

# Lesson #4

- Psychology and human development
  - Synesthesia
- Categories of disabilities
  - Present Simple
  - Common verbs
    - My typical day
  - My typical weekend

# School Subjects

Self-knowledge  
Arts (fine arts,  
technology,  
handcraft)

Natural  
Science (world  
cognition)

ABC  
book

Computer  
science

Children  
literature  
(reading)

English  
language

PE (Physical  
education)

Russian/  
Kazakh  
language  
(writing)

Mathematics

# **Topic: Psychology and human development. Principles and forms of educational process organizing of special pedagogy.**

- **Aim:** to train students to define and understand different theories on human development.

- psychology, human development, areas of development, physical, cognitive and mental development, psychoanalysis, Sigmund Freud, genetic and environmental factors, society, Jean Piaget, Lev Vygotsky, Erik Erikson, behavior, individual children, course of development, continuous or discontinuous, lifelong patterns of behavior, principles and forms of educational process, cognitive constructivism, social constructivism, behaviorism, operational behaviorism.

**Key special words:**

- What are areas of development?
- Is the course of development continuous or discontinuous?
- Is there one general course of development that characterizes all children, or are there many possible courses?
- Are genetic or environmental factors more important in determining development?
- Do individual children establish stable, lifelong patterns of behavior in early development, or are they open to change?
- Who developed different theories on human development?
- What is the main Freud's contribution to psychological theories of human development?
- What are main principles and forms of educational process organizing of special pedagogy?

## Questions:

- (1) Is the course of development **continuous or discontinuous**?  
● \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (2) Is there one **general** course of development that characterizes all children, or are there **many possible** courses?  
● \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (3) Are **genetic** or **environmental** factors more important in determining development?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (4) Do individual children establish **stable**, lifelong patterns of behavior in early development, or are they **open to change**?  
● \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Give your opinion:**

# SYNESTHESIA

0123456789

- **Synesthesia** is a neurological phenomenon where people experience their different senses as colors.

A B C D E F G H

I J K L Ł M N O

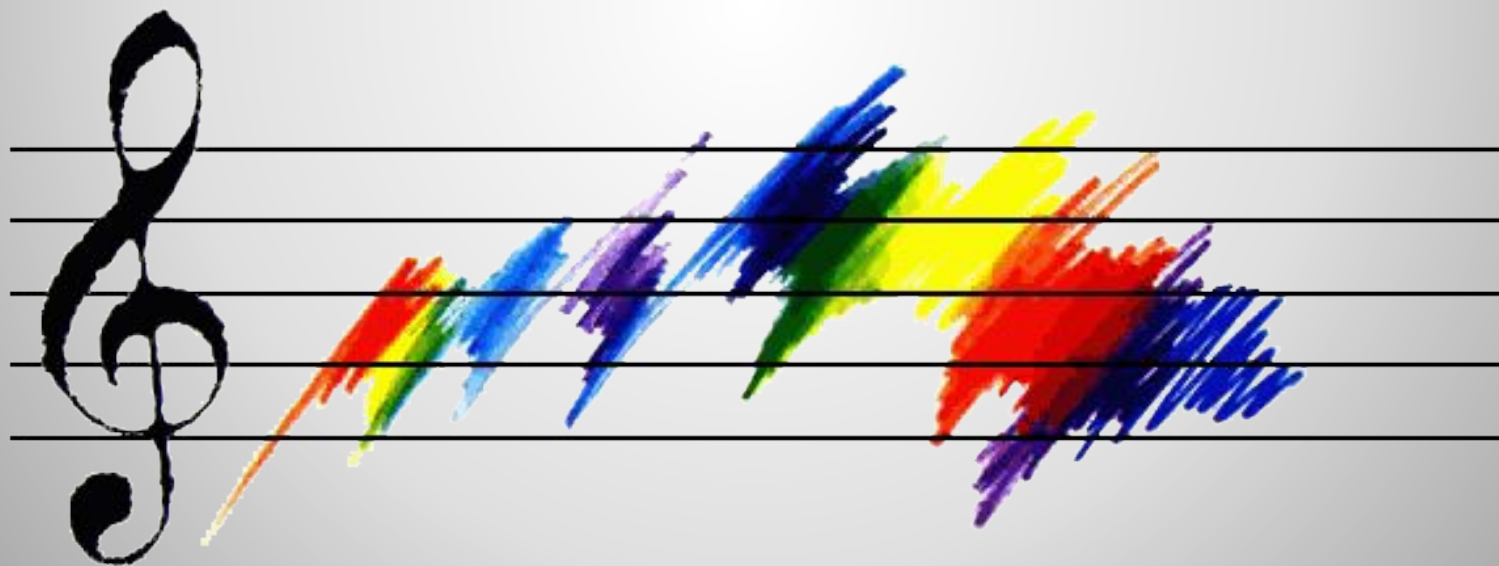
P Q R S T U V

W X Y Z

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0



Can you  
hear the  
colors?











