

Тема: Вивчення граматики

The gerund is the -ing form of the verb that is used as a noun.

1.1 GERUND: USES

A gerund is used in the same ways as a noun. It can be **subjects, direct object, predicate nominatives, and objects of prepositions.**

1.1.1 THE GERUND AS SUBJECT

Examples:

Reading is fun.

Cooking requires skill.

Jogging is a popular exercise in the United States.

Eating is important for growth **and** health.

1.1.2 THE GERUND AS PREDICATE NOMINATIVE

Predicate nominative is a noun or pronoun that follows a linking verb and renames or identifies the subject of the sentence.

Examples:

My favourite exercise is **swimming**

A very enjoyable pastime is **reading**

His chief hobby is **gardening**

An important step for writers is **planning**.

1.1.3 THE GERUND AS DIRECT OBJECT

Gerunds are used as the objects of certain verbs. The followings are common verbs that are followed by gerunds.

enjoy	postpone	prevent
appreciate	delay	miss
mind	keep	despise
quit	consider	deny
stop	dislike	admit
risk	suggest	understand
finish	dread	anticipate
avoid	involve	discuss
miss	detest	practice
forget	advise	regret
recall	mention	recollect

tolerate	recommend	excuse
pardon	resist	

Examples:

She quit **smoking**.

I enjoy **watching** TV.

He denied **knowing** anything about the missing jewels.

Avoid **drinking** too much alcohol.

I couldn't resist **buying** such lovely apples.

Would you mind **closing** the door?

1.1.4 THE GERUND AS OBJECT OF A PREPOSITION.

If a preposition is followed by a verb, the verb should end in -ing. A *gerund* is frequently used after the following **verb + preposition constructions**

Examples:

insist on	depend on	object to
advantage of	dream about /of	accuse of
instead of	keep from	interested in
complaining of	worry about	excited about
decide up on	tell of	charge of
feel like	complain about	talk about
forget about	tell about	care about
get out of	capable of	confess to
give up	congratulate on	decide against
prevent from	fed up with	go on
think of	believe in	talk about
worry about	approve of	succeed in
think about	argue against	afraid of
suspect of	famous for	excuse
forgive for		
be accustomed to	be looking forward to	

Examples:

He is afraid of **going**

Mykola is in charge of **organizing** the meeting.

Dmytro isn't interested in **looking** for a new job.

Before **going** out, I phoned my friend.

He ran 10 miles without **stopping**.

She is accustomed to **having** a big breakfast.

1.1.5 GERUND AFTER A POSSESSIVE NOUN/ PRONOUN OR POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE.

A possessive noun and pronoun is used to modify a **gerund**

Examples:

The teacher complained about our **coming** to class late.

We are excited about Fever's **winning** a scholarship.

Her joining the team pleased us.

We greatly appreciate your **taking** time to help us.

I will be imitating **her singing**.

1.1.6 GERUND IS USED IN SHORT PROHIBITIONS

Examples:

No smoking No spitting.

Smoking is forbidden. No parking.

1.1.7 GERUND IS USED AFTER THE FOLLOWING EXPRESSIONS

Can't stand (endure)

Worth

Can't help (perceive, avoid)

There is no point in

It is no use (good)

Have difficulty

Examples:

It is no use **trying** to persuade me.

I live only a short walk from here, so it is not worth **taking** a taxi.

He has difficulty **finding** a place to live.

1.2 THE PASSIVE GERUND

The form is **being + past participle**.

Examples:

I **appreciated being invited** to her home.

I didn't **enjoy being laughed at** by other people.

Mykola had a narrow escape. He was almost run over by a car. He barely **avoided being** hit by the speeding automobile.

1.3 THE PERFECT GERUND (PAST GERUND)

The form is **having + past participle**. The **past gerund** is used to express that the action

of the gerund took place before that of the main verb.

Examples:

I am very happy **having had** this opportunity to meet you and talk with you.

She **admitted having stolen** the money.

