

PHOTOCOPIABLE AND ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

UNIT 5

Lesson 5, ex. 2_b

A. Vladislav Goncharov is an outstanding young athlete, a trampoline gymnast who won the Olympic gold medal for Belarus at the Olympics in Rio. Vladislav was born in Vitebsk. There at the age of six, he started doing gymnastics. Later Vladislav tried jumping on the trampoline. Any child would like the excitement and the feeling of flying! The most notable results came in 2014 when he won the bronze medal at the World Championship, and one silver and two gold medals in 2018 and 2019.

B. Andrei Arlovski, nicknamed The Pit Bull, is a former UFC* champion and an actor. Andrei Arlovski was born in Babruisk. At school, Andrei was often bullied by older students. When he turned 14, he had finally had enough. Andrei gave up soccer and started lifting weights in a gym to put on muscles and become stronger and more confident. Arlovski took up Sambo at the age of 16, later he studied Karate, Judo and Kickboxing. He joined the professional sport at the age of 20, took part in the World Sambo Cup and Championship winning two silver medals. 6 years later Arlovski became a UFC heavyweight champion.

C. Victoria Azarenka is a Belarusian professional tennis player from Minsk. At the age of 15 she moved to the USA to train there. Victoria was the first Belarusian tennis player to become the world No.1. She has won two Australian Open tennis tournaments and has two Olympic medals from London – the gold and the bronze. The story of Victoria's competition with her friend Serena Williams has been developing for years. In 2016, they played in the final of the Indian Wells Open. Victoria won, becoming the first player to outplay Serena four times in a final. Many have said that Azarenka is the only player with the ability to regularly challenge Serena Williams. In 2018 Victoria returned to tennis after giving birth to her son Leo.

D. Alexander Hleb grew up in Minsk. Before taking up football, Alexander was a keen swimmer and gymnast. At the age of 17, he started playing for BATE Borisov, a Belarusian Premier League team. Alexander Hleb became the best football player of Belarus 6 times, being the nation's best player ever. Hleb was a key player at Arsenal, London and was named Arsenal's best player of the year 3 times. At the age of 26 Hleb joined Barcelona football club. In an interview to The Guardian*, Hleb once said that the biggest mistake of his life was leaving Arsenal for Barcelona.

E. Darya Domracheva is one of the best biathletes of the world, the leader of the national team and a Hero of Belarus. She is a two-time world champion and a four-time Olympic champion, winning three gold medals in Sochi in 2014 and gold and silver medals in 2018. Darya was born in Minsk, but when she was four her family moved to a small town in Siberia, Russia. There, at the age of 6 she took up skiing following the example of her brother. 13 years later, Darya won her first medal for Belarus in the Youth World Championship in Finland. In 2018 Darya became the first biathlete to win four Golds at the Olympic Games. "It's unbelievable," Domracheva said "It means that the day when I chose to do sport was the right day and it was the right decision to start with biathlon."

*UFC (Ultimate Fighting Championship)

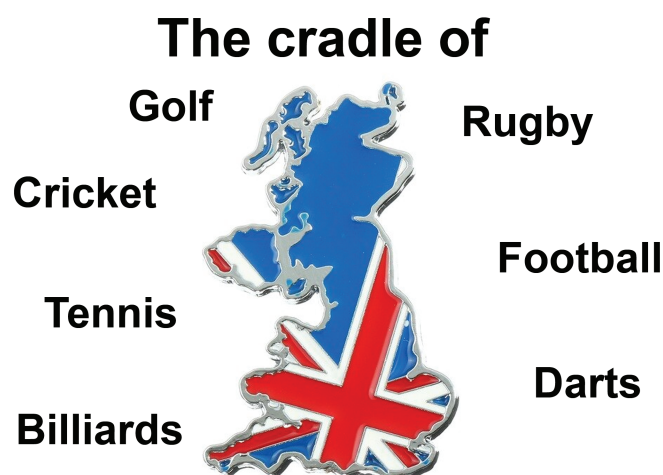
* a newspaper in the UK

	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
Name					
Place					
Sport					
Start					
Results					
Details					

Optional lesson. Did you know that?

Communicative area: speaking about sports in the UK and Belarus

1. Work in pairs. What does the picture below illustrate?



2. a. Read an article about sports in the UK and check your ideas.

