

FOOD QUIZ

- Can you think of ... ?
- ONE red fruit, ONE yellow fruit, ONE green fruit
- TWO kinds of food that some people are allergic to
- THREE kinds of food that come from milk
- FOUR vegetables that you can put in a salad
- FIVE containers that you can buy food in
- SIX things that people sometimes have for breakfast



Apple



Banana



Pear



Grape



Cherry



Orange



Lemon



Peach



Strawberry



Pineapple



Melon



Watermelon

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION:

- 1 Men are better cooks than women.
- 2 Both boys and girls should learn to cook at school.
- 3 Cheap restaurants usually serve bad food.
- 4 On a night out with friends, where and what you eat isn't important.
- 5 Not all fast food is unhealthy.
- 6 Every country thinks that their cuisine is the best in the world.

«Дебаты» – это дискуссионная ролевая игра, учебная технология, позволяющая обучить школьников умению рассуждать, критически мыслить, продуктивно организовывать процесс обсуждения спорных вопросов.

- Основой «Дебатов» является спорный тезис – утверждение (или тема игры), которая и определяет позиции двух соревнующихся команд.

ВИДЫ ДЕБАТОВ

КОМАНДНЫЕ

- ДЕБАТЫ КАРЛА ПОППЕРА
- ПАРЛАМЕНТСКИЕ ДЕБАТЫ
- ДЕБАТЫ ЛИНКОЛЬНА-ДУГЛАСА

ИНДИВИДУАЛЬНЫЕ

- ИМПРОВИЗАЦИОННАЯ РЕЧЬ
- АВТОРСКОЕ ИСПОЛНЕНИЕ

Формирование команд

1. В дебатах участвую 2 команды по 3 человека – спикеры;
2. За соблюдением регламента игры следит таймкипер;
3. Каждый раунд судит судейская коллегия;
4. Тьютеры – советники помогают спикерам.

ХОД ДЕБАТОВ

ПЕРВЫЙ РАУНД

Утверждающая
сторона

Раунд
Перекрестных
вопросов

Отрицающая
сторона

Раунд
Перекрестных
вопросов

ВТОРОЙ РАУНД

Утверждающая
сторона

Раунд
Перекрестных
вопросов

Отрицающая
сторона

Раунд
Перекрестных
вопросов

ТРЕТИЙ РАУНД

Утверждающая
сторона

Отрицающая
сторона

- Useful language: Giving your opinion (1)
- I agree. Я согласен.
- I'm not sure. Я не уверен.
- For example .. .Например...Мысалы...
- I don't agree. Я не согласен.
- (I think) it depends. Я думаю, бывает по-разному
- In my opinion .. .По моему мнению...

English

Russian

As to ...,

Что касается ...,

As for ...,

Что касается ...,

As far as ... is concerned,

Что касается ...,

Concerning ...,

Что касается ...,

As a matter of fact, ...

Что касается ...,

Actually, ...

Фактически, ...

The fact is ...

Дело в том, что ...

As regards ...,

Что касается ...,

Speaking of...,

Говоря о ...,

In regard to ...,

В отношении ...,

Regarding...,

Относительно ...,

The thing is ...

Дело в том, что ...

The trouble is ...

Проблема в том, что ...

The point is ...

Суть в том, что ...

It comes as no surprise that...

Не удивительно, что ...

Small wonder that ...

Не удивительно, что ...

To crown it all, ...
It is important to note that ...
What counts here is ...
What matters here is ...
It is vital to note that ...
It's important to keep in mind that ...
It's important to remember that ...
An important point is that ...
What's worse, ...
It turned out / appeared that...
It is no great surprise that...
On the one hand, ..., on the other hand,
...
Luckily / Fortunately / Unfortunately,...
As good (bad) luck would have it, ...
To make matters still worse, ...
This plays a key / vital / prominent /
important / major role in ...

В довершении всего, ...
Важно отметить, что ...
Представляется важным ...
Представляется важным ...
Стоит отметить, что ...
Важно иметь в виду, что ...
Важно помнить, что ...
Важным является то, что ...
Что хуже, ...
Случилось так, что ...
Не удивительно, что ...
С одной стороны ..., с другой стороны ...
К счастью / К счастью / К сожалению...

Это играет ключевую / жизненную /
видную / важную / главную роль в ...

Small wonder that ...
It is not surprising that...
It goes without saying that...
It's self-evident that...
It stands to reason that...
To put it in a nutshell, ...
Moreover, ...
What's more, ...
Furthermore,...
Besides,...
To add to it, ...
In addition, ...
In a word,...
In a nutshell, ...
In short, ...
To make a long story short,...
Summing it up, ...
So, to sum it up, ...
In conclusion, ...

