

Civilization



- How can people learn from the past?

Use:

- to produce enough food
- to establish laws and rules
- to have a system of education
- to control society
- to regulate the relationships of its members
- to have a system of values
- to develop a code of behaviour

Civilization

is a society that has developed its own culture and institutions

- What kinds of institutions and activities make up a civilisation?
- What does a society need in order for it to be considered a civilisation?

6 things that make up a civilization

- Political system
- Economic base: Barter or monetary system.
- Social structure: Is everybody equal and certain social norms.
- Written Language that is used for record keeping.
- Sense of Identity, basically, religion, which also expands on morals and afterlife.
- Art and Architecture because the people have evolved enough to relax and to make something

SB p.87 ex.3

Use the words below to make several sentences about the picture in Ex. 3.
Write a description in your Workbook.

make a discovery date back do research
spare dig stone tools artefacts

SB p.87 ex.5 read the story

Read the text again and decide whether the statements below are true (T) or false (F)

	T	F
1 Archaeologists found traces of ancient people in the South of Siberia.		
2 The hunting tools of prehistoric people were made of bronze.		
3 The discovery suggests that people lived in Siberia much earlier than previously thought.		
4 The first humans were not able to live in really harsh conditions.		
5 The discovery will help scientists understand how the American continents became inhabited.		
6 The first inhabitants of North America might have come from Siberia.		



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Пятница	1			
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Суббота				

р.88 ex.7

Make up word combinations

- Stone
- Make
- System
- First
- Do
- Previous
- Famous
- code
- Discovery
- Values
- Behaviour
- Tools
- Archaeologists
- Humans
- Research
- Date

- What does the word "civilisation" mean?
- How can people learn from the past?
- What makes up a civilisation?

- Why is it important to develop a code of behaviour?
- What positive aspects of learning from the past can you name?
- Why are archaeologists' discoveries important?
- What do you know about tools of the past?
- What did the first humans look like?
- Did the first humans have a system of values?
- What do you want to learn about the past?

Match the words that are close in meaning with their correct definitions.

<p>I Invention (1) or discovery (2)?</p>	<p>a) the process of learning something that was not known before, or of finding something that was missing or hidden b) a machine, tool, or system that someone has made, designed, or thought of for the first time</p>
<p>II Tools (1) or appliances (2)?</p>	<p>a) machines or pieces of equipment that you have in your home, for example a washing machine or refrigerator b) pieces of equipment, usually ones you hold in your hand that are designed to do a particular type of work</p>
<p>III Investigation (1) or research (2)?</p>	<p>a) the detailed study of something in order to discover new facts, especially in a university or scientific institution b) the process of trying to find out all the details or facts about something in order to discover who or what caused it or how it happened</p>

I
Invention (1) or
discovery (2)?

II
Tools (1) or
appliances (2)?

III
Investigation (1)
or research (2)?

- 1 Archaeologists were preparing the ... for the excavation.
- 2 ... like the electric light bulb changed the way people lived.
- 3 Recent ... shows that ancient people were able to survive in very harsh weather conditions.
- 4 Modern people have a wide range of ... in their kitchens.
- 5 The police all over the world join their efforts in the ... of acts of terrorism.

Do & Make

Глагол Do используется, когда кто-либо совершает действие, занимается какой-либо деятельностью или выполняет какую-либо работу:

do a crossword – разгадывать кроссворд *do the ironing* – утюжить что-либо
do the laundry – заниматься стиркой *do the washing* – мыть что-либо
do the washing up – умываться

Do часто используется, когда речь идет о работе любого плана:

do your work – делать **работу**
do homework – делать домашнюю **работу** (домашние задания)
do housework – делать **работу** по дому
do your job – делать свою **работу** (свои обязанности)

Do в качестве общей идеи

Глагол Do используется, когда речь идет о чем-либо в общем.

Другими словами, когда необходимо описать какое-либо действие, при этом не называя самого действия. В данном значении глагол часто используется со словами *something, nothing, anything, everything*, и т.д.

I'm not **doing anything** today. Я сегодня *ничего не делаю*. (= Я сегодня *ничем не занимаюсь*.)

He **does everything** for his mother. Он *все делает* для своей матери.

She's **doing nothing**. Она *ничего не делает*. (= Она *ничем не занимается*.)