**When I look at this picture I  
can hear (music) ...**

**When hear/ listen to this  
melody I can see (colour) ...**

**When I smell this perfume I  
can see (colour) ... or I can  
hear/ listen to ...**

- Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
- Ferenc Liszt
- Marilyn Monroe
- Michel Garnier
- Richard Feynman
- Vasily Kandinsky
- David Hockney
- Vladimir Nabokov
- Edvard Munch

**Define: What kind of synesthesia did these people have? + profession**

- **Game:** There are three words below. What is the first colour that comes to mind? What is the first emotion that comes to mind? What time of day comes to mind? If you had to pick a number to represent these three words, what would it be?
- mother
- cat
- mind
- **Challenge:** Think about how and why you came up with the answers you did. Look at others answers and see if you can think how they would have arrived at those conclusions.

**How to develop creative thinking with synesthesia?**

● **Color:**

1. **Value:** Gold
2. **Ginger:** Light Brown
3. **Empire:** An explosion of colors, but mostly brown, red, gold, and silver all mixed together.

**Emotion:**

1. Wonder
2. Disgust and Jealousy
3. Amazement and Awe

**Time of Day:**

1. 3:00 AM
2. 5:00 PM
3. 12:30 AM

**Number:**

1. 7
2. 0
3. 36

**Emotions? (10)**



**ДУХ ВРЕМЕНИ – ОБЫЧНОСТЬ И ПОВТОРЯЕМОСТЬ.**

**ФОРМУЛА ВРЕМЕНИ – V (глагол без частицы to)**

О  
Б  
Ы  
Ч  
Н  
О

ОБЫЧНО – usually  
КАЖДЫЙ ДЕНЬ – every day  
ДВАЖДЫ В НЕДЕЛЮ – twice a week  
4 РАЗА В МЕСЯЦ – 4 times a month  
ПО ВОСКРЕСЕНЬЯМ – on Sundays  
ПО ВЫХОДНЫМ – at week-ends, on one's free days  
ПО БУДНЯМ – on week-days  
ПО УТРАМ – in the morning(s)  
ПО ВЕЧЕРАМ – in the evening(s)  
ЧАСТО – often  
РЕДКО – seldom  
ИНОГДА – sometimes  
ВСЕГДА – always  
ПРАКТИЧЕСКИ НИКОГДА – hardly ever  
ИЗРЕДКА – hardly ever  
ДОВОЛЬНО ЧАСТО – quite often  
ДОВОЛЬНО РЕДКО – rather seldom  
ОЧЕНЬ ЧАСТО – very often  
НИКОГДА – never  
КАЖДУЮ СУББОТУ – every Saturday  
ЗИМОЙ – in winter  
ЛЕТОМ – in summer  
ВЕСНОЙ – in spring  
ОСЕНЬЮ – in autumn

**Present Simple**

- I **go** to university from Monday till Friday.
- You **do** exercises every morning.
- He **goes** to the gym on Wednesday.
- She **reads** a book in the evenings.
- John **watches** TV every day.
- We **play** computer games once a week.
- I and my friends **go out** at the weekend.
- They always **forget** about my birthday.
- People usually **remember** the bad and **forget** the good.

**+ Positive sentence**

### *Грамматический нюанс 1.*

Слова, обозначающие частоту действия, надо ставить перед глаголом, который это действие обозначает. Частоту действия обозначают слова:

ЧАСТО	OFTEN
ОБЫЧНО	USUALLY
РЕДКО	SELDOM
ВСЕГДА	ALWAYS
НИКОГДА	NEVER

Я редко пью кофе. – I seldom drink coffee.

Я часто читаю книги. – I often read books.

Мы никогда не играем в теннис. – We never play tennis.

Они всегда приходят вовремя. – They always come on time.

Вы обычно смотрите телевизор по вечерам. – You usually watch TV in the evening.