Не удивительно, что ...
Не удивительно, что ...
Само собой разумеется, что ...
Само собой понятно, что ...
Само собой разумеется, что ...
Одним словом, ...
Более того, ...
Более того, ...
Кроме того, ...
Кроме того, ...
В добавок, ...
К тому же, ...
Одним словом, ...
Одним словом, ...
Короче, ...
Короче говоря, ...
Подводя итог, ...
Итак, подводя итог, ...
В заключение, ...

I think ...

It seems to me ...

(Personally,) I believe ...

From my point of view / viewpoint...

(Personally,) I feel ...

As far as I'm concerned, ...

In my view/opinion ...

As I see it, ...

For all I know, ...

As far as I can see, ...

To my knowledge,...

I guess ...

At my best guess, ...

To my way of thinking, ...

Я думаю ...

Мне кажется ...

Лично я думаю ...

С моей точки зрения ...

Конкретно я думаю ...

С моей точки зрения ...

Насколько я знаю,

Насколько я знаю,

Насколько я знаю,

Насколько я знаю,

Я считаю ...

По моему мнению ...

По моему мнению ...

present continuous (2)

FORM

negative

I	am not ('m not)	
You / We / They	are not ('re not / aren't)	coming.
He / She / It	is not ('s not / isn't)	

questions

Am	I	
Are	you / we / they	getting fat?
Is	he / she / it	

short answers

	I	am. (not Yes, I'm.)
Yes,	you / we / they	are. (not Yes, you're.)
	he / she / it	is.
	I	'm not.
No,	you / we / they	aren't / 're not.
	he / she / it	isn't / 's not.

USE

We use present continuous questions to ask about

- things happening now.

***Are you going** to the cinema? What **are** your parents **doing**?*

- temporary activities.

*What **are** you **studying** in class now? **Are** you **staying** in a hotel?*

- situations of change.

***Is** the weather in your country **getting** hotter? **Are** people **living** longer?*

- future arrangements.

***Are** you **going** to the party on Friday? **Are** we **having** a test next lesson?*

We use the negative form of present continuous in the same ways.

***I'm not listening** to music, **I'm playing** a computer game.*

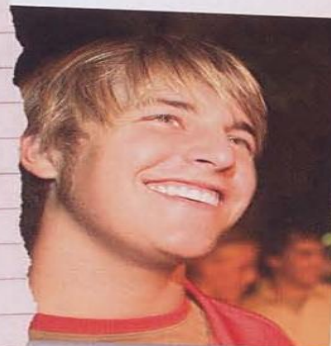
***She's not staying** in a hotel, **she's staying** with a friend.*

*Computers **aren't getting** more expensive, they're **getting** cheaper.*

***We're not going** to the party on Friday.*

includes material from Units 7 and 8.

07.00	<i>get up</i>
07.05	<i>have a shower</i>
07.30	<i>have breakfast</i>
07.45	<i>go to school</i>
08.30	<i>arrive at school</i>
09.00	<i>start classes</i>
12.30	<i>have lunch</i>
16.00	<i>go to football training</i>
19.00	<i>arrive home and have dinner</i>
19.30	<i>start homework</i>
21.00	<i>relax and watch some TV</i>
22.00	<i>go to bed</i>



8

What is John doing now? Look at the information and use the prompts to write present continuous sentences.

a 07.03 / John / get up

It's 7.03 and John is getting up.

b 07.10 / he / shower

c 07.35 / he / have / breakfast

d 08.00 / John / go / school

e 09.15 / John and his friends / sit / in class

f 12.45 / he and his friends / have / lunch

g 16.10 / he / play / football

h 22.45 / he / sleep

I am really sure

- ARE YOU ... ?
- • having dinner with your family tonight
- • or is anyone in your family getting married soon
- • doing something with a family member this week
- • visiting a relative this weekend

I am quite sure

- ARE YOU GOING TO ... ?
- • have a new nephew or niece soon
- • have a big family get-together soon
- • go on holiday with your family this year
- • buy a present for a member of your family this month

I am not sure

- DO YOU THINK ... ?
- • the number of people getting divorced will go up or down in the future
- • the birth rate will go up or down in your country
- • anyone in your family will live to be 90 or more
- • you will move away from (or back to) the area where your family live

each other

- *When brothers and sisters get older they*
- *value each other more.*
- *Use each other to talk about an action*
- *between two people or groups of people, e.g.*
- *I don't get on very well with my dad - we don't*
- *understand each other.*

REACTING TO WHAT PEOPLE SAY

What you say when you hear

- something surprising
 - You're kidding.
 - I don't believe it
- something interesting Really?
- some good news How fantastic!
- some bad news That's great news' What a great idea! Oh no! What a pity. Never mind.

