

HOW TO WRITE A GOOD ESSAY

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

- 1) What parts does an essay consist of?
- 2) What is in each part of an essay?

2. Speaking

Presentation of a Ukrainian famous sportsman. (Checking the homework)

3. Writing

► Grammar practice

Choose the correct answer.

1) I never ____ you that I loved her, I only said that I liked her. (To tell)

a) told

b) have told

c) was telling

2) I ____ to Greece until Sally and I went there last summer. (To be)

a) have never been

b) had never been

c) was never being

3) By the time I'm 50, I _____ a million dollars. (To make)

a) will make

b) would make

c) will have made

4) I want _____ the exercises for advanced students. (To try)

a) try

b) to try

c) to have tried

5) Hey, you _____ at the computer all day. You should really take a break. (To sit)

a) have been sitting

b) were sitting

c) did sit

6) He claimed that he had never seen that man, but I know that _____.

a) he did

b) he had

c) he was

7) What _____ to her about last night? (To speak)

a) have you spoken

b) you spoke

c) did you speak

8) What have you been doing all day? _____ TV? (To watch)

a) watch

b) watching

c) have watched

9) She _____ lunch when someone rang the doorbell. (To prepare)

a) was preparing

b) prepared

c) has been preparing

10) She never _____ when someone leaves her a message. (To call back)

a) has called back

b) calls back

c) will call back

Key: 1 a; 2 b; 3 c; 4 b; 5 a; 6 b; 7 c; 8 b; 9 a; 10 b.

4. Reading

Do ex. 1, 2. p. 147.

5. Writing

Do ex. 3, p. 147.

6. Speaking

Do ex. 4, 5, p. 148.

7. Writing

► Grammar practice

Choose the correct answer.

1) By the time I'm 60, I _____ (lose) all my hair.

a) will have lost

b) will lose

2) I won't be able to talk to you in 15 minutes because I _____ (do) my home work.

a) will do

b) will be doing

3) By the time I get home, my wife _____ (eat) the whole cake.

a) will have eaten

b) will be eating

4) I _____ (talk) to my son about his poor test results.

a) will talk

b) will be talking

5) This time tomorrow I _____ (swim) in the ocean.

a) will swim

b) will be swimming

6) I _____ (see) you at 7.

a) will have seen

b) will see

7) By the time the guests arrive, I _____ (clean) the room.

a) will have cleaned

b) will clean

8) I decided that I _____ (become) a doctor.

a) will be becoming

b) will become

9) I ____ (travel) for the next month.

a) will travel

b) will be traveling

10) I'm really tired today — I ____ (do) my exercises tomorrow.

a) will do

b) will be doing

Key: 1 a; 2 b; 3 a; 4 a; 5 b; 6 b; 7 a; 8 b; 9 b; 10 a.

8. Reading and speaking

Do ex. 6, 7, p. 148-149.

9. Summary

Try to persuade your friend to go in for sport. Add to the following list your own ideas.

- Sport is very important in our life.
- To do sport is rather important today than it used to be.
- One can choose what hw likes.
- It's hard work but it's worth it.
- Sport can help you to be more confident and succeed in your life.

10. Homework

Ex. 8, p. 149.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Цілі: перевірити рівень умінь учнів з аудіювання.

Procedure

Listen to the text and do the tasks.

THE VOLCANO VESUVIUS

One million people now live and work in the crowded, noisy city of Naples in Italy. Few of them lift their eyes to up at the great volcano, Vesuvius, which rises, nearly 1,300 meters high, to the east of the city.

In the year AD 79, nearly 2,000 years ago, the people of the busy town of Pompeii hurried about their lives without thinking of Vesuvius. Pompeii is twenty kilometers south-east of Naples, and it is only ten kilometers from the great volcano. At that time, Pompeii was a rich town of 20,000 people with a busy port and market. All around the town were the beautiful homes of rich merchants and their families.

Then, on the 24th of August, AD 79, everything changed forever. In the middle of the morning, the earth began to shake; cups fell off tables, and holes appeared in the ground. People remembered the disastrous earthquake that had hit the town seventeen years before. Was this the beginning of another earthquake?

