-play.

<b>Glenn, 18</b> Ambitious, outgoing, energetic, rather flexible. Likes travelling. Is good at learning languages	<b>Sharon, 19</b> Patient, hard-working, tactful, very shy and modest. Likes cooking, washing, ironing. Isn't used to living away from home	<b>David, 18</b> Disciplined, hard-working, energetic. Likes playing football & basketball. Can be a leader of a group. Not very good at academics
<b>Sue, 20</b> Patient, hard-working, responsible, flexible. Likes animals. Grew up on a farm	<b>Angie, 18</b> Very energetic, outgoing, flexible. Likes her motorcycle. Is a fitness fanatic	<b>Nick, 21</b> Energetic, self-confident. Sometimes can be cruel. Spends a lot of time practising karate
<b>Lisa, 20</b> Creative, outgoing, patient, flexible. Likes children. Can be a leader of a group	<b>Mark, 18</b> Ambitious, outgoing, flexible, hard-working. Good at social studies. Interested in politics. Can be a leader of a group	<b>Carl, 19</b> Creative, energetic, hard-working, but not very patient. Good at imitating people. Likes theatre

5. Speaking

Do ex. 6, p. 164.

6. Summary

Do ex. 7, p. 164.

7. Homework

Ex. 9, p. 165.

LESSON 61

**DISCUSSION CLUB**

**Цілі:** вдосконалювати лексичні навички й навички вимови, аудіювання, читання й усного мовлення; розвивати логічне мислення; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань щодо вибору майбутньої професії.

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PROCEDURE

1. Warm-up

- 1) At what age do people usually begin to work in your country?
- 2) At what age do people usually retire in your country?
- 3) At what age would you like to retire?
- 4) What jobs in your country are considered to be good jobs? Why?
- 5) What kind of volunteer work have you done?
- 6) What three adjectives would describe yourself as a worker?
- 7) When you were a child, what job did you want to have when you grew up?
- 8) Which jobs do you think are the most prestigious?

2. Listening and speaking

► **Work in pairs**

Discuss the following questions with your partner.

- 1) What springs to mind when you hear the word 'volunteer'?
- 2) Do you often volunteer to do things?
- 3) Have you ever volunteered to do something and then regretted volunteering?
- 4) What kind of voluntary work would you like to do?
- 5) What would the world be like if no one volunteered to do anything?
- 6) Has anyone ever volunteered your services and you didn't want them to?
- 7) Would you like to work as a volunteer overseas?
- 8) What was your last volunteer effort?
- 9) Does your town have lots of volunteer schemes?
- 10) When was the last time someone volunteered to help you?
- 11) Do you think we should all volunteer to do something good for others?
- 12) December 5th is International Volunteer Day. What do you think happens or should happen on this day?
- 13) How do you feel about yourself after you've finished a task you volunteered for?
- 14) Could all of the world's problems be solved through volunteerism?
- 15) What would you like to see more people volunteer for?
- 16) Are volunteers special?
- 17) Are you always the first to volunteer?
- 18) Would you ever volunteer to help the lion tamer or the fire-eater in a circus?
- 19) Do you think doing voluntary work is good for your resume?
- 20) Would you join the volunteer army of your country?

3. Writing

Put the students in groups of four and ask them to brainstorm and write down 10 part-time jobs that are common for students in their city. Then ask each group for some examples and write them on the blackboard.

4. Reading and speaking

Do ex. 1, p. 166.

5. Speaking

► **Work in pairs**

Write “pros” and “cons” on the blackboard and explain both terms. Ask the students to think of examples of a “pro” of having part-time jobs and volunteer work and a “con”.

Here are some ideas:

- Earn extra money
- Learn new skills
- Make new friends
- Help future career
- Good for your resume
- Become more confident
- No time for homework
- No time for family
- Dangerous to work at night
- No time for friends
- Salary is too small

6. Speaking

Do ex. 2, p. 167.