### *Грамматический нюанс 2.*

Выражения «ОЧЕНЬ ЧАСТО», «ОЧЕНЬ РЕДКО», «ДОВОЛЬНО ЧАСТО», «ДОВОЛЬНО РЕДКО» в английском языке ставят в конце предложения.

**We go to work very often.** – Мы очень часто ходим на работу.

**We go to work quite often.** – Мы ходим на работу довольно часто.

### *Грамматический нюанс 3.*

К глаголу в 3-ем лице единственного числа прибавляется буква -S-.

Он часто поет. – He often drinks.

Она редко пьет кофе. – She seldom drinks coffee.

Мама вкусно готовит. – Mammy cooks tasty.

Папа много читает. – Daddy reads a lot.

Зимой рано темнеет. – It gets dark early in winter.

Это мне очень мешает. – It bothers me a lot.

Subject – **adverb** – verb - other parts

***Always***

***Usually***

***Often***

***Seldom***

***Never***

***Hardly ever***

***Sometimes***

Jane **never** calls back.

I **often** play the piano.

We **seldom** go out.

**Adverbs of frequency (place in the sentence)**



**Отрицание** – к вспомогательному глаголу добавляется отрицательная частица **NOT**

Я не всегда пью кофе по утрам.

I don't (do not) always drink coffee in the morning.

Это мне обычно не помогает.

It doesn't (does not) usually help me.

Вы свою машину каждый день не моете.

You don't wash your car every day.

- I do not (don't) wash the dishes after dinner.
- You do not (don't) go to the cinema on Mondays.
- She does not (doesn't) watch TV in evenings.
- It does not (doesn't) snow in summer / rain in winter.

**- Negative sentences**

- Do you like ice-cream? Yes, I do.
- Do they go to the theatre at the weekend?  
No, they don't.
- **Does** she **look after** her younger sister?  
Yes, she does.
- **Does** Ted get up early? No, he doesn't.
- **When** do you usually go to bed?

Ты часто поешь? – Do you often sing?

Они всегда приходят вовремя? – Do they always come on time?

Зимой рано темнеет? – Does it get dark early in winter?

Как часто в Москве идут дожди? – How often does it rain in Moscow?

Это тебе обычно помогает? – Does it usually help you?

**Questions: How often do you ...?**

- *live in a flat/house* – жить в квартире
- *have children* – иметь детей
- *watch TV* – смотреть телевизор
- *listen to the radio/music* – слушать радио/музыку
- *read magazines/ books* – читать журналы/ книги
- *eat fast food* – есть фаст-фуд
- *study Spanish/English ...* - изучать испанский/английский...
- *drink coffee* – пить кофе
- *speak English/Italian...* – говорить по-английски/итальянски...
- *want a new car* – хотеть новую машину
- *like dog* – любить собаку
- *work in bank* – работать в банке

## Common verbs 1

- *go to the cinema* – ходить в кинотеатр
- *go to the theatre* – ходить в театр
- *go to the beach* – ходить на пляж
- *play tennis/chess/football...* - играть в теннис/шахматы/футбол
- *play computer games* – играть в компьютерные игры
- *play the guitar/piano/violin* - играть на гитаре/пианино/скрипке
- *do sport* – заниматься спортом
- *ski* – кататься на лыжах
- *walk* – ходить пешком, гулять
- *swim* - плавать
- *smoke* - курить
- *change money* – менять деньги
- *use the Internet* – использовать интернет
- *take photos* - фотографировать
- *drive* - водить
- *pay credit card* – платить кредитной карточкой
- *park* - парковаться
- *come* - приходить
- *see* - видеть
- *hear* - слышать

## Common verbs 2



- *arrive at the airport* – прибывать в аэропорт
- *break your leg* – сломать свою ногу
- *buy ticket* – купить билет
- *come back from holiday* – вернуться из отпуска
- *find a job* – найти работу
- *learn a language* – учить язык
- *meet a friend* – встречаться с другом
- *rent a car* – арендовать машину
- *say hello/goodbye* – поздороваться/попрощаться
- *stay at a hotel* – оставаться в гостинице
- *call a friend* – позвонить другу
- *get a letter* – получить письмо
- *give a present* – подарить подарок
- *leave the cinema* – покидать кинотеатр
- *lose your keys* – потерять свои ключи
- *send an e-mail* – отправить электронное письмо
- *take an umbrella* – взять зонт
- *tell somebody a story* – рассказать кому-либо историю
- *turn on the light* – включить свет
- *turn off the light* – выключить свет

## Common verbs 3

**Пример:** Я часто танцую.

**I often dance.**

**Do I often dance?**

**I don't often dance.**

1. Я всегда читаю газеты по утрам.
2. Ты редко играешь в теннис.
3. Он часто смотрит телевизор по выходным.
4. Она иногда готовит обед.
5. Она очень часто готовит обеды для всей семьи.
6. Мы довольно редко ходим в кино.
7. Зимой редко идут дожди.
8. Я каждый день хожу на работу.
9. Ты часто мешаешь мне по вечерам.
10. По выходным он обычно приходит вовремя.