Dogs started to bark, birds flew away, and a strange silence seemed to hang over the town. At midday, a great cloud of ash rose up out of Vesuvius and into the air. That afternoon, with a terrible noise a thousand times louder than thunder, the top of the volcano was blown twenty kilometers into the air, and sheets of flame lit up the darkened sky. Vesuvius was erupting!

A south-east wind quickly blew the cloud of ash towards the town of Pompeii. People panicked and tried to escape. But for many, it was too late. In two days, the town was covered in four meters of ash and stones. About two thousand people were killed by the cloud of hot gases and ash. Others were buried in hot mud and stones. It may seem difficult to believe that a city could be buried for 1,700 years. But Pompeii was. It was not discovered again until

1738. Then, peasants digging at the foot of Mt. Vesuvius, came upon some statues.

The small port of Herculaneum, which lies between Vesuvius and the sea, met a more violent death. After the first eruption of Vesuvius, many people of Herculaneum had left the town. Those who remained thought that they were safe, because the winds did not take the ash and smoke in their direction.

However, on the 25th of August, the day after the first eruption, Herculaneum was suddenly covered by a violent river of hot ash and mud. In a few hours, the town was buried under twenty meters of hardened rock from the volcano.

In some ways, this eruption of Vesuvius was just like any other disaster caused by volcanoes. People died miserable deaths, and the families and survivors had to learn to make new lives for themselves. So why do we remember this eruption of Vesuvius as something special? Let us consider how we have come to know about life in Italy at that time.

In AD 79, Pompeii and Herculaneum were controlled by the great city of Rome. We know much about Rome and its people, through books written in the Latin language. Virgil and Pliny were famous writers of that time. In fact, there were two writers named Pliny. Pliny the Elder was killed during the eruption of Vesuvius. He was the uncle of Pliny the Younger, who survived and wrote a detailed description of the disaster. However, in order to learn more about the world of the Romans at that time, we need more than books. We need things like plates, cups, coins, rings, bracelets and buildings.

The eruption of Vesuvius killed people suddenly, in the middle of a very ordinary day. Then the mud covered their bodies, which stayed untouched for many centuries. This had a surprising result: today, Pompeii and Herculaneum show us the everyday life of these two Roman towns nearly two thousand years ago.

In the remains of Pompeii and Herculaneum, archaeologists have discovered the houses and streets of the two towns: the shops, the street- signs, paintings and mosaics. They have also found the

theatres, the bars, the kitchens, and the town bath. From these places, and from the things found there, many interesting facts have been discovered about life in Roman times. For example, in the open-air theatre of Pompeii, the bones of dead gladiators have been discovered. Gladiators fought animals and each other — and often died — while crowds of people watched and enjoyed themselves.

Archaeologists have also found graffiti — writing on the walls — which tell us what ordinary people were feeling and thinking, just as graffiti do today. Perhaps the people of Roman times were really quite similar to us today!

So the disaster which hit the people of Pompeii and Herculaneum in AD 79 has given us a very real and meaningful lesson in the history of Italy and the Roman people.

► True or false

- 1) The volcano is situated right in the center of Naples.
- 2) Pompeii is rather far away from Naples.
- 3) The earthquake caused the volcano eruption.
- 4) Two towns had vanished completely under the heavy ash layer after the eruption.
- 5) After 1,700 years, Pompeii was discovered again by a group of mountain climbers.
- 6) Under the covering everything was retained in that state as many hundred years ago.

Key: 1 F; 2 F; 3 F; 4 T; 5 F; 6 T.

SPEAKING

Цілі: перевірити рівень умінь учнів з усного мовлення.

Procedure

Choose any of the following topics and speak of it.

Some people think that Ukrainians don't think much about their health. Tell your foreign friend what you do to be healthy. Give reasons and examples.

- 1) Do you think you have a healthy life style?
- 2) What is healthy food?
- 3) Do you pay much attention to what you eat?
- 4) Do you think it is more important for you to eat healthy or tasty food?
- 5) Do you think diets are useful or not?
- 6) Have you ever tried to go on a diet?
- 7) Is physical activity (jogging, going to a gym, swimming pool) an important part of a healthy life style?
- 8) How do you feel about extreme sports?
- 9) Would you like to try any of these?
- 10) Does it bother you that people gamble on sporting events?
- 11) Sometimes sports teams ask the city to help them build a new stadium. Do you think the city should give money for this? Why or why not?
- 12) When the city helps build a new sports stadium, who benefits the most — the team, the city, the nearby businesses, or the sports fans?