Britain has a rich sports history. In fact, many of the world's most popular sports began in Britain. The United Kingdom has given birth to lots of great international sports including soccer, rugby, cricket, golf, tennis, badminton, squash, hockey, darts, boxing, and billiards. It has also played a key role in the development of such sports like sailing and Formula One.

About 29 million people over the age of 16 in the United Kingdom regularly take part in sport or exercise. Walking is the most popular physical activity.

The most popular individual sports include athletics, golf, motorsport, and horseracing. Tennis is the top sport for the two weeks of the Wimbledon Championship.

The four nations that make up the UK usually enter their own teams in international sports competitions.

Great British sporting events include the Football Cup, the Wimbledon tennis tournament, the Open Golf championship and the Grand National (a world-famous horserace). Cricket is popular in England and Wales but is less popular in other UK nations.

b. Answer the questions below in pairs.

1. What team sports are popular in the UK?
2. What individual sports are most popular?
3. What kind of sport do most people do?
4. What kind of sport do most people prefer to watch?
5. What are the most popular sports events that take place in Britain?

3. Answer the same questions about Belarus in pairs. Why are popular sports different in Belarus and the UK?

4. Write a paragraph to compare sports in the UK and Belarus.

UNIT 6

Lesson 6. Sentence challenge

1. Cut out the cards.

2. Give the cards to the students and ask them to reconstruct the sentences.

Set the time limit.

My hometown	is located	in	a picturesque place	There are
because	the residents	take good care	of them	There is
the ruins of an ancient castle,	which is	visited by	a lot of tourists	every year
with multi-storey blocks of flats	will be built	in the suburbs of the city	I think	it is
not to let the cars	into the city centre	because	it helps	to protect old buildings
Ancient cities	were surrounded	by a strong wall with towers	to keep the attackers away	In the past
had to enter it	through several gates	which	were guarded	by soldiers and watchmen
was built	near my house	last year	In the future	plastic
because	it	does	a lot of harm	to the environment
was founded	on the bank of a river	many centuries ago	a lot of well-kept buildings there	one interesting place,
A new residential area	a good idea	from pollution	the visitors to the city	A huge entertainment centre
will be banned	The city			

Answer key:

1. My hometown is located in a picturesque place.
2. There are a lot of well-kept buildings there because the residents take good care of them.
3. There is one interesting place, the ruins of an ancient castle, which is visited by a lot of tourists every year.
4. A new residential area with multi-storey blocks of flats will be built in the suburbs of the city.
5. I think it is a good decision not to let the cars into the city centre because it helps to protect old buildings.
6. Ancient cities were surrounded by a strong wall with towers to keep the attackers away.
7. In the past the visitors to the city had to enter it through several gates which were guarded by soldiers and watchmen.
8. A huge entertainment centre was built near my house last year.
9. In the future plastic will be banned because it does a lot of harm to the environment.
10. The city was founded on the bank of a river many centuries ago.

Optional lesson. The top cities

1. Work in small groups of 3–4 people. Discuss the questions below. Put your answers on a piece of paper.

1. *What is the most populated city in the world?*
2. *What is the highest city in the world?*
3. *What is the lowest city in the world?*
4. *What is the most ancient city in the world?*
5. *What is the tallest building in the world?*
6. *What is the smallest city in Belarus?*
7. *What is the coldest city in the world?*
8. *What is the cleanest city in the world?*
9. *What is the most polluted city in the world?*

2. Read the following facts and find the answers to the questions. Did you get any answers right? What are the most surprising facts that you have learnt?

1. The majority of the most populated cities in the world are located in the two most densely populated countries in the world, China and India. Among these are Shanghai and Beijing, with population of 25 and 22 million, Delhi (27 million), and Mumbai (over 21.5 million). However, Tokyo is the largest city in the world if the whole Tokyo metro area is included, with more than 38 million residents. There are also a number of non-Asian cities with high population, including Mexico

City (over 21 million), Cairo (almost 19.5 million), and Buenos Aires (almost 15.5 million). In Europe, Istanbul is the most populated city, with more than 14.5 million residents. It is followed by Moscow (over 12 million) and Paris (11 million including the Paris metro area).