Do & Make

Глагол Make используется, когда что-либо создается, сооружается, строится:

make a dress – сделать (сшить) платье *make food* – приготовить еду

make a cup of tea / coffee – сделать (приготовить) чашку чая / кофе

Make часто используется, когда речь идет о приготовлении еды.

make a meal (breakfast / lunch / dinner) – приготовить еду (завтрак / обед / ужин)

Есть несколько устойчивых выражений, в которых всегда используется глагол Make. Лучше всего их просто выучить.

make arrangements – договориться, устроить что-либо

make believe (to pretend) – притворяться, делать вид

make a choice – сделать выбор

make a comment – сделать замечание,

make a decision – принять решение

make an effort – приложить усилие

make an excuse – извиниться

make a fortune – сделать состояние

make friends – подружиться

make a fuss – поднимать шум

make a mess – устроить беспорядок

make a mistake – сделать ошибку

make money – зарабатывать деньги

make a move – сделать ход

make a noise – шуметь

make a phone call – совершить телефонный звонок

make a plan – составить план

make a promise – сделать обещание

make a sound – издать звук

11 Listen to the short dialogues and fill in the missing expressions with *do* and *make*. Use your Workbook. Work in pairs. Compare your answers.

1 Oh, this table is so uncomfortable!



It's a traditional country table. My great-grandfather ... when he built the house.

- 2 — Shall I help you in the garden?
— Yes, please, I'd like you ...
- 3 — I'll ...
— Oh, no, thanks, but I'd like some coffee, please.
- 4 — Do you like the place you're staying at?
— Not very much, actually. There's ... around here — it's really boring.

- 5 — Have you ... yet?
— No, actually, I've decided to ... first.
- 6 — Does anyone help you with the housework?
— Yes, a man comes in once a week...
- 7 — Let me help you...
— No, that's all right. We've got a dishwasher.
- 8 — What's going on? Could you please stop...!
— I'm terribly sorry, but we're preparing for tomorrow's performance.
- 9 — Remember ... before you leave for school!
— I will.
- 10 — I feel terrible because he was so rude to me yesterday.
— Calm down! You're... . You're just being oversensitive!

12 a) Choose three expressions from the two columns in Ex. 10 and write a sentence using each one.



b) Write a story about any discovery. Use the expressions from Ex. 10.





Messages
Hommes et Cais

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Вторник

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Суббота

р.89 ех.12 b

13 Read and remember.

We use the modal verbs:

must
may / might
can / could
can't / couldn't

} + **have + V₃**

to say if something was true, probable, possible or impossible in the past.

People must have lived in Siberia in prehistoric times.	Должно быть , люди жили в Сибири в доисторическое время.	You are absolutely certain that something is true.	99%
People may / might have lived in Siberia in prehistoric times.	Вероятно , люди жили в Сибири в доисторическое время.	You think something has a good possibility of being true.	50%
People can / could have lived in Siberia in prehistoric times.	Возможно , люди жили в Сибири в доисторическое время.	There is a possibility that something is true. <i>NB: This form is not as strong as might or may.</i>	25%
People can't / couldn't have lived in Siberia in prehistoric times.	Не может быть , чтобы люди жили в Сибири в доисторическое время.	You are absolutely certain that something is NOT true.	0%

14 Use *must, may / might, can / could* or *can't / couldn't* plus the correct form of the verb in these sentences.

- 1 Where was Peter yesterday? He ... (be) at school. The school year started a week ago.
- 2 I'm absolutely sure! They ... (arrive) yesterday. I saw their tickets.
- 3 The course ... (begin) on the fifth of September but I'm not so certain about it.
- 4 Are you joking! Nick ... (go) to Moscow last week. He's supposed to be at work now.
- 5 They ... (come from) London, but I'm not sure.
- 6 We ... (take) the wrong turn. We should be there by now.
- 7 They ... (miss) their train. Otherwise they would be here by now.
- 8 It ... (be) Masha who answered the phone because she's away.
- 9 I can't find my cat anywhere. She ... (get out) through the window.
The opening is too small.