I now **regret having said** what I said

1.4 PAST-PASSIVE GERUND

The form is **having been + past participle**.

Examples:

My boss sent me to another country to study. I am very pleased **having been given** the opportunity to learn about another culture.

I was helped yesterday by someone. I appreciate that.

I appreciate now **having been helped** yesterday by someone.

She complained about **not having been told** about the meeting.

Exercise - 1

Underline the gerund in each sentence. Label it subject, direct object, predicate nominative or object of a position.

1. Leaving will be difficult but necessary.
2. They delayed digging for several weeks.
3. Hiking can be a worthwhile activity.
4. Many people enjoy knitting.
5. His favourite activity is sailing.
6. He was suspected of embezzling large sums of money.

Exercise - 2

Use the correct form of the verb in Parentheses to complete the sentences.

1. Most people enjoy _____
(photograph) family, friends and scenery.
2. My _____ (be) asked to tutor pleases me.
3. He has a few pictures that are well worth _____ (look) at.
4. It's not good her _____ (try) to calm him.
5. I couldn't help _____ (ask) where he had left his sister.
6. Ivan claimed that his _____ (teach) others made him learn more.
7. This year I am studying abroad. I appreciate (have) this opportunity to live and study in a

8. I am thinking _____ (go).

10. I am accustomed _____ (have) a big lunch.

12. I am looking forward _____ (visit) my friends this weekend.

13. We show people we are happy by _____ (smile).

14. I have no excuse _____ (be) late.

The tests below aim at discriminating the gerund and the other non-finite forms of the verb.

DIRECTION: The following sentences are incomplete. Decide whether the sentence uses gerund, infinitive or participle to complete the sentence (s)

1. I object _____ to this nonsense.

A. to listen C. from listening

B. listening D. to listening

2. None of us can help ill sometimes.

A. be C. to being

B. to be D. being

3. Did you enjoy _____ ?

A. to walk

C. walk

B. walking D. walked

4. _____ He insisted _____ the bill.

A. to pay C. paying

B. pay D. on paying

5. A child needs a diet.

A. growing/balancing

B. grown/balancing D. grown/balanced

6. Any person knows that smoking is a destructive habit.

A. Think C. thinking

B. Thought D. thinks

7. I am accustomed a big breakfast.

A. to have C. having

B. to having

D. have

8. He told a really funny joke. We couldn't stop _____ .

A. Laugh

C. to laugh

B. Laughing

D. to laughing

9. The teacher permitted _____ early.

A. me to leave

C. to leave

B. me leave

D. leaving

10. I remember _____ with dolls when I was a child.

A. play C. playing

B. to play

D. played

11. He encouraged _____ again.

A. to try

C. me to try

B. me try

D. me trying

12. _____ He admitted _____ the money.

A. to steal

C. stealing

B. steal D. to stealing

13. _____ I let my friend _____ my bicycle.

A. Borrow

C. borrowing

B. to borrow

D. to borrowing

14. Sonny had the waiter _____ her some tea.

A. Brought

C. bringing

B. Bring

D. to bring

15. _____ The doctor made the patient _____ in bad.

A. Staying

C. to, stay

B. stay D. staying

16. Alex stopped at the service station to have the tank _____ .

A. fill C. filled

B. filling

D. to filled

17. _____ I look forward _____ you soon.

A. Seeing

C. to seeing

B. to see

D. for seeing

18. No one appreciated _____ the game.

A. Lose C. to lose

B. to losing D. losing

19. _____ Sashko was delighted _____ the new class president.

A. have become C. becoming

B. to become D. to becoming

20. _____ the principal's welcoming remarks, they waited for the senator to address them.

