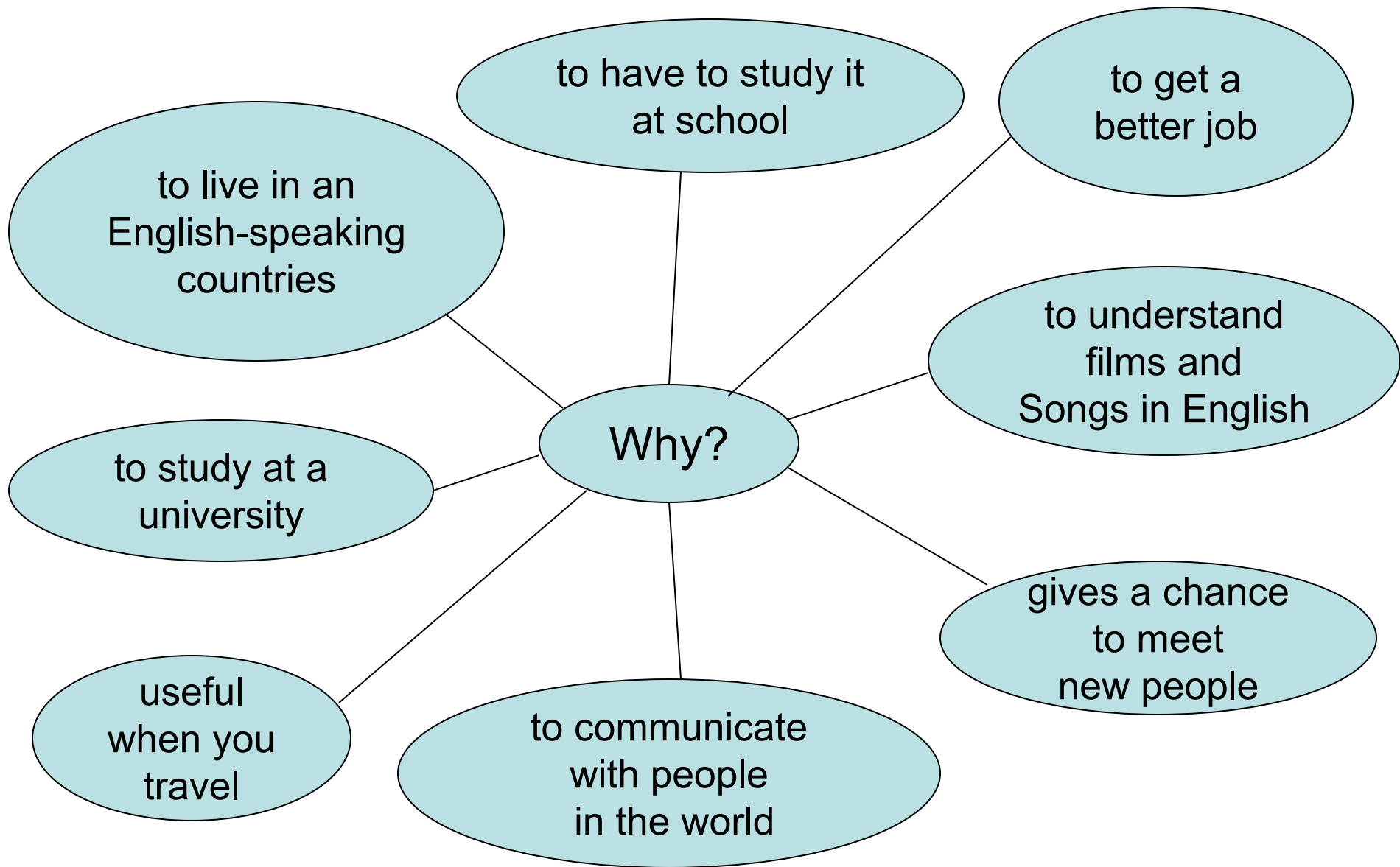


# Why do people learn English?



# Teenage years

school

first love

bad habits

exams

subcultures

dating

fun

free time

life style

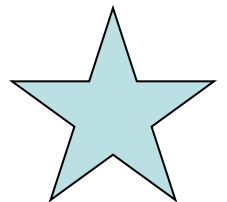
personal problems

violence

duties

friends

hobbies



# What Emotions Do You Feel?

## ■ Positive Emotions



I Feel...