1 survival	a) something that is needed in order for something else to happen
2 challenge	b) the state of continuing to live or exist, even in face of difficult conditions
3 species	c) the scientific theory according to which plants and animals change gradually over long periods of time to become more suitable for their environment
4 requirement	d) a living thing, often imaginary, that is sometimes strange or frightening
5 evolution	e) a plant or animal group that shares similar general features
6 creature	f) something that needs a lot of skill, energy and determination to achieve

survival

challenge

species

requirement

evolution

creature

- 1 For ancient man every day of his life was a fight for
- 2 The human ... managed to travel for rather long distances and inhabit remote areas.
- 3 Prehistoric man was brave enough to meet the ... of harsh environmental conditions.

- 4 Modern fantasy books often describe different unpleasant ... from other worlds.
- 5 The new archaeological finds may tell us more about human
- 6 Ancient humans must have had to minimise their ... for food and conditions for life.

16 a) Label the parts of the human head.
Use the words from the box.

eyebrow chin mouth eye skull
cheek ear forehead nose



Use the words from the box and the
adjectives from the following list.

odd, unusual, strange, huge, tiny,
short, long, wide, friendly / unfriendly,
bright, pale, straight, curly, dark, thin,
thick, hairy



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- Challenge
- Survival
- Species
- Requirement
- Creature
- Evolution
- Archeologist

- Investigation
- Tools
- Discovery
- Invention
- Ancient people
- Pygmy
- Research



25 Read the teenagers' discussion and fill in the gaps with the expressions from the Dialogue vocabulary. Use your Workbook. Then listen to the recording and practice saying the sentences.

Mary: (1) ... the latest programme "Prehistoric Journeys"? I watched it with interest
(2) ... the discovery they described is of great scientific importance.

Paul: Yes, that's my feeling too. (3) ... I was so impressed... I had never thought such civilisations could have ever existed on our planet. (4) ... that it's almost like a science fiction story?

Mary: (5) ... with that. On the contrary, the discovery is based on historical artefacts and the results of serious research.

Paul: (6) Skeletons found by scientists helped them describe the "hobbits" and their way of life. And... (7) ...?

Dialogue vocabulary

What do / did you think / feel?

...what's your opinion?

Do / Would you agree...?

The reason why... is / was...

...because it seems / seemed to me...

...because I really do think...

Yes, that's my feeling too.

That's a very good point.

I'm afraid I don't agree.

We both agreed / thought / felt...

We couldn't agree / decide because...

Our opinions are different: ...thinks...

and I believe that...

27 Read and translate. Pay attention to the words in bold. What parts of speech are they?

find	1 We hope to find the answers to some of these questions. 2 The sculpture could be one of the finds of the century.
wonder	3 I wonder how scientists have discovered a new anti-allergy drug. 4 It's difficult to imagine all of the wonders of modern technology.
supply	5 A limited food supply made animals move to the South. 6 Two huge generators supply electricity to houses in the area.
research	7 Scientists have carried out extensive research into the effects of these drugs. 8 The subject has not been fully researched before.
report	9 The news was reported on every TV channel. 10 We expect a full report when you get back from your trip.

Look through the verbs below and say which of them have the same form as their noun equivalents. Check your answers in the dictionary if necessary.

show, discover, challenge, explain, prove, diet, answer, evolve, surprise, present, dance, study

положительная

сравнительная

превосходная

cold

colder

the coldest

big

bigger

the biggest

funny

funnier

the funniest

nice

nicer

the nicest

beautiful

**more
beautiful**

**the most
beautiful**

useful

more useful

the most useful

Выберите в скобках правильную степень прилагательного:

- Nick is (happier, the happiest) boy that I know.
- Of the six cars, I like the silver one (better, best)
- Jane's notebook is (cheaper, the cheapest) than mine.
- This is (more delicious, the most delicious) cheese-cake I have ever had!
- This bookcase is (more beautiful, the most beautiful) than that one.
- Do you feel (better, the best) today than yesterday?
- I think my cat is (prettier, the prettiest) of all the cats in the world.
- This week the weather is (hotter, more hot) than last week.



Степени сравнения прилагательных. Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives.