How+ adjective, What+ noun

We often use How+ adjective or What+ noun to respond to what people say.

- *How interesting!*
- *How awful!*
- *How amazing!*
- *What a pity!*
- *What a good idea!*
- *What terrible news!*

Complete the text with the present continuous form of the verbs in the box.

~~cut~~ get increase cause change melt rise have

Global warming

Power stations, cars and factories produce carbon dioxide (CO₂). Trees and plants change it back to oxygen, but we **a** *are cutting* down trees in the Amazon

rainforests, so the amount of carbon dioxide in the air **b**

The carbon dioxide allows radiation from the sun to enter the atmosphere but not to leave it. This **c** the atmosphere to heat up.

Scientists think that the polar ice caps and glaciers around the world **d**

e In many parts of the world there is a possibility of floods on land near the coast. In general, the world's climate **f**

This means warm areas **g** colder winters, and previously cold areas **h** warmer.

asking questions – present

When we ask questions, the position of the subject in the sentence usually changes.

yes / no questions

is / are + subject + etc

Are	you	English?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
Is	he	happy?	Yes, he is. / No, he isn't

is / are + subject + verb + etc

Is	it	raining?	Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.
Are	they	reading?	Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

do / does + subject + verb + etc

Do	you	speak German?	Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
Does	Dan	play football?	Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.

questions with *what, why, when, where, how, who*

question word + is / are + subject + etc

<i>When</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>at home?</i>	<i>She's at home in the evening.</i>
<i>Where</i>	<i>are</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>students?</i>	<i>They're students at university.</i>

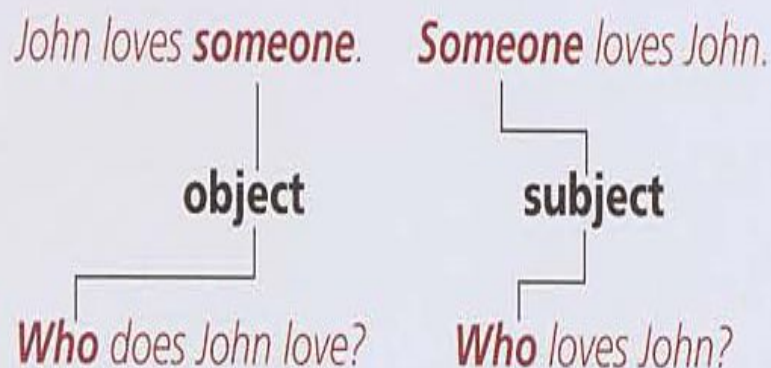
question word + is / are + subject + verb + etc

<i>What time</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>John</i>	<i>leaving?</i>	<i>He is leaving at 11.00.</i>
<i>Why</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>going out?</i>	<i>He's going out to buy some bread.</i>
<i>How</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>feeling?</i>	<i>She's feeling better.</i>
<i>What</i>	<i>are</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>playing?</i>	<i>We're playing cards.</i>

question word + do / does + subject + verb + etc

<i>What time</i>	<i>does</i>	<i>John</i>	<i>start work?</i>	<i>He starts work at 08.00.</i>
<i>Who</i>	<i>does</i>	<i>Sarah</i>	<i>go out with?</i>	<i>She goes out with Jim.</i>
<i>When</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>meet?</i>	<i>They meet every Tuesday.</i>

The form of question shown above is only possible when we know who or what the subject is. Sometimes we don't know and we need to ask questions where the question word (*who*, *what*, *how many*, etc) is the subject of the question.



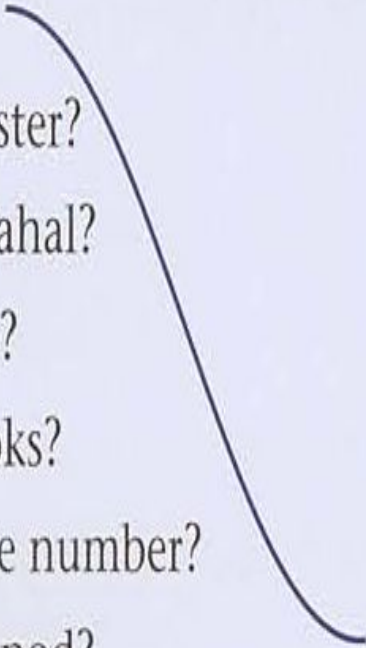
In this type of question you cannot use *do* or *does*.