Satisfaction

Happiness

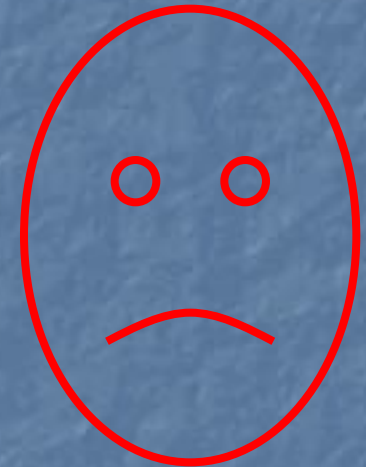
Success

Proud

Joy

Because I...

## Negative Emotions



Unsatisfaction

Sadness

Fear

Tired

Why?

worked hard

didn't relax

was active

get a good (bad) mark

liked (didn't like) the lesson



# 1 LESSON

## What Do You Do After School?

1. The *Young Telegraph* wants to know what British children do after school. Here are some of the questions from the **School Out Survey**.

1) What do you think British children do after school?

1. Which of these after-school activities do you like?

- dancing
- swimming
- football
- music
- playing on my computer
- other (please specify (указать))

2. When you relax after school, what do you prefer doing?

- reading
- watching TV
- being alone
- other (please specify)

3. What do you like watching on TV?

- films
- sports
- news
- cartoons
- nature programmes

4. What do you like to read?

- books
- magazines
- comics
- newspapers

5. How do you help your mum or dad around the house?

- go shopping
- wash the car
- wash dishes
- clean up

6. What do you buy with your pocket money?

- magazines
- sweets
- clothes
- video games
- tapes and CDs
- toys

7. Which is your favourite sport?

- swimming
- cycling
- snooker\*
- gymnastics
- athletics
- bowling\*

### WORD POWER

Play a game or do a sport,  
play football, do athletics,  
go swimming (AB ex. 1)

I think that after school they play.../do.../go.../watch.../listen to.../read.../

2) How would you answer the YT questions?

I like...

I prefer ...

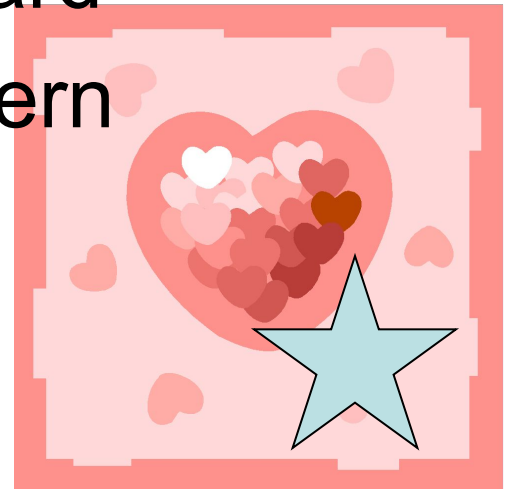
I like watching (I watch)...

I buy ... with my pocket money.

My favourite sport is...

# What word is odd?

1. love, flowers, summer, Valentine
2. Christmas, Santa Clause, presents, pumpkin
3. celebrate, jump, invite, wish
4. birthday, candle, office, presents
5. wish, telegram, room, greeting card
6. witch, dish, costume, jack-o'-lantern
7. balloon, chocolate, eggs, church



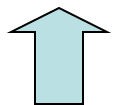
# WHAT DOES CHRISTMAS MEAN TO YOU?