- Некоторые английские прилагательные образуют степени сравнения не по правилам.
- Их нужно запомнить!

good – better – the best (хороший - лучший - самый лучший)

bad – worse – the worst (плохой - худший - самый плохой)

much – more – the most (много - больше - больше всего)

many – more – the most (много - больше - больше всего)

little – less – the least (мало - меньше - меньше всего)

old – older – the oldest - о возрасте (старый – старее - самый старый)

old – elder – the eldest - о старшинстве (старший - старше - самый

старший)

far – farther – the farthest (далекий – более далекий –
самый далекий)



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Суббота				

30 Put the adjective in brackets in the correct comparative or superlative form.

- 1 It was the ... (*hot*) day of the year. But the water in the river was ... (*cold*) than I had expected it to be.
- 2 They always go to the ... (*expensive*) restaurants where you can see the ... (*famous*) people in the world.
- 3 The work I do is now ... (*rewarding*) because the conditions are more comfortable.
- 4 The water here is ... (*deep*) than it is further up the beach.
- 5 The hare is one of the ... (*common*) animals that you will see in this region.
- 6 You are one of the ... (*messy*) people I know. Even your younger brother is ... (*tidy*) than you are.
- 7 I'm ... (*busy*) than I used to be so I have to get up even ... (*early*) than before.
- 8 Walking along this mountain path is much ... (*risky*) in winter than it is in summer.
- 9 The ... (*boring*) part of the weekend was listening to Gary's jokes.

- Good
- Nice
- Beautiful
- Long
- Bad
- Gold
- Interesting
- sharp

- Little
- Dangerous
- Busy
- Hot
- Helpful
- Smart

32 Read and remember.

To emphasise an adjective, indicate its degree and also to sound more natural, we can use different qualifying adverbs before comparatives. Here are some examples:

considerably taller

much more expensive

a lot bigger

far more interesting

slightly longer

a bit shorter

a little warmer

*We have realised that the distance to the settlement is **far longer** than we had thought. Some centuries ago these plants were **considerably shorter** than now.*

33 Fill in the gaps paraphrasing the words in brackets. Use the qualifying adverbs from Ex. 32.

- 1 "Your room has become ... (*not so untidy*)," Mother said.
- 2 "Your report is ... (*not long enough*) than I had expected," the teacher said.
- 3 My brother is ... (*of greater height*) than I.
- 4 The area where these ancient people lived was ... (*huge*) than the scientists had thought earlier.
- 5 The weather is becoming ... (*not so freezing*) this week.

In the box below write the name of a famous person (see Ex. 34, p. 96 in Student's Book).

Compare your person with your partner's. Compare their:

- age
- looks
- intelligence
- popularity

.....

.....