A. Heard C. Hearing

B. Having heard D. To hear

21. You had better _____ again.

A. try C. trying

B. to try D. to have tried

22. Nobody is accusing you _____ the watch.

A. from stealing C. to steal

B. with stealing D. of stealing

23. I suggest _____ to the cinema.

A. to go C. that to go

B. going D. for going

24. She is counting _____ elected.

A. to be C. on being

B. being D. for being

25. I shall never forget him _____ so kind to us.

A. being C. to be

B. be D. to being

Тема: Повторення граматики

I. Підготовка до сприйняття іншомовного мовлення

1.Aim

- T: Good morning, dear pupils. Take your seats. I'm glad to see you. How are you today? Is anybody absent? Thank you. Well, let's start our lesson. We have a lot of work to do. We are going to revise the grammatical material about Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives. Our topic today is «Keeping the vocabulary». We'll revise the vocabulary on the topic – school subjects, personal and possessive pronouns, numerals and learn some new words. We'll check how good are you in speaking “What time is it?”

2.Warm-up

Прослуховування і виконання завдань аудіо запису «Adjectives».

3.Analyzing the tests

- Last time you wrote the test. Your marks are...

II. Основна частина уроку

1.Reading

Ex. 1, p. 50

1)Pre-Reading Activity.

WB.Ex. 2, p. 22 – Complete the crossword. Use the words from the box.

2)Reading.

Ex.1, p.50 – Read about some British children and match the words in columns to make true sentences.

Учні ланцюжком читають текст по 3 речення і перекладають його рідною мовою.

3)Post-Reading Activity.

Ex.2, p. 51 – Read again and complete with the children's names.

Ex.3, p. 51 – Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

2. Grammar lab

Дієслово to be: am, is, are.

1)пояснення

To be означає «бути». Точніше, це be означає «бути», а частка to вказує на те, що перед нами неозначена форма дієслова або, інфінітив, тобто дієслово, яке відповідає на питання «що робити?». В українській мові інфінітив закінчується на «-ти», а в англійській - починається з to: to love (любити), to live (жити), to do (робити), to read (читати).

Тепер, прояснивши ситуацію, повернемося до дієслова to be (бути). У будь-якій мові це дієслово є одним із найстаріших, одних з перших, і багато його форм в різних мовах перегукуються – у тому числі, в англійській та українській. Ось, наприклад, теперішній час:

I am (я є)

You are (ти/ви є)

He is (він є)

We are (ми є)

She is (вона є)

They are (вони є)

It is (воно є)

Дуже часто, особливо у розмовній мові, am, is, are повністю не пишуться і не вимовляються, а скорочуються з допомогою знаку «'»: **I am = I'm, he is = he's, they are = they're**

2)Ex. 2, p. 40 – Match and think of more examples.

Ex. 3a, p. 40 – Look at the pages from Olha's and Ihor's vocabulary books and compare them.

Ex. 3b, p. 40 – Answer the questions.

3. Writing

Adjectives. Degrees of comparison of adjectives. (на роздруковках)

1.Fill in the table

1	boring		
2		colder	
3	interesting		
4			the best

5			the worst
6	fat		

2)робота в зошиті

WB.Ex. 3, p. 23 – Complete the sentences. Use the words from the crossword.

WB.Ex. 4, p. 23 – Write about your family and friends.

III.Заключна частина уроку

1.Homework

WB.Ex.1, p. 22, words from the WB.Ex. 2, p. 22.

2.Summarizing

Бесіда в режимі Т-Р₁-Р₂-Р₃.

T: What did we do at the lesson today?

What time is it now?

What text have you read?

What is your favourite subject?

What task did you like the most?

We'll have a test for the next time! Prepare to it, please.

UNIT 7. FOCUS ON YOUTH

EMOTIONS

Цілі: формувати навички вживання нових лексичних одиниць; вдосконалювати навички читання, аудіювання й усного монологічного мовлення; розвивати пізнавальні інтереси учнів; виховувати толерантне ставлення до інших, а також загальну культуру учнів.

Procedure

1. Warm-up

How do you feel today?

Today I'm	Sleepy	because...
	Nervous	
	Shocked	
	Furious	
	Exhausted	
	Surprised	
	Depressed	
	Pleased	
	Satisfied	
	convinced	
	upset	
	flattered	

2. Speaking

Do ex. 1, p. 210.