2. Situated at 4,150 metres above sea level, El Alto (Bolivia) is the highest city in the world. The city's name means "The Heights" in English. It is also one of Bolivia's fastest-growing urban centers today, with a population of 974,754 in 2011.

3. Located at 258 metre below sea level, Jericho (Palestine) is the lowest city in the world. It is also one of the oldest cities. In 2007, it had a population of 18,346 people. It is described in the Hebrew Bible as the "*City of Palm Trees*".

4. Yakutsk is the capital city of the Sakha Republic, Russia, located about 450 kilometres south of the Arctic Circle. It is the coldest city in the world. In Yakutsk, the average monthly temperatures range from +19.5 °C in July to -38.6 °C in January. The lowest temperature recorded in Yakutsk was -64.4 °C and the highest was +38.4 °C.

5. It is still not clear which city is the most ancient in the world. According to some archaeological excavations, Aleppo in Syria would be even older than Damascus and Jericho. It is difficult to say what is the true age of this city but it is known that the current geographical area was inhabited 8,000 years ago and 5,000 years ago Aleppo was described as a city of great commercial importance and a military centre.

6. The Burj Khalifa is a skyscraper in Dubai, United Arab Emirates. It is 829.8 m high and it has been the tallest structure and building in the world since it was opened in 2010. There are 163 floors in it and two observation decks, one at the height of 448 m and another at the height of 555 m. Burj Khalifa was designed by Adrian Smith, whose firm designed the Willis Tower and The World Trade Centre. The structure has a special system which is designed to survive Dubai's hot summer temperatures. It contains 57 elevators and 8 escalators.

7. Calgary (Canada) is often named as the world's cleanest city. It has a population of over 1 million but the government is taking steps to make sure that the city is kept neat and clean. People of Calgary are taught some basic principles to follow in order to make the environment more clean and healthy. These principles include recycling waste and reducing heavy traffic and air pollution.

8. Pollution, of all kinds, can do a lot of harm to the health of people. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 9 out of 10 people in the world breathe polluted air. According to some environmental scientists, Cairo is the most polluted city followed by Delhi, Beijing, Moscow, Istanbul, Guangzhou, Shanghai, Buenos Aires, and Paris. Los Angeles is the only American city in the top ten list. But some other studies show that the industrial cities of India and

Pakistan are the most polluted ones. In Delhi, the fumes from 8 million cars, small-scale diesel electricity generators and surrounding coal plants pollute the air so much that doctors recommend patients with lung problems to leave the city.

3. Do you remember why the following words and numbers were mentioned in the text?

1. China / India, Shanghai / Beijing, 25 mln / 22 mln, Tokyo, 38 mln, Mexico City, 21 mln, Istanbul.

2. 4,150 m. , El Alto, "The Heights", 974,754, 2011.

3. 258 m., Palestine, "City of Palm Trees".

4. Russia, 450 kilometres, the Arctic Circle, +19.5 °C, July, -38.6 °C, January, -64.4 °C, +38.4 °C.

5. Archaeological excavations, Aleppo, Syria, Damascus, Jericho, 8,000 years ago, 5,000 years ago.

6. Dubai, United Arab Emirates, 829.8 m, 2010, 163, 2, 448 m, 555m, hot summer temperatures, 57 elevators, 8 escalators.

7. Canada, 1 million, the government, basic principles, recycling waste, heavy traffic, air pollution.

8. Do harm, the health of people, the World Health Organization (WHO), 9 out of 10 people, Cairo, Delhi, Beijing, Moscow, Istanbul, Guangzhou, Shanghai, Buenos Aires, Paris, Los Angeles, India and Pakistan, 8 million cars, coal plants, to leave the city.

UNIT 7

Optional lesson 1. Kia Ora!

1. **a.** Read the title of the lesson. What do you think this Maori phrase means?
b. What do you already know about New Zealand? Get a card from your teacher and ask your partner questions about New Zealand.
2. **a.** Look through New Zealand's profile from an Internet site. Does it answer any of the questions from ex.1?



- b.** Read the information carefully and decide if the statements are true or false.

