ПЛАН-КОНСПЕКТ ПОТЕМИ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Тема</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Lifestyles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRESENT SIMPLE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRESENT CONTINUOUS</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1.2 Practice. | ПОПЪЛНЕТЕ ДИАЛОГА КАТО ПОСТАВИТЕ ГЛАГОЛИТЕ В СКОБИТЕ В СЕГАШНО ПРОСТО ИЛИ СЕГАШНО ПРОДЪЛЖИТЕЛО ВРЕМЕ:  
A. Could you turn the TV down? I am trying (try) to read my book.  
B. OK, what are you reading? (you read)  
A. It is about a journalist. She works (work) for the BBC. I am at the part in the book where she is interviewing (interview) people about The Mafia.  
B. That is interesting. Who is she interviewing (interview)?  
A. She is talking (talk) to a man who has got lots of information about Mafia families. She does not like (not like) him very much.  
B. Can you smell anything is something burning (something burn)?  
A. No, it is just the neighbours. They often have (often have) a barbecue at the weekend. Oh, not! I am cooking (cook) sausages for supper. They are burning (burn). |
| 2. Homes | 2.1 Present Perfect 1. |
| *for past events and activities with results (consequences) in the present:* I have sold my car so I go to work by bus. |
2.2 Practice.
+I/YOU/WE/THEY have fed the dog.
+HE/SHE/IT has drunk all the water.
- I/YOU/WE/THEY have not done the washing-up.
- HE/SHE/IT has not gone out for a walk.
? Have I/you/we/they washed the shirts?
Yes, I/you/we/they have. No, I/you/we/they have not.
? Has he/she/it eaten everything? Yes, he/she/it has. No, he/she/it has not

3. Heroes

3.1 Past Simple and Past Continuous.

PAST SIMPLE
* for completed actions or past situations and habits:
She phoned last night. He did not watch TV yesterday.

PAST CONTINUOUS
* for activities that continued for some time in the past:
We were talking and did not realize the time.
* for activities that form a background for some events:
While I was reading a magazine, I heard a noise in the kitchen.

3.2 Practice.
+ I/HE/SHE/ was reading a magazine.
+ WE/YOU/THEY were watching TV.
- I/HE/SHE was not drinking coffee.
- WE/YOU/THEY were not studying.
?Were you/we/they sleeping? Yes, you/we/they were.
No, you/they/we were not.
Was I/he/she talking on the phone?
Yes, I/he/she was. No, I/he/she was not.

4. Challenges

4.1 Present Perfect 2 and Past Simple.

PRESENT PERFECT 2
* for activities in the past if we do not know or are not interested in exactly when they happened:
Venus and Serena have played each other before.

PAST SIMPLE
* when we know exactly when this happened:
Venus and Serena played each other in June 1999.
The adverbials with the Present Perfect: before, just, ever, never, already, yet.

4.2 Practice.
5. Celebration

5.1 Modals.

*must and have to talk about people’s obligations:

I must post this letter today.

We have to hand in our essays on Friday.

*mustn’t and can’t to express prohibitions:

You mustn’t stay up late.

You can’t skydive without going on a course.

*needn’t and not have to to express lack of obligations:

You needn’t come before 9 o’clock.

You don’t have to wear a tie, it’s an informal party.

*can to ask people to do things very politely:

Can you hold this for me, please?

5.2 Practice.

ПОДЧЕРТАЙТЕ ПОДХОДЯЩИЕ МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ В ИЗРЕЧЕНИЯ: 

1. You can/mustn’t/needn’t run in the school corridors.

2. You needn’t/can’t/have to bring your own lunch, you can use the school canteen if you want.

3. You can/mustn’t/needn’t look at other student’s answers during exams.

4. You must/can’t do your homework.

5. You don’t have to/mustn’t/needn’t wear make-up or jewellery.

6. You can/can’t/have to wear school uniform or your own clothes.

7. You mustn’t/don’t have to/must be polite to teachers.

8. You have to/can go to all your classes.

6. Food

6.1 Comparatives and Superlatives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjectives</th>
<th>Comparative form</th>
<th>Superlative form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 syllable: tall</td>
<td>taller (than)</td>
<td>the tallest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 syllables ending in – y: lazy, easy</td>
<td>lazier (than) easier</td>
<td>the laziest the easiest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 or more syllables: boring, interesting</td>
<td>more boring more interesting less</td>
<td>the most boring the most interesting the least</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>little</td>
<td>worse</td>
<td>the worst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irregular: bad</td>
<td>better</td>
<td>the best</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.2 Practice.

ПОПЪЛНЕТЕ ТАБЛИЦАТА С ПРАВИЛНИТЕ ФОРМИ НА ПРИЛАГАТЕЛНИТЕ:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>short adjectives</th>
<th>comparative</th>
<th>superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td>bigger</td>
<td>The biggest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hot</td>
<td>hotter</td>
<td>The hottest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>busy</td>
<td>busier</td>
<td>The busiest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spicy</td>
<td>spicier</td>
<td>The spiciest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>popular</td>
<td>more popular</td>
<td>The most popular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expensive</td>
<td>more expensive</td>
<td>The most expensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>little</td>
<td>less</td>
<td>least</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>worse</td>
<td>The worst</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Money

7.1 Some, Any, No, Much, Many, A Lot Of, A Little, A Few.

We use a much and a little only with uncountable nouns.
We use a many and a few only with plural nouns.
We use some, any, no and a lot of with uncountable and plural nouns.

+ UNCOUNTABLE: +PLURAL COUNTABLE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOME</th>
<th>SOME</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANY</td>
<td>ANY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUCH</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A LOT OF</td>
<td>MANY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A LITTLE</td>
<td>A LOT OF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>A FEW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A LITTLE {POSITIVE}+UNCOUNTABLE
MUCH{NEGATIVE}+UNCOUNTABLE

7.2 Practice.

ПОПЪЛНЕТЕ ТЕКСТА С ПРАВИЛНИТЕ ДУМИ: some, any, no, a lot of, many, much, a few

Only a few people live on the twelve-square-kilomerte island of Nauru, in the South Pacific Ocean, but all of them are very, very rich from the guano on the island that comes from the seabirds. Many things grow better with guano, so it is very valuable. The money has brought no happiness to the island, says one inhabitant.

The islanders can buy a lot of things so many islanders buy things and then don't use them. In front of a lot of houses on the island you can see a few $20 000 cars, sometimes four or five for one house. Nobody uses them. Some teenagers want to leave the island.
We have **no** life here, says Peter, who is 16 years old. There aren't any clubs or discos.

### 8. Gadgets

#### 8.1 Predictions: Will and Going To.

| Will+infinitive | *when our prediction is based on intuition, knowledge or experience:*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I think we will have holidays on the moon in 20 years, time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I am afraid she won't come to the party.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Be going to+infinitive | *when our prediction is based on facts that we can observe now:*
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Look at those clouds: it is going to rain.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### 8.2 Practice.

ПОПЪЛНЕТЕ ТЕКСТА С ПРАВИЛНИТЕ ФОРМИ НА **WILL** ИЛИ **GOING TO**:

We have clear evidence that in the next few years the Earth's climate is **going to** change. With the change of climate, many species of animals, such as the Bengal tiger, **are going to** disappear. In my opinion, climatic changes **will** most probably affect people's lives, too.

For example, because of global warming, the sea has already destroyed some villages and the information we have shows that this destruction **is going to** become more widespread in the future.

We can hope that life on Earth **will** get better in the future.

I fear that the quality of our lives **will** get worse.