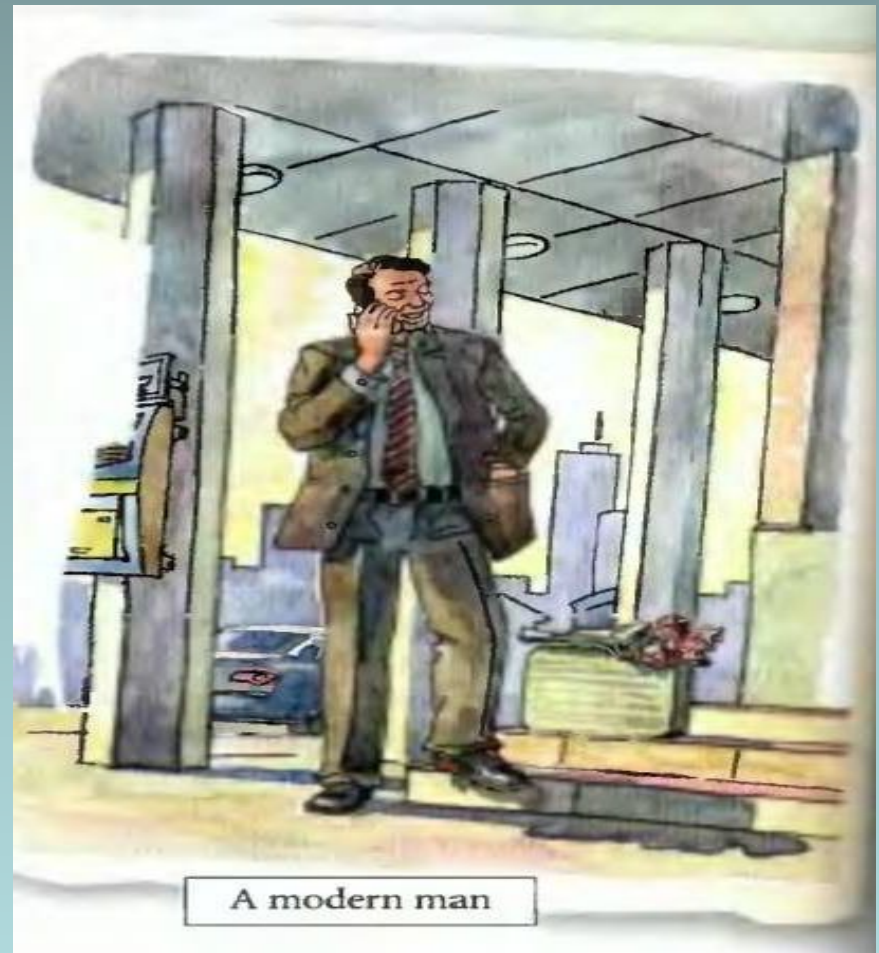
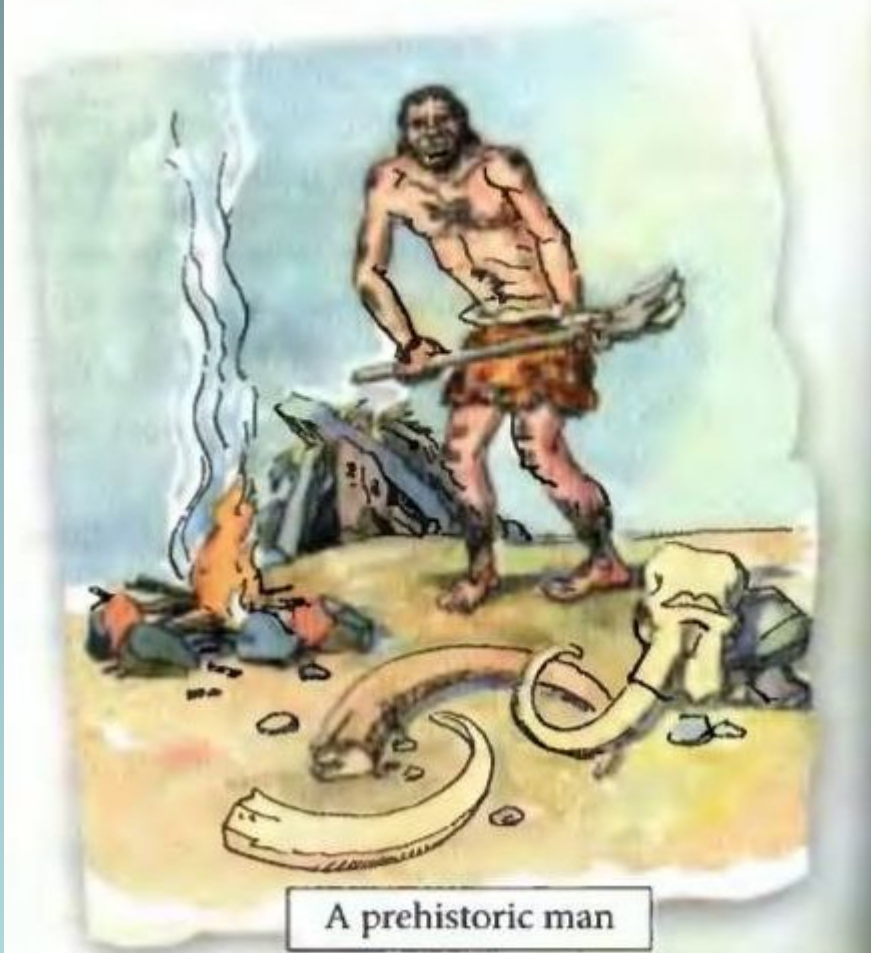
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Write four or five sentences about them.

Example: Tony Blair is approximately as old as Jackie Chan. To me, he is more handsome, but lots of people wouldn't agree with that. I think Tony Blair is more intelligent as he is a famous politician and was Prime Minister of Britain for ten years. However, Tony Blair is less popular than Jackie Chan, as the actor is extremely popular in different countries and with people of different ages and backgrounds.

