

## WRITING ESSAYS

*Цілі:* формувати навички письма; вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення, читання; розвивати культуру спілкування й мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

### *Procedure*

#### *1. Warm-up*

Do ex. 1, p. 228.

#### *2. Reading and speaking*

Do ex. 2, p. 228.

#### *3. Reading*

Do ex. 3, p. 229.

#### *4. Speaking*

Do ex. 4, p. 231.

#### *5. Reading*

Read about youth organization in Great Britain and make a list of them. Then compare it with the list of Ukrainian organizations. Are there any similarities in their programmes?

There are about 60 youth organizations in Great Britain. All youth organizations can be divided into three large groups: 1) non-political organizations; 2) youth organizations associated with political parties; 3) youth organizations controlled by religious bodies.

The two largest non-political youth organizations are the associations of the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides. There are about 1,300,000 boys and girls in them. The membership is voluntary.

The Scout Association was formed in 1908 by General Baden Powell. His idea was to train boys in mapping, signaling, knotting,

first aid and all the skills that would arise from camping and outdoor activities. Most important of all for a Scout was to make a promise that he would do his best to do his duty to.

The Boy Scouts had a left-handed handshake, a special badge and the motto "Be Prepared". The Scout Law embraces "honour, obedience, cheerfulness, thrift and cleanliness in thought and deed.

The Scout movement was intended for boys from 11 to 14 (15), but in 1916 Baden Powell introduced a programme for younger people. He called them Wolf Cubs. They had special uniforms, badges, a special training system and the motto "Do your best!". The Wolf Cub pack is based on Kipling's "Jungle Book" about learning to survive.

The Girl Guides Association was founded by Baden Pawell in 1910. It's divided into three sections: Brownies (from 7.5 to 11), Guides (from 11 to 16), Rangers (from 16 to 21). The programme of training is planned to develop intelligence and practical skills including cookery, needlework, childcare. Like a Scout a Girl Guide must be a friend to animals.

There are some other non-political organizations: the Combined Cadet Force, Sea Cadet Corps, the Woodcraft Folk, the Youth Hostels Association, the National Federation of Young Farmers Clubs, Greenpeace.

There are several youth organizations associated with political parties. The Youth Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (YCND) unites young people and organizes mass rallies and meetings, demonstrations, marches of protest, festivals. It co-operates with the National Union of Students.

Religious young organizations and groups aim at helping to elderly people or working in hospitals. There are even groups where young people help released prisoners to start then life a-new. Religious organizations pay attention not only to the study of religious views but involve youth into such activities as music festivals and amateur theatre.

As you see, all there organizations aim at preserving and strengthening the social and political system existing in the country.

Many of them have done and still are doing useful work in providing leisure facilities for young English people.

## *6. Reading and writing*

Read the note from [www.helium.com](http://www.helium.com) and write an essay of solving this problem.

### HOW TO STOP A SCHOOL BULLY

When I was at school bullies made it clear almost immediately they never liked me because I had the ability to speak two languages and I was clever.

Bullies try and get into your mind by intimidation and power in numbers. Bullies are cowards and are weak they hunt in packs in order to gain a reputation status that they believe makes them popular. Bullies can communicate within a school either during a break, toilets, mobiles and more and they can plan attacks on others or ways to cause as much mayhem as possible.

Bullies are not friends to people; they are like the devil in the mind and they try and get in there and poison you.

Discipline in the 60's and before then was so good that people were too scared to commit any offence due to simple items like the cane and rulers. The humiliation of the class was enough to stop that behaviour and bullies are people who need tougher penalties.

I believe if you get a bully and teach them the right and wrong ways of their behaviour you can perhaps improve them. Leave them in jail for a day to experience the lifestyle and what is to come if they continue their behaviour.

This is easier said than done and how I dealt with the bullies was to ignore them when they spoke to me and tried to keep away. But when you are hurting all the time and too scared to visit a school you have to try and get support. As long as you're telling people at least you're trying.

My advice is to always tell someone you're being bullied. Keep away from them and their friends and just go about life as normal and eventually they either get fed up or they get found out.

Bullies are cowards, bullies are weak and they are scared themselves.

I believe to stop them is to go above them and show your mental strength and do things the right way.

Experience pays and you need to learn that consequences have actions and if you do the right things, reporting the problems and avoiding them you have a better chance of becoming a better person afterwards.

### *7. Summary*

Do ex. 8, p. 225.

### *8. Homework*

Do ex. 5, p. 231.