7. Summary

Is it common for people from your country to have one job for life?  
Where would you like to work? Why?

8. Homework

Ex. 1–6, p. 168–171.

**PLACES OF INTEREST IN GREAT BRITAIN**

**Цілі:** формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; удосконалювати навички читання й говоріння; розвивати пізнавальні інтереси учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань і позитивне ставлення до культур інших народів.

Клас

Дата

**PROCEDURE**

## 1. Warm-up

- 1) Is the capital city of a country always that country's best city?
- 2) Which world city do you think would be the best to live in?
- 3) Which city would you choose as capital of the world and why?
- 4) What do you think are the world's three greatest cities and why?

## 2. Reading

Do ex. 1, p. 172.

## 3. Speaking

Do ex. 2, p. 172.

## 4. Reading

Scan the Internet page and say:

- how you can travel to Liverpool;
- what way of traveling you would choose.

**TRAVEL TO LIVERPOOL**

Welcome to Liverpool.com Travel Information

Getting around Liverpool is a breeze. There are a number of ways of getting around the local area, from the various train and bus routes heading into the city and around the local area to the historical Mersey Ferries which still carry both tourists and commuters across the river today.

**John Lennon Airport**

Liverpool is one of the UK's oldest operational Airport's, first thought of as an idea in 1928. In 2003 the Airport celebrated its 70th Anniversary with the 'official' opening ceremony having taken place on 1 July 1933.

Situated some seven miles South East of Liverpool City Centre and adjacent to the River Mersey, the Airport location was chosen for three reasons which are still important benefits for the Airport today.

**Travel to Liverpool By Train**

Liverpool is served primarily by Lime Street Station, which is located in the City Centre.

**Travel to Liverpool By Bus**

National Express, Mega Bus and Arriva, all operate routes to Liverpool City Centre

## 5. Reading and speaking

► **Work in groups**

Read the information from the Internet about Liverpool and say what places you would like to visit there and why.

<p><b>Walker Art Gallery</b></p> <p>World Museum Liverpool, William Brown Street, Liverpool, L3 8EL</p> <p>Open: Daily, 10 am–5 pm.</p> <p>Encompassing artworks from the 13th to the 21st century, this extensive collection includes Rossetti's largest painting, a cast of Leighton's Athlete Struggling with a Python, plus a craft and design gallery and works by Rubens, Rembrandt, Turner, Monet and Hockney</p>
<p><b>Liverpool Cathedral</b></p> <p>Liverpool Cathedral, St James Mount, Liverpool, L1 7AZ. T: 0151 798</p> <p>Open: Daily, 8 am–6 pm.</p> <p>A monument of superlatives, Liverpool's Anglican cathedral is the biggest in the UK and the fifth biggest on the planet. It possesses Britain's largest church organ plus the world's widest, highest gothic arches and highest and heaviest peel of bells</p>
<p><b>The Beatles Story</b></p> <p>The Beatles Story, Britannia Vaults, Albert Dock, Liverpool, L3 4AD</p> <p>Open: Daily, 9 am–7 pm.</p> <p>The full story of The Beatles' genesis, rise to fame and lasting musical legacy, exploring their sojourn in Germany, Cavern Club gigs and psychedelic era along the way. Several original instruments on display. Audio guide by John Lennon's sister, Julia</p>
<p><b>Dunes Splash World</b></p> <p>Splash World, Esplanade, Southport, PR8 1RX T: 01704 537160</p> <p>Open: Daily, 10 am–5.30 pm (times subject to change so checking advisable).</p> <p>Merseyside's largest pool and recreation centre. All-weather leisure pool with tube ride, four-lane slide, river, water curtains, fountain and water cannon. Tropical 84 degrees year-round. Toddler pool, 25m main pool, sauna, steam suite, sports hall, fitness studio</p>
<p><b>Mendips</b></p> <p>Woolton, Liverpool, L25 7SA T: 0844 800 4791</p> <p>Open: March to November, Wednesday to Sunday.</p> <p>House where John Lennon lived with his aunt during his youth and wrote early songs. Highlights include Lennon's bedroom, audio interviews with former student lodgers, photographs and memorabilia. Admission only by guided minibus tour with 20 Forthlin Road (booking recommended)</p>
<p><b>Liverpool Football Club Museum and Stadium Tour</b></p> <p>Liverpool Football Club Museum and Tour Centre, Anfield Road, Liverpool, L4 0TH</p> <p>Open: 10 am–5 pm; no stadium tours on match days.</p> <p>Tours of the club's Anfield base incorporate the team dug-out and dressing rooms plus a walk down the tunnel to the sound of the crowd. The museum houses extensive trophy collection, recreation of The Kop and two short films</p>