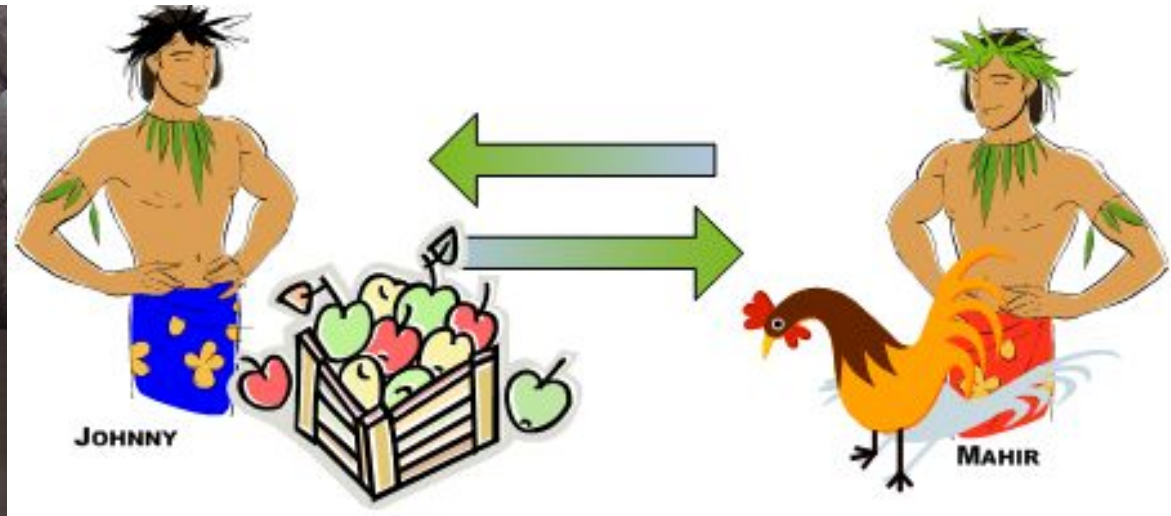
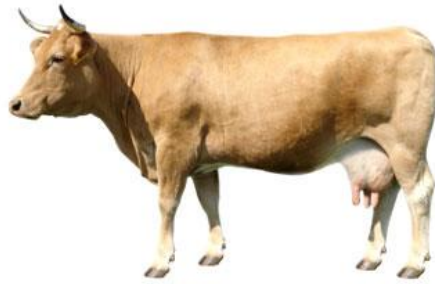
Example: Modern people look more beautiful now because their clothes are tidier.