**Translate into English**

# ● Idioms

## ИДИОМЫ И ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМЫ

- валять дурака – to play the fool
- видеть выход из положения – to see daylight
- выходить из себя (терять терпение) – to lose temper
- встать не с той ноги – to get out of bed on the wrong side
- гнуть спину – to break one's back

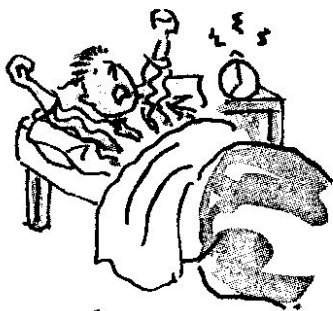
**Make your own examples with  
theses idioms**

1. Он часто валяет дурака.
2. Он всегда валяет дурака по вечерам?
3. Как часто он выходит из себя?
4. Он никогда не выходит из себя.
5. Он обычно встает не с той ноги и часто выходит из себя по понедельникам.
6. Почему вы всегда видите выход из положения?
7. Он никогда не напрягается на работе и обычно валяет дурака.
8. Мой муж практически никогда не выходит из себя
9. Я очень часто встаю не с той ноги.
10. Когда вы обычно теряете терпение?
11. Вы обычно долго спите?
12. Я каждый день просыпаюсь в 7 утра.

**Translate into English**



# A Things we do every day



I wake up



get up



go to the  
bathroom



have a shower



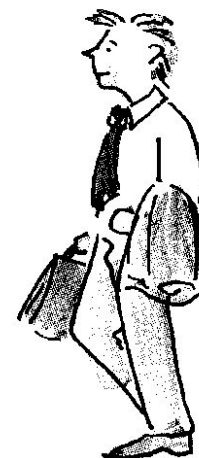
have breakfast



listen to the  
radio



go to  
work



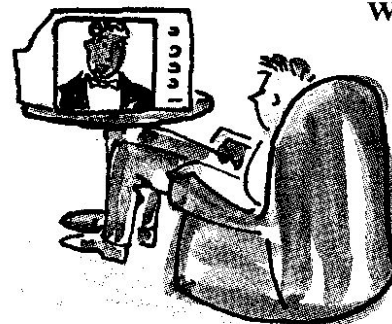
come home



make dinner



phone (or call)  
a friend

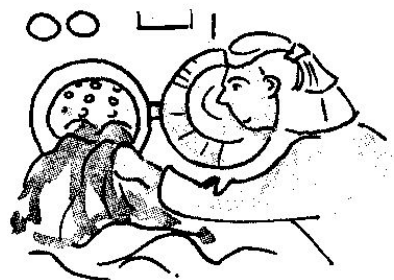


watch TV



go to bed

## B Sometimes I ...



wash clothes *about*



clean the house



go for a walk



write letters

go to bed

## C Questions about everyday things

How often do you read the newspaper / watch TV? Three times a week / every day, etc.

What time do you get up / go to work? Seven o'clock. / Half past eight. etc.

How do you go to work? By bus/train/car, etc.

## D Usually/normally (what I do typically)

We say I **usually/normally** get up at eight o'clock, *but* today I got up at eight-thirty.

[NOT ~~I used to~~ / ~~I'm used to~~ get up at eight o'clock!]

(See also Units 3 and 6.)

# EVERYDAY THINGS

**12.1** Write the answers for *yourself*.

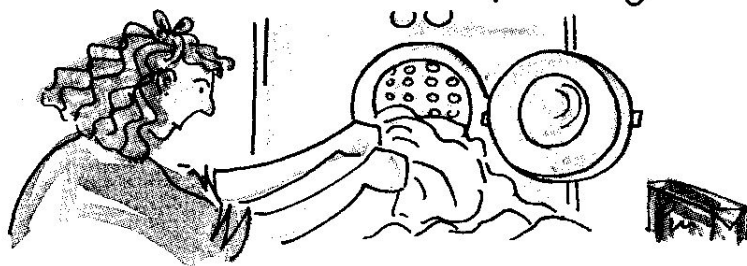
- 1 I usually wake up at .....
- 2 I go to the bathroom and have .....
- 3 I usually have ..... for breakfast.
- 4 I go to work by .....
- 5 I usually have a cup of tea/coffee at ..... o'clock.