## 6. Summary

Do ex. 5, p. 173.

## 7. Homework

Ex. 3, p. 172.

Time to Revise.

LESSON 63  
**TAKING EXAMS**

**Цілі:** вдосконалювати лексичні навички, навички вимови, читання й усного мовлення; розвивати логічне мислення; виховувати інтерес до англійської мови й доброзичливе ставлення до співрозмовника; розвивати культуру спілкування; виховувати належне ставлення до стресових ситуацій.

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PROCEDURE

1. Warm-up  
Do ex. 2, p. 175.
2. Listening and speaking
  - **Work in pairs**  
Discuss the following questions with your partner.
  - 1) What comes to mind when you hear the word 'studying'?
  - 2) What do you like studying?
  - 3) Does studying only happen at school?
  - 4) What's the most fun you've had while studying?
  - 5) Do you like studying English?
  - 6) How has the Internet changed studying?
  - 7) Do you think people in different countries study in the same way as you?
  - 8) What would you study on a "How to study" course?
  - 9) Do all students actually study or do some find ways to do their work without anything staying in their brains?
  - 10) What advice would you give someone on how to study English?
  - 11) Do you like studying?
  - 12) When do people stop studying?
  - 13) What are the best and worst things about studying?
  - 14) Why are some people much better at studying than others?
  - 15) Does studying equal learning?
  - 16) What good study skills do you have?
  - 17) What's the best way to study for exams?
  - 18) Where would you like to go on a study abroad programme?
3. Speaking  
Do ex. 3 (a), p. 175.
4. Reading  
Do ex. 3 (b), p. 175.
5. Speaking  
Do ex. 4, p. 176.
6. Listening  
Listen to the text and answer the questions.

ENGLISH IS CONFUSING

"Good evening, everybody!" said the teacher, Donna. "Where is everybody?" That was sort of a daily joke by Donna. Usually the class started with only two or three students present, and then filled up as the minutes went by. It was summertime. Summer school was only eight



weeks long. Class attendance was always smaller than during fall and spring semesters.

“I don’t know, teacher. Maybe they late or no come”, said one student. “Maybe watching TV football tonight”.

“Is there a soccer game tonight? It seems like there’s a soccer game every night. Oh, well. Let’s get started, okay? We’re on page 36 in the workbook. Tonight we’re studying participles as adjectives. Students are always confused when they learn about the present and past participles, so we will practice this a lot. Tonight, we’re just going to practice the present participle.

“The present participle tells us what emotion or feeling the subject is causing. For example, ‘Grammar is boring’ means that the subject—grammar—causes an emotion of boredom. If we say, ‘The movie is interesting’, we are saying that the movie causes a feeling of interest. If we say, ‘The roller coaster is exciting’, we are saying that the roller coaster causes a feeling of excitement. Any questions so far? Am I confusing you? Is everyone confused?”

The classroom was quiet. Donna looked at blank faces. They were confused. She knew this would take a while. But eventually, the faster students would grasp it, and then they would help the slower students. By the end of the evening, most of the class would feel comfortable using the present participle.