1. New Zealand became a British colony in the 19th century. 2. Queen Elisabeth II is the Prime-Minister of New Zealand. 3. New Zealand is much smaller than the UK. 4. The highest point of the country is Everest. 5. New Zealand is prone to tornadoes. 6. The main exports of the country are dairy, fish, meat, wood and kiwi-fruit. 7. There are twice as many sheep in the country as people. 8. You can see only marine animals in New Zealand. 9. The people of New Zealand like tramping.

3.  Moving activity "Stand up if..."

4. Use **the**, **a** or **no article** to complete the text below. Explain the use of articles.

New Zealand's profile

Nicknames: Country – Aotearoa. People – kiwis. Language – Newzild – a mixture between (1) English and Maori languages.

Government: Prime-Minister – (2) actual head of the country; (3) Queen Elisabeth II- the official head of the state, though NZ is an independent state.

National Holiday: Waitangi Day – 6th February.

Capital Wellington.

History: Appeared in the ocean 23 million years ago after volcanic activity. Was settled by (4) Maori about 1000 years ago. In 1642 was explored by Abel Tasman (from (5) Netherlands) and in 1769 – by James Cook (from (6) Britain). Became a colony of the British Empire in 1840.

Language: Most people speak (7) English or Maori.

Money: New Zealand dollar.

Geography: Located in (8) Pacific Ocean. Consists of two main islands, divided by (9) Cook Strait) and over 600 smaller islands. About the same size as (10) UK – 269,000 square km. The North Island is long and volcanic with many hot springs and beautiful geysers. (11) Lake Taupo – (12) largest lake in New Zealand (as big as Singapore!). The South Island has (13) Southern Alps with (14) Mount Cook (Aoraki – ‘cloud piercer’ in Maori) – the highest point of the country (3754 m). Covered with forests, grasslands, snow-capped volcanoes (over 50) and glaciers. Prone to earthquakes.

Climate: Warm and mild in the North Island and colder in the South Island. Changeable weather.

Population: About 4.5 million people. One of (15) least populated countries in (16) world.

Economy: Dairy, fish, meat, wool and kiwifruit are the largest exports. Two sheep per every person in NZ. Trades with (17) Japan, (18) Australia, (19) USA and (20) China.

Tourism: About 2 mln visitors (21) year.

Sports and favourite activities: rugby, football, cricket, golf, basketball, skiing; tramping (overnight walking or hiking), kayaking, fishing, white-water rafting.

Wildlife: flightless birds, marine animals: seals, dolphins; black swans.

Interesting to know: *Lord of the Rings* was filmed in NZ. The country has 2 national anthems. NZ has won more Olympic gold medals per person than any other countries.

Famous people: Edmund Hillary – (22) first person to climb (23) Everest; Dame Tiri Te Kanawa- opera singer, Russel Crowe – actor (‘Gladiator’).

5. The sentences in the text are shortened. Turn them into complete sentences.

Example:

Nicknames: Aotearoa. People – kiwis. Language – Newzild – a mixture between (1) English and Maori languages.

New Zealand's nickname is Aotearoa. The people of the country are called kiwis. The language which is spoken in New Zealand is called Newzild. It's a mixture of English and Maori.

6. a. Complete the questions about Belarus. Fill in the missing words.

1. Is Belarus an independent s... or a c... of some other country? 2. Who is the h... of our country? 3. What language do most people speak in Belarus? 4. Is the area of Belarus larger or smaller than that of New Zealand? How about the population? 5. Is Belarus p... to e...? 6. What is the highest p... of our country? 7. Do the climate and weather in New Zealand and Belarus have a lot in common? 8. Can we see m... animals in Belarus? 9. What are the largest e... of our country? 10. What countries do we t... with? 11. Do the people of Belarus like the same activities as New Zealanders? 12. Has Belarus won any Olympic gold medals? 13. Are any Belarusians famous all over the world?

b. In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

Optional lesson 2. Awesome Australia Or Unique UK?

1. What five things do you think about when you hear the word “Australia”? Compare with your partner.

2. a. 🎧 Listen to the museum guide speaking about Australia. Is it a liveable country?



b. 🎧 Listen again. Take notes on the following topics:

geography, government, climate, area, landscape, exports, language, population.

