



An English lesson



The theme: School problems

Grade: 9



Procedure of the lesson

- I. Organization moment
- II. Checking up the homework
- III. Brainstorming
- IV. Graphical dictation
- V. Association
- VI. New lesson
 - Work with the text
 - True or false
 - Complete the sentences
 - Rhyme
 - Venndiagram
 - Writing a test
- VII. Giving home work
- VIII. Giving marks
- IX. The end of the lesson





Checking up the homework

Writing a topic " A typical
day at school"

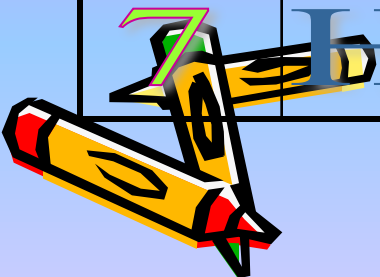


Brainstorming

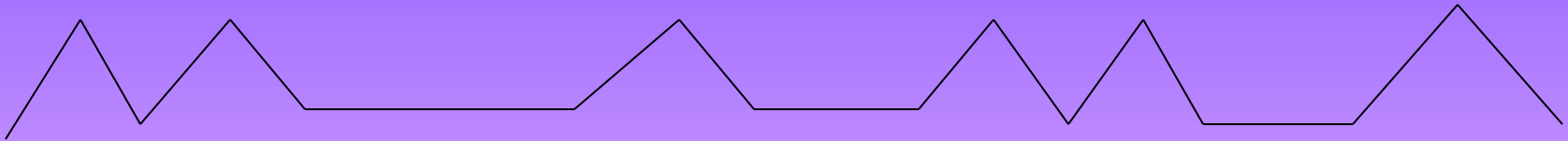


	1	3	5	9
8	Z	E	Y	R
6	U	T	K	S
4	I	A	D	C
7	H	P	O	N

24.20.6.36.12.18.
4.35.63.