Donna erased the board and put some new examples on it. She loved guiding her students through difficult topics like this one. She always felt a little bit thrilled when the look of understanding came to their faces.

- 1) Was Donna the teacher?
- 2) Was everybody present when class started?
- 3) Did the class usually start with only a few students present?
- 4) Did the class usually fill up?
- 5) Was it springtime?
- 6) Was summer school seven weeks long?
- 7) Did fewer students attend in the summer?
- 8) Were they on page 36?
- 9) Were they studying participles?
- 10) Are students always confused when they learn about participles?

7. Summary

- 1) Do you like taking tests?
- 2) Are you good at taking tests?
- 3) What was the last English test that you took like?

8. Homework

Ex. 5, p. 177.

**AVOIDING THE STRESS**

**Цілі:** вдосконалювати лексичні навички, навички вимови, читання й усного мовлення; розвивати логічне мислення; виховувати інтерес до англійської мови й доброзичливе ставлення до співрозмовника; розвивати культуру спілкування; виховувати належне ставлення до стресових ситуацій.

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**PROCEDURE****1. Warm-up**

- 1) What images spring to mind when you hear the word 'test'?
- 2) Do you get nervous when you take tests?
- 3) Are there any kinds of tests that you love?
- 4) Do you have any special routines you follow before you take a test?
- 5) What test has made you most nervous?

**2. Speaking**

- 1) Who helps you when you are feeling stressed? How do they help you?
- 2) What do you think the best way is to study for an exam?
- 3) What should you do if you have one week before an exam and you are up late studying?
- 4) What should you do if you need to stay awake?
- 5) What is the best way to focus your energy on studying for five days straight?
- 6) Have you ever felt really good after studying? Why do you think you felt that way?
- 7) Have you ever felt bad while studying? Why?
- 8) What do you do for fun that helps you forget about stress?

**3. Reading**

Scan the Internet page and discuss it with your friends.

**TEN WAYS TO BEAT EXAM STRESS****1. Set realistic expectations**

It's rare for anyone to jump three grades higher overnight, so students should try not to set unrealistic goals. It is much better to plan grade improvement over a realistic time period. When expectations become more reasonable, we gain a sense of control in our lives and are able to plan and prepare ourselves both physically and psychologically.

**2. Get physical**

Exercise releases endorphins, which are the body's natural stress-relieving hormones. They help to dissipate much of the excess energy we build up through a heavy workload. Students should choose a form of exercise they enjoy in order to maintain motivation.

**3. Prepare ahead**

Advanced preparation will help students deal with exams much more effectively than being unprepared. We feel much better approaching an unfamiliar situation when we have done a bit of background research, so it is time well spent.

#### 4. Take a break

Obvious, perhaps, but it's surprising how many people forget how important this is. Students should pace themselves during revision and take a breather every once in a while. Making time to recharge physical and emotional batteries increases productivity and reduces stress levels.

#### 5. Relax

Any conscious effort to relax, both mentally and physically, will reduce stress. Simple activities, from curling up with a good book to singing in the shower, can bring about a state of relaxation, which is important in counterbalancing the body's response to stress.

#### 6. Cut back on caffeine

Most of our caffeine intake comes from coffee or coke and, in small amounts, can help to keep us awake and focused. However, we only have a certain level of caffeine tolerance, so when our intake becomes excessive, we can become irritable and distracted. Similarly, alcohol or cigarettes are not the answer as they make our stress symptoms worse.

#### 7. Get enough sleep

Sufficient sleep is essential for normal brain development. Adrenaline rushes brought about by stress can make it difficult to sleep at night and, over time, can lead to fatigue and low productivity. The average student needs about seven to eight hours sleep.

#### 8. Balance work and leisure

"All work and no play, makes Jack a dull boy", so the saying goes. But in today's world, you could add that it makes him stressed and unbalanced too. If we are to maintain a healthy perspective at school and at home, it is essential that we devote a good portion of our time to family and friends as well as individual pursuits.