What is a disaster?

- 1) Have you ever been in a disaster?

- 2) What are some different kinds of disasters?
- 3) What kind of disasters are common in your country?
- 4) What is disaster insurance?
- 5) Do most people have it?
- 6) Are there ways we can prepare ourselves in advance to cope with disasters?
- 7) How are the problems solved after a disaster?
- 8) If you had the power to stop a natural disaster that has happened in the past, which would you choose? Why?
- 9) What is the difference between natural disasters and manmade disasters?
- 10) Can you name a few of each type?
- 11) Where do these usually often occur?
- 12) Do some natural disasters occur repeatedly in the same area?
- 13) Do many people live in these areas?
- 14) What are examples of manmade disasters?
- 15) What examples are there of natural disasters?
- 16) What kind of damage can occur in each case?

Do you or did you ever like painting?

- 1) Are you good at painting?
- 2) Do you think modern artists are good at painting?
- 3) What style or period of painting / art do you like?
- 4) What do you think of people who are very good at painting?

- 5) Do you think painting is an important school subject?
- 6) Do you prefer artists from your country or those from others?
- 7) Do you prefer oils, water colours, sketches or another medium?
- 8) What do paintings mean to you?
- 9) Why is painting and art so important to us?
- 10) Do you like watching children paint?
- 11) Have you ever been emotionally moved because of a painting?
- 12) What do you think artists from centuries ago would think of today's artists?
- 13) Would you consider investing money in a painting? Do you think art is a good investment?
- 14) What do people think about when they look at paintings in galleries?

Is technology a good or a bad thing?

- 1) What new technology could you not live without?
- 2) Do you like using technology to learn?
- 3) What do you think very old people think of modern technology?
- 4) How have communication technologies changed society?
- 5) Has technology made us more impatient?
- 6) Mark Kennedy said: "All of the biggest technological inventions created by man — the airplane, the automobile, the computer — say little about his intelligence, but speak volumes about his laziness". Do you agree?

READING

Цілі: перевірити рівень умінь учнів з читання

Procedure

Read the text and do the task.

BASE JUMPING

Twenty-six years ago Carl Boenish took a team of skydivers to Yosemite National Park, USA, and jumped with them from EL Captain's summit. The sport developed into BASE jumping, named after the four types of fixed objects people jump from: Building, Antenna, Span (bridge) and Earth (cliff).

Due to the legislation surrounding it, many BASE jumpers keep their hobby a secret, so it's difficult to say how many are involved in the sport. Estimated figures are very low — there are probably fewer than 1500 across the world.

Different countries have different attitudes towards BASE jumping. In the USA, the act of BASE jumping is not illegal, although the owners of high bridges and buildings do not usually permit people to jump from them. There are tight regulations against the sport in American and Australian national parks. One of the few countries that welcomes BASE jumping is Malaysia, home to two of the world's highest buildings.

It is the danger of the sport that lures people to it. Comparably, skydiving is very safe. For some people skydiving begins to feel too safe and they move on to BASE jumping to recapture the sense of excitement.

The main thrill experienced is a sensation called ground rush. BASE jumpers fall from heights much lower than those considered safe by sky divers. Though they do not reach the same speeds, they accelerate more quickly during their fall. At the fastest part of

a skydiver's fall the ground is still distant, but BASE jumpers see it approaching them at an incredible speed.

Maybe BASE jumpers are mad, but they also have great skill and focus. They have to know how to manoeuvre and land with total accuracy, as there no room for mistakes. Anyone considering BASE jumping should already be an experienced skydiver. Attempting a BASE jump without necessary knowledge or experience is suicidal.

No one can deny that BASE jumping is an incredibly dangerous sport. The jumpers are much shorter than those undertaken by skydivers, leaving little time to open the parachute, or sort out problems if they arise. Such problems can often be fatal.