3. a. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. holy | a) extracting gold out of the ground |
| 2. flat | b) cows and other similar domestic animals |
| 3. gold mining | c) a cereal from which flour for white bread is made |
| 4. wheat | d) morally good, related to God |
| 5. cattle | e) without mountains, not rounded, having little or no height |

b. Complete the questions with the missing words.

1. Is Belarus famous for c.... growing? 2. Is w... one of the largest exports of our country? 3. What is Belarus famous for: salt m... or gold m...? 4. Is Belarus d... into states and territories? 5. Where is the central g... of our country? 6. Is the climate of Belarus m...? 7. Are there any h... places in Belarus?

4. 🧑 Moving activity “Australia Acronym”.

5. a. 🎧 Alex and Kate are having a chat on Skype. They’re playing a game called “What country am I thinking of?” Listen to the first part of their chat. Guess the country Alex is thinking of. Prove that you are right.

b. 🎧 Listen to the second part. Check yourselves.

c. What type of questions does Alex ask Kate: WH-questions, YES / NO questions, OR-questions or Tag questions? Give examples. Does Kate answer the questions only with “yes” or “no”?

d. What does “landlocked” mean? Choose the right option. Give examples of landlocked countries.

a country surrounded by seas and oceans

a country surrounded by other countries

e. Play the guessing game with a partner.

Optional lesson 3. Indigenous Cultures

Communicative area: comparing the cultures of the indigenous people of Australia and New Zealand

1. a. Look at the illustrations. Which of them comes from Australia, and which – from New Zealand? Why do you think so?



b. Read about both cultures and check your guesses about the photos.

The ancestors of the indigenous population of Australia and New Zealand arrived in these countries after a long and dangerous travels across oceans.

Many people in Europe and America think of Australia and New Zealand as one common culture but their histories are independent of one another. The ancestors of the Maori were most likely Polynesian explorers who came to the islands from the Pacific Ocean over 1000 years ago. Aboriginal Australians' beginnings go back over 50,000 years. Aboriginal Australians are more closely related to Africans, but the Maori – to modern Asians.

Scientists say that ancestors of the Aborigines of Australia must have been among the first seafaring explorers. After the last Ice Age some parts of Africa started to dry out, so humans started to move out of Africa. They might have travelled along the coastline of Africa, India and Asia on their journey eastward. But how did they get across the sea to Australia? Could they arrive in Australia by boat? At that time people did not have the technology to build seagoing vessels of any kind. They couldn't travel to Australia on rafts, canoes or boats. They were probably carried across the ocean after a flood or even a tsunami. Scientists have very different opinions about that.

Those travellers discovered a vast continent and spread across it, living from hunting and gathering. Over 200 languages and even more dialects appeared on the continent. Their Dreamtime stories explain how the world was created

and why. Visitors to Australia can go on a Dreamtime Walk to the rainforest – a guided excursion where they can hear legends, view ceremonies and learn how these locals of Australia have formed their relationship with nature.

The ancestors of the Maori probably came from Asia – Thailand or the Philippines – as their cultures and DNA have a lot in common. The original settlers of New Zealand found themselves in a beautiful green land. They lived happily for centuries there until Europeans started arriving in the 17th century. The Maori people speak one language. They call their country Aotearoa. If you want to learn more about the Maori culture, you must receive an invitation to come to a 'marae' – a centre of the village life. If you want to come inside, you should take off your shoes. You can't bring in any food or drink and you should ask permission to take photographs. Your tour guide will tell you how to behave. You can also take to the sea with this ancient seafaring people. Their relationship with the ocean has always been very practical and very spiritual at the same time. One of the local tribes invites visitors for a ride in one of their war canoes.

Though their cultures are very different, they both have rich artistic traditions that combine the beautiful and the spiritual. Both Maori carvings and Aboriginal rock paintings are famous all over the world.

*indigenous [ɪnˈdɪdʒənəs] – коренной, местный / карэнны, мясцовы

c. Look at another pair of illustrations. Which of them shows Maori travels, which – the Aboriginals migration route?



2. 🧑🏃 Moving activity “NZ and OZ”.

3. Are the statements true or false? Why? Use the article to prove your point.

1. The history of the Maori people is longer.
2. Both the Maori and the Aboriginals came to their countries by water.
3. The Maori have a lot in common with the population of Africa.
4. Australian aboriginals are closely related to Africans.
5. Both cultures speak many languages and dialects.
6. You can go on a tour of a Maori village.
7. You can go on a rainforest walk in New Zealand.
8. The art of both cultures is unknown in the world.