Graphical dictation



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

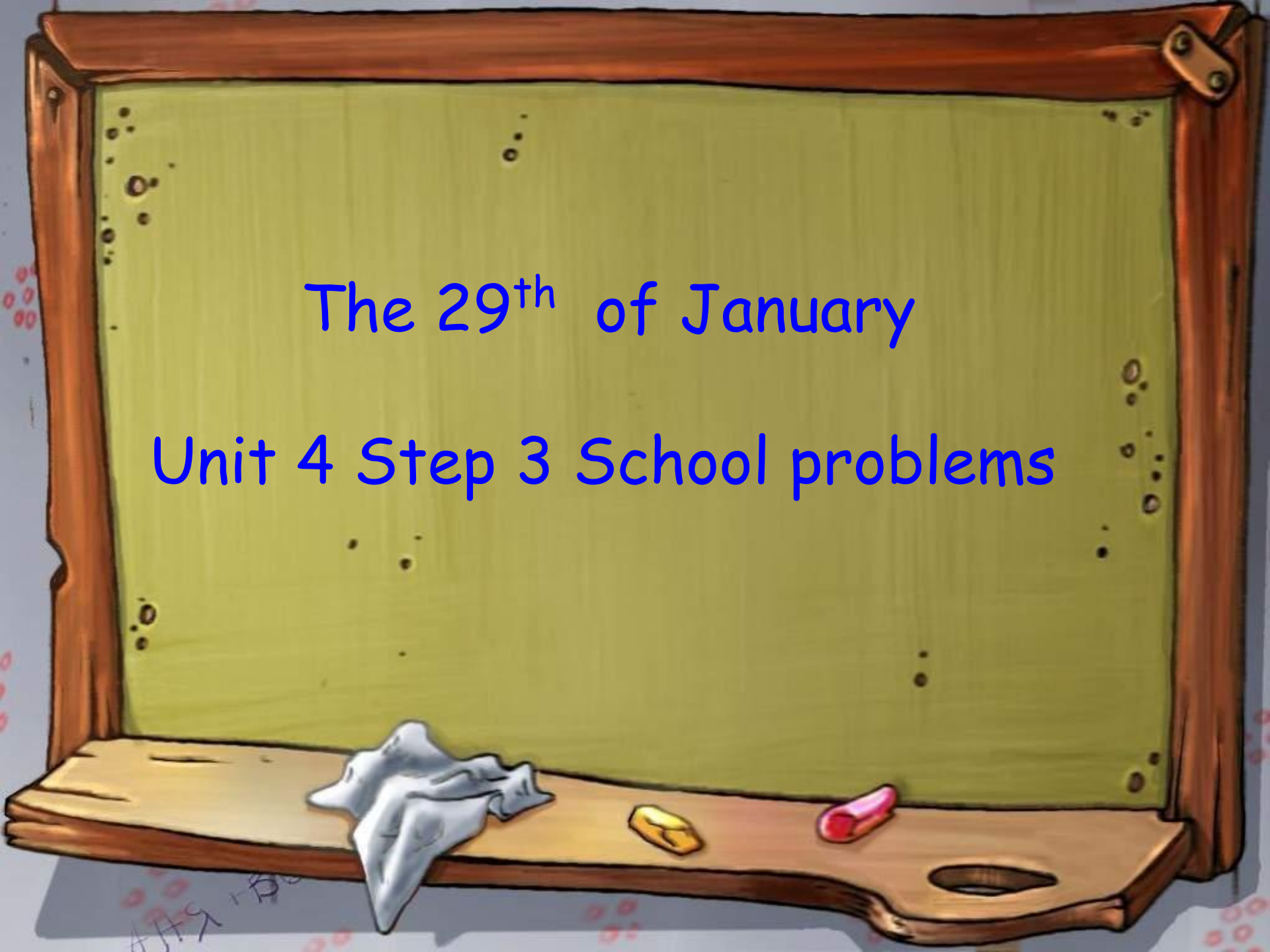




Schools in
Kazakhstan

English schools





The 29th of January

Unit 4 Step 3 School problems

Vocabulary and pronunciation

Complaint-наразылық, шағым

Appoint-белгілеу, тағайындау

Court - сарай, назар аудару

Judge-төреші, қазы

Proceedings - сотқа жататын іс

Thoroughly- толық, мүлде

Justice- әділеттілік

Fairly- әділ

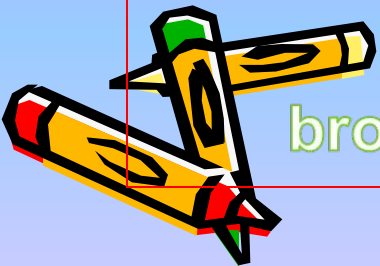
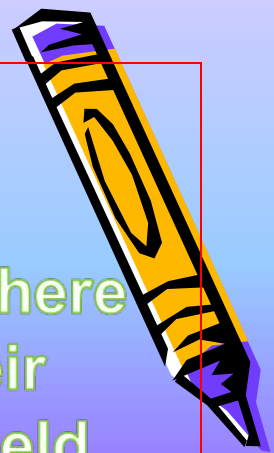
Apply- қолдану, өтініш беру



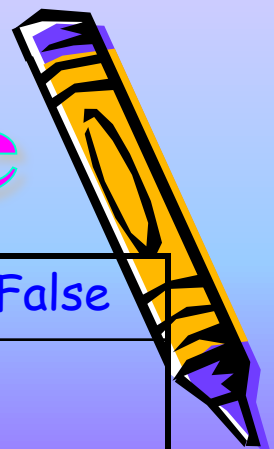
Solving problems.

Some schools have special School Court where teachers and school children can go with their problems . Anyone who has had a complaint filed against him \ her will come in with the person who filed the complaint is against is called the defendant, and the person who filed the complaint is called the plaintiff. The school Court appoints a senior judge to control the proceedings . Being a judge is not easy . Both the defendant and the plaintiff will tell their story . The judges should take notes and ask any questions they need to understand the problem thoroughly .

They will discuss the rule that has been broken and how justice can be fairly applied.



True or false

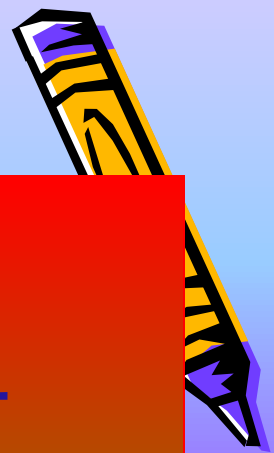


	True	False
The person whom the complaint is against is called the defendant		
The person who filed the complaint is called the school court		
Some schools have special School Court		
In Britain children learn first steps in reading, writing and using numbers in infant schools.		
The private schools are not expensive in Britain		
In many secondary schools in Britain the wearing of a school uniform is compulsory.		



Complete the sentences

1. Some schools have special _____
2. A person who work at school _____
3. The school year begins _____
4. My favorite subject is _____
5. Students often don't like their _____
6. _____ are very expensive in England

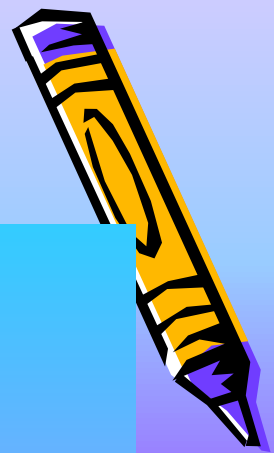


Rhyme

The school

The school has doors that open wide
And friendly teachers wait inside
Hurry, hurry, let's go in,
For soon the lessons will begin
Books and pencils I will need,
When I start to write and read,
Lots to learn and lots to do
I like to go to school, don't you?