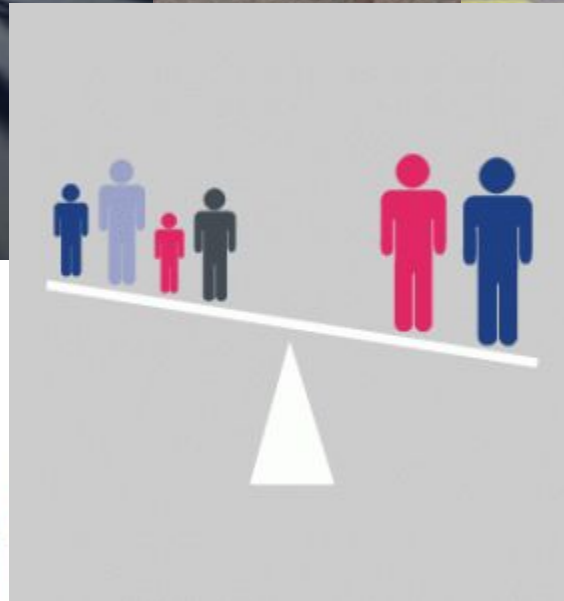
Political systems



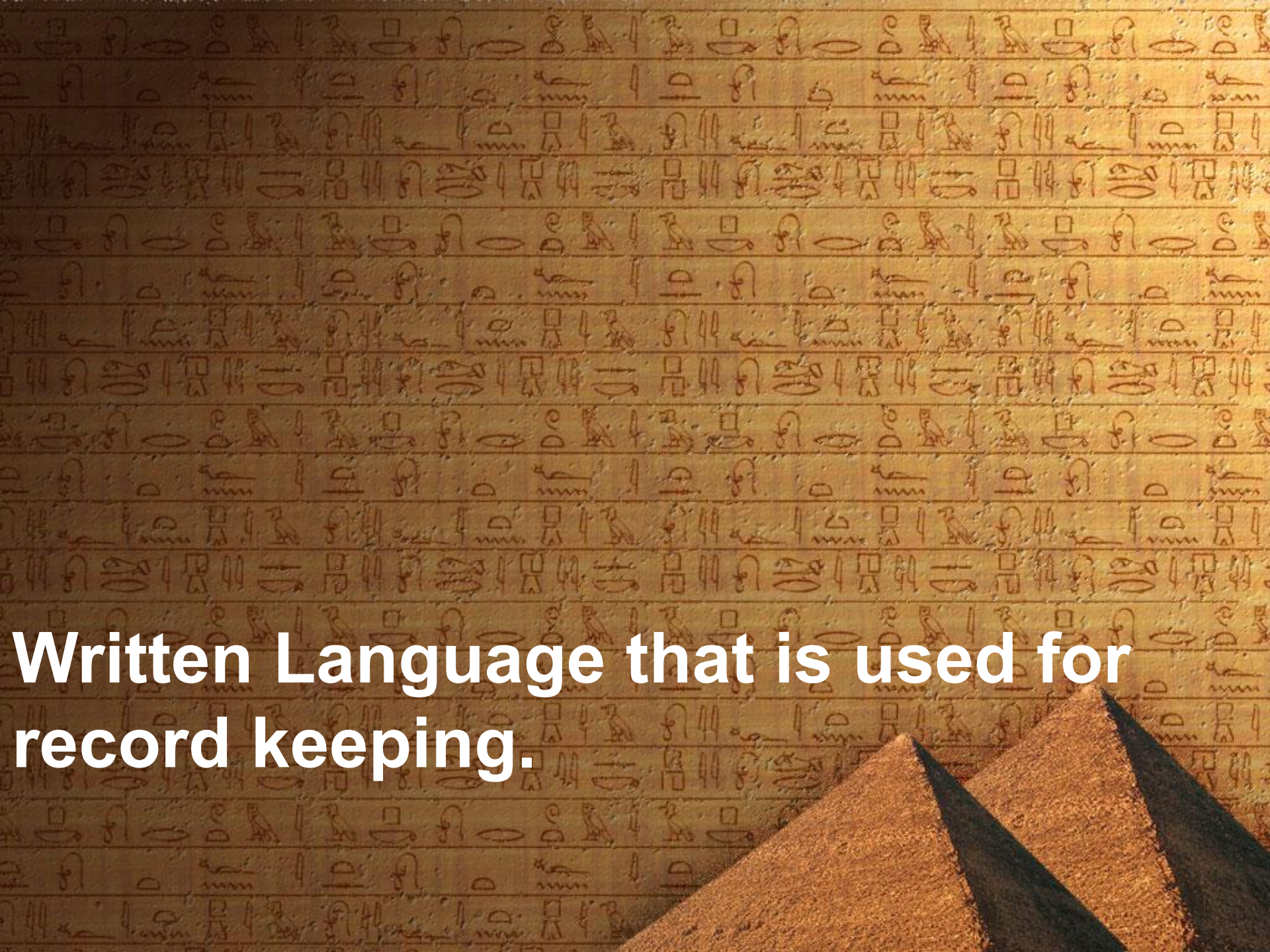
- Anarchist
- Capitalist
- City-state
- Communist
- Democracy
- Federacy
- Feudalism
- Mixed economy
- Dictatorship
- Directorial
- Meritocracy
- Monarchy
- Parliamentary
- Presidential
- Semi-presidential
- Theocracy