#### 9. Have a laugh

Humor can reduce stress. It puts uncomfortable feelings into perspective, giving us greater distance from them and releasing emotional discomfort and pain through the pleasure of laughter. So, the pressure is getting too much, students should stick on a comedy video or go out with friends. Some even advocate forcing yourself to laugh until you feel good.

#### 10. Talk about your feelings

Whether you call it, venting or getting emotional support or letting it all hang out, there is no question that talking about feelings is one of the most effective ways to reduce stress. Students will feel much better if they let someone know they are struggling, rather than keeping things inside and doing nothing about them.

#### 4. Summary

Do ex. 6, p. 177.

#### 5. Homework

Write a short paragraph about preparation for exams (your ideas, pieces of advice).

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION

**Цілі:** перевірити рівень умінь учнів з аудіювання.

## PROCEDURE

Listen to the text and do the tasks.

## GWILI RAILWAY

Everybody knows that British people care a lot about their traditions and history. The same is true for steam trains. In Wales along there are seven working steam railways. Scotland is also proud of some beautiful railways. As for the most famous steam railway in the UK, it is undoubtedly in England — the Bluebell Railway. Long or short, with many trains or just a few, steam railways attract people from all over the country.

The Gwili Railway is one of the smallest surviving steam railways in the UK and it is situated in West Wales. It was built in the late 19th century to connect Carmarthen and Aberystwyth, the two major towns in the area and was originally 8 miles long. In the 19th century the railway mostly catered for the local farmers. During the first and second World Wars it was used to carry timber, farm produce and military uniforms. It was closed to passengers in the 1960s and stopped working altogether in 1973. It was re-opened in 1978 to become one of the many working railway museums in Britain. The main reason for preserving the track was its impressive location. The Gwili railway goes through the dramatic Gwili valley. Surrounded by green mountains, the track runs side by side with the fast river Gwili turning and twisting like a beautiful streamer.

Today the line is only 2.25 miles long. The adventure starts as soon as you get on the platform. In the Ticket Office you will be sold a ticket like railway tickets used about 100 years ago. While waiting for the train to arrive you can have a look at a real 19th century Signal Box. When the train comes you can only sit according to your ticket. This may be in the Buffet / Bar coach, a compartment coach or, on certain days, the Vintage Taff Vale railway coach built in 1891. It is also important to add that all the staff on the railway wear early 20-century period costumes to make your experience more authentic.

You may be surprised but all the people who work on the steam railways in Britain are volunteers, which means that not only they do not get paid but some of them actually pay some money themselves in order to spend all their weekends and free time selling tickets, fixing the engine and doing any other work required. One of the reasons to do this work is that riding a steam train is extremely enjoyable. For many, it is a good opportunity to meet new people and make new friends. It is also important to remember that volunteer work for the local community is in the British character.

► **True or False**

- 1) In Wales you can visit eight working steam railways.
- 2) The smallest railway is in east Wales.
- 3) The Gwili Railway was built in the end of the 19th century.
- 4) The Gwili Railway was completely closed in 1960.
- 5) The railway was opened again to become a working museum.
- 6) People enjoy riding a steam train.

► **Fill in the gaps with the suitable words.**

*Volunteers sold past local farmers worn impressive location*

- 1) In the 19th century the railway was used by \_\_\_\_.
- 2) The track was preserved because of \_\_\_\_.
- 3) The tickets are \_\_\_\_ in the Ticket Office.
- 4) You find yourself in the \_\_\_\_.