Who helps you? NOT ~~*Who does help you?*~~

How many people study here? NOT ~~*How many people do study here?*~~

Which computer works best? NOT ~~*Which computer does work best?*~~

Match questions **a** to **h** with answers **1** to **8**.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| a What's the time? | 1 675867564 |
| b How old is your sister? | 2 In India. |
| c Where's the Taj Mahal? | 3 Pedro. |
| d What's your name? | 4 About €300. |
| e Where are the books? | 5 Fine, thanks. |
| f What's your phone number? | 6 She's 18. |
| g How much is an i-pod? | 7 Ten past five. |
| h How are you? | 8 In the cupboard. |
- 

Write questions for the answers.

- a *Where are you* ? Me? I'm at school.
- b ? Me? I'm 15.
- c ? His mobile number? It's 687958475.
- d ? My mother? She's fine.
- e ? Your pen? It's on the table.
- f ? A Coke? About €1.30.
- g ? The time? It's five to six.
- h ? The date? It's 10th May.

Put the words in order to form questions.

- a he where study does ? *Where does he study* ?
- b time you do what start school ? ?
- c take long school how does it to get to ? ?
- d people many know how you do here ? ?
- e month you doing this in what are class ? ?
- f think of what the new do you teacher ? ?
- g where holiday the do in go on they summer ? ?
- h do accident about you the know ? ?
- i are enjoying the you party ? ?

admirable	достойный восхищения	clever, intelligent, bright	умный	foolish, silly, stupid	глупый	modest	скромный
agressive	агрессивный	conceited	самонадеянный	frank, sincere	откровенный, искренний	noisy	шумный
ambitious	честолюбивый	scrupulous/contempt uous	щепетильный	generous	щедрый	stubborn	упрямый
witty, amusing	остроумный	cruel	презрительный	gentle	мягкий, благородный	patient	терпеливый
haughty	высокомерный	sly, cunning	жестокий	gloomy, moody	мрачный	polite	вежливый
bostful	хвастливый	curious, inquisitive	хитрый, лукавый	well-bred	воспитанный	selfish	эгоистичный
bold, brave, courageous, fearless	дерзкий, храбрый, мужественный, бесстрашный	dishonest/ honest	нечестный/ честный	greedy	жадный	sensible	чувствительный
boring, dull	скучный	naughty	капризный	hypocritical	лицемерный	shy	робкий
bossy, snobish	властный	envious	завистливый	jealous	ревнивый	sociable, talkative	общительный, разговорчивый
cheerful, lively	веселый	evil, wicked	злой, бессовестный	lazy	ленивый	wise	мудрый

What is the word?

- *Show the word with mime, gestures or a situation.*
- *What is he/she like?*

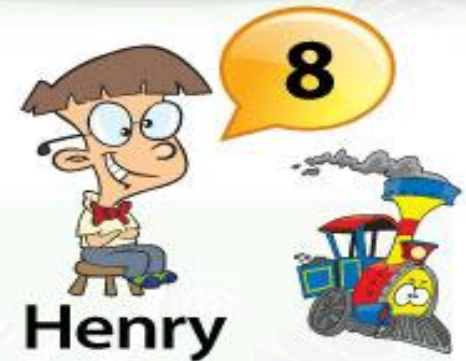


Характер - совокупность
качеств человека,
проявляющихся в
особенностях его
поведения
и отношения к
окружающей
действительности.

MAKE UP SENTENCES

Kids - Age - Toys

English Vocabulary Game



PHRASAL VERBS



take down



take after



take up



take away



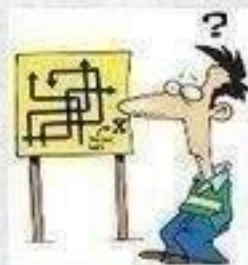
take off



take apart



take out



take in



take on



take back

Take

Phrasals

Phrasal verbs with «off»

make off

удурачаться, убежать



take off

взлетать



nod off

дремать



go off

взрываться



Phrasal verbs - GET





brush your hair



brush your teeth



clean



hold the baby



hold the baby up



hug



drink



dust



eat



make the bed



put on makeup



shake hands



shave



sit



sleep



tie your shoelaces



walk



walk the dog



squat



talk on the phone



throw something away



wave



wink



yawn

EVERYDAY ACTIONS

TYPES OF TRANSPORT



car



train



plane



ship



motorbike / motorcycle



bike / bicycle



van



bus / coach



pick up truck