**Economic base: Barter or
monetary system.**



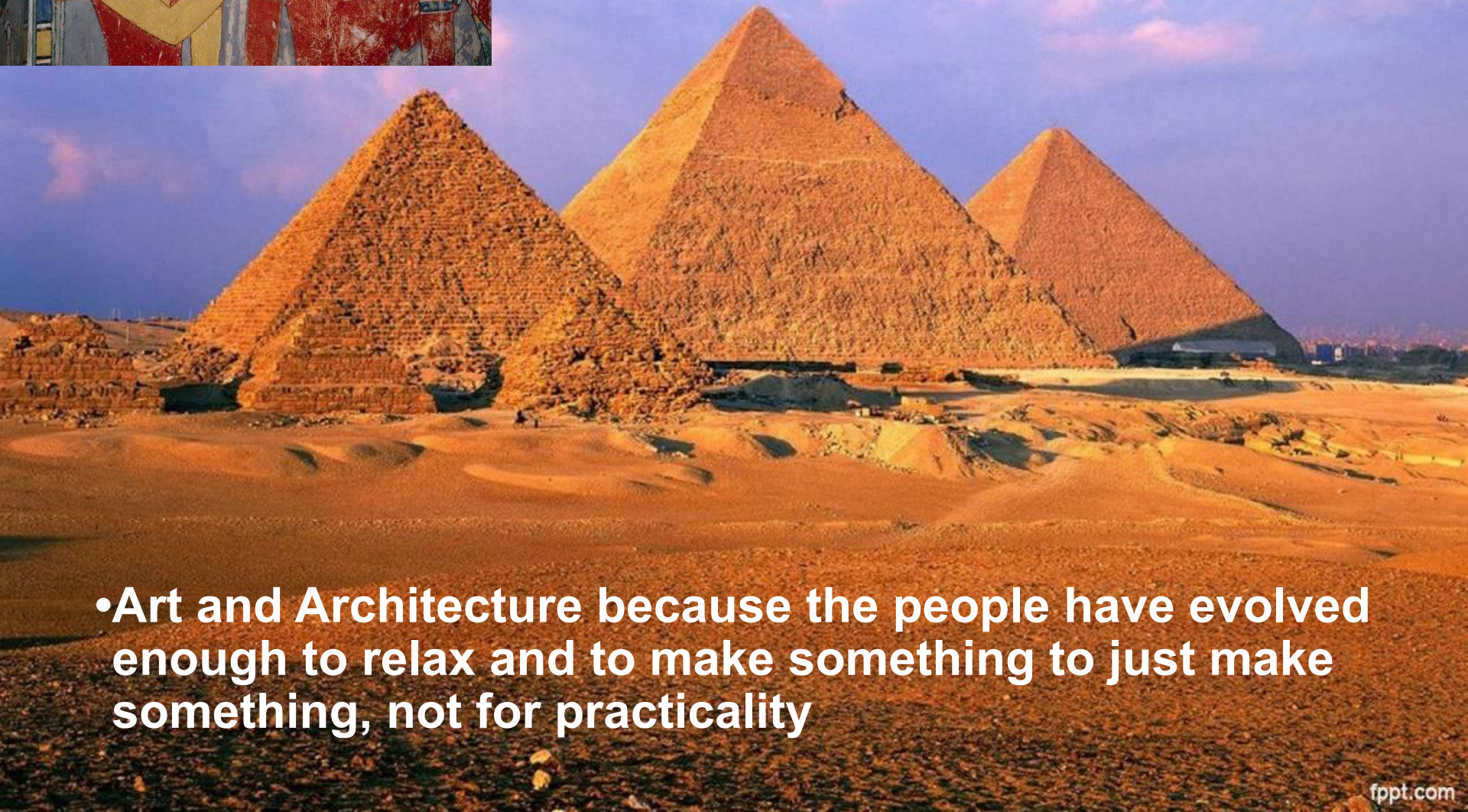
Social structure: Is everybody equal and certain social norms.com

The background of the image is a dense, repeating pattern of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs. The symbols are rendered in a golden-brown color against a darker, textured brown background, resembling a wall of papyrus or a similar material. The hieroglyphs are arranged in horizontal rows, creating a sense of depth and historical context. In the bottom right corner, there are two overlapping, textured, golden-brown shapes that resemble the tops of ancient Egyptian pyramids or large stone blocks, adding to the archaeological theme.

**Written Language that is used for
record keeping.**

Sense of Identity, basically, religion, which also expands on morals and afterlife.





- **Art and Architecture** because the people have evolved enough to relax and to make something to just make something, not for practicality

Khmer (Southern Asia)



China

Social institutions

A **social institution** is an important human organization in a culture group that helps a society to survive.

Anthropologists have identified **government, religion, education, economy and family** as the five basic social institutions that are necessary for a society to survive

An easy way to remember the social institutions is by using the initials **GREEF**.