4. Which culture would you like to learn more about? Why?

UNIT 8

Optional lesson. Do you know that New Zealand = middle earth?

Communicative area: reading, listening and speaking about New Zealand facts

Active vocabulary: trout, cruise, spring, to escape, like-minded, white water rafting, the Southern Cross

1. Read the title of the lesson. What do you think the lesson is going to be about?
2.  Listen to a guide from Weta Studios in Wellington speaking about filming *Lord of the Rings* in New Zealand. Answer the questions:
 1. What is the name of New Zealand in the films?
 2. Why did they choose New Zealand as the films' location?
 3. Why was New Zealand a big winner?
3. Look through the itinerary for a 14-day tour around Middle Earth. Would you like to go on the tour? Why? Why not?

14-day Lord of the Rings Adventure. Tour overview

Take a once-in-a-lifetime journey to Middle Earth, and you will

- travel through many exciting LOTR filming locations, movie studios and adventures;
- meet people who made the movies;
- **get off the beaten track** into breathtaking landscapes and natural attractions of New Zealand;
- fly over the Southern Alps,
- skydive or go **white-water rafting** together with a small fellowship of **like-minded** travelling companions together with our wonderful guides!

Day 1 Receive a free welcoming gift

Day 2 Be ready to leave at 8.00. Travel from Auckland to Rotorua via Hobbiton. Have a Maori cultural evening.

Day 3 Trollshaw Forest and a wonderful guided tour of this Hobbit location and Mordor stunning scenery. Mount Doom.

Day 4 Ohakune to Wellington (Wellywood). Gollum's fishing pool. Erebor locations. Dine at Viggo Mortensen's (Aragorn's) favourite restaurant.

Day 5 Visit Weta* Workshop, Weta* Cave and one location of the Fellowship of the Ring. Visit the Embassy Theatre, where The Hobbit world premiere was held.

Day 6 Meet Hobbit Calligrapher and a special movie guest.

Day 7 Sail to the South Island, view the famous river, where the Dwarfs **escaped** from the Elves.

Day 8 Meet and chat with the makers of the 'One Ring'.

Day 9 Visit beautiful Hanmer **springs**. Swim in the hot pools.

Day 10 Travel to EDORAS! See the mountains where the Golden Hall once stood. It is a great place to study the night sky and see **the Southern Cross**.

Day 11 Visit Pelennor Fields where King Theoden's battle speech motivated men to fight.

Day 12 Try to find gold in Arrowtown and go bungee-jumping.

Day 13 Visit 7 LOTR locations. Farewell dinner.

Day 14 LOTR activities of your choice. You will probably have a **cruise** on Lake Wakatipu, take a coach trip to Milford Sound, take an adrenalin boat ride, go on a Nomad Safari – a half-day car drive, take a hot-air balloon ride, go **trout** fishing or shopping. Whatever you do, you will enjoy it!

Day 15 End of the tour. Alas!

Nai tiruvantel ar varyuvantel, Valar tielyanna nu vilya.

b. What do you think the words at the end of the itinerary mean? What language is it?

Find the answer on page 20.

INTERESTING TO KNOW

"Weta" is a Maori name of the local insect that can be found only in New Zealand. The word means "excrement". 😊



c. Match the words in bold with the definitions or equivalents.

a.	a constellation (group of stars) located in the southern sky, in the bright part of the Milky Way.
b.	get away from something / somewhere; avoid danger
c.	kind of fish
d.	travelling in the water that is so fast that it looks white (like in waterfalls) on a flat structure for transportation on water
e.	a tour by ship
f.	water coming from the ground
g.	someone who has the opinions and ideas similar to yours

a. Which of the locations on the map are not included into the itinerary?



b. Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- Will you go on the tour?
- If not, do you know someone who will?
- If yes, who will you invite with you on the tour?
- Which day of the tour do you expect will become your favourite? Why?
- Which day will you probably miss? Why?