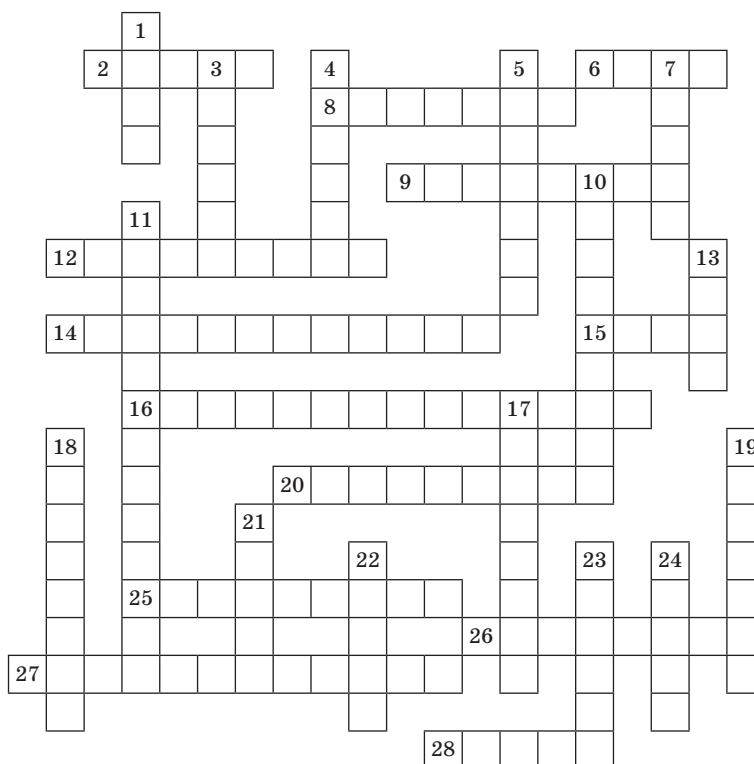
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- 5) Some of the \_\_\_ have to pay in order to work there.  
 6) The volunteers are \_\_\_ in early 20-century period costumes.

### Additional material

#### HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW BRITAIN?



#### Across

- 2) City on the Tay  
 6) Aberdeen airport  
 8) London football team  
 9) The most westerly point of English mainland  
 12) County in northern England  
 14) Right-wing political party  
 15) River at Stratford  
 16) The water between England and France  
 20) Capital of Scotland  
 25) City on the Mersey  
 26) Highest mountain in Britain  
 27) Name given to the area represented by an MP  
 28) South-western county

#### Down

- 1) South-eastern county  
 3) River in London  
 4) Left-wing political party  
 5) Capital of Wales  
 7) River at Glasgow  
 10) The Queen  
 11) Heir to the throne  
 13) River at Newcastle  
 17) The water between Britain and Holland  
 18) One of London's airports  
 19) Capital of Northern Ireland  
 21) River at Stoke  
 22) Unit of currency  
 23) Capital of England  
 24) A channel port

**Цілі:** перевірити рівень умінь учнів з читання.

## PROCEDURE

Read the text and do the task.

## PLASTIC BAGS

Twelve years ago, oceanographer Captain Charlie Moore was skippering his yacht the *Alguita* in the North Pacific. He sailed into a mass of floating plastic rubbish which took him and his crew a week to cross. This floating rubbish dump is now called the Great Pacific Garbage Patch and doubles the size of the USA.

The United Nations says there are now 18,000 pieces of plastic in every square kilometre of sea everywhere in the world. A walk along any beach will give you some idea of the seriousness of plastic pollution.

The trouble is, when we throw out plastic with the trash, the plastic doesn't go away. Plastic does not biodegrade. It photo degrades into smaller and smaller particles which then enter the food chain. Plastics contain cancer-causing chemicals such as vinyl chloride which travel along the food chain in increasing concentrations and end up in our fish and chips, along with hormone disruptors such as bisphenol A. Scientists try to tell us that we are killing ourselves as well as other animals. At least 200 species are, as I speak, being killed by plastic. Whales, dolphins, turtles and albatross confuse floating plastic, especially shopping bags and six pack rings, with jellyfish. A dead Minke whale, washed up on a Normandy beach, was found to have eaten plastic bags from supermarkets and had died a dreadful death.