3. Reading

Do ex. 2, p. 210.

4. Listening and speaking

Listen about dealing with emotions and write down the ways of dealing with them which are mentioned in the article.

HOW TO DEAL WITH EMOTIONS

Many people are never taught how to deal with their emotions. Because they do not know how to deal with their emotions, they wind up repressing their emotions instead. For people who have endured painful life situations, they can wind up engaging in unhealthy behaviors to avoid dealing with their emotions, such as by abusing substances or taking out their frustrations on the wrong person. Expressing emotions is the healthiest way to release the pent up feelings.

Recognize the importance of dealing with emotions. Unexpressed emotions affect your life. For example, many people who struggle with ongoing depression or anxiety are actually angry. Because the unexpressed anger has nowhere to go, the person experiences the repressed anger as depression or anxiety. If you want to take control over your emotional life, you need to deal with your emotions instead of repressing them.

Label your emotions. Many people who have never learned how to deal with their emotions have a difficult time even identifying what those emotions are. Some people might feel anger when the emotion that they are actually dealing with is pain. Others might cry and feel sad in situations in which anger is really the more appropriate emotion. Practice labeling each emotion that you are experiencing.

Decide to deal with your emotions as you have them. Emotions must be expressed. You can either deal with your emotions as you have them, or you can put a lot of energy into repressing them and just wind up having to deal with a more powerful version of your emotions later. Resolve to deal with your emotions as you experience them.

Recognize that expressed emotions do not last. If you will deal with your emotions as you have them, they will go away much faster. While you might feel incredibly angry in the moment, your anger will pass as long as you deal with it. Only repressed emotions linger for a very long time.

Express your anger in a physical way. Anger can be daunting for many people to deal with. Anger is best dealt with physically, especially if you have a lot of repressed anger to process. Choose a physical activity that will not harm another person or yourself. Some good ways to deal with anger include punching pillows, hitting the ground with a baseball bat, popping balloons, taking a kickboxing class and going for a brisk walk.

Cry out your pain. Tears can heal a wounded spirit. However, many people have a hard time dealing with grief and sorrow. Try watching a sad movie and allowing yourself to cry for the characters. Set aside time to let yourself “wallow” for a little while. You will feel much better after a good cry.

Comfort your fears. Many people who suffered from trauma in childhood struggle with feelings of terror. Comfort yourself through those feelings. Visualize yourself comforting the child you once were. See yourself wrapping a thick blanket around your terrified inner child and hold that child close to your heart.

Enjoy a good laugh. A good laugh can be incredibly healing. Do not stifle your joy. Instead, deal with your joy by giving in to an urge to laugh. A good belly laugh can do wonders for a person’s emotional state.

Answer the questions.

- 1) Should we repress our emotions?
- 2) What is the result of repressing emotions?
- 3) Do your emotions influence only people who are around you? What about yourself?
- 4) How should we express our emotions?
- 5) Have you got your own solutions of this problem?
- 6) Can you give some pieces of advice?

5. Summary

- 1) Do bad mannered people upset you?
- 2) Do you get angry when politicians make promises they can’t keep?
- 3) Do you get angry when you watch the news on TV and see all the terrible things happening in the world?
- 4) Does it annoy you when shop assistants try to sell you things you don’t need?
- 5) Does it annoy you when someone interrupts you when you are speaking?
- 6) Does it annoy you when someone knows everything better than you and says so?

7) Does it annoy you when you are waiting in a long queue and someone pushes in front of you?

8) Does it annoy you when your teacher speaks too quickly?

6. Homework

Write a composition about yourself using the following plan:

1) Do you usually show your emotions or keep them in?

2) Do people know how you feel?

3) What do you worry about?

4) When you are worried, what do you do? How do you feel?

5) Do you think animals have emotions? Explain with an example.

6) Tell about a time when you felt a very strong emotion (anger, happiness, guilt, sadness, love, fear, excitement, etc.)