*Answer: 'May the Valar protect you on your path under the sky.' The phrase is said in the language of the Elves. The Valar are characters in J. R. R. Tolkien's legendarium. They are "angelic powers" or "gods". So, the phrase is a good way to wish someone a good journey.

Optional lesson 11. Year 7 Scavenger hunt

Key:

1. Doc.
2. The leprechaun.
3. Generosity.
4. Pleased.
5. Twelve.
6. It was too long.
7. when the rest of the world walks out.
8. Heart touching.
9. 39.
10. In 1916, 1940, and 1944 because of World War I and World War II.
11. The museum of rare books.
12. On a hill or the bank of a river.
13. Aisle seats because you can't see anything from them.
14. Canberra.
15. he keeps it at any cost.
16. It shows a soldier who is trying to get some water from the river.
17. (It was) as easy as the ABC.
18. Seven.

UNIT 9

Lesson 8, station 1. “Book [ʊ] or School [u:]?”

Book [ʊ]		School [u:]
to google	to improve	fluent
enthusiastic	to look up	a put-down
careful	fool	full
good	mood	a movie
group	could	a rule
a student	to lose	to choose
a souvenir	goods	loose

Lesson 8, station 2. “Rock, Paper, Scissors”

1. What percentage the Internet is in English?	More than 80%.
2. How many words do you need to communicate in most situations	Between 1500 and 2000 words.
3. Why do you learn English?	I will need it for my future job as a programmer.

4. What made Nikita feel frustrated at school?	The fact that he didn't understand the teacher's speech and his classmates' jokes in English classes.
5. What did Nikita do to improve his spelling?	Firstly, he changed the language on the mobile phone and computer. Secondly, he took up writing about everyday life in his journal.
6. What is a child prodigy?	A young child who has very great ability in something.
7. What could you do when you were six?	I could read and write, count to a hundred and recite short poems.
8. What did Matilda do on the day when her father had refused to buy her a book?	Matilda set off all by herself to the public library in the village.
9. What is your most favourite activity in English lessons?	I really enjoy playing quiz games, but we seldom play them in class.
10. What languages did Mozart speak?	He spoke mostly German, but because his family toured a lot, he also knew French, Italian and English among others.
11. What helps you make progress in English?	Following COOL rules.
12. Why do you call them COOL rules?	"COOL" stand for Code Of Outstanding learners. The first capital letters make the word 'cool'.

13. What / Who can distract your attention from doing your homework?	It's my doggie, of course. He looks for my attention and easily gets it by barking loudly. It always helps him get my attention.
14. What does the phrasal verb "speak up" mean?	It means "speak one's mind / say what you think", if I am not mistaken.
15. Who said the following: "If you fail to plan, you are planning to fail." "Don't put off until tomorrow what you can do today."	It was Benjamin Franklin.
16. What door did English open for the Thai boys?	The ability to speak English helped the trapped boys to open the door to the light from darkness or gave them the chance to survive.
17. Would you like to be a polyglot?	Yes, I would. It would be nice to be able to sing Spanish and Italian songs and understand Chinese and Japanese.
18. How to make homework less work?	Firstly, pick a place where you can do your homework every day. Then ...
19. I haven't done my homework. What should I tell the teacher?	Say that your dog ate it. I often use this kind of excuse and it always helps, but with different teachers.
20. Do you always do your homework on time?	To be honest, very seldom this year, I have to help my mum around the house and take care of a little sister. And I cannot give up playing video games.

21. What is English for you?	It's an international means of communication, which removes barriers and gives a lot of chances in life.
22. What is the most difficult part of English for you?	Grammar, of course. It creates a lot of pressure while I try to speak English, so I cannot feel confident and relaxed, because I concentrate on my grammar mistakes.

Lesson 8, Station 6

The struggles I'm facing
 The chances I'm taking
 Sometimes might knock me down
 But no, I'm not breaking
 I may not know it
 But these are the moments
 That I'm *gonna* remember most, yeah
 Just *gotta* keep goin'
 And I, I gotta be strong
 Just keep pushing on
 'Cause
 There's always gonna be another mountain
 I'm always gonna *wanna* make it move
 Always gonna be an uphill battle
 Sometimes I'm gonna have to lose
Ain't about how fast I get there
Ain't about what's waitin' on the other side
 It's the climb
 Yeah

Source: clck.ru/JtAaf



Optional lesson. Do u no teen's english, bruh?