8 % of all the world's oil production is for plastic. According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, companies manufacture 5 billion plastic bags a year. Of all the plastic produced annually, half is for packaging which gets thrown out with the trash a few minutes after purchase. And 10% of all rubbish is plastic bags which take from 400 to 1000 years to degrade. Less than one per cent of plastic bags are recycled and only 4 % of all other plastic waste, the reason being it is simply too expensive to do.

The same lobbies that work against electric vehicles and renewable energies, put governments under pressure not to act against plastic pollution. This is because plastic represents 8 % of all the world's oil production. These lobbies, acting on behalf of oil companies, represent an unsustainable approach to profit. To paraphrase the Cree Indian prophecy, only when we have wiped everything out will we realize that money cannot be eaten.

Some countries have rebelled and banned plastic bags. And the first was brave Bangladesh. Then China took the same decision and, according to CNN Asia, saves itself 37 million barrels of oil a year. Botswana, Canada, Israel, Kenya, Rwanda, Singapore and South Africa have also banned plastic bags. Notice how many of the world's richest countries are not on this list. It's an absolute disgrace.

Alright, then. If we can't use plastic bags, how do we carry home the shopping? Take a back pack or a folding shopping trolley. Change supermarket to one that provides biodegradable bags, made from potato starch for example. Use consumer power.

Personally speaking, what I need to find now, is a supermarket that sells biodegradable bin liners, otherwise I still end up using plastic.

Клас

Дата



I recently spent a week in New Zealand on honeymoon and saw that everyone was using special paper bin liners. I wish we did something similar here in Spain.

Think globally, act locally. A small Australian town is now one step ahead of the rest of the world. The inhabitants of Bundanoon in New South Wales have banned plastic bottles from the town. We need to follow their example and eliminate plastic from our lives, take care of the earth and vote for people we think will do the same.

► **Choose the correct answer.**

- 1) The writer says that we can get an idea of how much plastic rubbish there is in the oceans
  - a) by looking at the sea.
  - b) by travelling across the USA.
  - c) by taking a walk along any beach.
  - d) by sailing across the Pacific.
- 2) The reader learns that toxic chemicals get into our food.
  - a) from plastic bags from supermarkets.
  - b) because other animals are being killed by plastic.
  - c) because plastic does not biodegrade.
  - d) when plastic becomes small enough to enter our food chain.
- 3) In the last sentence of the third paragraph, what does 'it' refer to?
  - a) plastic waste
  - b) plastic bags
  - c) money
  - d) recycling
- 4) Which of the following best explains the Cree Indian prophecy?
  - a) Money isn't food.
  - b) Oil companies are polluting the earth.
  - c) People are greedy.
  - d) If we destroy our environment, we will destroy ourselves.
- 5) In the fifth paragraph the writer is angry because
  - a) not many countries have banned plastic bags.
  - b) countries aren't saving enough oil.
  - c) most of the countries are African.
  - d) not many of the world's richest countries have banned plastic bags.
- 6) What does the reader learn about New Zealand?
  - a) It is a nuclear free country.
  - b) The supermarkets don't have plastic bags.
  - c) The writer was on holiday there.
  - d) People use biodegradable bags for the rubbish.
- 7) In the final paragraph the writer advises us to
  - a) take individual action.
  - b) stop voting.
  - c) stop buying plastic bottles.
  - d) visit Australia.

*Key:* 1c, 2d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7a.

► **True or False**

- 1) Plastic bags are not so important as they are described.
- 2) A huge number of plastic bags are produced a year.
- 3) A huge number of plastic bags are recycled.
- 4) In some countries plastic bags are forbidden.
- 5) The author considers that consumers could change the situation.



**Цілі:** перевірити рівень умінь учнів з усного мовлення.

## PROCEDURE

Choose any of the following topics and speak of it.