- \_ to make a Christmas cake, Christmas cracker,
- \_ to write Christmas cards,
- \_ to sing Christmas carols,
- \_ to prepare Christmas dinner,
- \_ on Christmas Eve,
- \_ to hang Christmas stockings,
- \_ to decorate a Christmas tree, walls, doors, windows
- \_ a celebration of Jesus' birthday
- \_ to buy/to give/to open gifts, presents
- \_ My family celebrates ...
- \_ to spend time with smb,
- \_ to celebrate the birth of Jesus,
- \_ to get together with old friends,
- \_ to talk about what we liked about our Christmas,
- \_ the first church service



## True/false statements

- In Russia boys have to join the army at 16.
- In Russia you can buy fireworks at any age.
- In Russia young people can vote at the age of 18.
- In Russia you can get married before you can get a driving license.
- The law forbids you to buy cigarettes at 15.
- In Russia you can ask for a passport at 14.
- In Russia children can get part time job at 12.
- In Russia the law makes you responsible for your criminal actions at the age of 16.







### Why throw away so much?

Many countries bury and forget about millions of tons of rubbish every year. It is known that in one year, a European family with two children throws away about 50 kilos of paper (that's six trees), and about 60 kilos of plastic.

The Green World reports say that in one year the average person throws away: about 70 food cans, 34 cans of pet food and about 70 drink cans.

But we don't have to throw away all our waste paper, glass, metal and plastic. We can also burn or recycle a lot of it. In fact waste can be wonderful stuff.

Many things that we throw away can still be useful. In fact it's possible to recycle 80% of domestic rubbish. We can recycle most kinds of paper, glass, metal and plastic. But only 4% of recyclable material is actually recycled. Recycling is expensive. But it saves trees and energy and protects the environment from pollution.

### Packaging

These days, people usually do shopping in supermarkets. Nearly everything is packed in paper or plastic containers. Some of this "packaging" is necessary. It keeps food clean and fresh. But some packaging is not necessary. It's just to make the food look better.

Every year in Britain each person produces about 57 kilograms of plastic waste.

Disposing of all this plastic is an expensive problem. But that's not all. Making plastic causes pollution.

Unfortunately, some of this packaging doesn't reach the bins. It becomes litter instead. Some people simply tear the wrapping off sweets and throw it away. They drop their cigarette packets and cans of drink without a thought.

In the town their litter looks horrible. But fortunately someone clears it away. In the countryside, it remains in the fields and on the roadsides unless the people who live nearby pick it up. It can kill or hurt farm animals. Bottles and cans cause cuts, and the animals can eat polythene bags and die, or put their heads in them and suffocate.

**41 Reread the text and underline the words that you don't understand. Try to guess their meanings in the following way:**

- a) Reread the context in which the word is used (the sentence in which it is plus the sentence before and after it).
- b) Write down a few meanings that you think are possible.
- c) Talk with your partner and try to agree on the meanings of some words that you have underlined.
- d) Use the textbook vocabulary to check your guesses.

**42 Find words or word combinations in the texts:**

a) which have a similar meaning to the following:

litter  
to get rid of  
to make  
the packaging  
to save  
to damage  
terrible

b) which have the opposite meaning to the following:

to look worse  
impossible  
cheap  
to destroy  
dirty  
to remember  
fortunately

**43 Answer the following questions.**

1. What can people do with rubbish instead of just throwing it away?
2. Why is recycling important nowadays?
3. How much of recyclable material is actually recycled? Why so little?
4. Are there recycling centres in your town / village? What do people usually take there?
5. Is packaging necessary? Why?
6. Why does some packaging become litter?
7. Why is litter so dangerous in the countryside?
8. Is litter a big problem in your town / village? Why don't you and your friends organize a "clean-up day" to clear all the litter in the local park / outside the school?





**W. Churchill**

**R. Baden-Powell**

**H. Nelson**

**Ch. Wren**

**H. Ford**

**Princess Diana**

**R. Kipling**

**F. Nightingale**

**W. Shakespeare**

**WAS**

***outstanding politician***

***world-famous officer***

***skillful admiral***

***legendary playwright***

***talented architect***

***well-known writer***

***a symbol of industrial technology***

***famous nurse***

***the people's princess***

# WHAT ARE THE ENGLISH PEOPLE LIKE?

ENGLISH ARE KNOWN TO BE .....

Friendly, boastful,

easy-going

hospitable

reserved

fond of sports

emotional

have a sense of humour

lazy

conservative

Xmas pudding, Xmas tree,  
Xmas time is gay and free.  
Xmas bells sing "ding-dong",  
It's a merry Xmas song!