However, some BASE jumping enthusiasts insist that the risks are exaggerated, and can be kept to a minimum if the jumps are carried out correctly. Many claim that strict laws against jumping in national parks force them to jump in unsafe conditions, often from very dangerous low cliff edges with unsuitable equipment.

But even at organized jumps, casualties are expected with ambulances on stand-by for anticipated broken ankles or more serious injuries.

Match.

1) BASE jumping is...	a) because it's permitted not everywhere
2) BASE jumpers keep their hobby a secret...	b) and approach the ground at the highest speed
3) Malaysia is home to...	c) if the jumps are carried out correctly
4) BASE jumpers fall from heights...	d) so they land with total accuracy
5) BASE jumpers have greater skill...	e) an acronym for building, antenna, span and earth

6) The risks can be kept to a minimum ...	f) two of the world's highest buildings
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Key: 1 e; 2 a; 3 f; 4 b; 5 d; 6 c.

Read the text. Match choices (A-G) to (1-6). There is one extra choice.

BRITISH PAINTING

During the 18th and 19th centuries, young members of the British upper classes extended their education with the Grand Tour of continental Europe. There they were introduced to a sophisticated level of artistic achievement (1) _____. To ensure such high standards in the visual arts, the Royal Academy opened in London in 1769; until the 1800s virtually every major artist in Britain was elected a member or, at least, submitted work for its annual exhibitions.

The history of British painting is intimately linked with the broader traditions of European painting. Kings and queens commissioned portraits from German, Dutch, and Flemish artists. Holbein, Van Dyck, and other eminent foreign portraitists imparted an aura of perfection even to the most insipid of their sitters. British painters found inspiration and guidance from their journeys abroad, in Italy especially.

Beginning in the early eighteenth century, English artists began to develop their own styles in marine and allegorical painting. In William Hogarth's satirical and moralizing scenes of contemporary life one senses the evolution of a new and inherently British idiom. Emphatically propounding the Englishness of his art, Hogarth promoted an academy for the arts, the predecessor of the Royal Academy of Arts. The latter was founded by Sir Joshua Reynolds, (2) _____. Ironically, perhaps the key figure in the development of English history painting was the American-born Benjamin West, (3) _____ after Reynolds' death. Other American painters, such as John Singleton Copley, followed West's example and relocated to

London. Copley became one of the most celebrated artists of the day and painter to the king.

The late eighteenth century saw a growing interest in landscape painting. Some artists, such as Richard Wilson, (4) _____ while others, such as Joseph Wright of Derby, pursued more individual and personal visions of the natural world. Thomas Gainsborough, although known best for his fashionable portraits, painted highly imaginative landscapes and seascapes that relate to no specific time or place.

The great flowering of English landscape painting came during the first half of the nineteenth century, primarily in the works of two masters, John Constable and J. M. W. Turner. Constable's true-to-life views of the English countryside (5) _____ of nature. Turner, on the other hand, was a romantic who sought to project the way in which sun, fire, smoke, wind, and water affected and transformed the physical world. With their fresh vision and powerfully original styles, Constable and Turner profoundly (6) _____, but of countless American and European artists as well.

- A painted idealized scenes imbued with the spirit of the classical past,
- B influenced the work not only of many subsequent British painters
- C whose influential Discourses stressed the preeminence of history painting
- D whose art works had great success among aristocracy.
- E that influenced their tastes as adult art patrons
- F who became the second president of the Royal Academy
- G expressed romantic ideals about the essential harmony and purity

Key: 1 E; 2 C; 3 F; 4 F; 5 G; 6 B.

WRITING

Цілі: перевірити рівень умінь учнів з письма

Procedure

Choose any topic you like and write an essay.

My sport profile

Write about:

- sports you like to watch;
- activities you are good at;
- sports you've ever tried and your results in them;
- the sport you've found yourself;
- your achievements.

Do you believe that mankind is in danger? Give your reasons.

How can mankind prevent our planet from being damaged? Give your recommendations. What can you and your friends do to save the nature?

Describe the ways you use the Internet — as a tool of communication or learning; as a great source of information; for leisure, etc. Have you got your own blog? Do you friends have it? Do you visit any forums? Have you ever purchased anything with the help of the Internet or planned your vacation?