Communicative area: discussing the role of teen slang in everyday speech

1. a. Do you often use teen slang in everyday conversations with your peers / parents / teachers / strangers? Discuss with the partner.

b. Check your knowledge of teen slang words and phrases. Choose the correct meaning.

1. lit		
<i>Awesome</i>	<i>Litter</i>	<i>Light</i>
2. bruh		
<i>Exclamation</i>	<i>Bro</i>	<i>Bright</i>
3. Cheddar		
<i>A sort of cheese</i>	<i>Male name</i>	<i>Money</i>
4. GOAT		
<i>A species of an animal</i>	<i>The greatest of all times</i>	<i>A hard nut to crack</i>
5. Hundo p		
<i>One hundred percent</i>	<i>Hunch of bread</i>	<i>Hunt for pictures of popular people</i>
6. thirsty		
<i>Feeling a desire to drink</i>	<i>Feeling a desire to get attention</i>	<i>Thankful</i>
7. hangry		
<i>A wardrobe</i>	<i>Hanging out with friends</i>	<i>Hungry and angry</i>
8. tea		
<i>Gossip</i>	<i>a hot drink</i>	<i>a small party</i>

9. to kid smb		
<i>to play jokes on smb;</i>	<i>to take care of a little kid</i>	<i>to play truant</i>
10. to get good vibes		
<i>to look good</i>	<i>to be in a good mood</i>	<i>to get good marks</i>

2. a. Read the dialogue between two young YouTube vloggers (video bloggers) Sophia and Bella and check your guesses from ex. 1b.

- Bella, you have recently turned 13, so now you are a teenager. And you’ve got to learn the teenage language and the slang.
- THE SLANG?
- Yes, the slang.
- Oh, ok.
- So you have to talk like a teen. I’ve prepared a list for you. The first one is “lit”. Look, your shirt is lit.
- So now I cannot say “I lit the fire, I lit the candles”?
- You cannot do that anymore, because ‘lit’ has got a totally different meaning now. It means “cool, awesome or amazing”.
- Oh, ok then.
- So, next is “bruh”. You can’t say “bro” anymore; you have to say “Hey, bruh! How is it going?” or like “He is my “bruh” or “This is my sister and this is my bruh.”
- That’s so weird!
- Next one is “cheddar”. “Cheddar” means money. So you can’t say money anymore, you have to say cheddar.
- But what if I want Cheddar?
- Cheddar cheese?
- Yes!
- Well, you have to eat Mozzarella or Parmesan or a different cheese. You are a teenager and that’s how the world goes now. Then goes “GOAT”, which is ...
- What?
- Yep, “GOAT”, which stands for greatest of all time.
- Mmm ... Can I say “Tom Brady is the GOAT”?
- Exactly! You’re a quick learner, Bella! You are so GOAT! Now is “hundo p”. It is the easiest way to say that you are one hundred percent sure about something.
- Is it like “That is the best movie I have ever seen. Hundo p!”
- Yep, you got it right. Let’s move on. The next on the list is “thirsty”. It means “trying to get attention”.
- But what if I am really thirsty and want water?

- No, you cannot say it. Because right now if you say that you're thirsty it means that you're thirsty for attention.
- Oh, I see ... Is there anything left?
- Sure. "Hangry" means "hungry and angry". If you're in the restaurant, you can be hangry, because the food is not coming now and not coming fast, so that's what hangry means.
- So I feel myself easy now with the life. I think it's time to spill some tea.
- What? Why do we need to spill tea but not drink it?
- Are you kidding me, Sophia? To spill tea means to spread some gossip.
- A good idea! It always helps me to get good vibes. Have you heard that ...?

b. Read the dialogue again and say what Sophia is teaching Bella and why. Is Sophia serious about her 'discipline'?

c. Are Sophia and Bella discussing American, British or Australian teen slang? Prove your point of view.

d. Underline all the modal verbs from the dialogue and identify their functions (*ability, permission, prohibition, necessity, etc*).

3.  Moving activity "Stand up, gals! Stand up, guys!"

4. Act out the dialogue between two besties Sophia and Bella. You are welcome to paraphrase some parts, add your own slang words.