**12.2** What do they usually do?

- 1 He ... *listens to the radio every morning* .....

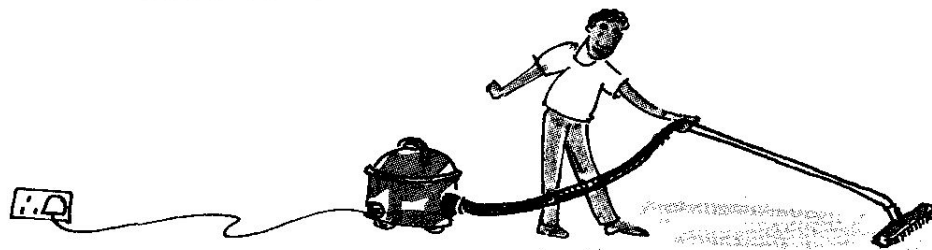


2



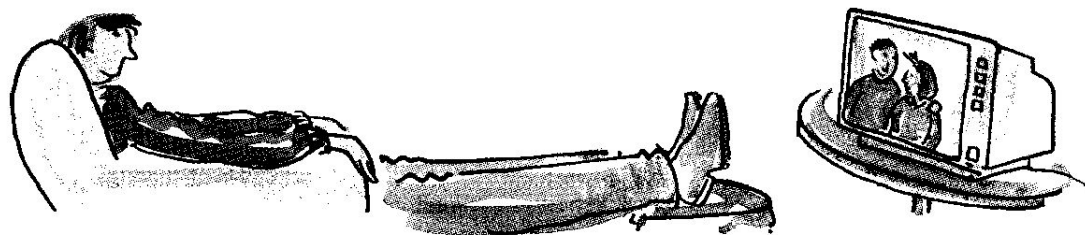
She w..... (every Saturday)

3



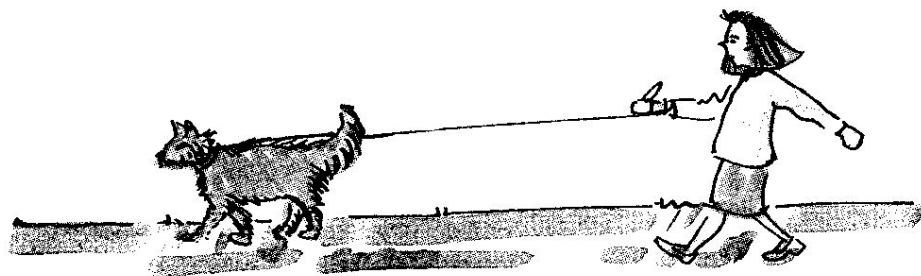
He c..... (every weekend)

4



He w..... (every evening)

5



She g..... (every Sunday)

## 12.3 Ask questions.

*topic*

*question*

*answer*

1 get up

What time do you get up?

Seven-thirty, usually.

2 go for a walk

How ...

Every Saturday.

3 go to work

How ...

By train.

4 have dinner

When ...

Between seven and eight o'clock, usually.

# Exercises



- What do you do every day?
- What is your typical day?
- **My typical day**

I get up at 7 o'clock in the morning. Then I wash my face and brush my teeth. I usually have eggs and a cup of coffee for breakfast... In the evenings I always chat with my friends in the Internet. I go to bed at 5 o'clock.

**Describe your typical day**

- Defectology is divided into: ...
- Surdopedagogy deals with ...
- Typlopedagogy deals with ...
- Oligophrenopedagogy deals with...
- Speech therapy deals with ...
- Orthopedagogics deals with ...

**Complete the sentences**

**Who is it? \_\_\_\_\_**

**Where is she from? \_\_\_\_\_**

**(name) is from \_\_\_\_\_.**



Can you  
describe her?

**Who is it? \_\_\_\_\_**

**Where is he from? \_\_\_\_\_**

**(name) is from \_\_\_\_\_.**



Can you describe  
him?

**Who is it? \_\_\_\_\_**

**Where is he from? \_\_\_\_\_**

**(name) is from \_\_\_\_\_.**

Can you  
describe  
him?