You-me, I - you

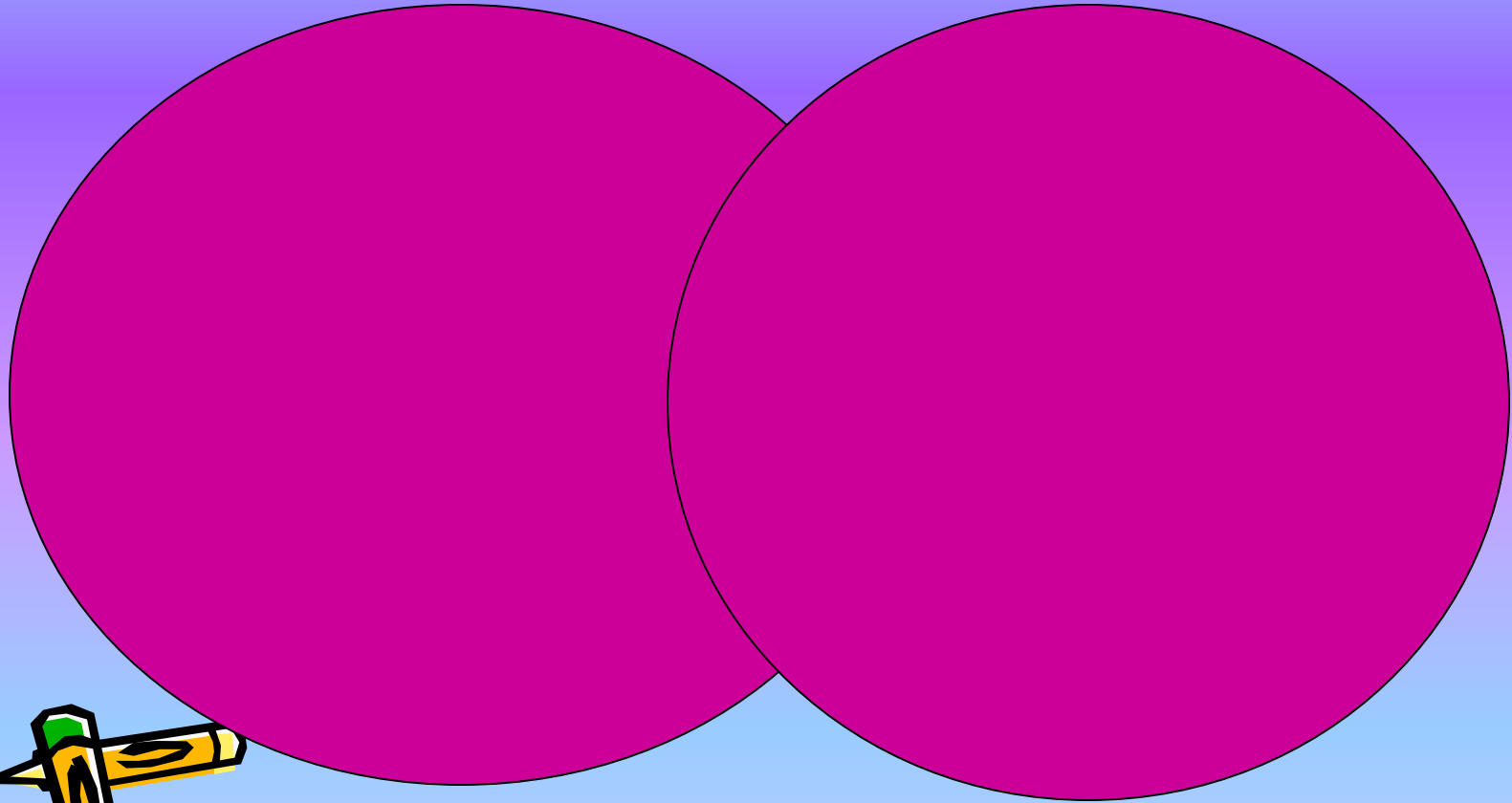


Cross out the odd word

1. school, theatre ,teacher
2. nursery, children, animal
3. fruit, subject, Biology
4. A book, nature, a bag
5. lesson, city, time-table
6. pollution, education, certificate



Venn diagram



Test yourself



1. In Britain it is compulsory from the age of ____

a) 6

c) 7

b) 5

d) 4

2. Children leave infant school at the age of ____

a) 6

c) 5

b) 7

d) 10

3. 7 per cent of students attend ____

a) infant schools

c) primary schools

b) gymnasium

d) private schools



4. In British school starts at _____

a) 8.40

b) 8.30.

c) 9.00

d) 8.00

5. Children go to school at the age of 6 in _____

a) England

b) Britain

c) Kazakhstan

d) Russia

6. Children spend a year in _____

a) infant school

b) primary school

c) private school

d) junior school

7. We have _____ lessons every day

a) 7

b) 5

c) 6

d) 8



8. The school year begins on the _____-

a) 1st of September

c) 25th of May

b) 1st of January

d) 22nd of March

9. Pupils leave school at the age of ___ in
Britain

a) 15

c) 17

b) 16

d) 18



B

A

D

A

C

A

C

A

B





Giving homework
Your homework is Ex: 6
To write an essay "Our school"



Thank you ! The lesson is over