► **Science and inventions**

- 1) What are the best and the most useful inventions of the mankind in the 20th and 21st centuries?
- 2) How did the invention of television change people's life?
- 3) What is your attitude to human cloning?
- 4) What technologies has space exploration brought to our daily life?
- 5) What would you invent if you were a scientist?

► **Care about the environment!**

- 1) Who do you think is more responsible for pollution, individual people or the government? Explain.
- 2) What is the most important issue facing the environment today?
- 3) Do you think recycling is an important community service?
- 4) How can we protect the environment and at the same time improve people's standard of living?
- 5) How is pollution effecting the environment of Ukraine today?
- 6) What should we do to increase the awareness about environmental pollution?
- 7) Do you have any ideas on how to minimize the use of plastic bags and Styrofoam boxes?

► **Ambitions and plans**

- 1) What are some common occupations in your country?
- 2) What do you think is the best job? What do you think is the worst?
- 3) What do you think would be the most interesting job? The most boring?
- 4) Which jobs do you think are the most prestigious?
- 5) What job would you most like to do?
- 6) How do your wants and desires affect your career options and goals?
- 7) What qualities would help you to become successful?

**Additional material**

Key to the crossword *How well do you know Britain?* on p. 132.

*Across:* 2 Perth; 6 Dyce; 8 Arsenal; 9 Landsend; 12 Yorkshire; 14 Conservative; 15 Avon; 16 Englishchannel; 20 Edinburgh; 25 Liverpool; 26 Bennevis; 27 Constituency; 28 Devon.

*Down:* 1 Kent; 3 Thames; 4 Labour; 5 Cardiff; 7 Clyde; 10 Elizabeth; 11 Prince; 13 Tyne; 17 Northsea; 18 Heathrow; 19 Belfast; 21 Trent; 22 Pound; 23 London; 24 Dover.

Клас
Дата

## LESSON 68

### WRITING

**Цілі:** перевірити рівень умінь учнів з письма.

#### PROCEDURE

► **Choose any topic you like and write a short paragraph.**

- 1) Why is it important to develop science?
- 2) How can mankind prevent our planet from being damaged? Give your recommendations. What can you and your friends do to save the nature?
- 3) What makes a successful career person?
- 4) The role of school in your future career.

#### Additional material

#### JOKES

##### “A CAR AS COLLATERAL”

A Ukrainian businessman walks into a Swiss bank in Geneva and asks for a \$100 loan. He offers his luxury Mercedes car as collateral. The collateral is too good, and the bank manager approves the loan. A year later, the Russian comes back. He repays the loan and the 10% interest and is ready to collect his car. Finally, the puzzled bank manager dares to ask him: “Excuse me, sir, could you tell me: did you really need that \$100 so badly? In order to get the money, you left your luxury car with us for a whole year!” The Ukrainian replied, “That’s simple – just think outside the box: where else in Geneva can I find such a great parking place for just \$10 a year?”

- think outside the box – to think of new, different, or unusual ways of doing something, especially in business.

##### “THE OWL AND THE FIELD MOUSE STORY”

A little field-mouse was lost in a dense wood, unable to find his way out. He came upon a wise old owl sitting in a tree. “Please help me, wise old owl, how can I get out of this wood?” said the field-mouse.

“Easy”, said the owl, “Grow wings and fly out, as I do”.

“But how can I grow wings?” asked the mouse.

The owl looked at him haughtily, sniffed disdainfully, and said, “Don’t bother me with the details, I only advise on strategy”.

##### “KNOWING WHERE TO KICK”

A car mechanic is called in after every other mechanic failed. He listens to the engine for a few minutes, then hauls off and gives it a big swift kick. The engine starts humming like a kitten. The mechanic turns around, gives the car owner his bill for \$400. The owner is flabbergasted and demands an itemized breakdown AND EXPLANATION.

The bill says...

“\$1 for my time, and \$399 for knowing where to kick”.