**Тема:** Вплив шкідливих звичок

**Мета:** повторити і активізувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; навчити навичкам читання й усного мовлення з опорою на лексико-граматичні структури; формувати навички аудіювання; розвивати мовну здогадку й мовленнєву реакцію учнів; підвищувати загальну культуру здорового способу життя.

**Обладнання:** підручник Карп'юк О.Д. «Либра Терра», Тернопіль, 2015, - 256 с., робочий зошит, картки для гри “Bingo” . Проектор, матеріал для презентації. Програвач CD.

## **Хід уроку**

### I. Підготовка до сприйняття іншомовного матеріалу. Слайд 1

1. Привітання, бесіда з черговим.

The rule of three “yes”:

- Are you ready for the lesson?
- Are you healthy?
- Are you feeling well?

2. Повідомлення теми та мети уроку. Слайд 2

- So, the topic of the lesson is “How healthy are you?”. And at this lesson we'll remember the vocabulary on the topic; we'll practice in speaking and writing, read the text “Is it good to be off school” and play “Bingo game”.

3. Введення в іномовну атмосферу.

Вірш “Your cold is getting worse”. Слайд 3

- Listen to the rhyme “Your cold is getting worse”.
- Alina, read the rhyme.
- Children, read the rhyme all together.
- And now say the rhyme in pairs.

4. Фонетична зарядка. Pronunciation drill. Слайд 4

- Look at the screen and say
- What sound is this?

[ei] a: take, earache, make, break, headache

[i] i: fit, ill, dizzy, visit

[e] e: better, health, every, medicine

- What sound does this combination make?
- ache [eik]

### III. Основна частина уроку. Слайди 5-17

1. Повторення і активізація лексичного матеріалу.

-Look at the pictures and say what problems the people have.

1. He has a rash.

2. He has a toothache.
3. She has a sore throat.
4. He feels dizzy.
5. He has an earache.
6. He has a headache.
7. He has a stomachache.
8. He has a bruise [bru:z].
9. She has a flu.
10. She has a cut.
11. He has a cough [kof].
12. He has a hay fever, high temperature.

2. Настільна гра “Bingo”. Слайд 18

- Let’s play “Bingo game.
- You’ve got Bingo cards with different words in each square.
- Ann, come here! Take one of small cards with Russian words and say what it means in English.
- When the word is on your Bingo card, put a colored piece on that square.
- The first person with three words in a row wins.

3. Перевірка домашнього завдання. Розігрування діалогів. Ех. 4, р. 120.

- And now we’ll listen to the dialogues.
- Act out the dialogues in pairs. Слайд 19

4. Читання тексту Ех. 4а, р. 126.

- Open your books on page 126. Read the letter from exercise 4 and say what once happened to Michael?

Бесіда за прочитаним. Слайд 20

Answer the questions. Слайд 21

Ех 4b, page 127.

5. Відпочинок. Слайд 22

Relax.

- I see you are tired. Now I want you to relax.

So sit comfortably. Close your eyes.

Breath in, breath out.

Let’s pretend it’s summer. You are lying on a sandy beach.

The weather is fine. A light is blowing from the sea.

The birds are singing. You have no troubles. No serious problems. You are quiet.

You are relaxing. (Pause)

Your troubles float away.

The Earth is full of wonders.

You can do everything.

You are in good spirits.

Open your eyes.  
How do you feel?

6. Говоріння. Слайд 23

Складання розповідей про Майкла з опорою на питання (3-4 учня).

- Retell the story 'Is it good to be off school' using the questions as a plan.

7. Письмо. Слайд 24

- Do the next exercise. Make up sentences using word combinations from two columns.

What do people do if they have a headache they can't sleep they have a toothache they have a pain in the heart they have a cold they have a stomachache	to go to the dentist to call a doctor to go to bed to take some medicine to have a walk out doors to drink warm milk with honey and butter
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If people have a headache, they go to bed.

- Say as in the example.
- Open your exercise-book. Write down the date, Class Work.
- Write 5 or 6 sentences using word combinations.

III. Заключна частина уроку.

1. Домашнє завдання.

Ex. 4, p. 127 – read and say what was the most difficult thing for Kate in her situation.

2. Підведення підсумків уроку.

- What did we practice at the lesson?
- What task was the most difficult to do?
- Which one was the most interesting? Слайд 25
- Rise your hands who thinks that the lesson was boring.
- Who thinks that the lesson was not interesting?
- And who thinks that the lesson was excellent and you knew a lot of useful things?

(Учні можуть позначати свої емоції на картках зі смайликами).

I'm very pleased with you today and I'll put you only good and excellent marks!